

The Daily

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Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, October 2013

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Manufacturing sales increased 1.0% in October to \$50.1 billion. With this gain, sales reached their highest level since May 2012.

Job vacancies, three-month average ending in September 2013

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Canadian businesses reported 229,000 job vacancies in September, down 41,000 from September 2012. For every job vacancy, there were 6.0 unemployed people, up from 5.2 one year earlier. 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.

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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, October 2013

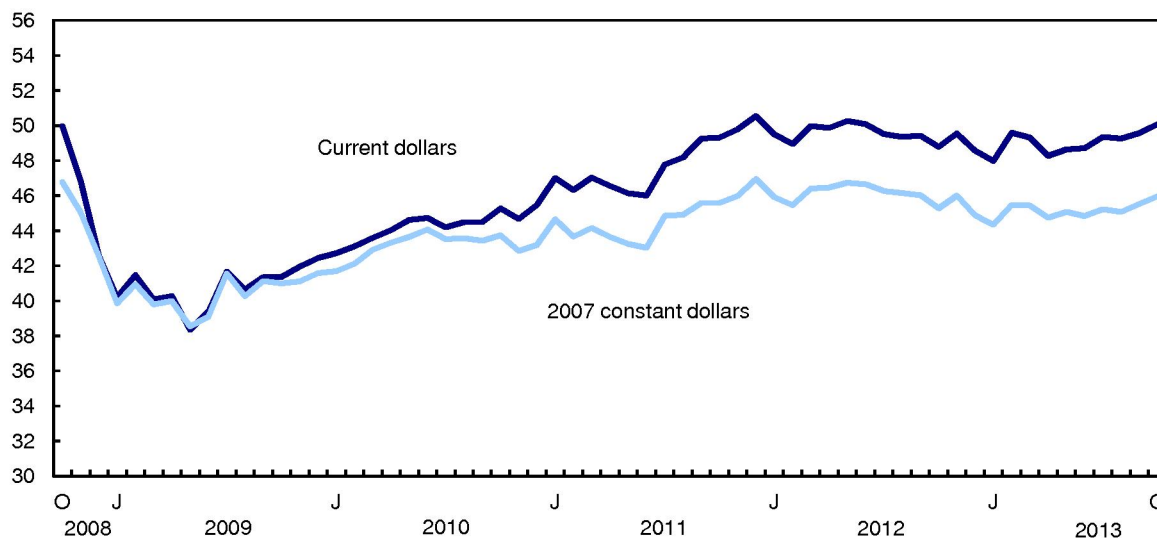
Manufacturing sales increased 1.0% in October to \$50.1 billion. With this gain, sales reached their highest level since May 2012. The sales increase in October was mostly caused by higher sales in the food industry. Sales also rose notably in the chemical industry.

Sales advanced in 13 of 21 industries, representing 49% of the manufacturing sector. Non-durable goods sales advanced 2.6% while durable goods sales declined 0.5%.

Constant dollar sales were up 1.0%, indicating a rise in volumes.

Chart 1 Manufacturing sales increase

billions of dollars¹



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Sales rise substantially in the food industry

In the food industry, sales rose 6.9% to \$7.7 billion in October, as a result of widespread increases reported by a large number of food manufacturers. The sales gain in the industry was the largest recorded over the past two decades. The advance in manufacturing sales also coincided with higher exports of farm, fishing and intermediate food products. Noteworthy sales gains were posted by the meat, dairy, other food, and grain and oilseed milling sub-industries. In the grain and oilseed milling sub-industry, strong sales reflected record levels of canola production this year.

Chemical sales increased 2.8% to \$4.1 billion in October, as a result of widespread gains.

In the transportation equipment industry, sales fell 1.7% to \$8.8 billion, offsetting a portion of the overall gain in total manufacturing sales. Sales were down 1.9% in the motor vehicle assembly industry while production decreased 4.5% in the aerospace product and parts industry.

Sales up in seven provinces

Manufacturing sales were up in seven provinces in October, with Quebec leading the way.

In Quebec, sales rose 2.1% to \$11.7 billion in October. The gain largely stemmed from higher food sales, particularly in the dairy, meat, and animal food sub-industries. Higher production in the aerospace product and parts industry also contributed to the provincial increase.

Sales in the manufacturing sector in Alberta posted a 2.7% increase to \$6.4 billion in October, largely reflecting higher sales in the chemical, petroleum and coal product as well as food industries.

New Brunswick manufacturing sales were up 7.7% to \$1.9 billion, the highest level on record. Sales rose in 16 of 21 industries in the province.

Lower sales in Ontario offset a portion of the gains in October. The province's manufacturing sales edged down 0.4% to \$22.5 billion. The decrease was largely the result of a 31.9% decline in the aerospace product and parts industry along with decreases in the petroleum and coal product, and motor vehicle industries. Production in the aerospace industry is substantially more volatile compared with the manufacturing sector as a whole.

