

The Daily

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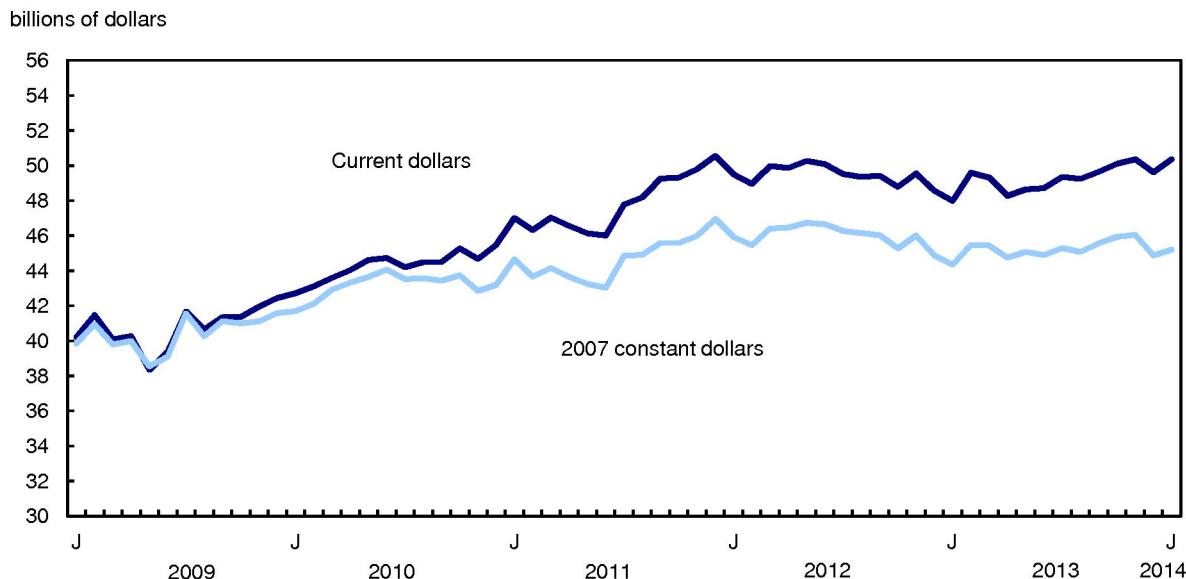
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, January 2014

Manufacturing sales rose 1.5% to \$50.4 billion in January, the largest gain since February 2013. The increase mostly reflected higher sales in the primary metal, food and miscellaneous industries.

Sales were up in 12 of 21 industries, representing about 46% of the manufacturing sector sales in January. On the durable goods side of manufacturing, sales were up 2.0% while non-durable goods sales rose 1.0%.

Constant dollar sales increased 0.7%, indicating that just under half of the gain reflected higher volumes of goods sold.

Chart 1 **Manufacturing sales increase**



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

Primary metal sales lead the gains

Sales advanced 8.0% to \$3.8 billion in the primary metal industry in January. The increase partly reflected higher sales by iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturers. Higher prices also contributed to the gain in the industry.

In the food industry, sales were up 2.7% to \$7.7 billion, the third increase in five months. The level in January was the highest since the current series began.

Miscellaneous manufacturing sales rose 20.3% to \$1.1 billion in January following an 11.8% decrease in December.

Chemical sales rose 2.7% to \$4.1 billion in January, reaching the highest level since October 2008. Computer and electronic product sales rose for the second time in nine months, up 11.0% to \$1.1 billion in January.

A 1.2% decline in transportation equipment sales offset a portion of the overall advance. The decrease was largely caused by lower motor vehicle sales (down 4.7% to \$4.4 billion).

Sales rise in Quebec

Sales were up in four provinces in January, led by Quebec.

In Quebec, sales advanced 4.4% to \$12.1 billion. The increase was the largest since January 2011. Sales rose 12.0% in the primary metal industry and production was up 14.8% in the aerospace product and parts industry. Higher sales in the food industry also contributed to the provincial advance.

Alberta manufacturing sales rose 4.3% to \$6.5 billion, the highest level since November 2011. Sales rose in the petroleum and coal product industry as well as the chemical industry in January.

Sales in British Columbia increased 3.3% to \$3.5 billion. The gain reflected sales increases in 16 of 21 industries, led by the wood product industry. Sales in the wood product industry have returned to pre-recession levels over the past 12 months.

The largest provincial decline was in Newfoundland and Labrador, where manufacturing sales were down 14.5% to \$513 million.

Inventories increase substantially

Manufacturing inventories advanced 3.6% to \$71.4 billion. The gain in January reflected higher inventory levels in almost all manufacturing industries, led by the aerospace product and parts industry.

