

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, December 12, 2014  
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Releases

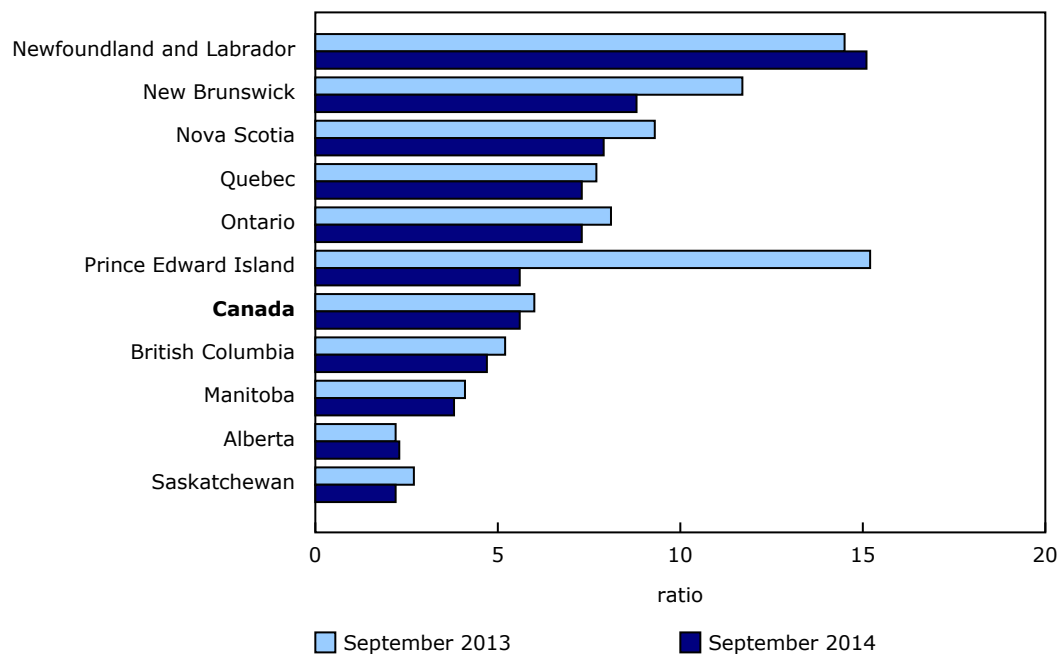
### Job vacancies, three-month average ending in September 2014

Canadian businesses reported 243,000 job vacancies in September, little changed compared with 12 months earlier. For every job vacancy, there were 5.6 unemployed people, down from 6.0 in September 2013.

### Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio declines in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island

The ratio in New Brunswick declined from 11.7 to 8.8 in the 12 months to September, as there were fewer unemployed people in the province.

**Chart 1**  
**Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, all unemployed, by province, three-month average, September 2013 and September 2014**



Source(s): CANSIM table [284-0003](#).

In Prince Edward Island, there were 5.6 unemployed people for every job vacancy, down from 15.2 in September 2013. The decline in the ratio was the result of both fewer unemployed people and more job vacancies in the province (see "Data quality" in the note to readers).

In the remaining provinces, the unemployment-to-job vacancy ratios were little changed compared with September 2013.

