

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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### Study: Employment patterns of families with children, 1976 to 2014

In 2014, 69% of couple families with at least one child under 16 years of age had two working parents, up from 36% in 1976. This proportion increased in every province, but not equally among provinces.

There were 2.8 million couple families with at least one child under 16 in 2014—the same number as in 1976. However, the number of such families with two earning parents rose from 1.0 million in 1976 to 1.9 million in 2014.

Three-quarters of dual-earner families had two parents working on a full-time basis in 2014. This compared with two-thirds of dual-earner families in 1976.

The share of couple families who had one working parent—single-earner families—declined from 59% in 1976 to 27% of couple families with children in 2014.

The proportion of couple families with no working parents was 4% in 2014. This compared with less than 6% in 1976.

### The number of families with a stay-at-home parent declines

Among single-earner families, some had a working parent, and a parent that was unemployed, going to school or permanently unable to work. Others had a working parent and a stay-at-home parent.

Between 1976 and 2014, the number of single-earner families with a stay-at-home parent declined from 1.5 million to 500,000. In other words, couple families with one stay-at-home parent represented less than one-fifth of couple families with children in 2014, down from more than half in 1976.

In 11% of cases, the stay-at-home parent was the father in 2014. This was the case with less than 2% of couple families with a stay-at-home parent in 1976.

### Provincial differences in dual-earner families and families with a stay-at-home parent

Both the proportion of dual-earner families and families with a stay-at-home parent varied among provinces.

In 2014, Saskatchewan (74%) and Quebec (73%) had the highest proportions of dual-earning families among couple families with children. In 1976, the corresponding proportions were 40% for Saskatchewan and 29% for Quebec.

The lowest proportion of dual-earner families was in Alberta, with 65% in 2014. Alberta, however, had the highest proportion of dual-earner families in 1976 (with 43%), which suggests that the proportion of dual-earner families rose less rapidly in this province.

### Chart 1

#### Dual-earning families as a proportion of couple families with a least one child under 16 years of age, by region or province, 1976 and 2014

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Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701).

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Alberta also had the highest proportion of couple families with a stay-at-home parent in 2014, as 26% of couple families with children in the province belonged to this category.

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By contrast, Quebec (13%) had the lowest proportion of families with a stay-at-home parent in 2014. This was a significant change from 1976, when Quebec had the highest proportion of such families at 59%.

This suggests that the proportion of families with a stay-at-home parent declined faster in Quebec than in other regions of the country over the period.

## Employment patterns of lone parents

There were almost 700,000 lone parents with at least one child under the age of 16 in 2014, accounting for 1 in 5 families with children. In 1976, there were less than 300,000 lone parents, accounting for approximately 1 in 10 families with children.

In 2014, 69% of lone mothers were employed, mostly on a full-time basis. This compared with a 75% rate among mothers in couple families, but represented a gain from the 48% of lone mothers who were employed in 1976.

Among lone fathers with children under 16 years old, 82% were employed in 2014, the same level as in 1976. This compared with 90% of fathers in couple families with children under 16 years old.

### Note to readers

*This study uses annual data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a monthly survey that collects labour market information for all household members aged 15 and older as well as demographic and family relationship information for all household members, making it possible to derive family types. Excluded from the survey's coverage are persons living on reserves and other Aboriginal settlements, full-time members of the Canadian Forces, and the institutionalized population.*

*In this study, families are classified based on the type of economic family, and families with children are defined as those with at least one child under the age of 16. Couple families include married couples and common-law couples. Same-sex couples, however, cannot be identified with LFS data. Non-working parents who are unemployed, going to school, or permanently unable to work are not considered as stay-at-home parents. Also, parents on maternity or parental leave are not considered to be stay-at-home parents if they have a job to which they are returning.*

*In this study, work refers to paid work.*

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3701](#).

The article "[Employment patterns of families with children](#)" is now available online in *Insights on Canadian Society* ([75-006-X](#)) from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Canadian Community Health Survey: Combined data, 2013/2014

Data from the combined Canadian Community Health Survey found that of the 11.9 million Canadians, age 12 and older, who rode a bicycle during the study period of 2013/2014, 42% always put on a helmet.