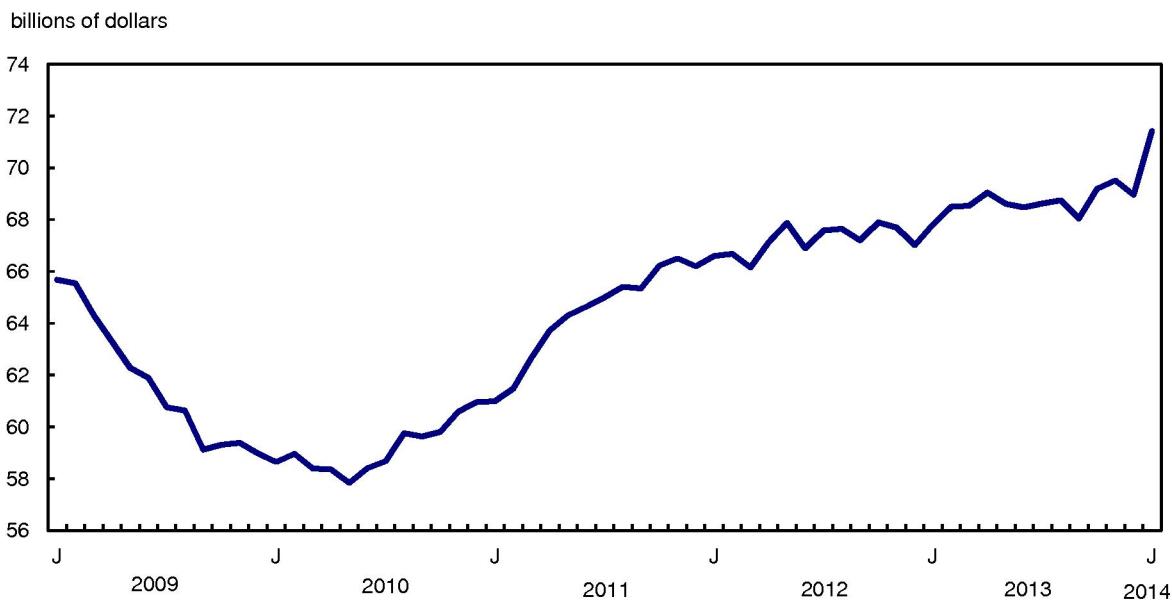
Aerospace product and parts inventories rose 6.7% to \$8.1 billion in January, the largest percentage gain since July 2012. The gain partly reflected an increase in the value of the US dollar compared with the Canadian dollar. Most inventories in the aerospace industry are held in US dollars.

In the petroleum and coal product industry, inventories rose 6.2% to \$6.2 billion, the second highest level on record. Most of the gain reflected higher volumes of goods-in-process and finished product inventories at refineries.

Inventories in the machinery industry rose 4.4% to \$6.9 billion in January. The gain reflected widespread increases reported by a large number of companies.

Inventories also advanced in the computer and electronic product (+6.9%), motor vehicle (+15.3%), and motor vehicle parts (+12.3%) industries.

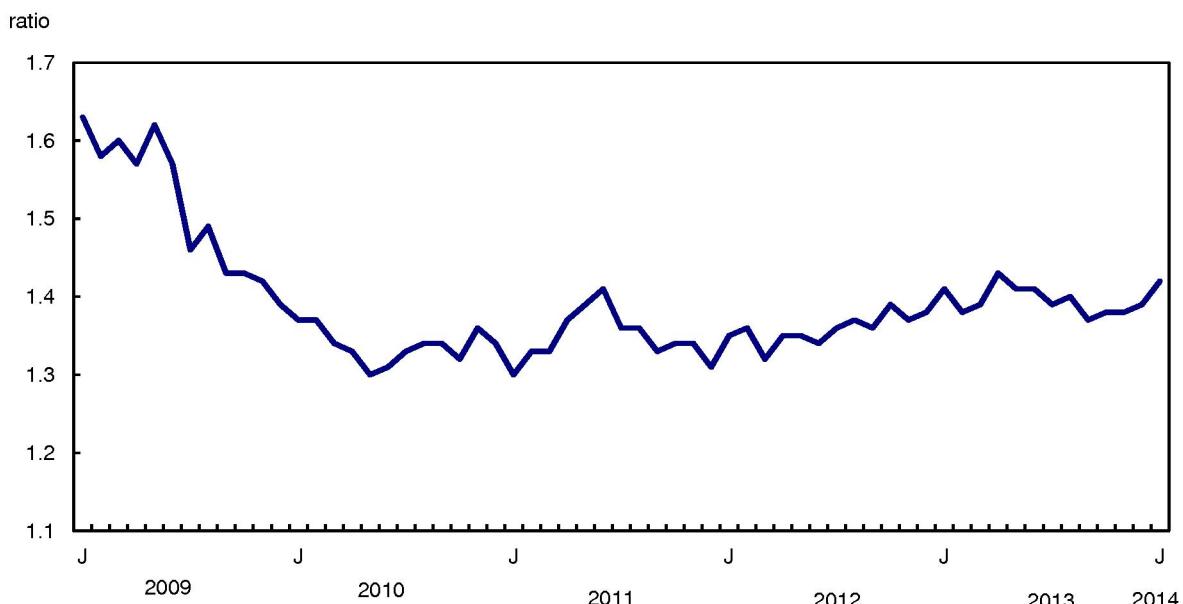
Chart 2
Inventories increase substantially



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

The inventory-to-sales ratio rose from 1.39 in December to 1.42 in January, the highest level since April 2013. The ratio measures the time, in months, that would be required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