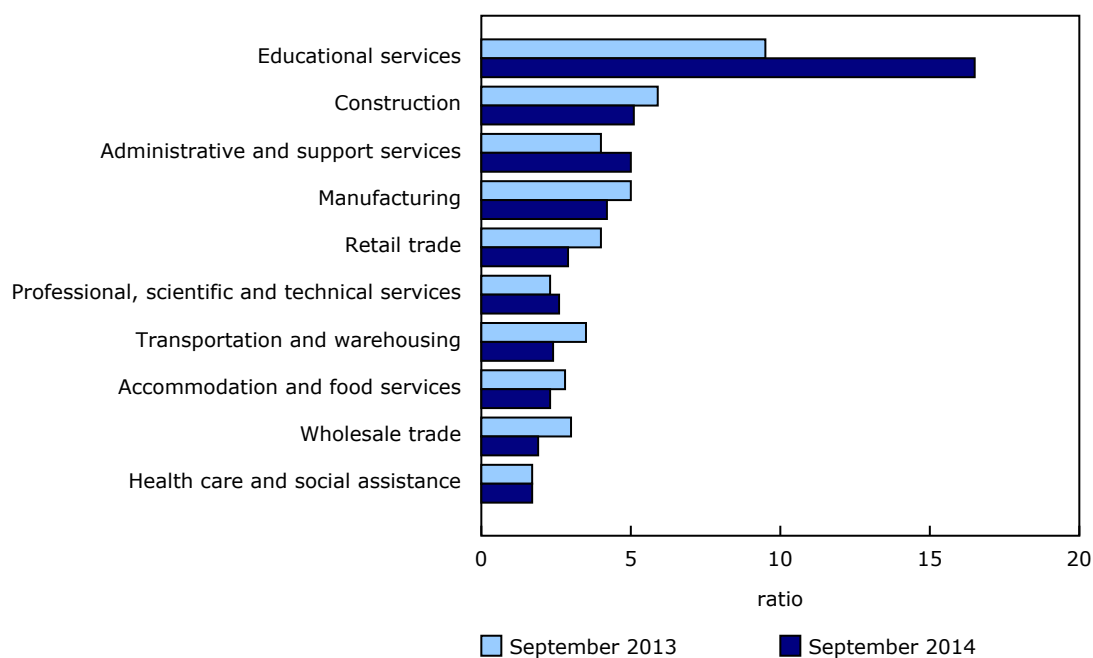
## Ratio by industrial sector

Analysis of the ratio of unemployed people to job vacancies by industrial sector 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, educational services had the highest number of unemployed people for every vacancy in September, a result of the usual increase in the number of unemployed people in this sector during the summer months. The ratio was 16.5 in September 2014, up from 9.5 in September 2013, as there were fewer job vacancies in this sector.

### Chart 2

#### Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, by largest industrial sector, unemployed people who last worked within the past 12 months, three-month average, September 2013 and September 2014



Source(s): CANSIM table [284-0003](#).

The unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio in retail trade fell from 4.0 to 2.9 in the 12 months to September 2014, the result of more job vacancies in this sector.

The ratio in transportation and warehousing was 2.4 in September, down from 3.5 in September 2013. The decline in the ratio was due to more vacancies in this sector.

In accommodation and food services, the ratio declined from 2.8 in September 2013 to 2.3 in September 2014.

Wholesale trade had a ratio of 1.9 unemployed people for every vacant job in September, down from 3.0 recorded 12 months earlier, as the number of job vacancies in this sector increased.

Among the smaller industrial sectors, the ratio in arts, entertainment and recreation fell from 7.8 in September 2013 to 5.5 in September 2014. The unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio in information and cultural industries increased from 1.7 to 2.6 over the same period, the result of fewer job vacancies in this sector.

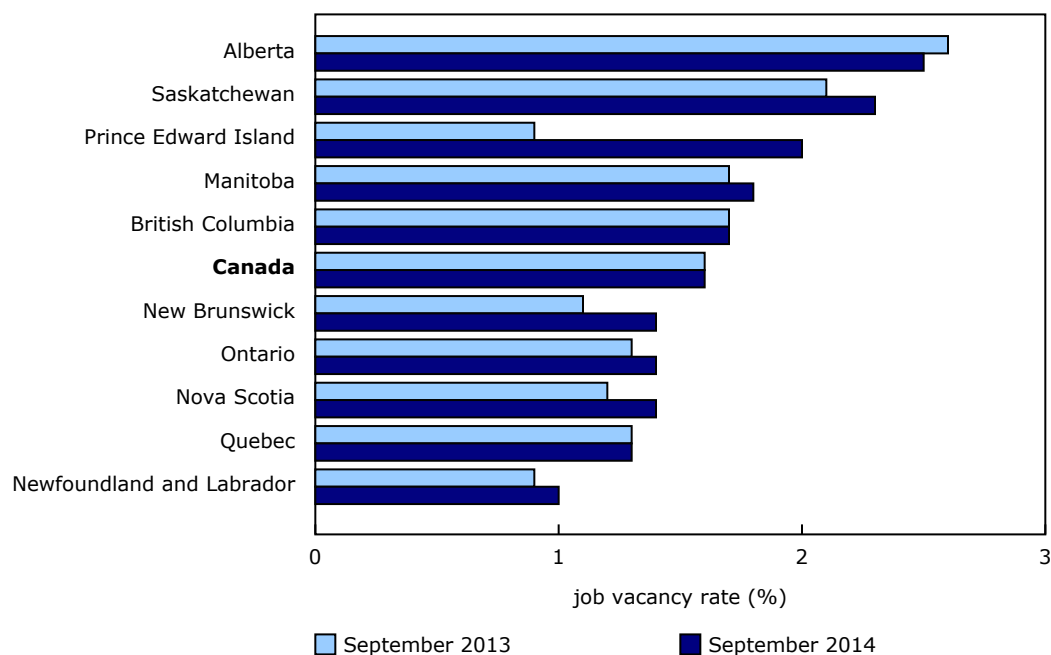
There was little change in the ratio among the remaining industrial sectors.

### Job vacancy rates

Data from this survey are also used to calculate the job vacancy rate. It 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%, unchanged from 12 months earlier.

**Chart 3**  
**Job vacancy rate, by province, three-month average, September 2013 and September 2014**



Source(s): CANSIM table [284-0001](#).

Provincially, only Prince Edward Island saw a notable change in its job vacancy rate in the 12 months to September. The rate in this province increased from 0.9% to 2.0% over this period.

### Job vacancy rates by sector

Compared with 12 months earlier, the job vacancy rate fell in four industrial sectors, grew in three and was little changed in the others.

The job vacancy rate in information and culture decreased from 2.8% to 1.9% in the 12 months to September, with 6,300 job vacancies in September 2014.

