

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Tuesday, March 31, 2015**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Releases

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### Gross domestic product by industry, January 2015

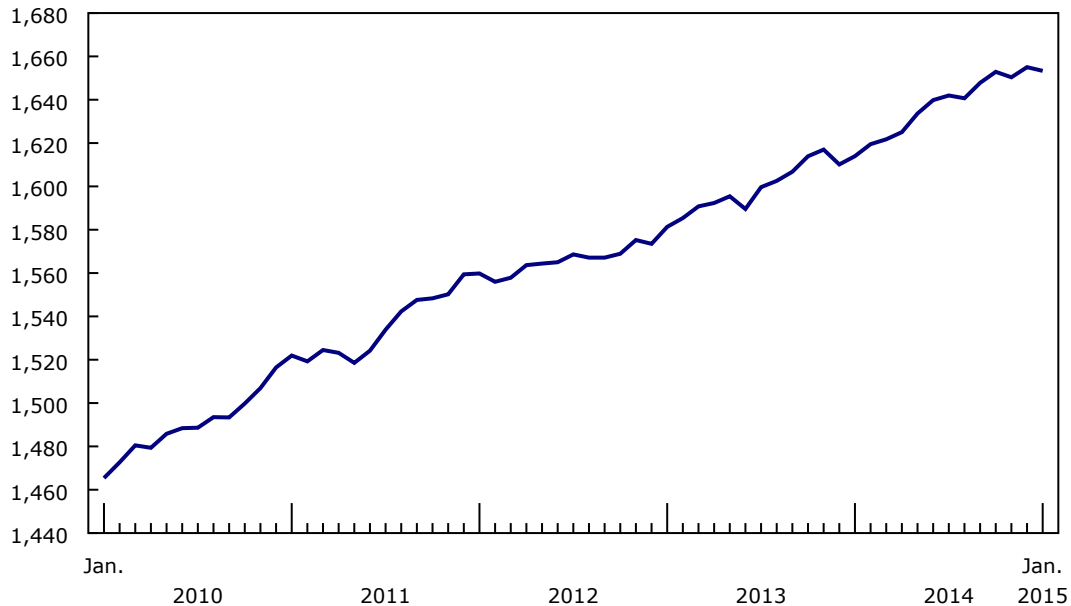
Real gross domestic product edged down 0.1% in January after increasing 0.3% in December and declining 0.2% in November.

The output of service industries decreased 0.3% in January, the first decline since February 2014. The decline was primarily due to decreases in wholesale and retail trade and, to a lesser extent, in transportation and warehousing services as well as accommodation and food services. In contrast, professional services and the finance and insurance sector increased. The public sector (education, health and public administration combined) edged up.

Goods production rose 0.3% in January, following a 0.4% gain in December, primarily as a result of increases in oil and gas extraction, utilities and the agriculture and forestry sector. These gains were partly offset by declines in manufacturing and, to a lesser extent, construction.

**Chart 1**  
**Real gross domestic product edges down in January**

billions of chained (2007) dollars — All industries



Source(s): CANSIM table [379-0031](#).

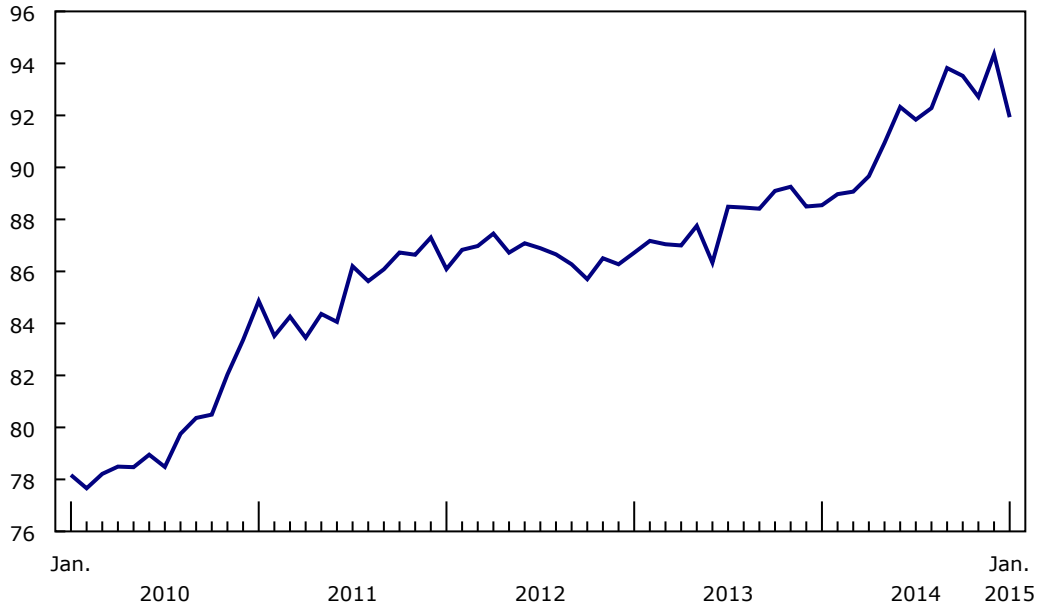
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### Wholesale and retail trade decline

Wholesale trade fell 2.6% in January after rising 1.8% in December. The wholesaling of building materials and supplies as well as of motor vehicle and parts were major contributors to January's decline. The activities of miscellaneous wholesalers (which include agricultural supplies) and machinery, equipment and supplies wholesalers were also down.

**Chart 2**  
**Wholesale trade falls in January**

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2007) dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [379-0031](#).

Retail trade decreased 1.0% in January, a second monthly decline. Notable decreases occurred in food and beverage stores, sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores and motor vehicle and parts dealers. In contrast, retailing activities at clothing and clothing accessories stores as well as gasoline stations were up.

**Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction rises**

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction rose 1.4% in January, after declining 0.9% in December, mainly because of an increase in non-conventional oil extraction.

Following a 2.1% decline in December, oil and gas extraction increased 2.6% in January. Non-conventional oil extraction posted a notable gain, following two consecutive monthly declines, as production rose following maintenance in the fourth quarter at some oil sands facilities. However, both conventional crude petroleum and natural gas extraction were down in January.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction fell 2.0% in January, as a result of declines in rigging services. Crude oil prices fell sharply in January and have been declining since July 2014. Natural gas prices were also down in January, their fifth decline since August 2014.

Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas extraction) decreased 0.4% in January. Declines in metallic mineral and coal mining more than offset increases in potash mining.

**Manufacturing output declines**

Manufacturing output declined 0.7% in January after rising 2.1% in December.

Durable-goods manufacturing decreased 0.7% in January. Declines were recorded in the manufacturing of machinery and transportation equipment. On the other hand, increases were posted in the manufacturing of non-metallic mineral products, computer and electronic products and fabricated metal products.

Non-durable goods manufacturing decreased 0.7% in January, mainly a result of notable declines in chemical as well as plastic and rubber products manufacturing. Conversely, there were increases in beverage and tobacco manufacturing.

### **Construction falls**

Construction fell 0.4% in January. Both residential and non-residential building construction were down, while engineering construction was up.

The output of real estate agents and brokers decreased 5.7% in January, a fifth consecutive monthly decline. The decline was mainly the result of weakness in the home resale market in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

### **The finance and insurance sector is up**

The finance and insurance sector was up 0.2% in January following a 1.3% gain in December. Both banking and insurance services increased while financial investment services declined.

### **Other industries**

Utilities increased 1.4% in January, as a result of gains in electricity generation, transmission and distribution as well as natural gas distribution.

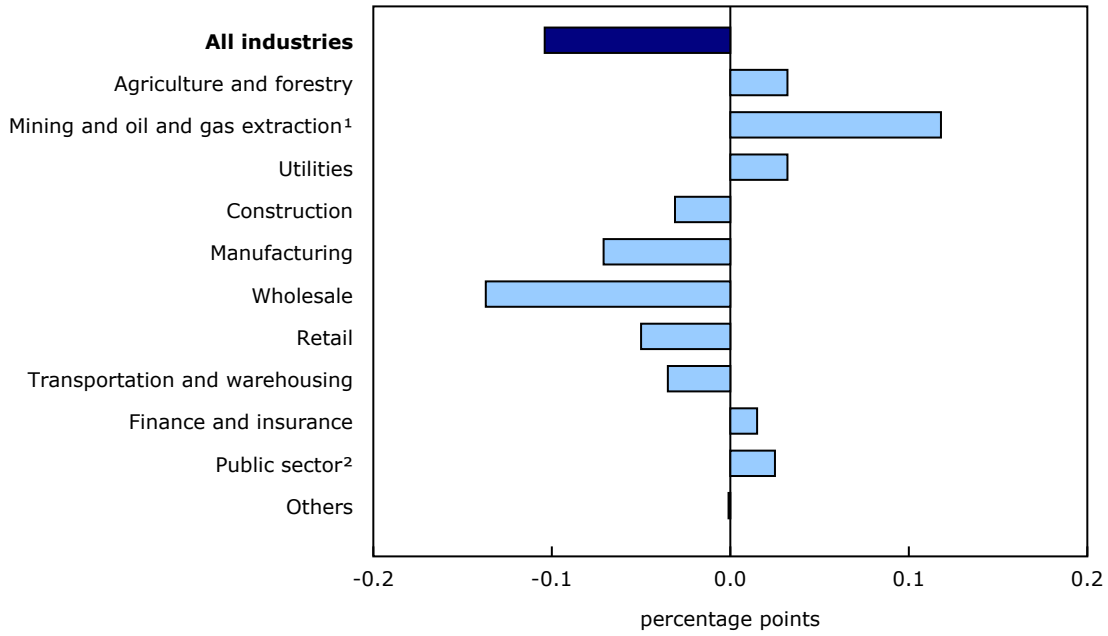
The public sector (education, health and public administration combined) edged up 0.1%.

The agriculture and forestry sector was up 1.9% in January, as crop and animal production and the forestry sector grew.

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**Chart 3**  
**Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, January 2015**

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1. Includes quarrying.

2. Education, health and public administration.

Source(s): Gross domestic product by industry (1301).

### Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2007 as the reference year. This means that the data for each industry and each aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 2007. The monthly data are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables up to the latest input-output tables year (2011).

For the period starting with January 2012, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2011 industry prices.

This approach makes the monthly GDP by industry data more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

### Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2014.

For more information about monthly national GDP by industry, see the [System of macroeconomic accounts](#) module on our website.

The Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts (CSMA) is a source of invaluable information for business, governments and Canadians. For these accounts to remain relevant, the underlying concepts, methods, classification systems and data sources need to be periodically updated.

The next CSMA comprehensive revision is planned for late 2015. "A preview of the 2015 comprehensive revision of the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts" ([13-605-X](#)), which provides an overview of the proposed changes, is now available. Users are encouraged to consult this document to prepare their systems and analytical frameworks for the new concepts, methods, classification systems and data sources that will be integrated into the CSMA.

**Table 1**  
**Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2007) dollars –**  
**Seasonally adjusted**

	August 2014 <sup>r</sup>	September 2014 <sup>r</sup>	October 2014 <sup>r</sup>	November 2014 <sup>r</sup>	December 2014 <sup>r</sup>	January 2015 <sup>p</sup>	January 2015 <sup>p</sup>	January 2014 to January 2015 <sup>p</sup>
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars <sup>1</sup>	% change
<b>All industries</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1,653,319</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>501,984</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-1.6	-0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.9	26,333	-4.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-1.7	2.4	1.1	-0.8	-0.9	1.4	140,833	4.8
Utilities	1.3	1.4	-1.2	2.8	-1.6	1.4	40,002	0.5
Construction	-0.5	-0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	118,073	1.8
Manufacturing	-1.1	0.8	0.3	-1.5	2.1	-0.7	175,677	4.4
<b>Services-producing industries</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>1,152,250</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Wholesale trade	0.5	1.7	-0.3	-0.9	1.8	-2.6	91,932	3.8
Retail trade	0.2	0.7	-0.2	0.6	-1.4	-1.0	88,539	1.5
Transportation and warehousing	0.0	-0.4	-0.0	-0.3	1.2	-0.8	68,890	2.6
Information and cultural industries	-0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	52,157	-1.2
Finance and insurance	0.9	0.8	0.5	-0.1	1.3	0.2	115,048	4.8
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.1	207,992	2.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.6	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3	88,538	3.3
Management of companies and enterprises	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.1	12,079	2.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.3	41,226	0.7
Educational services	0.5	-1.0	2.4	0.5	-0.1	0.2	86,363	2.1
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.0	0.1	111,463	1.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.6	-0.6	-0.6	1.2	-0.2	0.7	11,482	1.7
Accommodation and food services	1.2	-0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	-0.8	34,405	2.9
Other services (except public administration)	-0.0	0.5	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1	32,895	2.0
Public administration	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	0.1	109,939	-0.2
<b>Other aggregations</b>								
Industrial production	-1.1	1.5	0.4	-0.8	0.4	0.4	362,739	4.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-1.0	-0.4	0.7	-1.8	2.1	-0.7	71,911	2.8
Durable manufacturing industries	-1.2	1.6	0.0	-1.2	2.0	-0.7	104,226	5.6
Information and communication technologies industries	0.7	0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.6	72,684	2.1
Energy sector	-1.4	2.0	0.4	0.2	-1.5	1.3	161,170	2.4
Public sector	0.2	-0.3	0.7	0.1	-0.1	0.1	307,779	1.0