The survey results also showed that more than three-quarters of Canadians, 12 and older, had good to full functional health in 2013/2014, according to the Health Utility Index Mark 3.

### Helmet use

Mandatory bicycle helmet use for all ages is the law in British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, the legislation only applies to children under 18.

In the provinces that have mandatory helmet laws covering youth aged 12 to 17, 42.5% reported they always wore a helmet when bicycling. In comparison, 23.5% of youth aged 12 to 17 always wore a helmet in provinces that do not legislate mandatory use.

Overall, 18- to 19-year-olds were the least likely to always wear a helmet when bicycling.

For other recreational pursuits that could involve the use of a helmet, in 2013/2014, snowboarders and downhill skiers had the highest proportion of people reporting they always wore a helmet (around 68% for both activities), while skateboarders had the lowest proportion (21.1%).

### Rating functional health

The Health Utility Index Mark 3 measures a person's functional health based on eight attributes: vision, hearing, speech, mobility, dexterity, emotion, cognition and pain. A score of 0.8 to 1.0 is considered to be good to full functional health. Nearly four out of five (78.6%) Canadians 12 or older fell within this range in 2013/2014.

Generally, functional health decreases with age. Among those aged 75 and older, 57.5% reported good to full functional health, compared with about 84% of those between the ages of 20 and 44—the highest proportion of those reporting good to full functional health among all age groups.

Males were also more likely to score higher than females at all ages, except for those aged 20 to 34, where there was no difference.

### Injuries

In 2013/2014, 15.8% of Canadians aged 12 or older suffered an injury severe enough to affect their normal routines. Males (17.4%) were more likely than females (14.3%) to have had an injury. The most common injuries reported were sprains (51.5%), followed by broken or fractured bones (15.5%).

Participating in sports or physical exercise was the leading cause of injuries, as reported by 33.5% of those injured. The next most likely cause was participating in unpaid work such as household chores, outdoor yard maintenance or home renovation (15.0%).

### Repetitive strain injuries

In some cases, muscle, tendon or nerve injuries happen as a result of overuse or repetitive movements over an extended period. In 2013/2014, 15.0% of Canadians (4.5 million people) reported an injury due to repetitive strain, with males and females equally likely to report this type of injury.

Of those dealing with a repetitive strain injury, 55.4% reported that their injury was serious enough to limit their normal activities. Females were more likely than males to report that their repetitive strain injury limited their activities.

Shoulders (22.6%) were the most common body part affected by repetitive strain injuries, followed by elbows (15.0%), wrists (12.8%), knees (12.3%) and the lower back (12.4%).

## Sexual behaviours

In 2013/2014, 92.2% of Canadians (11.8 million people) between the ages of 15 and 49 who have ever had sex were sexually active in the previous 12 months. Around 1.8 million of those sexually active (14.9%) reported that they had two or more sexual partners in that time.

The proportion of those who had two or more sexual partners decreased with age, from 37.1% of Canadians between the ages of 15 and 19, to 6.7% of those aged 40 to 49. In every age group, males were more likely than females to report having multiple sexual partners in the previous 12 months.

Females who had two or more sexual partners in the previous year were more likely to be diagnosed with a sexually transmitted infection in their lifetime. Almost 19% of females reported that they had been diagnosed, compared with 11.9% of males who had multiple sexual partners in the previous year.

In 2013/2014, of the 1.8 million sexually active Canadians aged 15 to 49 who had two or more sexual partners, 57.5% used a condom the last time they had sex. Overall, males were more likely than females to have reported using a condom.

Among those Canadians, condom use decreased with age. Three-quarters of males aged 15 to 19 reported using a condom the last time they had sex, while the figure for females in the same age group was about two-thirds. This compares to 48.7% of males and 41.0% of females aged 40 to 49.