Administrative and support services had a rate of 1.5% in September, down from 1.9% a year earlier. This sector had 12,000 vacancies in September.

In the 12 months to September, the job vacancy rate declined from 1.1% to 0.6% in both educational services and utilities.

The job vacancy rate in transportation and warehousing rose from 1.5% to 2.2% in the 12-month period, and the sector had 16,000 job vacancies. In retail trade, the rate grew from 1.3% to 1.6% with 33,000 vacancies in September. In wholesale trade, the rate increased from 1.1% to 1.5% and the sector had 12,000 job vacancies.

### 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 similar to that of the BPS and includes all employers in Canada, except those primarily involved in: agriculture; fishing and trapping; private household services; religious organizations; and the military personnel of the defense services. Unlike the BPS, federal, provincial and territorial public administration subsectors are also excluded.*

*With each release, estimates for the current reference month are subject to revision. Estimates for the previous month have been revised. 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 relatively 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 there are 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 2013			Three-month average ending in September 2014			September 2013 to September 2014		
	Number of unem- ployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemploy- ment-to-job vacancies	Number of unem- ployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemploy- ment-to-job vacancies	Number of unem- ployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemploy- ment-to-job vacancies
	thousands		ratio	thousands		ratio	change in thousands		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,386.2</b>	<b>230.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1,362.5</b>	<b>242.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>-23.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	25.5	1.8	14.5	30.2	2.0	15.1	4.7	0.2	0.6
Prince Edward Island	8.0	0.5	15.2 <sup>E</sup>	6.6	1.2 <sup>E</sup>	5.6 <sup>E</sup>	-1.4	0.7	-9.6
Nova Scotia	42.5	4.6	9.3	42.9	5.4	7.9	0.4	0.8	-1.4
New Brunswick	39.1	3.3	11.7	35.3	4.0	8.8	-3.8	0.7	-2.9
Quebec	329.2	42.7	7.7	326.7	44.5	7.3	-2.5	1.8	-0.4
Ontario	591.6	73.3	8.1	581.1	79.4	7.3	-10.5	6.1	-0.8
Manitoba	39.6	9.7	4.1	39.7	10.3	3.8	0.1	0.6	-0.3
Saskatchewan	26.1	9.6	2.7	23.3	10.6	2.2	-2.8	1.0	-0.5
Alberta	111.9	52.0	2.2	117.2	50.9	2.3	5.3	-1.1	0.1
British Columbia	167.6	32.4	5.2	155.1	33.1	4.7	-12.5	0.7	-0.5
Yukon	0.9	0.3	2.5 <sup>E</sup>	0.6	0.6	1.0 <sup>E</sup>	-0.3	0.3	-1.5
Northwest Territories	2.1	0.5	4.7 <sup>E</sup>	1.8	F	F	-0.3	F	F
Nunavut	2.1	0.1 <sup>E</sup>	17.6 <sup>E</sup>	2.1	0.1 <sup>E</sup>	20.8 <sup>E</sup>	0.0	0.0	3.2

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

**Note(s):** The number of unemployed and ratio include all unemployed individuals, regardless of previous work experience.

**Source(s):** CANSIM table [284-0003](#).

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

	Three-month average ending in September 2013			Three-month average ending in September 2014			September 2013 to September 2014		
	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
<b>All unemployed<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,386.2</b>	<b>230.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1,362.5</b>	<b>242.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>-23.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Unemployed, all sectors, worked within past 12 months	804.0	230.8	3.5	777.0	242.9	3.2	-27.0	12.1	-0.3
Forestry, logging and support	4.7	F	F	5.8	F	F	1.1	F	F
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	13.9	3.5	4.0	16.1	3.6 <sup>E</sup>	4.5 <sup>E</sup>	2.2	0.1	0.5
Utilities	2.9 <sup>E</sup>	1.3	F	2.3 <sup>E</sup>	0.7	3.4 <sup>E</sup>	-0.6	-0.6	F
Construction	82.7	14.1	5.9	75.6	14.9	5.1	-7.1	0.8	-0.8
Manufacturing	85.9	17.1	5.0	77.3	18.3	4.2	-8.6	1.2	-0.8
Wholesale trade	25.6	8.6	3.0	22.0	11.8	1.9	-3.6	3.2	-1.1
Retail trade	98.5	24.8	4.0	95.8	32.5	2.9	-2.7	7.7	-1.1
Transportation and warehousing	37.3	10.7	3.5	37.9	16.1	2.4 <sup>E</sup>	0.6	5.4	-1.1
Information and cultural industries	15.7	9.4	1.7	16.4	6.3	2.6	0.7	-3.1	0.9
Finance and insurance	20.8	9.0	2.3	19.9	7.5	2.7	-0.9	-1.5	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	7.2	2.9 <sup>E</sup>	2.5 <sup>E</sup>	9.6	3.1	3.1 <sup>E</sup>	2.4	0.2	0.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	45.8	19.9	2.3	46.7	18.1	2.6	0.9	-1.8	0.3
Management of companies and enterprises	..	2.3 <sup>E</sup>	..	..	F	..	..	F	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	62.2	15.7	4.0	59.6	11.9	5.0	-2.6	-3.8	1.0
Educational services	108.1	11.3 <sup>E</sup>	9.5 <sup>E</sup>	101.9	6.2	16.5	-6.2	-5.1	7.0
Health care and social assistance	54.5	32.0	1.7	55.3	33.0	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	26.5	3.4	7.8	24.9	4.5 <sup>E</sup>	5.5 <sup>E</sup>	-1.6	1.1	-2.3
Accommodation and food services	80.7	28.5	2.8	74.8	32.5	2.3	-5.9	4.0	-0.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	22.8	10.1	2.2 <sup>E</sup>	27.8	13.7	2.0	5.0	3.6	-0.2
Public administration <sup>2</sup>	8.0	5.6	1.4	7.3	5.8	1.3	-0.7	0.2	-0.1