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. At annual rates.

Source(s): CANSIM table [379-0031](#).

**Available in CANSIM: table [379-0031](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [1301](#).**

Data on gross domestic product by industry for February will be released on April 30.

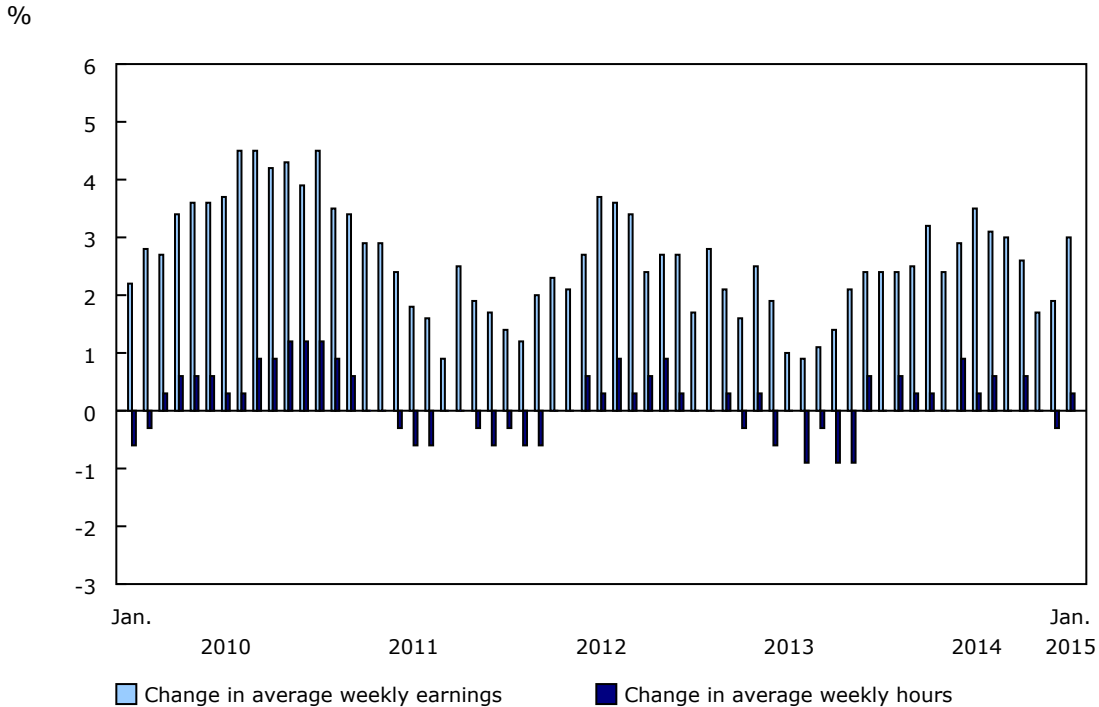
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Allan Tomas (613-790-6570), Industry Accounts Division.

## Payroll employment, earnings and hours, January 2015

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$948 in January, edging up 0.4% from the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings increased by 3.0%.

**Chart 1**  
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings and average weekly hours



Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0063](#).

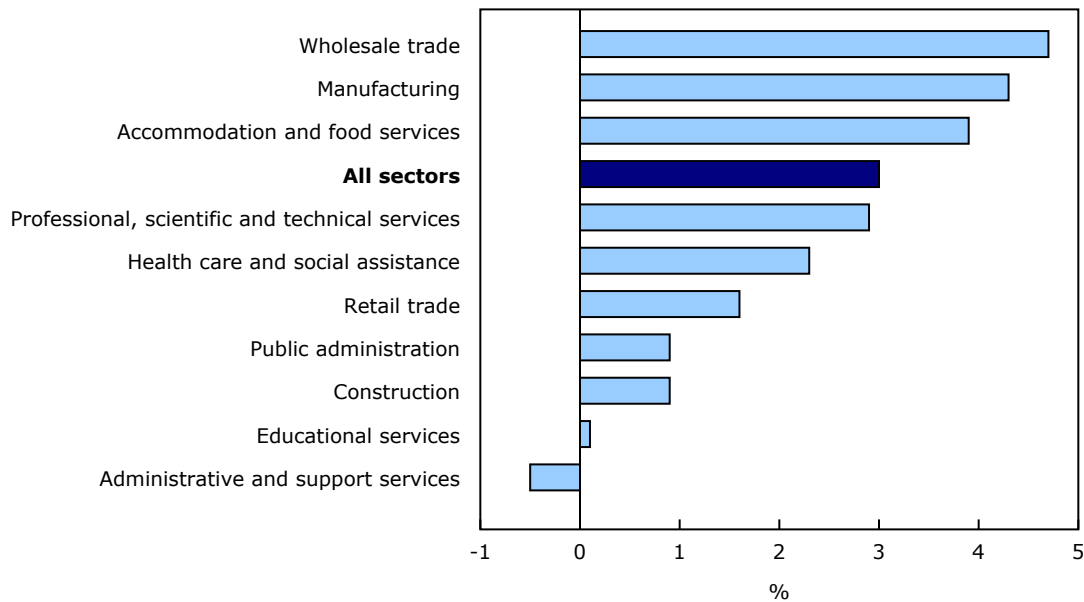
The 3.0% increase in weekly earnings compared with January 2014 reflected a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience, as well as average hours worked per week. Non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 33.0 hours in January, unchanged from the previous month and little changed from the average of 32.9 hours a year earlier.

### Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings outpaced the national average in 3 of the 10 largest industrial sectors: wholesale trade, manufacturing, and accommodation and food services.



**Chart 2**  
**Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, January 2015**



Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0047](#).

Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in wholesale trade rose 4.7% to \$1,178. Earnings growth was spread across all industries in this sector. The largest gains were among miscellaneous wholesalers, motor vehicle and parts and accessories wholesalers, as well as machinery, equipment and supplies wholesalers.

While weekly earnings in manufacturing were up 4.3% to \$1,053 in January, earnings in this sector have hovered around this level since June 2014. The largest year-over-year gains were in machinery, fabricated metal products, and food manufacturing. At the same time, earnings declined notably in plastics and rubber products manufacturing.

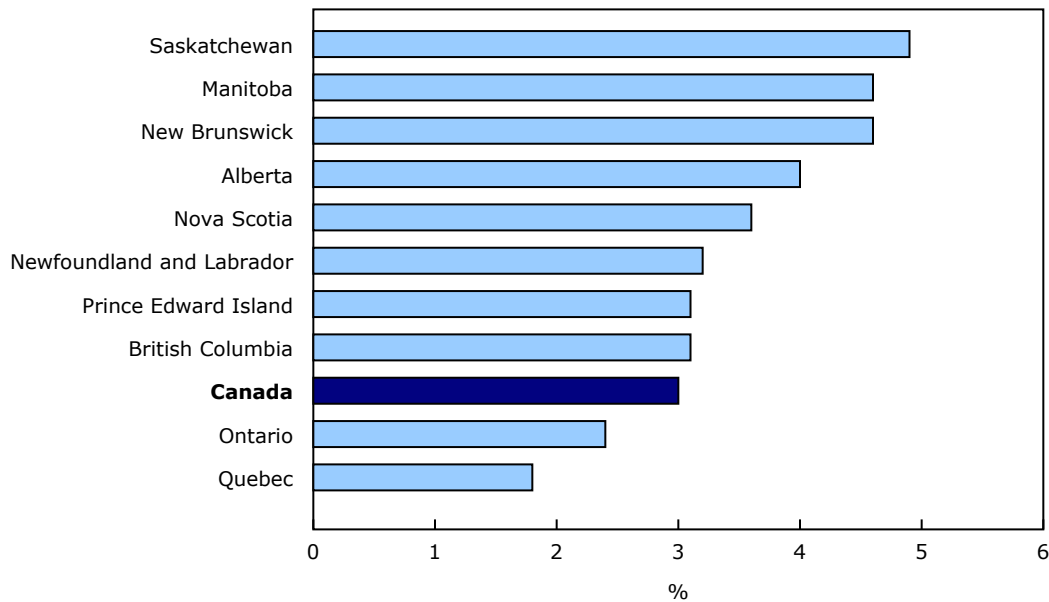
Average weekly earnings in accommodation and food services rose 3.9% to \$378, with gains in most industries.

In the 12 months to January, average weekly earnings were little changed in construction, educational services, as well as administrative and support services.

### Average weekly earnings by province

Year-over-year average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in every province in January. The highest earnings growth was in Saskatchewan, while Quebec had the lowest.

**Chart 3**  
**Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, January 2015**



Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0049](#).

In January, average weekly earnings in Saskatchewan were up 4.9% to \$988, compared with a low of \$941 in January 2014. Earnings growth was widespread in most sectors, with the largest gains in information and cultural industries as well as transportation and warehousing.

In Manitoba, weekly earnings grew 4.6% to \$882 in January, reflecting an upward trend that began in November 2013. Growth was spread across most sectors in the province, led by transportation and warehousing, health care and social assistance as well as educational services.

In the 12 months to January, average weekly earnings in New Brunswick rose 4.6% to \$848. Earnings growth was led by educational services, administrative and support services as well as manufacturing.

In Alberta, average weekly earnings rose 4.0% to \$1,171 compared with 12 months earlier. Gains in this province were spread across most sectors.

Average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia increased 3.6% to \$836, led by gains in transportation and warehousing, educational services, as well as health care and social assistance.

Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in Quebec increased 1.8% to \$849 in January, with all the growth occurring in the first half of the period.

### Non-farm payroll employment by sector

The number of non-farm payroll jobs rose by 48,100 in January, following an increase of 21,500 in December. The largest gains in January were in health care and social assistance; construction; as well as professional, scientific and technical services. At the same time, there were fewer payroll jobs in retail trade; administrative and support services; and mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.

In the 12 months to January, non-farm payroll employment increased by 209,000 or 1.3%.

From January 2014 to January 2015, real estate and rental and leasing posted the highest employment growth rate at 4.9%. Employment in this sector has been trending upward since 2012. Compared with a year earlier, employment in construction grew 3.5%, with most of the growth occurring from May to October. In professional, scientific and technical services, year-over-year employment growth was 3.4%, with the bulk of the growth occurring from March to August. Employment in mining, and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction grew 2.8% in the 12 months to January, with all the increase taking place in the first half of the period.

Compared with January 2014, employment was virtually unchanged in retail trade and manufacturing, two of the largest industrial sectors. At the same time, employment declined in utilities (-1.6%), and information and cultural industries (-1.5%).