Chart 3
The inventory-to-sales ratio rises



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

Unfilled orders continue to advance

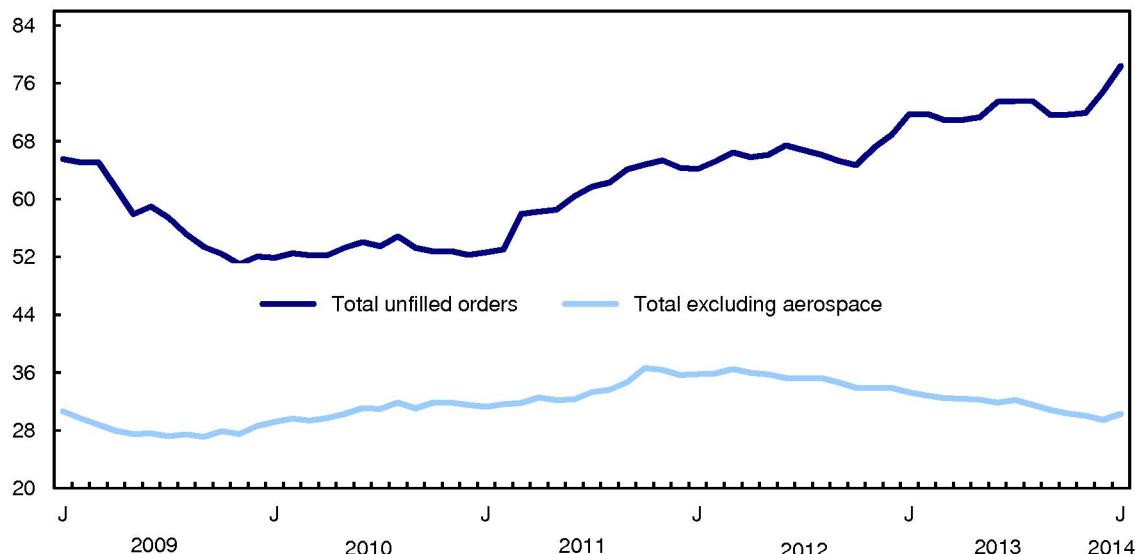
Unfilled orders rose 4.8% to \$78.4 billion in January, following a 4.1% increase in December. Over three-quarters of the increase in January was a result of higher unfilled orders in the aerospace product and parts industry. Unfilled orders were also up in the machinery industry.

In the aerospace product and parts industry, unfilled orders rose 6.0% to \$48.1 billion. The gain in January continued an upward trend over the past three years. Since reaching a low of \$20.7 billion in December 2010, aerospace unfilled orders have more than doubled. The latest increase mostly reflected a 4.5% advance in the value of the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar in January. The majority of unfilled orders in the industry are held in US dollars.

Unfilled orders in the machinery industry increased 5.3%, following five months of declines. The gain in January stemmed from widespread increases reported by many companies.

Chart 4
Unfilled orders continue to advance

billions of dollars



Note to readers

Monthly data in this release are seasonally adjusted and are expressed in current dollars unless otherwise specified.

Non-durable goods industries include food, beverage and tobacco products, textile mills, textile product mills, clothing, leather and allied products, paper, printing and related support activities, petroleum and coal products, chemicals, and plastics and rubber products.

Durable goods industries include wood products, non-metallic mineral products, primary metal, fabricated metal products, machinery, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, appliances and components, transportation equipment, furniture and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Production-based industries

For the aerospace industry and shipbuilding industries, the value of production is used instead of sales of goods manufactured. This value is calculated by adjusting monthly sales of goods manufactured by the monthly change in inventories of goods in process and finished products manufactured.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future sales assuming that the orders are not cancelled.

New orders are those received whether sold in the current month or not. New orders are measured as the sum of sales for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders from the previous month to the current month.

Manufacturers reporting in US dollars

Some Canadian manufacturers report sales, inventories and unfilled orders in US dollars. These data are then converted to Canadian dollars as part of the data production cycle.

For sales, based on the assumption that they occur throughout the month, the average monthly exchange rate for the reference month (noon spot rate) established by the Bank of Canada is used for the conversion. The monthly average exchange rate is available on CANSIM Table 176-0064.

Inventories and unfilled orders are reported at the end of the reference period. Therefore, for these variables, the noon spot exchange rate on the last working day of the month is used for the conversion. The noon spot exchange rate is available on CANSIM Table 176-0067. Note that because of exchange rate fluctuations, the monthly average exchange rate can differ substantially from the exchange rate on the last working day of the month.

Table 1
Manufacturing: Principal statistics – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2013	December 2013 ^r	January 2014 ^p	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
	millions of dollars				% change ¹
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	47,977	49,607	50,361	1.5	5.0
Manufacturing sales (2007 constant dollars)	44,347	44,878	45,199	0.7	1.9
Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	42,611	43,084	44,036	2.2	3.3
Inventories	67,802	68,959	71,415	3.6	5.3
Unfilled orders	71,726	74,860	78,423	4.8	9.3
Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	70,413	73,432	76,886	4.7	9.2
New orders	50,844	52,573	53,925	2.6	6.1
New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	45,466	46,128	47,490	3.0	4.5
Inventory-to-sales ratio	1.41	1.39	1.42

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars for current dollars, and millions of dollars for constant dollars.