.. not available for a specific reference period

E use with caution

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):** 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.

**Source(s):** CANSIM table [284-0003](#).

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

	Three-month average ending in September 2013		Three-month average ending in September 2014		September 2013 to September 2014		
	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
<b>Canada</b>	<b>230.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>242.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.8	0.9	2.0	1.0	0.2	11.1	0.1
Prince Edward Island	0.5	0.9	1.2 <sup>E</sup>	2.0 <sup>E</sup>	0.7	140.0	1.1
Nova Scotia	4.6	1.2	5.4	1.4	0.8	17.4	0.2
New Brunswick	3.3	1.1	4.0	1.4	0.7	21.2	0.3
Quebec	42.7	1.3	44.5	1.3	1.8	4.2	0.0
Ontario	73.3	1.3	79.4	1.4	6.1	8.3	0.1
Manitoba	9.7	1.7	10.3	1.8	0.6	6.2	0.1
Saskatchewan	9.6	2.1	10.6	2.3	1.0	10.4	0.2
Alberta	52.0	2.6	50.9	2.5	-1.1	-2.1	-0.1
British Columbia	32.4	1.7	33.1	1.7	0.7	2.2	0.0
Yukon	0.3	2.0	0.6	3.3	0.3	100.0	1.3
Northwest Territories	0.5	1.9	F	3.2	F	F	1.3
Nunavut	0.1 <sup>E</sup>	1.2 <sup>E</sup>	0.1 <sup>E</sup>	1.0 <sup>E</sup>	0.0	0.0	-0.2

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

Source(s): CANSIM table [284-0001](#).



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

	Three-month average ending in September 2013		Three-month average ending in September 2014		September 2013 to September 2014		
	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
<b>Sector aggregate</b>	<b>230.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>242.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Forestry, logging and support	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	3.5	1.5	3.6 <sup>E</sup>	1.5 <sup>E</sup>	0.1	2.9	0.0
Utilities	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	-0.6	-46.2	-0.5
Construction	14.1	1.4	14.9	1.4	0.8	5.7	0.0
Manufacturing	17.1	1.1	18.3	1.2	1.2	7.0	0.1
Wholesale trade	8.6	1.1	11.8	1.5	3.2	37.2	0.4
Retail trade	24.8	1.3	32.5	1.6	7.7	31.0	0.3
Transportation and warehousing	10.7	1.5	16.1	2.2	5.4	50.5	0.7
Information and cultural industries	9.4	2.8	6.3	1.9	-3.1	-33.0	-0.9
Finance and insurance	9.0	1.3	7.5	1.0	-1.5	-16.7	-0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.9 <sup>E</sup>	1.0 <sup>E</sup>	3.1	1.1	0.2	6.9	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	19.9	2.4	18.1	2.1	-1.8	-9.0	-0.3
Management of companies and enterprises	2.3 <sup>E</sup>	2.1 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F	F
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	15.7	1.9	11.9	1.5	-3.8	-24.2	-0.4
Educational services	11.3 <sup>E</sup>	1.1	6.2	0.6	-5.1	-45.1	-0.5
Health care and social assistance	32.0	1.8	33.0	1.8	1.0	3.1	0.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.4	1.2	4.5 <sup>E</sup>	1.5 <sup>E</sup>	1.1	32.4	0.3
Accommodation and food services	28.5	2.3	32.5	2.5	4.0	14.0	0.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	10.1	1.8	13.7	2.4	3.6	35.6	0.6
Public administration <sup>1</sup>	5.6	1.1	5.8	1.2	0.2	3.6	0.1

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

<sup>F</sup> too unreliable to be published

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

Source(s): 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 October 2014 will be released on January 20, 2015.

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 Emmanuelle Bourbeau (613-951-3007; [emmanuelle.bourbeau@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:emmanuelle.bourbeau@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.