## Revisions

*With this release, the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) data series have been historically revised and the seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the latest seasonal factors. The historical revisions were made to a number of industries by province and territory, going back to 2001, and were concentrated in the public sector portion of the economy, particularly public administration.*

### Note to readers

*SEPH is produced by a combination of a census of payroll deductions, provided by the Canada Revenue Agency, and the Business Payrolls Survey, which collects data from a sample of 15,000 establishments. The key objective of SEPH is to provide a monthly portrait of the level of earnings, and the number of jobs and hours worked by detailed industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.*

*Estimates of average weekly earnings and hours worked are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level. Payroll employment estimates are based on a census of administrative data and are not subject to sampling variability.*

*Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a monthly household survey, the main objective of which is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive groups: the employed (including the self-employed), unemployed and not in the labour force. This survey is the official source for the unemployment rate and collects data on the socio-demographic characteristics of all those in the labour market.*

*As a result of conceptual and methodological differences, estimates of changes from SEPH and LFS do differ from time to time. However, the trends in the data are quite similar.*

*Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitate comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).*

*Non-farm payroll employment data are for all hourly and salaried employees, as well as the "other employees" category, which includes piece-rate and commission-only employees.*

*Average weekly hours data are for hourly and salaried employees only and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.*

*All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a NAICS code. Earnings data are based on gross taxable payroll before source deductions. Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.*

*With each release, data for the current reference month are subject to revision. Data have been revised for the previous month. Users are encouraged to request and use the most up-to-date data for each month.*

**Table 1**  
**Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees – Seasonally adjusted**

	January 2014	December 2014 <sup>r</sup>	January 2015 <sup>p</sup>	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
<b>Sector aggregate<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>919.95</b>	<b>943.68</b>	<b>947.68</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>27.73</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Forestry, logging and support	1,024.14	1,083.38	1,104.08	20.70	79.94	1.9	7.8
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,983.70	2,025.39	2,010.65	-14.74	26.95	-0.7	1.4
Utilities	1,688.32	1,860.04	1,842.06	-17.98	153.74	-1.0	9.1
Construction	1,213.33	1,226.82	1,224.75	-2.07	11.42	-0.2	0.9
Manufacturing	1,009.00	1,043.58	1,052.69	9.11	43.69	0.9	4.3
Wholesale trade	1,124.51	1,184.14	1,177.57	-6.57	53.06	-0.6	4.7
Retail trade	538.99	544.53	547.63	3.10	8.64	0.6	1.6
Transportation and warehousing	961.01	1,077.86	1,045.28	-32.58	84.27	-3.0	8.8
Information and cultural industries	1,113.70	1,177.20	1,170.38	-6.82	56.68	-0.6	5.1
Finance and insurance	1,148.08	1,147.92	1,207.94	60.02	59.86	5.2	5.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	915.14	984.56	938.26	-46.30	23.12	-4.7	2.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,298.26	1,340.61	1,335.99	-4.62	37.73	-0.3	2.9
Management of companies and enterprises	1,333.79	1,357.70	1,378.31	20.61	44.52	1.5	3.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	761.08	747.85	757.55	9.70	-3.53	1.3	-0.5
Educational services	986.68	983.22	987.27	4.05	0.59	0.4	0.1
Health care and social assistance	846.68	867.62	866.56	-1.06	19.88	-0.1	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	551.62	587.70	596.59	8.89	44.97	1.5	8.2
Accommodation and food services	364.22	381.96	378.30	-3.66	14.08	-1.0	3.9
Other services (excluding public administration)	744.11	776.10	779.68	3.58	35.57	0.5	4.8
Public administration	1,191.68	1,204.56	1,202.73	-1.83	11.05	-0.2	0.9
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	958.16	1,006.98	988.81	-18.17	30.65	-1.8	3.2
Prince Edward Island	769.36	790.19	793.46	3.27	24.10	0.4	3.1
Nova Scotia	806.67	829.20	836.03	6.83	29.36	0.8	3.6
New Brunswick	810.91	847.51	848.42	0.91	37.51	0.1	4.6
Quebec	834.47	862.12	849.28	-12.84	14.81	-1.5	1.8
Ontario	928.98	946.10	951.34	5.24	22.36	0.6	2.4
Manitoba	843.26	879.18	882.37	3.19	39.11	0.4	4.6
Saskatchewan	941.24	991.30	987.51	-3.79	46.27	-0.4	4.9
Alberta	1,126.21	1,157.93	1,170.84	12.91	44.63	1.1	4.0
British Columbia	886.83	895.30	914.59	19.29	27.76	2.2	3.1
Yukon	1,033.16	1,036.03	1,040.18	4.15	7.02	0.4	0.7
Northwest Territories	1,296.97	1,428.13	1,437.56	9.43	140.59	0.7	10.8
Nunavut	1,177.80	1,265.07	1,295.73	30.66	117.93	2.4	10.0

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

**Note(s):** Earnings data are based on gross payroll before source deductions.

**Source(s):** CANSIM table [281-0063](#).

**Table 2**  
**Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted**

	January 2014	December 2014 <sup>r</sup>	January 2015 <sup>p</sup>	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
<b>Sector aggregate<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>15,498.5</b>	<b>15,659.4</b>	<b>15,707.5</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>209.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Forestry, logging and support	39.1	38.9	39.5	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	225.7	234.2	232.0	-2.2	6.3	-0.9	2.8
Utilities	117.7	115.6	115.8	0.3	-1.8	0.2	-1.6
Construction	959.1	986.9	993.0	6.2	33.9	0.6	3.5
Manufacturing	1,489.4	1,488.9	1,490.5	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.1
Wholesale trade	771.6	782.1	782.2	0.1	10.6	0.0	1.4
Retail trade	1,928.2	1,938.8	1,934.1	-4.7	6.0	-0.2	0.3
Transportation and warehousing	727.6	731.5	733.6	2.2	6.1	0.3	0.8
Information and cultural industries	319.5	313.4	314.9	1.5	-4.7	0.5	-1.5
Finance and insurance	699.2	705.5	710.6	5.1	11.3	0.7	1.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	274.6	286.9	288.0	1.1	13.4	0.4	4.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	827.3	849.4	855.4	6.0	28.1	0.7	3.4
Management of companies and enterprises	102.8	103.4	103.3	-0.1	0.6	-0.1	0.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	775.7	777.3	774.3	-3.0	-1.4	-0.4	-0.2
Educational services	1,217.5	1,221.5	1,224.4	2.9	6.8	0.2	0.6
Health care and social assistance	1,766.3	1,789.8	1,801.5	11.8	35.2	0.7	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	255.5	256.4	256.9	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.6
Accommodation and food services	1,188.3	1,212.7	1,216.4	3.7	28.1	0.3	2.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	542.3	549.7	552.6	2.9	10.3	0.5	1.9
Public administration	1,042.5	1,039.3	1,043.0	3.7	0.5	0.4	0.0
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	217.3	219.0	219.4	0.4	2.1	0.2	0.9
Prince Edward Island	63.1	62.4	62.9	0.4	-0.2	0.7	-0.3
Nova Scotia	398.4	399.7	402.7	2.9	4.3	0.7	1.1
New Brunswick	305.9	300.6	302.2	1.6	-3.7	0.5	-1.2
Quebec	3,483.2	3,487.1	3,489.5	2.5	6.3	0.1	0.2
Ontario	5,885.4	5,956.8	5,977.2	20.4	91.8	0.3	1.6
Manitoba	580.6	581.2	584.2	3.0	3.6	0.5	0.6
Saskatchewan	481.9	485.4	485.5	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.8
Alberta	2,024.9	2,079.9	2,082.4	2.4	57.5	0.1	2.8
British Columbia	1,994.8	2,026.1	2,040.4	14.3	45.6	0.7	2.3
Yukon	21.3	20.1	20.2	0.1	-1.1	0.3	-5.4
Northwest Territories	27.4	26.5	26.4	0.0	-1.0	-0.1	-3.7
Nunavut	14.4	14.6	14.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.8