Table 2
Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2013	December 2013 ^r	January 2014 ^p	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
millions of dollars				% change ¹	
Food manufacturing	7,318	7,516	7,719	2.7	5.5
Beverage and tobacco product	994	977	1,017	4.2	2.4
Textile mills	119	125	128	2.1	7.1
Textile product mills	133	134	145	7.6	8.6
Clothing manufacturing	199	199	189	-5.3	-5.2
Leather and allied product	32	33	41	24.3	27.3
Wood product	1,984	1,982	2,031	2.5	2.4
Paper manufacturing	1,965	2,040	2,034	-0.3	3.5
Printing and related support activities	771	749	746	-0.5	-3.3
Petroleum and coal product	6,983	7,314	7,253	-0.8	3.9
Chemical	3,891	3,983	4,092	2.7	5.2
Plastics and rubber products	1,983	2,079	2,048	-1.5	3.3
Non-metallic mineral product	1,003	1,014	1,040	2.6	3.8
Primary metal	3,764	3,558	3,841	8.0	2.1
Fabricated metal product	2,824	2,768	2,708	-2.2	-4.1
Machinery	2,788	2,971	2,958	-0.4	6.1
Computer and electronic product	1,090	974	1,081	11.0	-0.9
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	876	794	829	4.5	-5.3
Transportation equipment	7,327	8,654	8,549	-1.2	16.7
Motor vehicle	3,437	4,571	4,357	-4.7	26.8
Motor vehicle body and trailer	319	286	308	7.7	-3.4
Motor vehicle parts	1,929	1,951	1,967	0.8	2.0
Aerospace product and parts	1,192	1,437	1,484	3.3	24.5
Railroad rolling stock	86	101	81	-19.6	-5.5
Ship and boat building	89	89	100	12.3	11.4
Furniture and related product	861	867	858	-1.1	-0.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,071	875	1,053	20.3	-1.8
Non-durable goods industries	24,389	25,150	25,412	1.0	4.2
Durable goods industries	23,588	24,456	24,949	2.0	5.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Table 3
Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2013	December 2013 ^r	January 2014 ^p	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
millions of dollars					% change ¹
Canada	47,977	49,607	50,361	1.5	5.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	619	600	513	-14.5	-17.1
Prince Edward Island	107	126	121	-3.7	13.1
Nova Scotia	875	769	764	-0.6	-12.7
New Brunswick	1,632	1,719	1,704	-0.9	4.4
Quebec	11,413	11,557	12,069	4.4	5.7
Ontario	21,410	22,616	22,582	-0.2	5.5
Manitoba	1,266	1,242	1,261	1.6	-0.4
Saskatchewan	1,188	1,325	1,310	-1.1	10.3
Alberta	6,089	6,247	6,516	4.3	7.0
British Columbia	3,374	3,402	3,516	3.3	4.2
Yukon	2	2	2	-6.5	-8.3
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2	2	2	-11.2	0.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Available in CANSIM: tables 304-0014, 304-0015 and 377-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

Data from the February Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on April 15.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Schimpf (613-951-9832; michael.schimpf@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Job vacancies, three-month average ending in December 2013

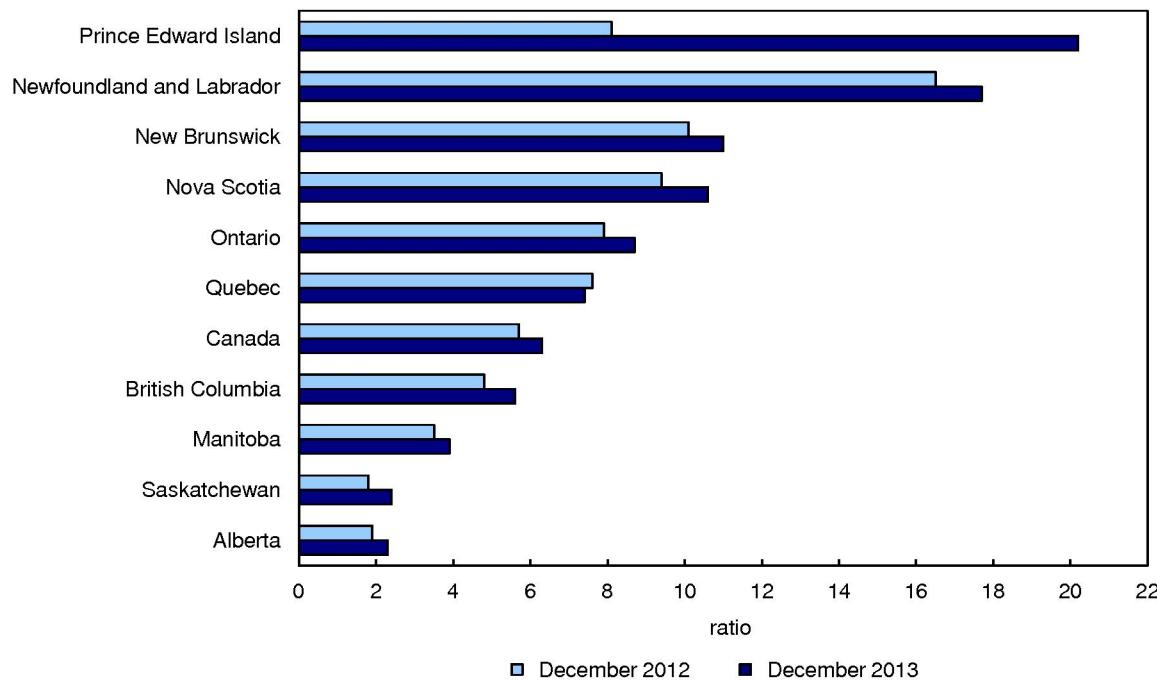
Canadian businesses reported 200,000 job vacancies in December, down 21,000 compared with 12 months earlier. There were 6.3 unemployed people for every job vacancy, up from 5.7 in December 2012. The increase in the unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio was the result of fewer job vacancies, as the number of unemployed people was little changed.

Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio increases in Alberta and Saskatchewan

In Alberta, there were 2.3 unemployed people for every job vacancy, up from 1.9 in December 2012, as the number of unemployed people in the province increased. The ratio for Saskatchewan was 2.4, up from 1.8 a year earlier, as the number of vacancies fell faster than the number of unemployed people.