## Canada's international investment position, third quarter 2014

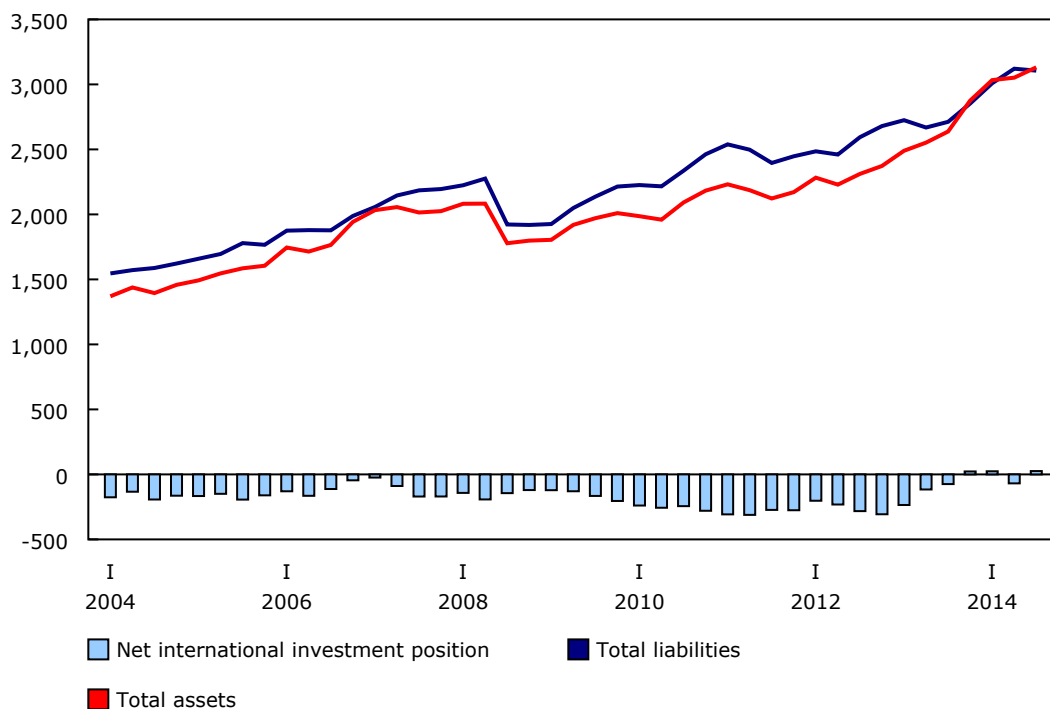
Canada's net international investment position advanced \$94.5 billion in the third quarter. This resulted in a return to a net asset position of \$25.6 billion, following the net foreign debt position posted in the second quarter. This change largely reflected a weaker Canadian dollar, which increased the value of Canada's international assets.

Geographically, the change in Canada's net investment position in the third quarter was composed of a reduction in net foreign debt position with the United States and an increase in net foreign asset position with the aggregate 'all other countries.'

Since the end of 2012, Canada's net international investment position has generally shown an upward trend, which culminated in the emergence of a net asset position in the fourth quarter of 2013. The re-evaluation effect of an overall weaker Canadian dollar over this period as well as relatively larger capital gains recorded on international assets than on liabilities contributed to this trend.

**Chart 1**  
Canada's international investment position

billions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [376-0142](#).

### International assets advance on lower Canadian dollar

Canada's international assets increased \$79.7 billion to \$3,131.4 billion in the third quarter. This mainly reflected the effect on Canada's foreign currency denominated international assets of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar. Approximately half of these assets constitute investments in the United States, and the Canadian dollar lost 4.7% against the US dollar in the quarter. Moderating these gains in international assets was the impact of the dollar's appreciation against the Euro (+3.3%), the Japanese yen (+3.1%) and the British pound (+0.6%).

## International liabilities decrease, reflecting weaker Canadian stock prices

Canada's international liabilities decreased \$14.9 billion to \$3,105.9 billion in the third quarter. The decline was mainly the result of lower holdings of Canadian equities by foreign investors as a result of a weaker Canadian stock market. This change was moderated by the effect of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar on US dollar denominated liabilities, combined with foreign investment of \$34.4 billion in Canada in the third quarter.