Inventories rise

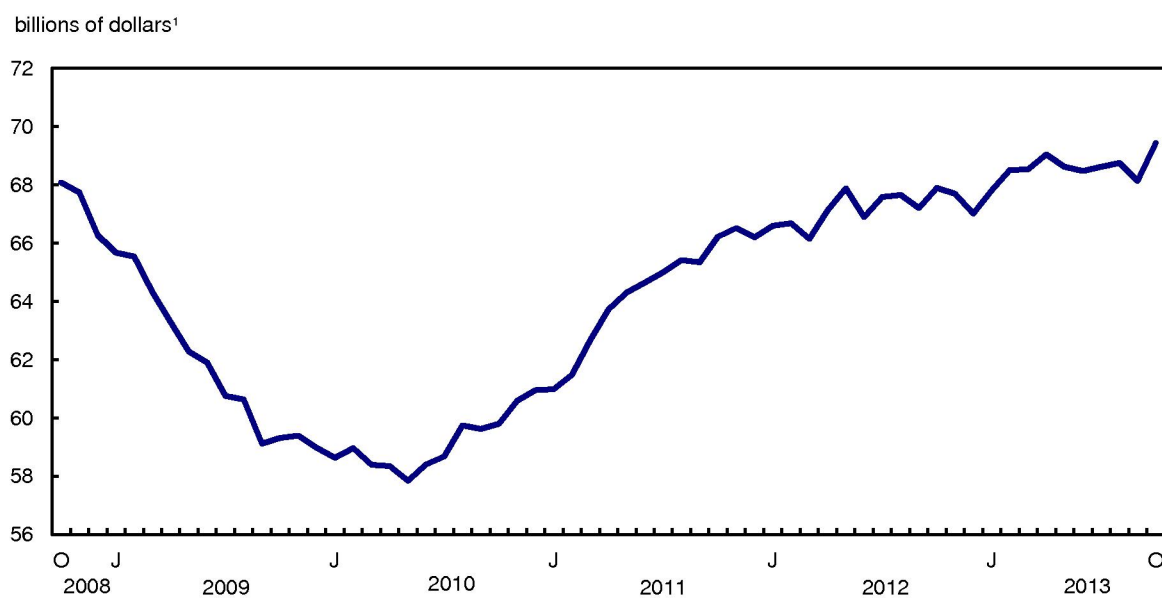
Manufacturing inventories rose 1.9% to \$69.4 billion, the third gain in four months. The increase largely stemmed from higher inventories of petroleum and coal products and transportation equipment.

In the petroleum and coal product industry, inventories were up 9.5% to \$6.0 billion. The gain was entirely caused by higher inventories of raw materials on hand.

Transportation equipment inventories rose 3.4% to \$12.0 billion in October. The gain was mostly attributable to a 3.4% advance in aerospace products and parts and a 5.8% rise in the motor vehicle assembly industry.

Computer and electronic product inventories increased 4.3% to \$3.2 billion, partly as a result of higher raw materials on hand.

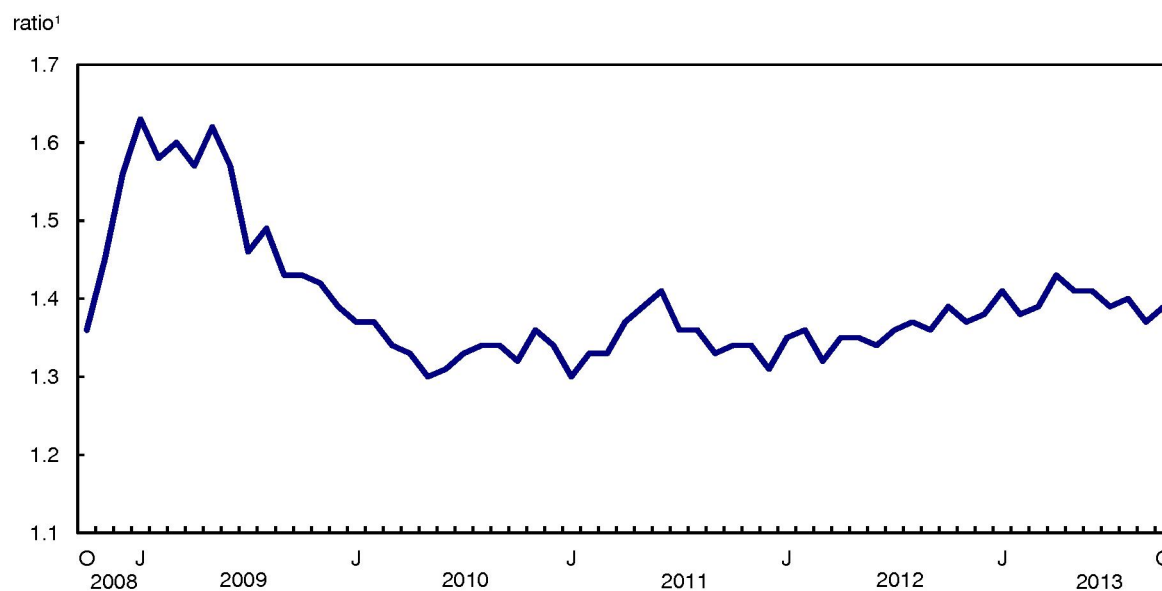
Chart 2
Inventories rise



1. Seasonally adjusted.

The inventory-to-sales ratio rose to 1.39 in October from 1.37 in September. The inventory-to-sales 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 increases