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0063](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [281-0023](#), [281-0024](#), [281-0026](#), [281-0027](#), [281-0029](#), [281-0030](#), [281-0032](#), [281-0033](#), [281-0035 to 281-0039](#), [281-0041 to 281-0049](#) and [281-0063](#).

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2612](#).**

A [summary table](#) is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website. Under *Summary tables*, choose *Subject* then *Labour*.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for February will be released on April 30.

An updated issue of the *Guide to the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours* ([72-203-G](#)) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

An updated issue of the *Guide to Job Vacancy Statistics* ([72-210-G](#)) is also now available.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Andrew Fields (613-951-3551; [andrew.fields@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:andrew.fields@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.

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## **Study: School mobility and educational outcomes of off-reserve First Nations students, 2012**

Off-reserve First Nations students who had changed schools once, outside of a regular academic progression, were more likely to have repeated a grade than those who had not changed schools or who had one regular academic progression move, reports a new study based on data from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey. This finding held even when other variables such as age, sex, household income, living arrangements and rural/population centre residence were taken into account.

Among off-reserve First Nations students in Grades 1 to 6 who had moved schools, just under two-thirds (65%) reported that they had moved for reasons other than a regular progression. The proportion was over one-third (37%) for off-reserve First Nations students in Grades 7 to 12.

The main reason that off-reserve First Nations students changed schools, apart from a regular progression move, was because of a residential move. Two out of five students in Grades 1 to 6 reported such a reason compared with one in five among students in Grades 7 to 12.

Changing schools has been shown to have a negative effect on the academic success of non-Aboriginal children. Understanding the impact of school changes may be particularly relevant for First Nations people, given their comparatively high residential mobility and less favourable educational outcomes.

The study compares off-reserve First Nations students who are movers and non-movers. Movers are those who had attended two schools because of a non-regular progression move (for example, a residential move or academic performance/social interaction problems). Non-movers had attended only one school or had attended two schools, but the reason for the move was regular academic progression (for example, from elementary to high school).

### **Less favourable school outcomes for off-reserve First Nations students who move**

Just over 10% of off-reserve First Nations students in Grades 1 to 6 who were movers had to repeat a grade compared with 6% of non-movers. Movers in Grades 1 to 6 were also more likely to have received help from a tutor.

School mobility had an impact on school outcomes for older students as well. For example, among off-reserve First Nations students in Grades 7 to 12, movers were less likely than non-movers to receive mainly As on their last report card (22% versus 34%) or to be happy at school (80% versus 90%). Also, 28% of movers had repeated a grade, compared with 13% of non-movers.

### **Movers in Grades 1 to 6 more likely than non-movers to need help for behavioural or emotional problems**

Among off-reserve First Nations students in Grades 1 to 6, movers were more likely than non-movers to need or receive help because of a behavioural/emotional problem (41% versus 23%). Movers were also more likely than non-movers to be Status Indians and to live in a population centre.

### **Movers in Grades 7 to 12 were more likely than non-movers to live in lower income households**

For off-reserve First Nations students in Grades 7 to 12, movers were more likely than non-movers to live in a lower income household (38% versus 22%), have parents with less than high school graduation and live in a population centre. Movers were also less likely than non-movers to have parents who were involved in school activities.

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### Note to readers

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) is a national survey on the social and economic conditions of Aboriginal Peoples (First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit) aged six years and older. The 2012 APS represents the fourth cycle of the survey and focuses on issues related to education, employment and health.

A **population centre** has at least 1,000 inhabitants and no fewer than 400 persons per square kilometre. The term "population centre" replaces the term "urban area."

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3250](#).

The article "School mobility and educational outcomes of off-reserve First Nations students" is now available in the publication *Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012* ([89-653-X](#)). From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, choose *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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## Study: Academic outcomes of public and private high school students: What lies behind the differences?

Students at private high schools tend to outperform their public school counterparts, but this appears largely due to the more favourable socioeconomic backgrounds of private school students and their peers. A new study examining differences in the academic outcomes of public and private high school students found that no differences in outcomes were attributable to school resources and practices.

The study used a survey sample of 7,142 15-year-olds who were registered in Grade 10 in public and private high schools and subsequently followed them until age 23. It focused on standardized test scores in reading, mathematics, and science at age 15, as well as on educational qualifications obtained by age 23.

On average, students in the sample who attended private high schools scored 8% to 9% higher on standardized tests than students who attended public high schools. By age 23, those who had attended a private high school had also, generally, obtained higher educational qualifications than former public school students. For example, 35% of private school students had graduated from a university program by age 23, compared with 21% of public school students.

Students who attended private high schools were more likely to have socioeconomic characteristics positively associated with academic success. This includes having higher family incomes or university-educated parents. As well, public and private schools were concentrated in different provinces and thus, may have followed different curricula. In contrast, school resources and practices differed only slightly between public and private schools.

Two factors consistently accounted for a substantial portion of the differences in all academic outcomes examined—the socioeconomic characteristics of students and those of their peers. Combined, these factors accounted for about one-half of the difference in average standardized test scores and about two-thirds of the difference in university graduation rates.

The province of school attendance also accounted for a substantial portion of the differences in academic test scores and high school graduation rates. But this was less true with regards to postsecondary outcomes. School resources and practices played little to no role in the differences in all academic outcomes observed.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [4435](#) and [5060](#).

