

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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**National balance sheet and financial flow accounts, third quarter 2014** 2  
National net worth rose 2.8% from the second quarter to \$8,117 billion in the third quarter. Similarly, on a per capita basis, national net worth rose 2.4% to \$227,500.

**Education indicators in Canada: An international perspective, 2014** 9  
Almost 9 out of 10 people (89%) in Canada aged 25 to 64 had completed at least high school in 2012, higher than the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development average of 75%.

Study: Immigration, low income and income inequality in Canada: What's new in the 2000s? 12

Exports of grains by final destination, October 2014 14

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**New products and studies** 15

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## Releases

### National balance sheet and financial flow accounts, third quarter 2014

#### National net worth

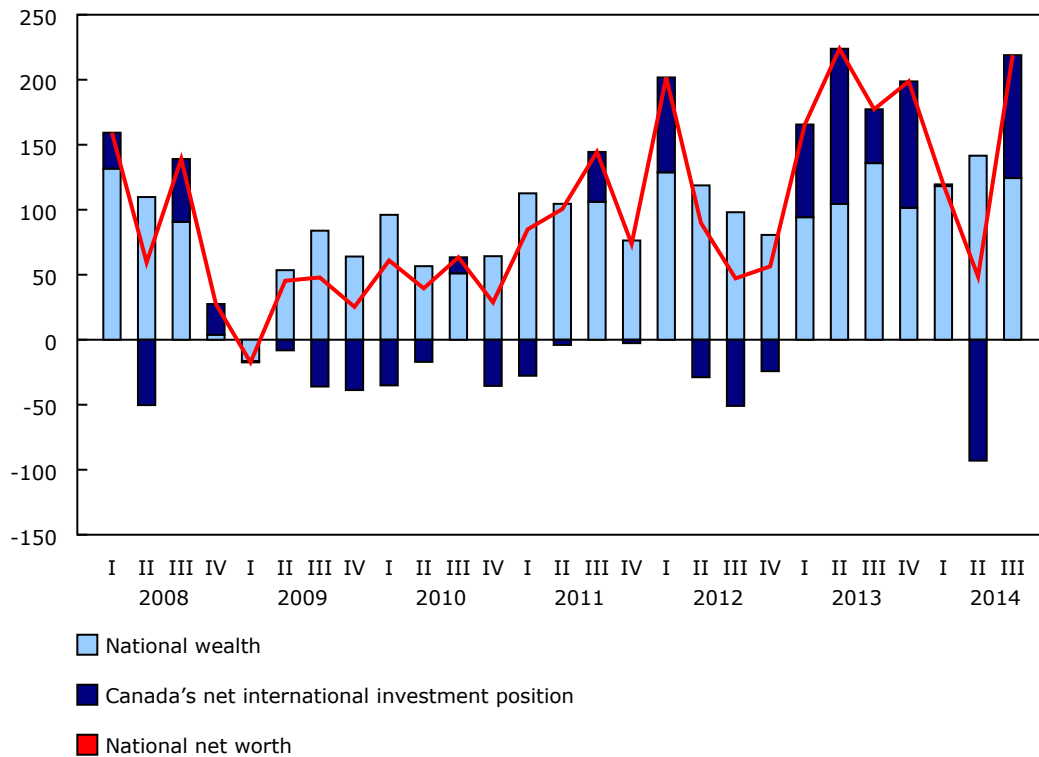
National net worth rose 2.8% from the second quarter to \$8,117 billion in the third quarter. Similarly, on a per capita basis, national net worth rose 2.4% to \$227,500.

National wealth, or the total value of non-financial assets in the Canadian economy, rose 1.6% to \$8,092 billion at the end of the third quarter, accounting for roughly half of the growth in national net worth. Gains in the value of residential and non-residential real estate led the growth.

Also contributing to the gain in net worth was a \$94.5 billion increase in Canada's international investment. Canada returned to a net asset position of \$25.6 billion at the end of the third quarter. The decline in net foreign debt was largely attributable to a weaker Canadian dollar, which raised the value of Canada's international assets relative to the value of its international liabilities.

**Chart 1**  
**Changes in national net worth**

billions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [378-0121](#).

## Households

Household net worth rose 1.3% in the third quarter, following a 2.2% gain in the previous quarter. Non-financial assets were up 1.8%, led by an increase in the value of real estate. These gains were dampened by subdued growth in the value of financial assets, primarily equities (+0.2%), as domestic equity markets weakened. On a per capita basis, household net worth was \$232,200 in the third quarter.