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Unfilled orders increase

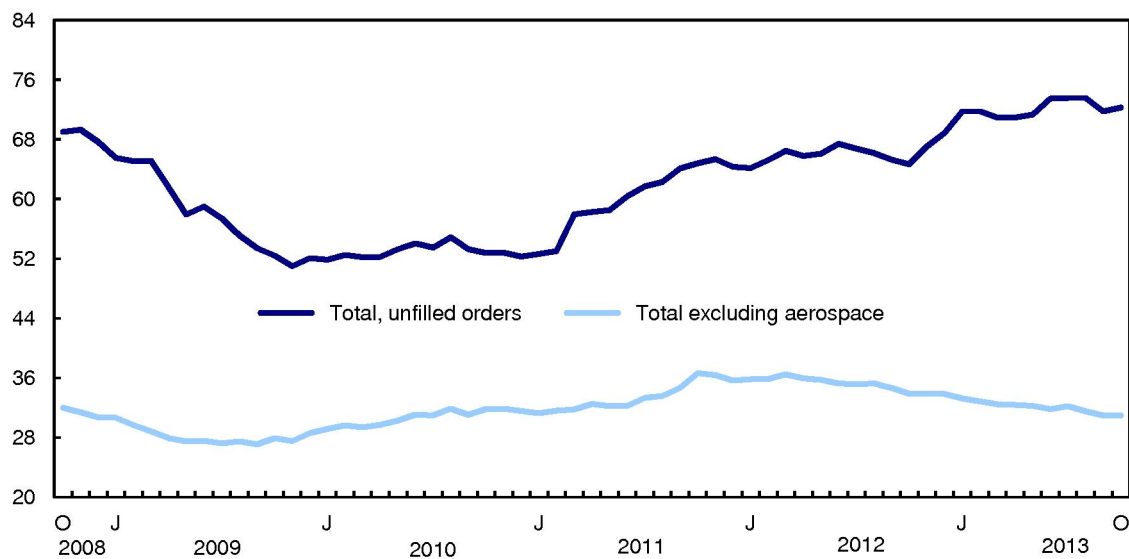
Unfilled orders rose 0.7% to \$72.3 billion, the 10th gain in 12 months. The increase was caused by higher unfilled orders in the aerospace product and parts industry. Excluding the aerospace industry, unfilled orders were flat.

In the aerospace product and parts industry, unfilled orders advanced 1.2% to \$41.3 billion. Most of the gain reflected a strengthening of the US dollar compared with the Canadian dollar. The bulk of unfilled orders in the aerospace industry are held in US dollars.

As well, unfilled orders rose 3.8% to \$3.2 billion in the computer and electronic product industry. The gain was the second increase since March.

Chart 4
Unfilled orders increase

billions of dollars¹



1. Seasonally adjusted.

New orders increased 5.9% to \$50.6 billion, reflecting gains in the aerospace product and parts, and food industries.

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 in 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 in 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

	October 2012	September 2013 ^r	October 2013 ^p	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	48,794	49,581	50,086	1.0	2.6
Manufacturing sales (2007 constant dollars)	45,283	45,526	45,967	1.0	1.5
Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	42,366	42,897	43,462	1.3	2.6
Inventories	67,894	68,135	69,436	1.9	2.3
Unfilled orders	64,662	71,760	72,258	0.7	11.7
Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	63,855	70,247	70,748	0.7	10.8
New orders	48,210	47,782	50,584	5.9	4.9
New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	41,762	41,087	43,963	7.0	5.3
Inventory-to-sales ratio	1.39	1.37	1.39