## Net foreign asset position on direct investment expands

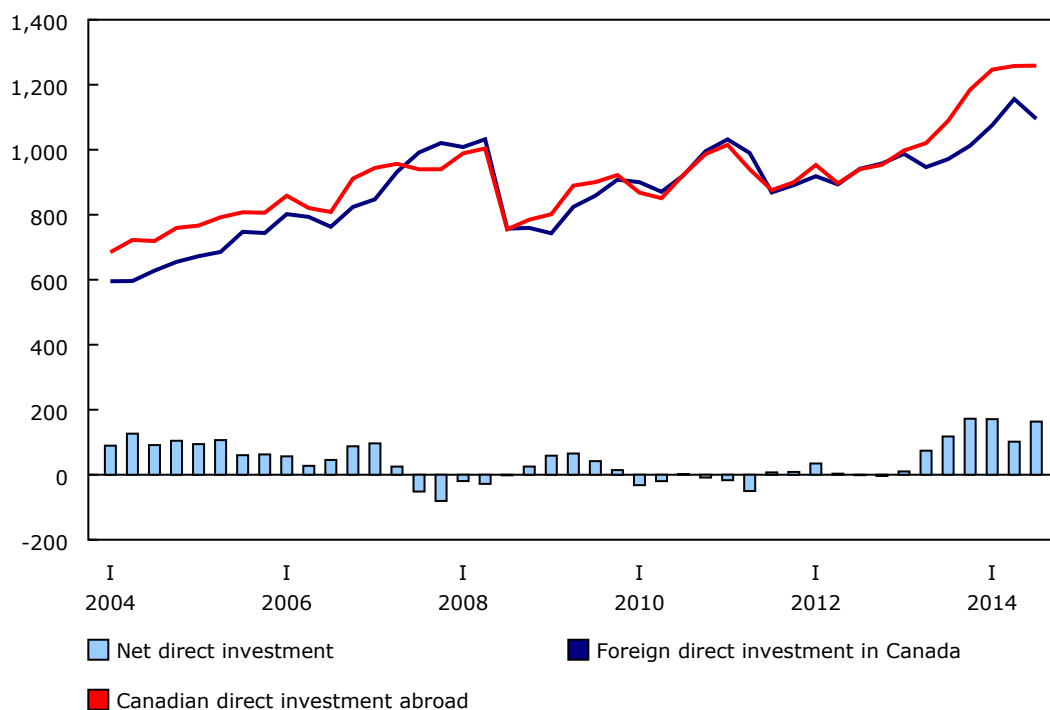
Direct investment accounted for the largest proportion of the change in Canada's international investment position in the third quarter. The net direct investment asset position was up \$61.9 billion to \$163.5 billion.

Foreign direct investment in Canada decreased by \$60.8 billion to \$1,095.2 billion. The first such decline since the second quarter of 2013 reflected downward revaluations as a result of lower Canadian equity prices. Foreign direct investment flows in the quarter moderated the overall decline.

At the same time, Canadian direct investment abroad was largely unchanged at \$1,258.7 billion, following increases in the last eight quarters.

### Chart 2 Direct investment position

billions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [376-0142](#).

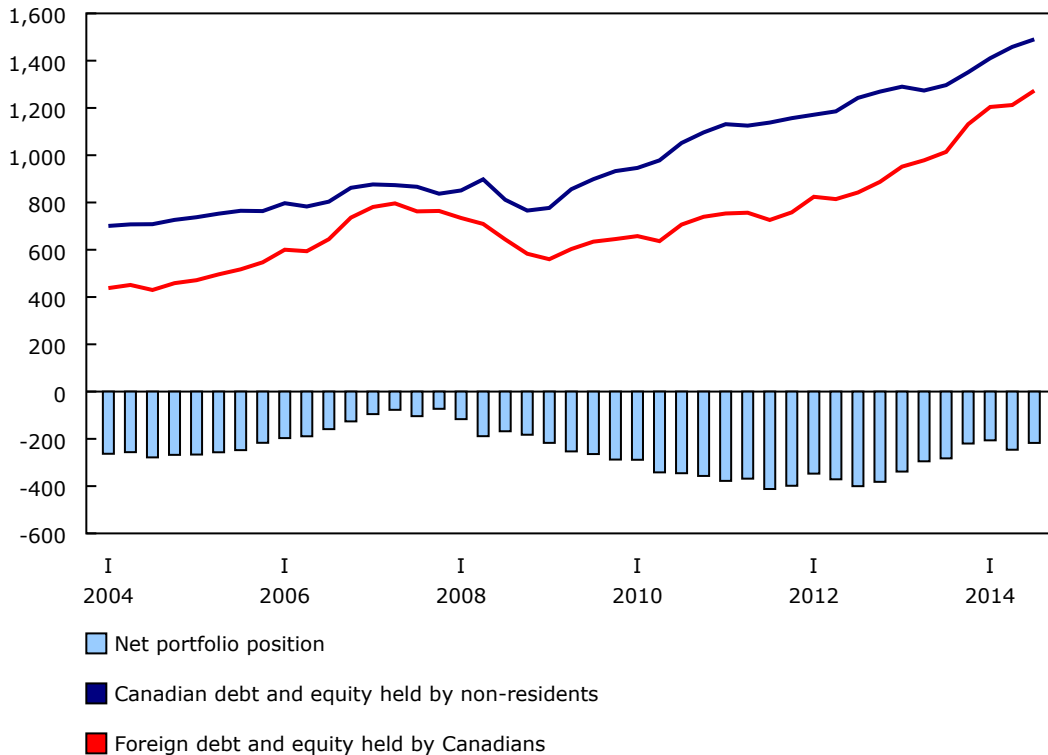
## Net foreign liability on portfolio investment decreases

Canadian holdings of foreign securities advanced \$60.8 billion to \$1,273.1 billion in the third quarter. This increase was mainly the result of a pickup in Canadian investors' acquisitions of foreign securities as well as the effect of a relatively stronger US dollar.