Chart 1

Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, all unemployed, by province, three-month average, December 2012 and December 2013



The highest ratio in December was in Prince Edward Island, at 20.2 unemployed people for every job vacancy, up from 8.1 in December 2012 (see "Data quality" in the Note to readers). This was all a result of fewer job vacancies over this period, as the number of unemployed people was essentially unchanged.

In the remaining provinces, the unemployment-to-job vacancy ratios were little changed compared with December 2012.

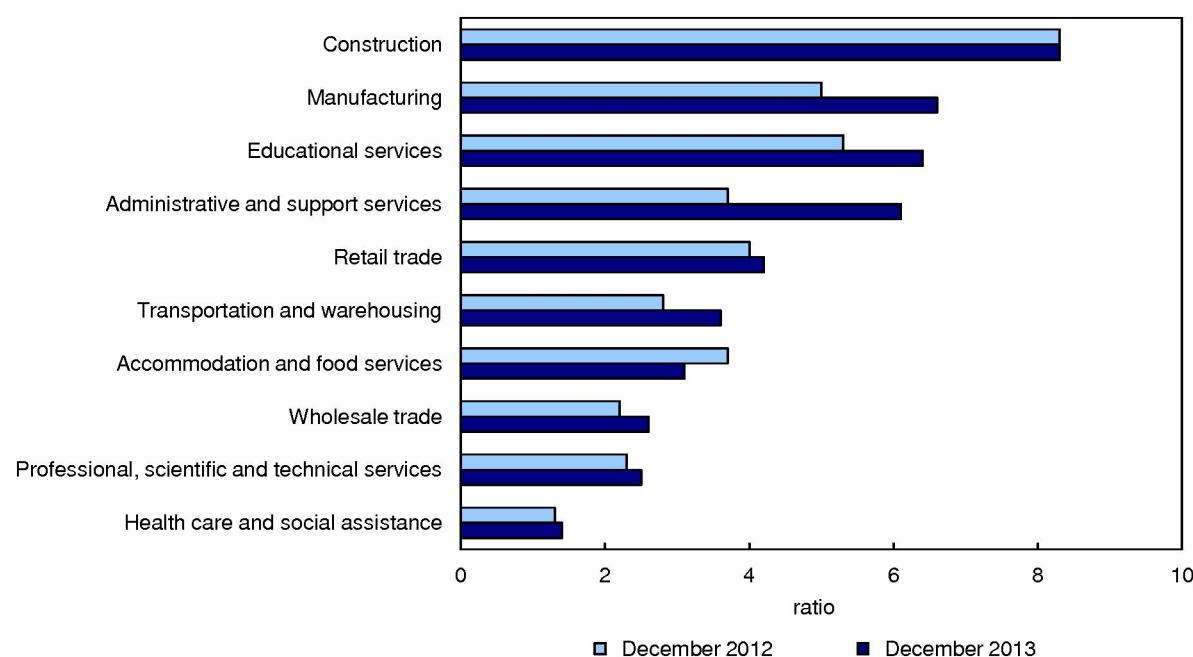
Ratio by sector

Sectoral analysis of the ratio of unemployed people to job vacancies is limited to those who last worked within the past 12 months, as unemployment data by sector are only available for these individuals.

Among the largest industrial sectors, construction had the highest number of unemployed people for every vacancy at 8.3 in December, unchanged from December 2012. As unemployment patterns in this industry are seasonal, the ratio tends to be highest in the winter months and lowest in the summer.

Chart 2

Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, by largest industrial sector, unemployed people who last worked within past 12 months, three-month average, December 2012 and December 2013



Manufacturing had a ratio of 6.6 unemployed people for every vacant job in December, up from 5.0 recorded 12 months earlier, as there were fewer vacancies in this sector.

The ratio of unemployment-to-job vacancies in administrative and support services increased from 3.7 to 6.1 in the 12 months to December, all the result of fewer job vacancies in this sector.

Health care and social assistance had a ratio of 1.4 in December, the lowest of all industrial sectors. Although this ratio was little changed from 12 months earlier, there were both fewer unemployed people who last worked in this sector and fewer job vacancies in December.

There was little change in the ratio among the other large industrial sectors.

Among the smaller industrial sectors, the lone notable change was in finance and insurance, where the ratio grew from 1.7 to 3.0 over the 12-month period. This increase was the result of fewer job vacancies in this sector.