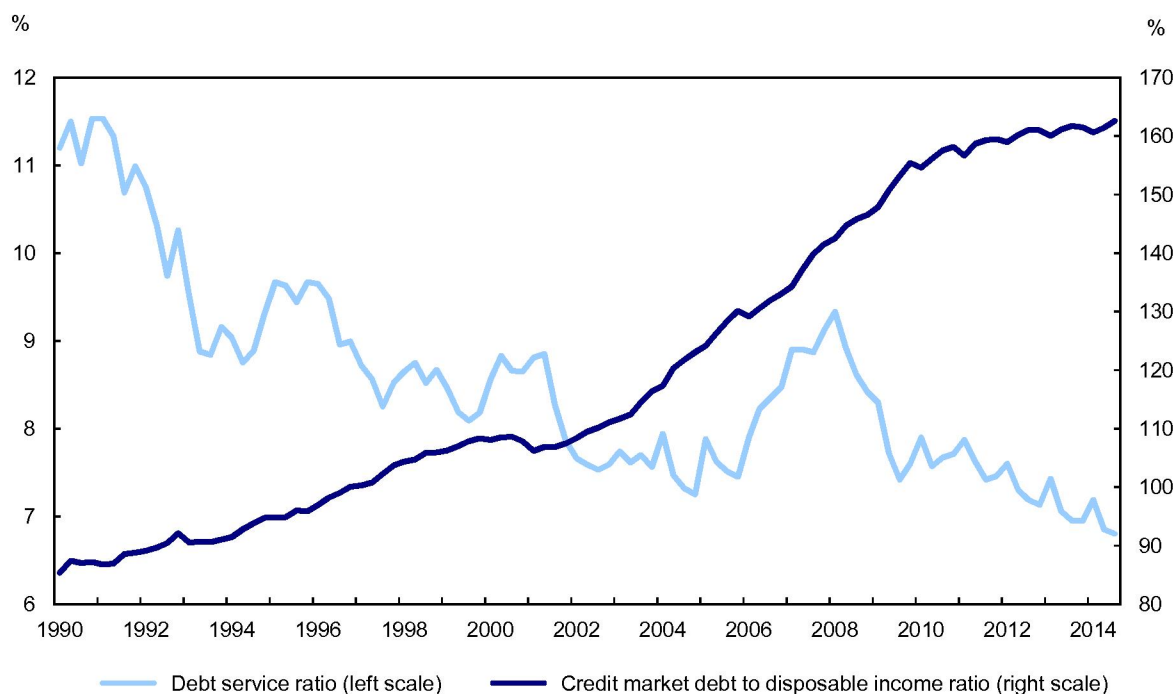
At the end of the third quarter, the ratio of financial assets to non-financial assets stood at 120.0%, a decrease from the previous quarter as growth in non-financial assets outpaced growth in financial assets. Since 2009, when equity prices declined sharply relative to non-financial assets such as real estate, the value of financial assets has experienced more frequent periods of significant growth. Consequently, the ratio of financial assets to non-financial assets has been generally increasing.

Households borrowed \$27.4 billion in the third quarter, principally mortgages. Total household credit market debt (consumer credit, mortgage, and non-mortgage loans) rose 1.5% to \$1,805 billion at the end of the third quarter, matching the gain of the previous quarter. Consumer credit debt increased 0.9% to \$515 billion, while mortgage debt was up 1.8% to \$1,171 billion.

Disposable income increased at a slower rate than household credit market debt in the third quarter. As a result, leverage, as measured by household credit market debt to disposable income, reached 162.6% in the third quarter, versus a revised 161.5% in the previous quarter. In other words, households held roughly \$1.63 of credit market debt for every dollar of disposable income in the third quarter. The household credit market debt to disposable income ratio was revised downward, from the first quarter of 2011 to the second quarter of 2014, as part of the regular national balance sheet and financial flow accounts annual revision process. The revision was due to new information received that led to a downward revision to the value of mortgages owed by households.

The household debt service ratio, defined as household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid as a proportion of disposable income, edged down to an all-time low of 6.8% in the third quarter. The mortgage debt service ratio and consumer credit debt service ratio both declined in the quarter.

**Chart 2**  
**Household sector leverage indicators**



Source(s): CANSIM tables 378-0123 and 380-0073.

Household owner's equity as a percentage of real estate reached 70.8% at the end of the third quarter, largely unchanged from the previous quarter as the value of household real estate and mortgage debt increased at an equal rate.