^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

	October 2012	September 2013 ^r	October 2013 ^p	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Food manufacturing	7,075	7,244	7,745	6.9	9.5
Beverage and tobacco product	983	967	984	1.8	0.1
Textile mills	125	126	130	3.0	3.7
Textile product mills	137	137	137	-0.4	-0.1
Clothing manufacturing	214	176	190	7.8	-11.5
Leather and allied product	32	28	31	13.5	-0.6
Wood product	1,814	2,025	2,055	1.5	13.3
Paper manufacturing	1,924	1,974	1,998	1.2	3.8
Printing and related support activities	776	776	782	0.7	0.7
Petroleum and coal product	7,271	7,170	7,152	-0.3	-1.6
Chemical	3,775	3,944	4,054	2.8	7.4
Plastics and rubber products	2,013	2,100	2,076	-1.2	3.1
Non-metallic mineral product	1,033	1,066	1,085	1.8	5.1
Primary metal	3,725	3,504	3,560	1.6	-4.4
Fabricated metal product	2,895	2,795	2,786	-0.3	-3.7
Machinery	2,827	2,927	2,885	-1.4	2.1
Computer and electronic product	1,102	1,008	975	-3.3	-11.5
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	866	850	825	-3.0	-4.7
Transportation equipment	8,427	8,925	8,773	-1.7	4.1
Motor vehicle	4,414	4,673	4,585	-1.9	3.9
Motor vehicle body and trailer	303	316	312	-1.2	3.0
Motor vehicle parts	2,013	2,011	2,039	1.4	1.3
Aerospace product and parts	1,247	1,466	1,399	-4.5	12.2
Railroad rolling stock	111	69	72	5.4	-34.7
Ship and boat building	89	113	115	1.8	29.9
Furniture and related product	859	889	894	0.6	4.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	921	949	969	2.1	5.3
Non-durable goods industries	24,326	24,642	25,278	2.6	3.9
Durable goods industries	24,468	24,939	24,809	-0.5	1.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Table 3
Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2012	September 2013 ^r	October 2013 ^p	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Canada	48,794	49,581	50,086	1.0	2.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	576	463	433	-6.4	-24.8
Prince Edward Island	108	129	131	1.5	21.6
Nova Scotia	870	832	843	1.3	-3.1
New Brunswick	1,660	1,786	1,923	7.7	15.8
Quebec	11,744	11,441	11,683	2.1	-0.5
Ontario	21,998	22,620	22,539	-0.4	2.5
Manitoba	1,300	1,322	1,297	-1.9	-0.2
Saskatchewan	1,211	1,343	1,350	0.5	11.4
Alberta	6,034	6,275	6,444	2.7	6.8
British Columbia	3,287	3,365	3,439	2.2	4.6
Yukon	4	3	3	-0.9	-31.8
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2	2	2	10.0	6.1

^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 November Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on January 21, 2014.

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 September 2013

Canadian businesses reported 229,000 job vacancies in September, down 41,000 from September 2012. For every job vacancy, there were 6.0 unemployed people, up from 5.2 one year earlier. 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.

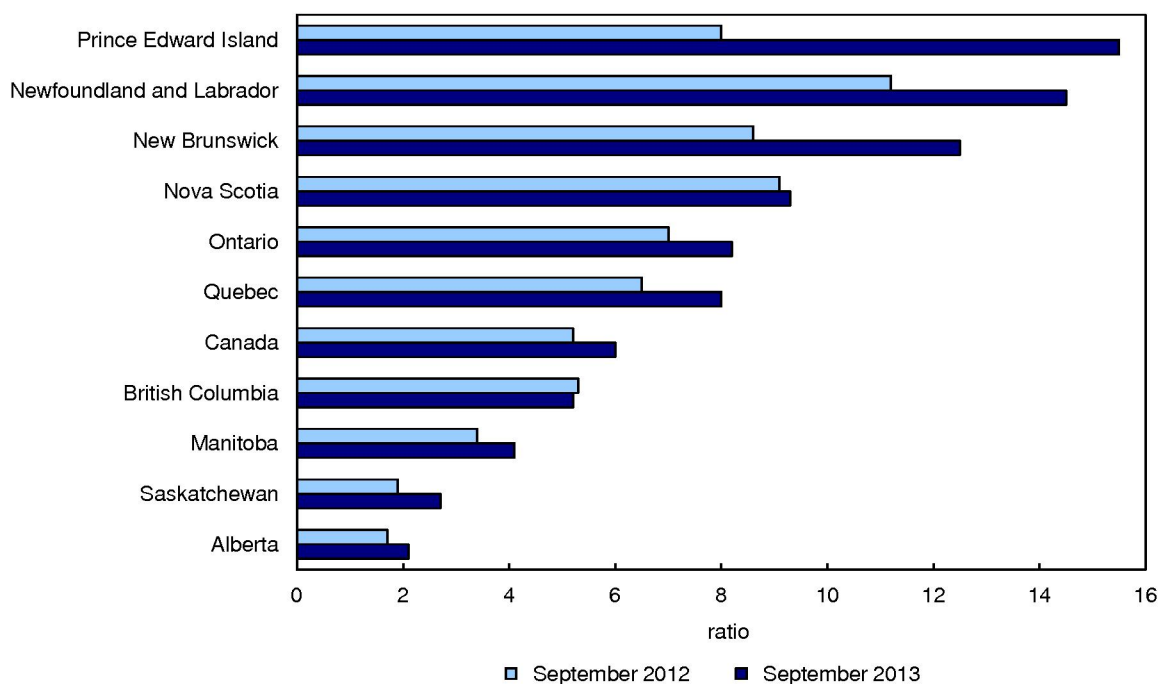
Ratio increases in six provinces

The unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio increased in six provinces, as a result of fewer job vacancies.

Prince Edward Island had the largest change in the unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, up from 8.0 unemployed people for every job vacancy in September 2012 to 15.5 in September 2013 (see "Data quality" in the Note to readers).

Chart 1

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



Ontario's unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio went up from 7.0 to 8.2, as the number of job vacancies fell faster than the number of unemployed people.

The ratio also rose in New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Despite the increases in Saskatchewan and Alberta, the two provinces maintained the lowest unemployment-to-job vacancy ratios.