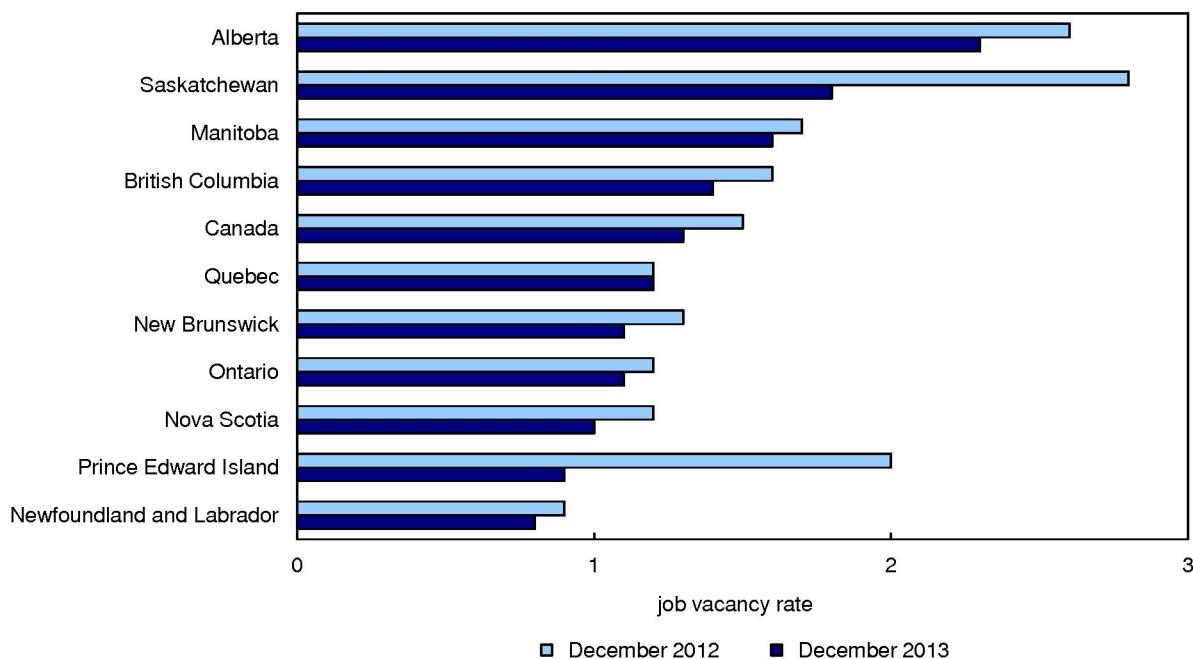
Job vacancy rates

Data from this survey are also used to calculate the job vacancy rate, which is defined as the number of vacant positions divided by total labour demand, that is, occupied positions plus vacant positions. It corresponds to the share of jobs that are unfilled out of all payroll jobs available. Higher job vacancy rates are often associated with periods of economic growth, while lower rates may be associated with periods of slower growth or economic contraction.

In December, the national job vacancy rate among Canadian businesses was 1.3%, down from 1.5% posted 12 months earlier.

Chart 3

Job vacancy rate, by province, three-month average, December 2012 and December 2013



Provincially, the job vacancy rate decreased in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and was little changed elsewhere.

In Prince Edward Island, the rate declined from 2.0% in December 2012 to 0.9% in December 2013. Over the same period, the job vacancy rate in Saskatchewan fell from 2.8% to 1.8%, while in Alberta, the rate was down from the 2.6% to 2.3%.

Job vacancy rates by sector

Compared with 12 months earlier, the job vacancy rate declined in five sectors.

The job vacancy rate in health care and social assistance was 1.6% in December, down from 2.1% a year earlier. The sector had 28,000 job vacancies in December.

Administrative and support services had a rate of 1.3%, down from 2.1% 12 months earlier, and there were 10,000 job vacancies.

In wholesale trade, the job vacancy rate was 1.0%, down from 1.4% in December 2012. There were 8,100 job vacancies in December 2013.

Compared with 12 months earlier, the job vacancy rate in manufacturing fell from 1.1% to 0.9% and there were 13,000 vacancies.

Finance and insurance saw its rate decline from 1.4% to 0.8% with 5,600 job vacancies in December 2013.

Note to readers

Estimates of job vacancies are collected through the monthly Business Payrolls Survey (BPS). Starting with the January 2011 reference month, two questions were added to the BPS, which is the survey portion of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours. These questions were: Did you have any vacant positions on the last business day of the month, and how many?

The target population is the same as that of the BPS and comprises all employers in Canada, except those primarily involved in: agriculture; fishing and trapping; private household services; religious organizations; the military personnel of the defense services; and federal, provincial and territorial public administration.

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

Data quality

Job vacancy and unemployment estimates are based on samples, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Estimates for geographic areas and industries with smaller numbers of vacancies or smaller unemployed populations are subject to greater sampling variability.

To address sampling variability, only differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence interval are discussed in this analysis.

Job vacancy, labour demand and unemployment estimates and their accompanying rates are not seasonally adjusted and should only be compared on a year-over-year basis. Given this is a new data series, trends are not yet available and, therefore, data should be interpreted with caution.

All estimates are based on three-month moving averages. For example, estimates for the current month are based on an average of the estimates from the current month and the previous two months.

Definitions

Job vacancy / vacant position: A position is considered "vacant" if it meets all three of the following conditions: a specific position exists; work could start within 30 days; and the employer is actively seeking employees from outside the organization to fill the position.

Labour demand: Total labour demand is the sum of met (total payroll employment) and unmet (vacant positions) labour demand.

Largest industrial sectors: The sectors with the largest levels of payroll employment for which we have publishable job vacancy data.

Job vacancy rate: The number of vacant positions divided by total labour demand, that is, occupied positions plus vacant positions.

Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratios

All unemployed: The unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio for all unemployed is calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed, regardless of their previous work experience, using Labour Force Survey (LFS) data, by the number of vacant positions. This ratio reflects how many unemployed individuals are available for each vacant position and is a measure of the overall labour market tightness.

By sector: For each sector, the ratio is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed who last worked in that sector in the previous 12 months, using LFS data, by the number of vacant positions in the same sector. This excludes new entrants to the labour market as well as unemployed people who had not worked during the previous 12 months. Unemployment data by sector are known only for those who worked within the previous 12 months.

Use of estimates for the last sector worked does not imply that these unemployed individuals continued to look for work in that sector. This ratio reflects how many unemployed individuals who last worked in that sector are available for each vacant position in the sector. It is a measure of the labour market tightness within that sector.