The research study "Academic Outcomes of Public and Private High School Students: What Lies Behind the Differences," which is part of the *Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series (11F0019M)*, is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

A shorter article "Why Are Academic Prospects Brighter for Private High School Students?," part of *Economic Insights (11-626-X)*, complements this research study and is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*.

Similar studies are available in the [Update on Social Analysis Research](#) module of our website.

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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## Study: Quarterly business and employment dynamics: Experimental estimates, first quarter 2001 to third quarter 2014

Since the start of the last recession, the entry rates of new firms as well as the jobs created by these firms slowed relative to the pre-recession period. From the first quarter of 2001 to the third quarter of 2008, the average annualized quarterly job creation rate by new firms was 2.3%, compared with 1.5% for the period from the fourth quarter of 2008 to the third quarter of 2014. The entry rate of businesses showed a similar, but less pronounced, pattern. Before the third quarter of 2008, the average annualized quarterly entry rate of businesses was 15.2%, compared with the post-recession average of 13.6%.

Since the late 1980s, Statistics Canada has produced annual statistics on business entry and exit, and job creation and job destruction from its Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP). However, the time lag between the end of the year and the production of statistics is substantial. For example, the 2013 LEAP data will not be available until the summer of 2015. The quarterly experimental estimates meet a need for timelier, sub-annual indicators of business and employment dynamics.

The data are available from the first quarter of 2001 to the third quarter of 2014, and pertain to all industrial sectors except those primarily involved in educational services, health care and social assistance as well as public administration.

In the third quarter of 2014, the job creation and entry rates were 1.6% and 13.5% respectively, similar to the post-recession averages but up from the recent lows of 1.4% for job creation observed in the fourth quarter of 2012, and 12.8% for entry in the first quarter of 2013.

### Note to readers

*Users can also obtain upon request data tables of the quarterly estimates of employer business entries and exits by industry, and their associated job creation and destruction, for the first quarter of 2001 to the third quarter of 2014.*

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2612](#) and [8013](#).

The research article "Quarterly Business and Employment Dynamics: Experimental Estimates, First Quarter 2001 to Third Quarter 2014" is now available as part of *Economic Insights (11-626-X)* from the *Browse by key resource module* of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies are available in the [Update on Economic Analysis](#) module of our website.

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

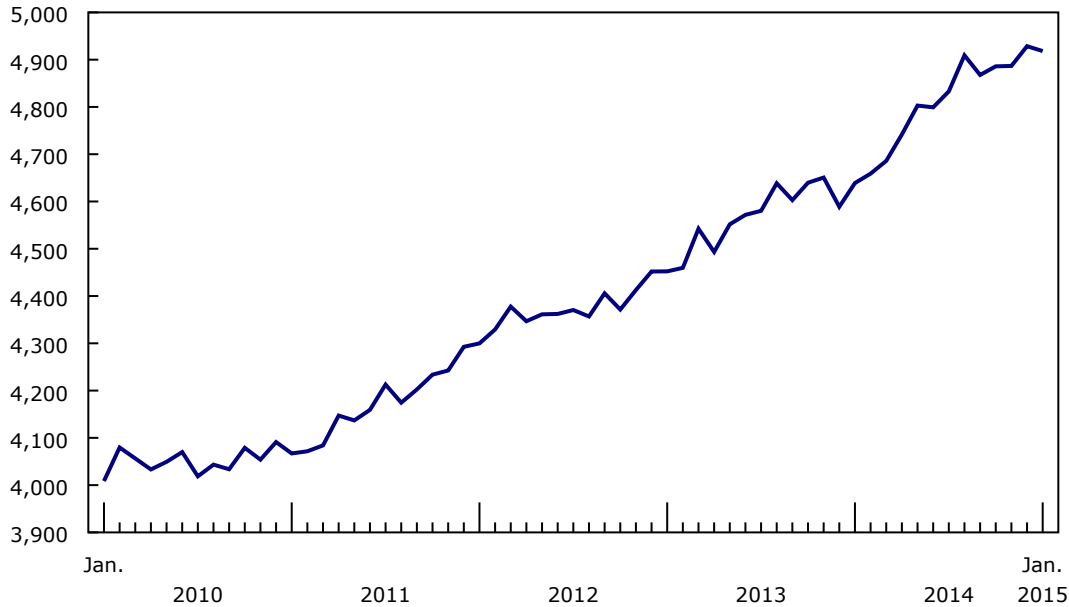
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Danny Leung (613-951-2574; [danny.leung@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:danny.leung@statcan.gc.ca)), Economic Analysis Division.

## Food services and drinking places, January 2015

Sales at food services and drinking places edged down 0.2% to \$4.9 billion in January, following three consecutive monthly gains. Prices for food purchased from restaurants were up 2.8% in the 12 months to January, following a 2.5% increase in December. This was the highest price increase since April 2012.

**Chart 1**  
**Food services and drinking places sales edge down in January**

millions of current dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [355-0006](#).

In January, three of the four sectors reported lower sales. Sales in the drinking places sector (-4.6%) declined for the fifth time in six months. Receipts at full-service restaurants declined 0.3%, the first decrease in four months. The limited-service restaurant sector was virtually unchanged in January, following gains in each month of 2014. Higher sales were reported in the special food services sector (+0.8%), which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services.

### Sales down in six provinces

Sales in Alberta declined 0.8% in January, following three consecutive monthly gains. Decreases were widespread across all of the subsectors.

British Columbia (-0.7%) registered lower receipts for the second consecutive month.

Nova Scotia (-1.4%) sales decreased for the third time in four months.

Newfoundland and Labrador reported a 1.9% decline following five consecutive monthly gains.

In dollar terms, Quebec (+0.4%) reported the largest gain.