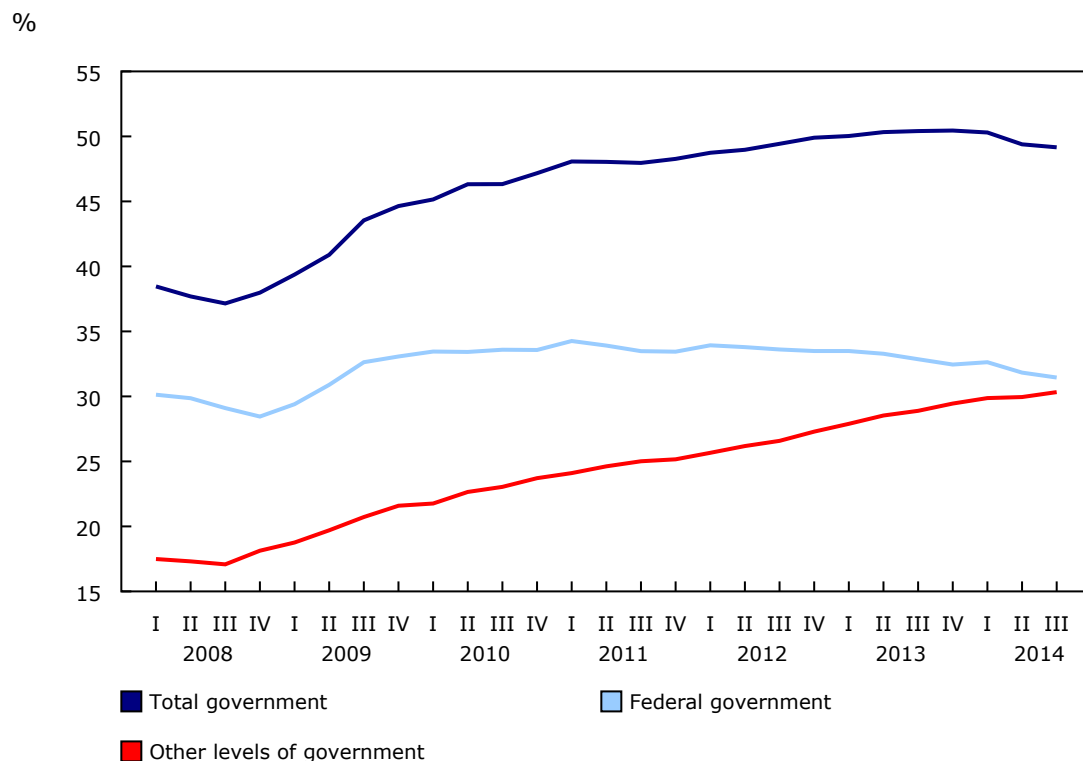
### Government sector

By the end of the third quarter, the overall government deficit stood at \$7.2 billion compared with \$10.4 billion in the third quarter of 2013. Total government borrowing was \$8.8 billion in financial markets during the third quarter, led by \$10.9 billion in net issuances of government bonds.

The federal government was a net lender in the third quarter (\$1.8 billion), a smaller net lending position than in the previous quarter, while other levels of government remained net borrowers. The federal government recorded net retirements of Canadian short-term paper that outweighed their net issuances of bonds and debentures, while other levels of government were net issuers of both forms of debt.

The ratio of federal government net debt (expressed at book value) to gross domestic product declined from the previous quarter to 31.5%. This was higher than the low of 28.5% recorded during the fourth quarter of 2008. Since late 2008, the ratio for other levels of government has followed a steady upward trend, reaching 30.3% in the third quarter.

**Chart 3**  
**Net debt (book value) as a percentage of gross domestic product**



Source(s): CANSIM table 378-0125.

## Corporate sector

### Financial corporations

Financial corporate net lending amounted to \$7.7 billion in the third quarter, compared with \$4.7 billion in the third quarter of 2013. The financial sector provided \$54.4 billion of funds to the economy, principally in the form of loans, mortgages and increased holdings in investment securities.

Financial assets of financial corporations were up 0.4% in the third quarter to \$10,623 billion. The increased value of foreign securities, both foreign bonds (+9.5%) and foreign equities (+4.1%), helped lead the growth in total financial assets. Lending, especially in mortgage loans, also contributed to the increase in financial assets. Total loans grew 1.5% in the quarter, up from the 0.7% increase in the previous quarter. Total financial liabilities of financial corporations increased 0.6% from the second quarter, led by a 2.0% advance in currency and deposit liabilities that was partially offset by a decrease in equity liabilities (-0.9%).