Upcoming revisions

Revised job vacancy statistics will be available with the release of the January 2014 data on April 15. This is the result of revisions to the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) data, which are the source for job vacancy statistics. With the March 31 release of the January SEPH data, SEPH is incorporating an additional method for assigning 2012 NAICS codes to businesses, as well as some historical revisions.

Table 1
Number of unemployed, number of job vacancies, and unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, by province and territory

	Three-month average ending in December 2012			Three-month average ending in December 2013			December 2012 to December 2013		
	Number of unemployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemployment-to-job vacancies	Number of unemployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemployment-to-job vacancies	Number of unemployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemployment-to-job vacancies
	thousands		ratio	thousands		ratio	change in thousands		change
Canada	1,257.8	220.8	5.7	1,249.3	199.7	6.3	-8.5	-21.1	0.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	30.2	1.8	16.5	29.0	1.6	17.7	-1.2	-0.2	1.2
Prince Edward Island	9.3	1.1	8.1	9.8	0.5	20.2	0.5	-0.6	12.1
Nova Scotia	42.8	4.6	9.4	41.6	3.9	10.6	-1.2	-0.7	1.2
New Brunswick	39.7	3.9	10.1	35.4	3.2	11.0	-4.3	-0.7	0.9
Quebec	308.4	40.4	7.6	304.0	41.3	7.4	-4.4	0.9	-0.2
Ontario	526.9	66.3	7.9	515.9	59.2	8.7	-11.0	-7.1	0.8
Manitoba	31.8	9.2	3.5	34.7	8.9	3.9	2.9	-0.3	0.4
Saskatchewan	23.2	12.7	1.8	20.0	8.3	2.4	-3.2	-4.4	0.6
Alberta	91.8	49.2	1.9	100.8	44.5	2.3	9.0	-4.7	0.4
British Columbia	148.7	30.7	4.8	153.0	27.3	5.6	4.3	-3.4	0.8
Yukon	1.2	0.2	F	1.0	0.2	4.6	-0.2	0.0	F
Northwest Territories	1.8	0.5	3.9	2.0	F	F	0.2	F	F
Nunavut	1.9	0.2	12.4	2.1	0.1	16.3	0.2	-0.1	3.9

F too unreliable to be published

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 284-0003. The number of unemployed and ratio include all unemployed individuals, regardless of previous work experience.

Table 2
Number of unemployed, number of job vacancies, and unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, by sector

	Three-month average ending in December 2012			Three-month average ending in December 2013			December 2012 to December 2013		
	Number of unemployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemployment-to-job vacancies	Number of unemployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemployment-to-job vacancies	Number of unemployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemployment-to-job vacancies
	thousands		ratio	thousands		ratio	change in thousands		change
All unemployed¹	1,257.8	220.8	5.7	1,249.3	199.7	6.3	-8.5	-21.1	0.6
Unemployed, all sectors, worked within past 12 months	720.5	220.8	3.3	723.8	199.7	3.6	3.3	-21.1	0.3
Forestry, logging and support	9.9	F	F	8.5	F	F	-1.4	F	F
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	13.1	4.7	2.8	12.2	3.9	3.2	-0.9	-0.8	0.4
Utilities	2.0	1.1	F	2.5	1.9	F	0.5	0.8	F
Construction	93.3	11.3	8.3	113.7	13.7	8.3	20.4	2.4	0.0
Manufacturing	85.9	17.2	5.0	86.3	13.0	6.6	0.4	-4.2	1.6
Wholesale trade	24.8	11.1	2.2	21.0	8.1	2.6	-3.8	-3.0	0.4
Retail trade	91.9	22.7	4.0	92.0	22.1	4.2	0.1	-0.6	0.2
Transportation and warehousing	31.6	11.2	2.8	35.1	9.9	3.6	3.5	-1.3	0.8
Information and cultural industries	18.9	7.4	2.5	13.8	6.7	2.1	-5.1	-0.7	-0.4
Finance and insurance	16.5	9.6	1.7	17.1	5.6	3.0	0.6	-4.0	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	11.1	F	F	9.1	1.6	5.9	-2.0	F	F
Professional, scientific and technical services	35.3	15.5	2.3	42.1	17.2	2.5	6.8	1.7	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	59.5	16.2	3.7	62.9	10.3	6.1	3.4	-5.9	2.4
Educational services	27.1	5.2	5.3	29.7	4.6	6.4	2.6	-0.6	1.1
Health care and social assistance	45.8	36.5	1.3	39.5	27.8	1.4	-6.3	-8.7	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	34.7	F	F	26.1	5.3	5.0	-8.6	F	F
Accommodation and food services	84.2	22.8	3.7	83.0	26.6	3.1	-1.2	3.8	-0.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	24.7	12.4	2.0	18.7	13.9	1.3	-6.0	1.5	-0.7
Public administration ²	10.1	6.1	1.6	10.6	6.1	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.1

F too unreliable to be published

1. For all unemployed, the number of unemployed and ratio include all unemployed individuals, regardless of previous work experience.

2. Does not include federal, provincial or territorial public administration.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 284-0003. The number of unemployed and ratio for 'Unemployed, all sectors, worked in past 12 months' and by sector include only those who last worked within the previous 12 months.