### Note to readers

*This article features analysis based on data from the combined 2013/2014 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS). The analysis in this release covers selected health data on sexual behaviours, injuries and repetitive strain, functional health, and use of protective equipment.*

*The CCHS collects a wide range of self-reported information about the health status of Canadians, factors determining their health and their use of health care services.*

*Residents of Indian reserves, health care institutions, some remote areas, and full-time members of the Canadian Forces were excluded. In the North, the frame for the CCHS covers 92% of the targeted population in Yukon, 96% in the Northwest Territories and 92% in Nunavut.*

*The bicycle helmet use rate for children aged 12 to 17 used in the analysis was based on the rates of those provinces and territories that had mandatory helmet laws covering children aged 12 to 17 during 2013 and 2014. Manitoba was included in the estimate, as its legislation covering 12 to 17 year olds came into effect May 1, 2013. Newfoundland and Labrador was excluded, since its legislation came into effect April 1, 2015, after the survey reference period. Saskatchewan, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories were also excluded, even though they have municipalities with by-laws enforcing helmet use. In the table, the bicycle helmet use rate was based on the rates of all provinces and territories.*

*Data on injuries included in this analysis were based on the question that asked respondents if they had sustained an injury in the previous 12 months. To be included, the injury must have been serious enough to limit their normal activities the day after it had occurred. For example, a broken bone, a bad cut, a burn or a sprain. Repetitive strain injuries and food poisoning were excluded from data on injuries.*

*Repetitive strain injuries are injuries to muscles, tendons or nerves caused by overuse or repeating the same movement over an extended period. For example, carpal tunnel syndrome, tennis elbow or tendonitis.*

*Unless otherwise stated, data on sexual behaviours cover people who were sexually active in the 12 months prior to being interviewed and who indicated they had two or more sexual partners during that time. Condom use was reported for their last sexual intercourse.*

*Annual data from the [2014 Canadian Community Health Survey](#) were released in *The Daily* on June 17, 2015.*

**Table 1**  
**Canadians that wore a helmet when bicycling, by age group and frequency of use, household population aged 12 and older, 2013/2014**

	Always	Most of the time	Rarely	Never
	%			
<b>Total (12 or older)</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>39.4</b>
12 to 17	37.5	18.3	17.6	26.7
18 to 19	20.6	12.7	18.8	48.0
20 to 34	34.7	8.6	10.1	46.6
35 or older	48.4	7.0	6.1	38.5

**Note(s):** The population includes only those who have bicycled in the past 12 months. Figures by age group may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.  
**Source(s):** Canadian Community Health Survey, 2013/2014 (3226).

**Table 2**  
**Canadian youths that wore a helmet when bicycling, by province and frequency of use, household population aged 12 to 17, 2013/2014**

	Always	Most of the time	Rarely	Never
	%			
<b>Canada</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>26.7</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	44.5	16.1 <sup>E</sup>	16.8 <sup>E</sup>	22.7
Prince Edward Island	61.1	12.6 <sup>E</sup>	14.2 <sup>E</sup>	12.1 <sup>E</sup>
Nova Scotia	50.9	27.8	13.3 <sup>E</sup>	8.0 <sup>E</sup>
New Brunswick	43.5	18.5	14.3 <sup>E</sup>	23.7
Quebec	23.6	16.7	18.2	41.5
Ontario	36.3	18.5	19.7	25.5
Manitoba	34.4	18.4	15.8	31.5
Saskatchewan	16.3 <sup>E</sup>	17.1	27.0	39.6
Alberta	50.0	19.2	14.1	16.7
British Columbia	56.8	18.7	12.1	12.4
Yukon	38.3	x	F	17.8 <sup>E</sup>
Northwest Territories	23.4 <sup>E</sup>	F	x	38.9 <sup>E</sup>
Nunavut	F	F	F	88.3

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*  
E use with caution  
F too unreliable to be published

**Note(s):** The population includes only those who have bicycled in the past 12 months. Figures by geography may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.  
**Source(s):** Canadian Community Health Survey, 2013/2014 (3226).