Notably, financial assets of mutual funds rose 2.2% in the third quarter. Increases in both domestic and foreign equities of mutual funds resulted in a 2.8% rise in overall equity investments.

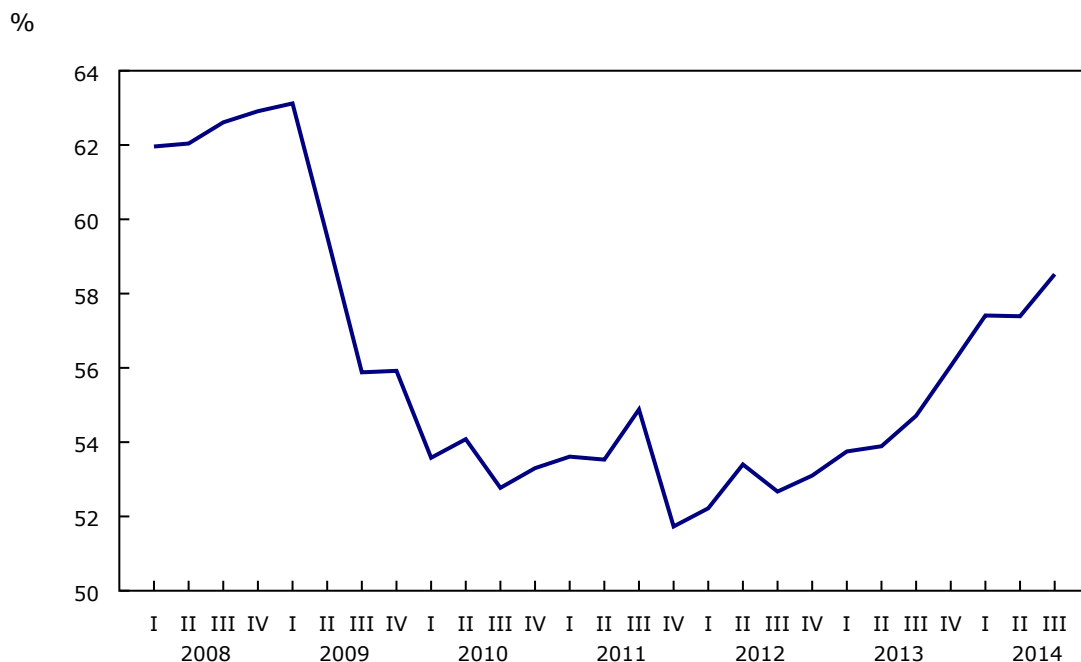
### Non-financial corporations

The non-financial private corporate sector was a net lender of \$9.5 billion in the third quarter, compared with net lending of \$6.2 billion in the third quarter of 2013. Non-financial private corporations borrowed \$23.1 billion worth of funds in financial markets during the third quarter, led by non-mortgage loans.

Non-financial assets increased 1.5% in the third quarter, led by non-residential structures (+1.4%). Total financial liabilities decreased 1.6%, primarily because of a 4.0% decline in the market value of domestic equity liabilities.

On a book value basis, the credit market debt to equity ratio of non-financial private corporations was 59 cents of credit market debt for every dollar of equity at quarter end, up from 57 cents in the previous quarter. The ratio increased as total credit market debt rose at a faster pace than the value of equity.

**Chart 4**  
**Private non-financial corporate credit market debt-to-equity ratio (book value)**



Source(s): CANSIM table [378-0124](#).

**Note to readers**

*This is a combined release of the National balance sheet accounts and Financial flow accounts (FFA). The National balance sheet accounts are composed of the balance sheets of all sectors and subsectors of the economy. The main sectors are households, non-profit institutions serving households, financial corporations, non-financial corporations, government, and non-residents. They cover all national non-financial assets and financial asset-liability claims outstanding in all sectors. All data are unadjusted for seasonal variation.*

*The FFA articulate net lending or borrowing activity by sector by measuring financial transactions in the economy. The FFA arrive at a measure of net financial investment, which is the difference between transactions in financial assets and liabilities (for example, net purchases of securities less net issuance of securities). The FFA also provide the link between financial and non-financial activity in the economy, which ties estimates of saving and non-financial capital acquisition (for example, investment in new housing) with the underlying financial transactions.*

*Definitions concerning financial indicators can be found in "Financial indicators from the National Balance Sheet Accounts" and in the System of macroeconomic accounts glossary.*