Table 3
Number of job vacancies and job vacancy rate, by province and territory

	Three-month average ending in December 2012		Three-month average ending in December 2013		December 2012 to December 2013		
	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate	Number of job vacancies	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate
	thousands	%	thousands	%	change in thousands	% change	change in percentage points
Canada	220.8	1.5	199.7	1.3	-21.1	-9.6	-0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.8	0.9	1.6	0.8	-0.2	-11.1	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	1.1	2.0	0.5	0.9	-0.6	-54.5	-1.1
Nova Scotia	4.6	1.2	3.9	1.0	-0.7	-15.2	-0.2
New Brunswick	3.9	1.3	3.2	1.1	-0.7	-17.9	-0.2
Quebec	40.4	1.2	41.3	1.2	0.9	2.2	0.0
Ontario	66.3	1.2	59.2	1.1	-7.1	-10.7	-0.1
Manitoba	9.2	1.7	8.9	1.6	-0.3	-3.3	-0.1
Saskatchewan	12.7	2.8	8.3	1.8	-4.4	-34.6	-1.0
Alberta	49.2	2.6	44.5	2.3	-4.7	-9.6	-0.3
British Columbia	30.7	1.6	27.3	1.4	-3.4	-11.1	-0.2
Yukon	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Northwest Territories	0.5	1.9	F	2.7	F	F	0.8
Nunavut	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.3	-0.1	-50.0	-0.2

F too unreliable to be published

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 284-0001.

Table 4
Number of job vacancies and job vacancy rate, by sector

	Three-month average ending in December 2012		Three-month average ending in December 2013		December 2012 to December 2013		
	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate	Number of job vacancies	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate
	thousands	%	thousands	%	change in thousands	% change	change in percentage points
Sector aggregate	220.8	1.5	199.7	1.3	-21.1	-9.6	-0.2
Forestry, logging and support	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	4.7	2.0	3.9	1.7	-0.8	-17.0	-0.3
Utilities	1.1	0.9	1.9	1.6	0.8	72.7	0.7
Construction	11.3	1.2	13.7	1.4	2.4	21.2	0.2
Manufacturing	17.2	1.1	13.0	0.9	-4.2	-24.4	-0.2
Wholesale trade	11.1	1.4	8.1	1.0	-3.0	-27.0	-0.4
Retail trade	22.7	1.2	22.1	1.1	-0.6	-2.6	-0.1
Transportation and warehousing	11.2	1.5	9.9	1.3	-1.3	-11.6	-0.2
Information and cultural industries	7.4	2.2	6.7	2.0	-0.7	-9.5	-0.2
Finance and insurance	9.6	1.4	5.6	0.8	-4.0	-41.7	-0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	F	F	1.6	0.6	F	F	F
Professional, scientific and technical services	15.5	1.9	17.2	2.1	1.7	11.0	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	16.2	2.1	10.3	1.3	-5.9	-36.4	-0.8
Educational services	5.2	0.4	4.6	0.4	-0.6	-11.5	0.0
Health care and social assistance	36.5	2.1	27.8	1.6	-8.7	-23.8	-0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	F	F	5.3	2.2	F	F	F
Accommodation and food services	22.8	2.0	26.6	2.3	3.8	16.7	0.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	12.4	2.3	13.9	2.5	1.5	12.1	0.2
Public administration ¹	6.1	1.3	6.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

F too unreliable to be published

1. Does not include federal, provincial or territorial public administration.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 284-0001.

Available in CANSIM: tables 284-0001 and 284-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5202.

Job vacancies data for January will be released on April 15.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Emmanuelle Bourbeau (613-951-3007; emmanuelle.bourbeau@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, January 2014

Data from the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available for January.

Available in CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

A [data table](#) is 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) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Canadian Agriculture at a Glance

The article "Corn: Canada's third most valuable crop" is now available. This is the second article from *Canadian Agriculture at a Glance*, a compendium of analytical articles based on the 2011 Census of Agriculture data.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3438.

The article "Corn: Canada's third most valuable crop," from *Canadian Agriculture at a Glance* (96-325-X) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The publication *Farm and Farm Operator Data*, 2011 Census of Agriculture (95-640-X), is also available. It contains all farm and farm operator variables for 2011. Users can search data both by geography and by variable at the national, provincial and sub-provincial levels.

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) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Annual Survey of Traveller Accommodation, 2012

Data on the traveller accommodation services industry are now available for 2012.

Note to readers

Data for 2010 and 2011 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 351-0002 and 351-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2418.

The publication *Traveller Accommodation Services, 2012* (63-253-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. It contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins.

For more information, or to order data, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kristina Myers (613-951-2327; kristina.myers@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

Financial and taxation statistics for enterprises, 2012

The financial and taxation statistics for Canadian enterprises are now available for 2012.

Note to readers

These financial and taxation statistics cover all incorporated enterprises within the domestic economy, including government business enterprises, but exclude enterprises classified as management of companies and enterprises, funds and other financial vehicles, and public administration.

Available in CANSIM: table 180-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2510.

The publication *Financial and Taxation Statistics for Enterprises, 2012* (61-219-X), will be available soon.

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) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Traveller Accommodation Services, 2012
Catalogue number 63-253-X (HTML | PDF)

Canadian Agriculture at a Glance, Census year 2011
Catalogue number 96-325-X (HTML | PDF)

New studies

Corn: Canada's third most valuable crop
Canadian Agriculture at a Glance



The screenshot shows the front page of The Daily website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, About, Contact, and Help. Below the navigation, there is a large banner with the text "New products". Under the banner, there are several news items listed:

- Canada's balance of international payments, fourth quarter 2008
- Public sector employment, first quarter 2009
- Business and Management Services Price Index, April 2008
- Measurement of disability, child and family products, April 2008
- Health Indicators, 2008
- New products

At the bottom of the page, there is a section titled "2006 Census profiles" with a small note about the availability of census data for different geographic levels.

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