**Table 3**  
**Canadians reporting they always wore a helmet, by sex and activity, household population aged 12 and older, 2013/2014**

	Total	Males	Females
	%		
Bicycling	42.0	39.1	45.8
In-line skating or rollerblading	30.2	28.3	32.5
Skateboarding	21.1	19.1	25.3
Downhill skiing	68.6	65.1	73.3
Snowboarding	67.5	65.9	70.7

**Note(s):** Respondents were only asked about their frequency of helmet use for each activity if they had participated in that activity in the previous 12 months.  
**Source(s):** Canadian Community Health Survey, 2013/2014 (3226).

**Table 4**  
**Canadians reporting good to full functional health, by age group and sex, household population age 12 and older, 2013/2014**

	Total	Males	Females
	%		
<b>Total (12 or older)</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>76.9</b>
12 to 19	79.5	81.0	78.0
20 to 34	84.3	84.7	83.8
35 to 44	83.9	85.6	82.2
45 to 54	78.6	80.5	76.8
55 to 64	75.2	77.1	73.3
65 to 74	74.4	75.7	73.2
75 or older	57.5	60.7	55.0

**Note(s):** A score of 0.8 to 1.0 is considered to be good to full functional health as defined by the Health Utility Index Mark 3, developed at McMaster University.

**Source(s):** Canadian Community Health Survey, 2013/2014 (3226).

**Table 5**  
**Most serious injury in the past 12 months, by type and cause of injury, household population aged 12 and older, Canada, 2013/2014**

	Most serious injury in the previous 12 months
	%
<b>Type of injury</b>	
Multiple serious injuries	1.3
Broken or fractured bones	15.5
Burn, scald, chemical burn	3.2
Dislocation	2.6
Sprain or strain	51.5
Cut, puncture, animal or human bite	9.6
Scrape(s), bruise(s), blister(s)	6.2
Concussion or other brain injury	3.2
Other <sup>1</sup>	6.9
<b>Cause of injury</b>	
Sports or physical exercise	33.5
Leisure or hobby	6.7
Working at a job or business	13.3
Unpaid work <sup>2</sup>	15.0
Sleeping, eating or personal care	3.4
Going up and down stairs	4.4
Driver or passenger in/on a motor vehicle <sup>3</sup>	5.0
Walking	12.5
Other	6.1

1. Includes poisoning, injuries to internal organs and other.

2. Includes household chores, outdoor yard maintenance, home renovations or other unpaid work.

3. Includes road and off-road motor vehicles.

**Note(s):** Figures by cause of injury do not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

**Source(s):** Canadian Community Health Survey, 2013/2014 (3226).

**Table 6**  
**Canadians reporting two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months, by age group and sex, household population aged 15 to 49, 2013/2014**

	Total	Males	Females
	%		
<b>Total (15 to 49)</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>11.9</b>
15 to 19	37.1	40.1	33.9
20 to 29	25.1	30.8	19.6
30 to 39	9.3	10.8	7.9
40 to 49	6.7	8.8	4.5

**Note(s):** The population includes only those who have had sex in the previous 12 months.

**Source(s):** Canadian Community Health Survey, 2013/2014 (3226).

**Table 7**  
**Canadians who used a condom during last sexual intercourse, by age group and sex, household population aged 15 to 49, 2013/2014**

	Total		Males		Females	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
<b>Total (15 to 49)</b>	<b>1,014,231</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>651,115</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>363,116</b>	<b>52.2</b>
15 to 19	181,203	70.8	108,405	74.8	72,798	65.6
20 to 29	520,811	58.0	342,477	62.7	178,334	50.6
30 to 39	195,536	54.8	116,423	56.9	79,113	52.0
40 to 49	116,681	46.3	83,810	48.7	32,871	41.0

**Note(s):** Data includes Canadians aged 15 to 49 who were sexually active in the year prior to the interview and who reported two or more sexual partners. Anyone not meeting these criteria were excluded.

**Source(s):** Canadian Community Health Survey, 2013/2014 (3226).

Available in CANSIM: tables [105-0502](#) and [105-0592](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3226](#).

For more statistics and analysis on the health of Canadians and the health care system, visit the [Health in Canada](#) module, accessible from our website's home page, under *Features*.

Additional products featuring the most recent results from the 2013/2014 Canadian Community Health Survey combined data are now available on our website. This includes the *Health Fact Sheets (82-625-X)*: "[Quick facts by census metropolitan area, 2013-2014](#)," which features a selection of health indicators for the 34 census metropolitan areas in Canada.