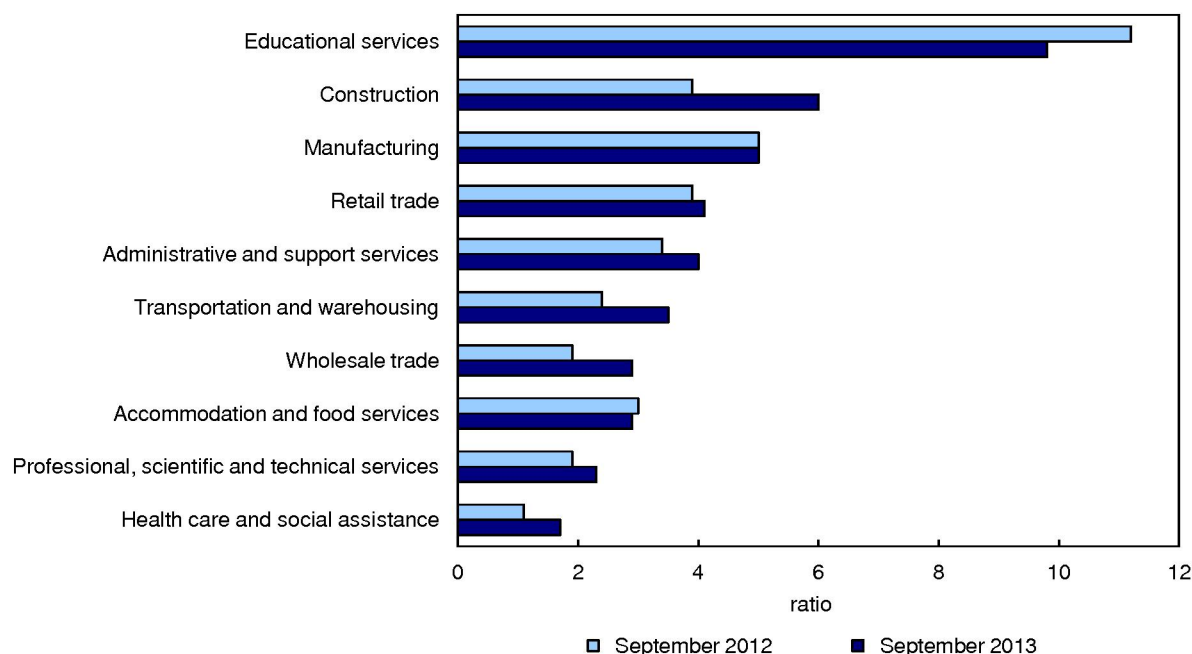
In the remaining four provinces, the unemployment-to-job vacancy ratios were little changed compared with September 2012.

Ratio by sector

In construction, the unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio rose from 3.9 in September 2012 to 6.0 in September 2013. The increase was a result of fewer job vacancies in this sector.

Chart 2

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



The ratio in transportation and warehousing increased from 2.4 in September 2012 to 3.5 in September 2013. There were more unemployed people in this sector and fewer job vacancies.

In wholesale trade, the ratio was 2.9 in September, up from 1.9 a year earlier. The increase in the ratio was due to fewer job vacancies, as the number of unemployed people was little changed.

The unemployment-to-job vacancy ratio in health care and social assistance was 1.7 in September, the lowest among the largest industrial sectors. This ratio was up from 1.1 in September 2012.

Among the large industrial sectors, educational services had the highest number of unemployed people per vacancy, at 9.8 in September, a result of the large number of unemployed people in this sector during the summer months. This ratio was little changed from both September 2011 and September 2012.

Among the smaller industrial sectors, three had a notable increase in their ratio while one had a decline.

Arts, entertainment and recreation, and mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction saw an increase in their ratio over the 12-month period, as both posted decreases in the number of job vacancies. The ratio also grew in finance and insurance, entirely as a result of more unemployed people in this sector.