Foreign investors' holdings of Canadian securities were up \$32.0 billion to \$1,490.2 billion. This increase was composed of foreign acquisitions of Canadian securities, mainly from the corporate sector, as well as the upward revaluation effect of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar on Canada's holdings of US dollar denominated debt securities. A decline in Canadian stock prices moderated the increase in the quarter. The overall result was a lower net debt position on international investment in securities.

**Chart 3**  
**Portfolio investment position**

billions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [376-0142](#).

### **Note to readers**

The main measure of the International Investment Position Account now incorporates market valuation for tradeable securities and foreign direct investment equity. This adds a further dimension to the analysis of Canada's net international investment position and more accurately reflects changes in that position. The international investment position at book value is still available, as the annual foreign direct investment release includes geographical and industry details. For more information, see [Valuation of assets and liabilities](#).

### **Currency valuation**

The value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency is converted to Canadian dollars at the end of each period for which a balance sheet is calculated. Most of Canada's foreign assets are denominated in foreign currencies while less than half of Canada's international liabilities are in foreign currencies. When the Canadian dollar is appreciating in value, the restatement of the value of these assets and liabilities in Canadian dollars lowers the recorded value. The opposite is true when the Canadian dollar is depreciating.

### **Change to annual revision practices**

The Canadian System of macroeconomic accounts is implementing a new revision policy. Annual revisions for Canada's international investment position, which affect the three most recent calendar years, will take place in December rather than June, as was previously the practice. For more information, see [Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts \(13-605-X\)](#).

### **Definitions**

The **international investment position** presents the value and composition of Canada's assets and liabilities to the rest of the world.

Canada's **net international investment position** is the difference between Canada's assets and liabilities to the rest of the world.

The excess of international liabilities over assets can be referred to as Canada's **net foreign debt**.

The excess of international assets over liabilities can be referred to as Canada's **net foreign assets**.

**Table 1**  
**Canada's international investment position at period end**

	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014	Third quarter 2014	Second quarter to third quarter 2014
	billions of dollars					
<b>Assets</b>	<b>2,637.5</b>	<b>2,875.4</b>	<b>3,033.0</b>	<b>3,051.7</b>	<b>3,131.4</b>	<b>79.7</b>
Canadian direct investment abroad	1,088.8	1,184.9	1,246.5	1,257.7	1,258.7	1.0
Canadian portfolio investment	1,014.0	1,131.1	1,204.1	1,212.3	1,273.1	60.8
Foreign debt securities	199.3	223.4	244.0	239.3	259.4	20.2
Foreign money market	4.5	5.0	5.1	6.4	4.4	-2.0
Foreign bonds	194.8	218.4	238.9	232.9	255.0	22.2
Foreign equity and investment fund shares	814.7	907.7	960.1	973.0	1,013.7	40.7
Official international reserves	73.6	76.5	84.5	81.0	82.5	1.6
Other Canadian investment	461.1	482.9	497.8	500.9	517.1	16.2
Loans	140.7	144.4	147.1	155.3	167.4	12.1
Currency and deposits	249.6	269.3	280.8	276.1	279.3	3.2
Other assets	70.8	69.2	69.9	69.5	70.4	0.9
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>2,712.0</b>	<b>2,852.7</b>	<b>3,008.9</b>	<b>3,120.7</b>	<b>3,105.9</b>	<b>-14.9</b>
Foreign direct investment in Canada	971.1	1,012.6	1,075.4	1,156.0	1,095.2	-60.8
Foreign portfolio investment	1,296.6	1,351.0	1,410.4	1,458.2	1,490.2	32.0
Canadian debt securities	850.0	863.3	889.7	898.5	925.7	27.3
Canadian money market	88.4	80.5	76.7	82.4	80.9	-1.5
Canadian bonds	761.6	782.8	813.0	816.0	844.8	28.8
Canadian equity and investment fund shares	446.6	487.7	520.7	559.7	564.5	4.8
Other foreign investment	444.3	489.1	523.2	506.5	520.4	13.9
Loans	75.0	75.0	73.2	70.2	72.0	1.8
Currency and deposits	340.2	385.1	419.3	406.2	418.3	12.2
Special drawing rights	9.4	9.8	10.2	9.9	10.0	0.1
Other liabilities	19.6	19.2	20.5	20.3	20.2	-0.1
<b>Net international investment position</b>	<b>-74.5</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>-69.0</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>94.5</b>

Source(s): CANSIM table [376-0142](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [376-0059](#) and [376-0141 to 376-0144](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [1534](#) and [1537](#).

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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## Energy supply and demand, 2013

Primary energy production in Canada rose 3.3% in 2013 to 17,912 petajoules. This followed a 3.4% increase in 2012.

One petajoule equals roughly the amount of energy required to operate the Montréal subway system for one year.

Crude oil (44.1%) accounted for the largest proportion of primary energy production in Canada in 2013, followed by natural gas (34.1%), primary electricity (9.7%), total coal (8.6%) as well as gas plant natural gas liquids (3.5%).

This was the fourth consecutive year in which crude oil accounted for the largest share of primary energy production, replacing natural gas.