**Note to readers**

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

**Table 1**  
**Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted**

	January 2014	October 2014 <sup>r</sup>	November 2014 <sup>r</sup>	December 2014 <sup>r</sup>	January 2015 <sup>p</sup>	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	thousands of dollars					change %	
<b>Total, food services sales</b>	<b>4,639,039</b>	<b>4,885,921</b>	<b>4,886,675</b>	<b>4,928,538</b>	<b>4,918,210</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Full-service restaurants	1,999,992	2,107,827	2,109,598	2,136,943	2,131,238	-0.3	6.6
Limited-service eating places	2,060,803	2,174,979	2,173,464	2,191,294	2,192,063	0.0	6.4
Special food services	389,307	415,076	416,444	410,408	413,758	0.8	6.3
Drinking places	188,937	188,039	187,169	189,893	181,151	-4.6	-4.1
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	68,992	69,653	74,505	76,035	74,600	-1.9	8.1
Prince Edward Island	16,950	17,312	17,435	17,539	17,535	-0.0	3.5
Nova Scotia	110,114	118,033	117,586	118,637	116,927	-1.4	6.2
New Brunswick	82,259	84,872	84,872	86,104	85,221	-1.0	3.6
Quebec	876,407	895,137	891,160	897,859	901,190	0.4	2.8
Ontario	1,774,283	1,897,793	1,876,701	1,903,789	1,904,028	0.0	7.3
Manitoba	136,811	144,803	143,900	144,212	145,193	0.7	6.1
Saskatchewan	144,620	152,851	153,529	153,314	153,897	0.4	6.4
Alberta	693,141	739,340	739,494	745,120	739,220	-0.8	6.6
British Columbia	720,584	752,133	773,472	771,847	766,421	-0.7	6.4
Yukon	6,684	5,874	5,878	5,821	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,169	6,931	6,934	7,081	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,026	1,190	1,209	1,179	F	F	F

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

**Note(s):** Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

**Source(s):** CANSIM table [355-0006](#).

**Available in CANSIM: table [355-0006](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2419](#).**

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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## Farm operating revenues and expenses, 2013 (final)

Average operating revenues per farm in Canada amounted to \$388,165 in 2013, up 3.4% from 2012, according to taxation records. Overall, 9 of the 11 major farm types posted increases in their average operating revenues, led by hog farms (+6.7%), oilseed and grain farms (+6.2%), and greenhouse, nursery and floriculture operations (+6.1%).

Average operating expenses rose 3.5% to \$318,658, with the largest gains coming from oilseed and grain farms (+7.2%) and hog farms (+6.8%).

### Note to readers

*The Agriculture Taxation Data Program uses taxation records to produce detailed data, for Canada and the provinces, on operating revenues and expenses for the agriculture sector.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables [002-0044](#) to [002-0063](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3447](#).**

[Summary tables](#) are also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

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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## Characteristics of international overnight travellers, 2013

Overnight travel abroad by Canadian residents totalled 32.9 million trips during 2013, accounting for \$35.0 billion of spending. The United States was the destination for 23.4 million overnight trips, accounting for \$20.9 billion of spending.

Residents of the United States made 11.5 million overnight trips to Canada in 2013 and spent \$6.7 billion during those trips. During the same period, overseas residents made 4.5 million overnight trips to Canada, spending \$7.6 billion.

### **Note to readers**

*In partnership with external stakeholders, Statistics Canada updated the method used to estimate the number of same-day and overnight commercial plane trips made by US residents entering Canada via one of the following three airports: Pearson (Toronto), Trudeau (Montréal) and Vancouver.*

*This change created a break in the time series on the number of same-day and overnight commercial air trips made by American residents entering Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.*

*The methodological update does not affect the total number of US residents travelling to Canada by commercial air. The 2013 and 2014 data on the number of same-day and overnight commercial air trips made by US residents, however, have been revised.*

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3152](#).**

Data are now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables and statistical profiles of characteristics of international travellers for 2013 are now available upon request.

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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## **Experimental quarterly estimates of business entry and exit, second and third quarters of 2014**

Experimental quarterly estimates of the number of firm entries and exits in the business sector, with associated employment, for the second and third quarters of 2014 are now available upon request.

Revised data from the first quarter of 2001 to the first quarter of 2014 are also available.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2612](#) and [8013](#).**

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

To order data tables, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Danny Leung (613-951-2574; [danny.leung@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:danny.leung@statcan.gc.ca)), Economic Analysis Division.

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## Canada at a Glance, 2015

The 2015 edition of *Canada at a Glance* is now available.

*Canada at a Glance* presents current statistics on Canadian demography, education, health and aging, justice, housing, income, labour market, household, economy, travel, finance, agriculture, foreign trade and the environment.

The 2015 edition of *Canada at a Glance* (**12-581-X**) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. *Canada at a Glance* is also available in print upon request.

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

To order a copy, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Penny Stuart (613-951-2005; [penny.stuart@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:penny.stuart@statcan.gc.ca)), Communications Division.



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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Canada at a Glance, 2015**

Catalogue number [12-581-X](#) (HTML | PDF | Paper)

**Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts**

Catalogue number [13-605-X](#) (HTML)

**Guide to the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, 2015**

Catalogue number [72-203-G](#) (HTML | PDF)

**Guide to Job Vacancy Statistics, 2015**

Catalogue number [72-210-G](#) (HTML | PDF)

### New studies

**Economic Insights: "Why Are Academic Prospects Brighter for Private High School Students?", No. 44**

Catalogue number [11-626-X2015044](#) (HTML | PDF)

**Economic Insights: "Quarterly Business and Employment Dynamics: Experimental Estimates, First Quarter 2001 to Third Quarter 2014", No. 45**

Catalogue number [11-626-X2015045](#) (HTML | PDF)

**Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: "Academic Outcomes of Public and Private High School Students: What Lies Behind the Differences?", No. 367**

Catalogue number [11F0019M2015367](#) (HTML | PDF)

[A preview of the 2015 comprehensive revision of the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts](#)

Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts

**Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012: "School mobility and educational outcomes of off-reserve First Nations students"**

Catalogue number [89-653-X2015006](#) (HTML | PDF)

## Release dates: April 2015

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
2	Canadian international merchandise trade	February 2015
9	Building permits	February 2015
9	New Housing Price Index	February 2015
10	Labour Force Survey	March 2015
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 2015
16	Investment in non-residential building construction	First quarter 2015
17	Canada's international transactions in securities	February 2015
17	Retail trade	February 2015
17	Consumer Price Index	March 2015
20	Travel between Canada and other countries	February 2015
21	Wholesale trade	February 2015
23	Principal field crop areas	March 31, 2015
23	Employment Insurance	February 2015
29	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	March 2015
30	Gross domestic product by industry	February 2015
30	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	February 2015

See also the [release dates for major economic indicators](#) for the rest of the year.



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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