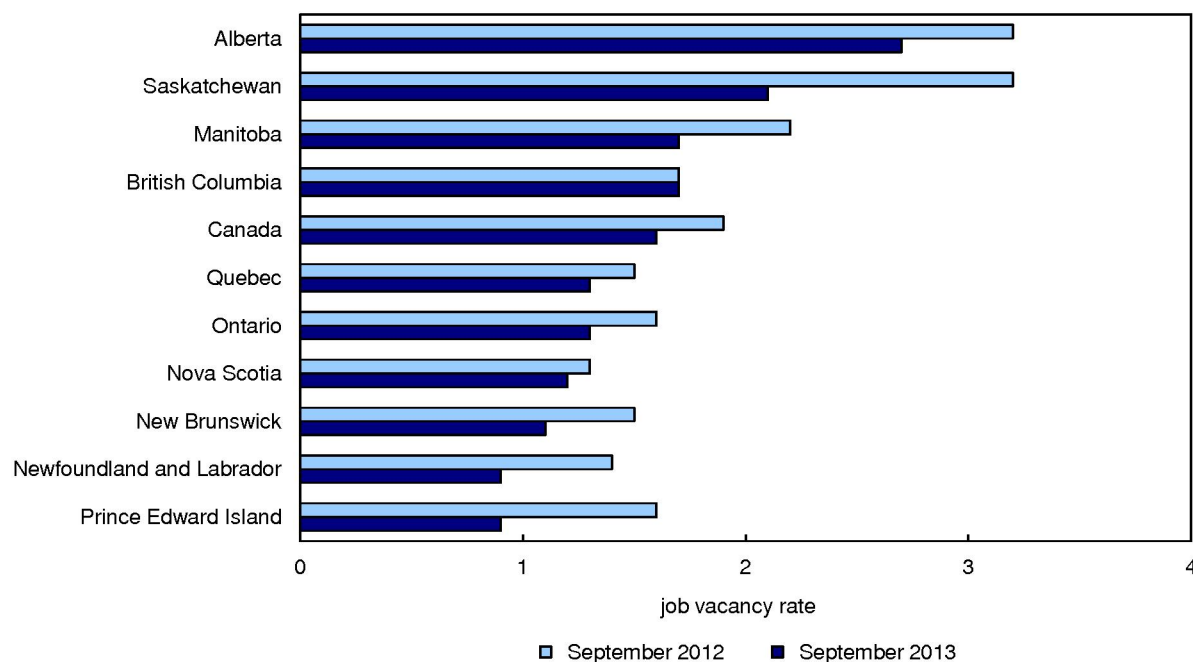
The information and culture sector saw its ratio decline from 2.7 to 1.7 over the 12-month period, as the number of job vacancies increased.

Job vacancy rates

The job vacancy rate 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 September, the national job vacancy rate among Canadian businesses was 1.6%, down from 1.9% a year earlier.

Chart 3
Job vacancy rate, by province, three-month average, September 2012 and September 2013



Provincially, the job vacancy rate declined in seven provinces. Saskatchewan had the largest decrease, its rate falling 1.1 percentage points to 2.1% in the 12 months to September. The rate was little changed in British Columbia, Quebec, and Nova Scotia over the same period.

Among the industrial sectors, the job vacancy rate declined in eight sectors, increased in one, and was little changed in the others.

Health care and social assistance had 31,000 job vacancies and a job vacancy rate of 1.8% in September, down from 2.7% a year earlier. The mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction sector saw its rate decline from 2.8% to 1.5% over the same period, with 3,500 job vacancies in September.

The job vacancy rate in transportation and warehousing fell from 1.9% to 1.5% in the 12-month period, with 11,000 job vacancies in September. Construction saw its rate decline from 2.0% to 1.4%, with 14,000 vacancies.

There were also declines in regional and Aboriginal public administration; wholesale trade; real estate and rental and leasing; and arts, entertainment and recreation.

Information and culture was the only sector that saw its job vacancy rate increase. The rate grew from 2.0% to 2.9% over the 12 month period, and the sector had 9,500 job vacancies in September.

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.

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

	Three-month average ending in September 2012			Three-month average ending in September 2013			September 2012 to September 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	1,408.7	270.5	5.2	1,386.2	229.2	6.0	-22.5	-41.3	0.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	31.0	2.8	11.2	25.5	1.8	14.5	-5.5	-1.0	3.3
Prince Edward Island	7.9	1.0	8.0	8.0	0.5	15.5	0.1	-0.5	7.5
Nova Scotia	45.1	4.9	9.1	42.5	4.6	9.3	-2.6	-0.3	0.2
New Brunswick	40.1	4.7	8.6	39.1	3.1	12.5	-1.0	-1.6	3.9
Quebec	316.4	48.4	6.5	329.2	41.4	8.0	12.8	-7.0	1.5
Ontario	617.1	88.0	7.0	591.6	72.5	8.2	-25.5	-15.5	1.2
Manitoba	39.5	11.7	3.4	39.6	9.6	4.1	0.1	-2.1	0.7
Saskatchewan	27.9	14.4	1.9	26.1	9.5	2.7	-1.8	-4.9	0.8
Alberta	106.3	61.1	1.7	111.9	52.8	2.1	5.6	-8.3	0.4
British Columbia	172.0	32.4	5.3	167.6	32.4	5.2	-4.4	0.0	-0.1
Yukon	1.1	0.3	3.6	0.9	0.4	2.5	-0.2	0.1	-1.1
Northwest Territories	2.2	0.7	3.4	2.1	0.5	4.7	-0.1	-0.2	1.3
Nunavut	2.1	0.3	F	2.1	0.1	18.0	0.0	-0.2	F