### Exports increase and imports decrease

Exports of Canadian energy and energy products increased 3.5% in 2013 to 11,623 petajoules.

In 2013, 58.7% of primary energy produced in Canada was destined for export markets, primarily the United States.

Canada exported 75.0% of its crude oil production in 2013 and 52.4% of its marketable natural gas.

Imports of energy decreased 9.9% in 2013 to 3,338 petajoules. Crude oil accounted for 43.9% of imports, followed by natural gas (31.1%), as these two commodities combined for three-quarters of energy-related imports.

### Energy consumption increases

Canada's energy consumption increased 2.2% to 8,289 petajoules in 2013, following a 1.5% decrease in 2012.

Energy use, final demand, increased in five of six sectors: public administration (+6.0%), agriculture (+5.0%), residential (+4.8%), total transportation (+2.3%) and total industrial (+2.1%). The lone area to experience a decline was the commercial and other institutional sector (-1.2%).

Within the total industrial sector, energy consumption increased in total mining oil and gas extraction (+3.5%), total manufacturing (+1.4%) as well as forestry and logging and support activities (+0.1%). It declined in construction (-1.2%).

The share of total transportation in 2013 continued to be dominated by energy consumption in retail pump sales (62.6%), followed by road transport and urban transit (16.1%). Pipelines accounted for 5.2% of consumption, while railways made up 3.5%.

Refined petroleum products (38.8%) were the main source of energy consumed in Canada in 2013, followed by natural gas (32.6%) and electricity (20.9%).

### Energy consumption shifting across the country

Ontario, Alberta and Quebec continued to account for most of the energy consumed in Canada. In 2013, their combined share of total energy consumption was 75.1%. Alberta has been increasing its share of energy consumption in Canada since 2009.

Four provinces recorded lower energy consumption in 2013 compared with 2012. New Brunswick (-14.4%) led the declines, followed by Prince Edward Island (-13.1%), Newfoundland and Labrador (-8.2%) and Nova Scotia (-3.9%).

In turn, energy consumption increased in six provinces in 2013, led by a 6.9% gain in Saskatchewan, followed by Alberta (+4.4%), Manitoba (+2.9%), Ontario (+2.4%), British Columbia (+1.5%) and Quebec (+1.5%).

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**Note to readers**

Primary energy production corresponds to the production of crude oil, natural gas, primary electricity, total coal and gas plant natural gas liquids.

Data for 2012 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables [128-0012 to 128-0014](#) and [128-0016 to 128-0018](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2003](#), [2147](#), [2148](#), [2149](#), [2150](#), [2151](#), [2167](#), [2168](#), [2191](#), [2194](#), [2196](#), [2198](#), [5047](#) and [5168](#).

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## Cement, October 2014

Canadian manufacturers produced 1.3 million tonnes of cement products in October, up 3.9% from the previous month.

Total shipments, own manufactured, rose 1.5% to 1.4 million tonnes. Total shipments, including imports, increased 6.2% to 1.5 million tonnes.

### **Note to readers**

*Revised data for September are also available.*

*These data are not seasonally adjusted.*

*The Cement Survey measures, on a monthly basis, the quantities of domestic cement that are produced and shipped by Canadian manufacturers. The survey also measures quantities of sales of domestic and imported cement that are distributed by region and exported.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables [303-0060](#) and [303-0061](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2140](#).**

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## New motor vehicle sales, October 2014

New motor vehicle sales data for Canada and the provinces are now available for October. This survey collects data on monthly sales (in dollars and in units) of new motor vehicles sold in Canada, by type of vehicle and origin of manufacture.

### **Note to readers**

*These data are subject to revision.*

**Available in CANSIM: table [079-0003](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2402](#).**

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## Residential Telephone Service Survey, 2013

The public use microdata file from the 2013 Residential Telephone Service Survey (RTSS) is now available. The RTSS is a supplement to the Labour Force Survey and measures the 'penetration rate' of households with telephone services.

In addition to land line and cell phone, the survey also measures the proportion of households with alternate phone service such as voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) and cable phone service and measures the proportion of households who have only cellular phone service, as is the increasing trend. The file contains information collected from over 19,000 households across Canada.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [4426](#).**

The public use microdata file *Residential Telephone Service Survey, 2013* ([56M0001X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Residential Telephone Service Survey, 2013**  
Catalogue number [56M0001X](#) (CD-ROM)

## Release dates: December 15 to 19, 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
15	<b>National balance sheet and financial flow accounts</b>	third quarter 2014
15	<b>Study: Immigration, low income and income inequality in Canada: What's new in the 2000s?</b>	
16	<b>Canada's international transactions in securities</b>	October 2014
16	<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	October 2014
17	<b>Wholesale trade</b>	October 2014
17	<b>Travel between Canada and other countries</b>	October 2014
18	<b>Employment Insurance</b>	October 2014
18	<b>Study: New facts on pension coverage in Canada</b>	2012
19	<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	November 2014
19	<b>Retail trade</b>	October 2014

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



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