The publication *Health Indicators, 2015, no. 1 (82-221-X)*, is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).



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## Railway carloadings, April 2015

The volume of rail freight carried in Canada totalled 30.5 million tonnes in April, up 1.7% from the same month last year.

Freight originating in Canada and destined within Canada and to other parts of the world rose 2.5% to 27.1 million tonnes. These shipments are composed of non-intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via box cars or loaded in bulk) and intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via containers and trailers on flat cars).

Non-intermodal freight rose 3.0% to 296,000 carloads. The amount of freight loaded into these cars totalled 24.2 million tonnes, up 2.5%. The gain was attributable to an increase in freight loadings in several commodity groupings, particularly iron ores and concentrates (up 1.3 million tonnes), other chemical products and preparations (up 115 000 tonnes) and other oil seeds and nuts (up 98 000 tonnes).

Intermodal freight loadings rose 3.2% to 191,000 units in April. From a tonnage perspective, traffic increased 2.8% to 2.9 million tonnes, largely resulting from a rise in containerized cargo shipments.

Freight traffic received from the United States decreased 4.6% to 3.3 million tonnes, as a result of a decline in both non-intermodal and intermodal shipments.

### Note to readers

*The survey presents data essential to the timely analysis of the rail transportation industry and its contribution to the Canadian economy. Survey data cover carrier railways operating in Canada that provide for-hire freight service and their transportation of various railway carloading components, such as the number of rail cars, tonnage, units and 20-foot equivalent units.*

*Data aggregations are available for Canada, the Eastern Division and the Western Division.*

*The aggregations in this release are not seasonally adjusted.*

**Available in CANSIM: table [404-0002](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2732](#).**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Oilseed crushing statistics, May 2015

Oilseed processors crushed 571 466 tonnes of canola in May. Oil production totalled 249 964 tonnes, while meal production amounted to 323 751 tonnes.

### **Note to readers**

An animated [video](#) that illustrates the nature and breadth of agricultural statistical data collected and disseminated by Statistics Canada is also available.

Available in CANSIM: table [001-0005](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3404](#).

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## Dairy statistics, April 2015

Consumers purchased 250 769 kilolitres of milk and cream in April, down 2.4% from April 2014.

Sales of milk decreased 1.5% from the same month a year earlier to 222 441 kilolitres in April, while cream sales decreased 8.9% to 28 328 kilolitres.

### **Note to readers**

*Dairy statistics are available for Canada and the provinces.*

*Data on dairy stocks for May 1, 2015, are now available in CANSIM table 003-0033. These data represent the ending stocks of the previous month.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables [003-0007 to 003-0012](#), [003-0029](#), [003-0033](#) and [003-0034](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3430](#), [3431](#) and [3432](#).**

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## Milled wheat and wheat flour produced, April 2015

Millers milled 239 848 tonnes of wheat in April, while wheat flour production totalled 181 090 tonnes.

### **Note to readers**

An animated [video](#) that illustrates the nature and breadth of agricultural statistical data collected and disseminated by Statistics Canada is also available.

Available in CANSIM: table [001-0044](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3403](#) and [3443](#).

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## Deliveries of major grains, May 2015

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for May.

Major grains include wheat (excluding durum), durum wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and canola. Data on the deliveries of these grains are available at the Canada and regional levels.

### **Note to readers**

An animated [video](#) that illustrates the nature and breadth of agricultural statistical data collected and disseminated by Statistics Canada is also available.

**Available in CANSIM: table [001-0001](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3403](#), [3404](#), [3443](#), [5046](#) and [5153](#).**

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## New products and studies

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### New products

#### Insights on Canadian Society

Catalogue number [75-006-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

#### Health Fact Sheets

Catalogue number [82-625-X](#) (HTML)

### New studies

#### [Employment patterns of families with children](#)

Insights on Canadian Society

#### [Quick facts by census metropolitan area, 2013-2014](#)

Health Fact Sheets



### **Statistics Canada's official release bulletin**

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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