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 September 2012			Three-month average ending in September 2013			September 2012 to September 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	1,408.7	270.5	5.2	1,386.2	229.2	6.0	-22.5	-41.3	0.8
Unemployed, all sectors, worked within past 12 months	803.1	270.5	3.0	804.0	229.2	3.5	0.9	-41.3	0.5
Forestry, logging and support	5.0	F	F	4.7	F	F	-0.3	F	F
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	13.3	6.4	2.1	13.9	3.5	4.0	0.6	-2.9	1.9
Utilities	3.4	1.5	F	2.9	F	F	-0.5	F	F
Construction	78.7	20.0	3.9	82.7	13.8	6.0	4.0	-6.2	2.1
Manufacturing	95.3	19.1	5.0	85.9	17.3	5.0	-9.4	-1.8	0.0
Wholesale trade	26.1	13.4	1.9	25.6	8.7	2.9	-0.5	-4.7	1.0
Retail trade	93.2	23.7	3.9	98.5	24.1	4.1	5.3	0.4	0.2
Transportation and warehousing	33.0	14.0	2.4	37.3	10.5	3.5	4.3	-3.5	1.1
Information and cultural industries	18.3	6.8	2.7	15.7	9.5	1.7	-2.6	2.7	-1.0
Finance and insurance	14.1	9.1	1.5	20.8	8.9	2.3	6.7	-0.2	0.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	10.6	4.6	2.3	7.2	3.1	2.4	-3.4	-1.5	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	40.4	21.7	1.9	45.8	19.6	2.3	5.4	-2.1	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	F	F	F	F	1.9	F	F	F	F
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	57.7	16.9	3.4	62.2	15.7	4.0	4.5	-1.2	0.6
Educational services	115.5	10.3	11.2	108.1	11.1	9.8	-7.4	0.8	-1.4
Health care and social assistance	51.1	47.9	1.1	54.5	31.4	1.7	3.4	-16.5	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	27.7	5.0	5.6	26.5	3.1	8.7	-1.2	-1.9	3.1
Accommodation and food services	82.8	27.7	3.0	80.7	27.6	2.9	-2.1	-0.1	-0.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	28.0	11.4	2.5	22.8	10.7	2.1	-5.2	-0.7	-0.4
Public administration ²	8.7	8.2	1.1	8.0	5.7	1.4	-0.7	-2.5	0.3

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 September 2012		Three-month average ending in September 2013		September 2012 to September 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	270.5	1.9	229.2	1.6	-41.3	-15.3	-0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.8	1.4	1.8	0.9	-1.0	-35.7	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.9	-0.5	-50.0	-0.7
Nova Scotia	4.9	1.3	4.6	1.2	-0.3	-6.1	-0.1
New Brunswick	4.7	1.5	3.1	1.1	-1.6	-34.0	-0.4
Quebec	48.4	1.5	41.4	1.3	-7.0	-14.5	-0.2
Ontario	88.0	1.6	72.5	1.3	-15.5	-17.6	-0.3
Manitoba	11.7	2.2	9.6	1.7	-2.1	-17.9	-0.5
Saskatchewan	14.4	3.2	9.5	2.1	-4.9	-34.0	-1.1
Alberta	61.1	3.2	52.8	2.7	-8.3	-13.6	-0.5
British Columbia	32.4	1.7	32.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yukon	0.3	1.8	0.4	2.0	0.1	33.3	0.2
Northwest Territories	0.7	2.6	0.5	1.9	-0.2	-28.6	-0.7
Nunavut	0.3	2.5	0.1	1.2	-0.2	-66.7	-1.3

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

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

	Three-month average ending in September 2012		Three-month average ending in September 2013		September 2012 to September 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	270.5	1.9	229.2	1.6	-41.3	-15.3	-0.3
Forestry, logging and support	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	6.4	2.8	3.5	1.5	-2.9	-45.3	-1.3
Utilities	1.5	1.2	F	F	F	F	F
Construction	20.0	2.0	13.8	1.4	-6.2	-31.0	-0.6
Manufacturing	19.1	1.2	17.3	1.1	-1.8	-9.4	-0.1
Wholesale trade	13.4	1.7	8.7	1.1	-4.7	-35.1	-0.6
Retail trade	23.7	1.2	24.1	1.3	0.4	1.7	0.1
Transportation and warehousing	14.0	1.9	10.5	1.5	-3.5	-25.0	-0.4
Information and cultural industries	6.8	2.0	9.5	2.9	2.7	39.7	0.9
Finance and insurance	9.1	1.3	8.9	1.3	-0.2	-2.2	0.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	4.6	1.7	3.1	1.1	-1.5	-32.6	-0.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	21.7	2.6	19.6	2.4	-2.1	-9.7	-0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	F	F	1.9	1.8	F	F	F
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	16.9	2.1	15.7	2.0	-1.2	-7.1	-0.1
Educational services	10.3	1.1	11.1	1.1	0.8	7.8	0.0
Health care and social assistance	47.9	2.7	31.4	1.8	-16.5	-34.4	-0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5.0	1.7	3.1	1.1	-1.9	-38.0	-0.6
Accommodation and food services	27.7	2.3	27.6	2.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	11.4	2.1	10.7	2.0	-0.7	-6.1	-0.1
Public administration ¹	8.2	1.7	5.7	1.1	-2.5	-30.5	-0.6

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 to 284-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5202.

Job vacancies data for October will be released on January 21, 2014.

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 Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Travel between Canada and other countries, October 2013

Travel to Canada rose 0.6% in October to 2.1 million trips, led by an increase in trips from the United States.

Travel to Canada by overseas visitors fell 0.4% in October to 393,000. Among the top overseas markets to Canada, trips from China decreased 11.3%, while trips from France and Germany both increased by more than 6.0%.

Same-day car trips from the United States to Canada rose 0.3% to 619,000, an 11-month high.

Travel of one or more nights from the United States increased 0.9% to 1.0 million trips. Travel by car was up 2.4% to 581,000 trips, while travel by plane decreased 2.7% to 317,000 trips.

Canadians took 5.5 million trips abroad in October, up 0.1% from September.

Travel to the United States was unchanged in October at 4.7 million trips. However, trips to destinations other than the United States increased 0.5% to 816,000, the highest number since record keeping began in 1972.

Same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States decreased 0.7% to 2.7 million.

Travel of one or more nights to the United States rose 1.2% to 1.9 million trips. Overnight travel by car increased 2.8% to 1.2 million trips, while overnight travel by plane fell 1.3% to 667,000 trips.

Note to readers

Monthly data are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

Table 1
Travel between Canada and other countries – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2012 ^r	September 2013 ^r	October 2013 ^p	September to October 2013
	thousands			% change ¹
Canadian trips abroad²	5,447	5,472	5,477	0.1
To the United States	4,646	4,661	4,662	0.0
To other countries	801	812	816	0.5
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,677	2,699	2,680	-0.7
Total trips, one or more nights	2,729	2,732	2,758	1.0
United States ³	1,928	1,920	1,942	1.2
Car	1,172	1,134	1,166	2.8
Plane	645	675	667	-1.3
Other modes of transportation	111	111	110	-1.4
Other countries ⁴	801	812	816	0.5
Travel to Canada²	2,090	2,108	2,121	0.6
From the United States	1,705	1,714	1,727	0.8
From other countries	385	395	393	-0.4
Same-day car trips from the United States	614	617	619	0.3
Total trips, one or more nights	1,366	1,382	1,390	0.6
United States ³	995	999	1,009	0.9
Car	577	567	581	2.4
Plane	306	326	317	-2.7
Other modes of transportation	112	106	111	4.2
Other countries ⁴	372	383	381	-0.4
Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin⁵				
United Kingdom	55	55	55	1.7
France	39	38	40	6.2
Germany	26	26	29	8.2
China	26	32	28	-11.3
Australia	23	24	25	1.2
Japan	20	19	18	-5.7
South Korea	15	14	14	-1.5
Mexico	13	13	13	5.5
India	12	13	13	-1.1
Hong Kong	10	11	11	-2.5
Switzerland	9	9	9	0.2
Netherlands	9	8	9	5.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percentage change is based on unrounded data.

2. Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

3. Data for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and data for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

4. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

5. Includes same-day and overnight trips.

Available in CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The October 2013 issue of *International Travel: Advance Information*, Vol. 29, no. 10 (66-001-P), is now available 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).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Riley Brockington at (613-951-2995; riley.brockington@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

Air fares, third and fourth quarters 2012

Third quarter 2012

Air fares (domestic and international combined) averaged \$254.80 in the third quarter, down 0.2% from the same quarter of 2011.

The average domestic air fare paid by passengers was \$192.10 in the third quarter, up 3.9% from the same quarter a year earlier. The average international air fare was \$343.30 in the third quarter, down 4.3%.

Average domestic air fares rose in 9 of the 10 selected Canadian cities of enplanement in the third quarter compared with the third quarter of 2011.

The cities recording the largest year-over-year quarterly increases in average domestic air fares in the third quarter were Edmonton (+8.5%), Saskatoon (+7.9%) and Halifax (+6.9%). The only decline occurred in Montréal (-0.3%).

In the third quarter, domestic air fares averaged \$212.50 in Toronto, the highest level, followed by Vancouver (\$210.30) and Saskatoon (\$192.10).

Fourth quarter 2012

Air fares (domestic and international combined) averaged \$241.20 during the fourth quarter, down 3.2% from the fourth quarter of 2011.

The average domestic air fare paid by passengers was \$195.10 in the fourth quarter, up 0.2% from the same quarter a year earlier. The average international air fare was \$307.10 in the fourth quarter, down 5.9%.

Average domestic air fares rose in 7 of the 10 selected Canadian cities of enplanement in the fourth quarter compared with the fourth quarter of 2011.

During the fourth quarter, the largest year-over-year quarterly increases in air fares occurred in Edmonton (+6.0%), followed by Regina (+3.6%) and Saskatoon (+3.2%). During the same period, Vancouver (-3.2%), Montréal (-2.3%) and Ottawa (-2.0%) were the only cities of enplanement to post air fare decreases.

In the fourth quarter, Toronto (\$218.50) and Vancouver (\$205.50) remained the cities with the highest average domestic air fares, followed by Winnipeg (\$199.00).

Note to readers

Average air fares are calculated for each flight stage. When the passenger boards the aircraft at one airport and departs the aircraft at another airport, this is considered a flight stage. Average air fares are base fares and they do not include the goods and services tax, air transportation taxes or user fees such as airport fees or fuel surcharges.

The Fare Basis Survey covers Air Canada, Jazz, and Air Canada's Canadian regional code-share partners, Air Transat and WestJet.

The data in this quarterly release are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0003, 401-0041 and 401-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2708.

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

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, October 2013

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

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).

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