**Table 1**  
**National balance sheet accounts – Market value, not seasonally adjusted**

|  | Second quarter 2013 | 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>National net worth</b>                            | <b>7,354</b>        | <b>7,532</b>       | <b>7,730</b>        | <b>7,850</b>       | <b>7,898</b>        | <b>8,117</b>       | <b>219</b>                           |
| Period-to-period percentage change                   | 3.1                 | 2.4                | 2.6                 | 1.5                | 0.6                 | 2.8                | ...                                  |
| National wealth                                      | 7,470               | 7,606              | 7,708               | 7,826              | 7,967               | 8,092              | 124                                  |
| Period-to-period percentage change                   | 1.4                 | 1.8                | 1.3                 | 1.5                | 1.8                 | 1.6                | ...                                  |
| Canada's net foreign debt                            | 116                 | 75                 | -23                 | -24                | 69                  | -26                | -95                                  |
| dollars  |                     |                    |                     |                    |                     |                    |                                      |
| <b>National net worth, by sector</b>                 |                     |                    |                     |                    |                     |                    |                                      |
| Household sector                                     | 7,335               | 7,494              | 7,742               | 7,998              | 8,177               | 8,284              | 106                                  |
| Non-profit institutions serving the household sector | 73                  | 74                 | 75                  | 77                 | 78                  | 80                 | 1                                    |
| Corporate sector                                     | 173                 | 150                | 102                 | -25                | -151                | -43                | 108                                  |
| General government sector                            | -226                | -186               | -189                | -200               | -205                | -203               | 3                                    |
| dollars  |                     |                    |                     |                    |                     |                    |                                      |
| <b>National net worth per capita</b>                 | <b>209,200</b>      | <b>213,400</b>     | <b>218,800</b>      | <b>221,600</b>     | <b>222,200</b>      | <b>227,500</b>     | <b>5,300</b>                         |

... not applicable

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [378-0121](#).

**Table 2**  
**Households and non-profit institutions serving household sector indicators – Market value, not seasonally adjusted**

|  | Second quarter 2013 | Third quarter 2013 | Fourth quarter 2013 | First quarter 2014 | Second quarter 2014 | Third quarter 2014 |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| %  |                     |                    |                     |                    |                     |                    |
| <b>Household sector</b>  |                     |                    |                     |                    |                     |                    |
| Debt to gross domestic product (GDP)                                       | 93.47               | 93.60              | 93.43               | 92.74              | 92.81               | 93.41              |
| Debt to disposable income  | 163.18              | 163.82             | 163.70              | 162.84             | 163.72              | 164.90             |
| Credit market debt to disposable income                                    | 161.09              | 161.71             | 161.51              | 160.62             | 161.45              | 162.60             |
| Consumer credit and mortgage liabilities to disposable income              | 150.40              | 151.11             | 151.02              | 150.08             | 150.89              | 151.94             |
| Net worth as a percentage of disposable income                             | 691.18              | 699.30             | 716.26              | 733.62             | 742.77              | 746.43             |
| Debt to total assets   | 19.10               | 18.98              | 18.60               | 18.16              | 18.06               | 18.09              |
| Debt to net worth  | 23.61               | 23.43              | 22.85               | 22.20              | 22.04               | 22.09              |
| Credit market debt to net worth  | 23.31               | 23.12              | 22.55               | 21.89              | 21.74               | 21.78              |
| Consumer credit and mortgage liabilities to net worth                      | 21.76               | 21.61              | 21.08               | 20.46              | 20.31               | 20.36              |
| Total assets to net worth  | 123.61              | 123.43             | 122.85              | 122.20             | 122.04              | 122.09             |
| Financial assets to net worth  | 66.24               | 66.22              | 66.73               | 66.91              | 66.83               | 66.58              |
| Financial assets to non-financial assets                                   | 115.48              | 115.76             | 118.89              | 121.03             | 121.03              | 119.96             |
| Owner's equity as a percentage of real estate                              | 69.87               | 69.88              | 70.07               | 70.53              | 70.73               | 70.75              |
| Real estate as a percentage of disposable income                           | 343.77              | 346.16             | 348.33              | 352.64             | 357.14              | 360.79             |
| <b>Households and non-profit institutions serving the household sector</b> |                     |                    |                     |                    |                     |                    |
| Debt to GDP  | 95.71               | 95.85              | 95.69               | 95.01              | 95.09               | 95.70              |
| Debt to disposable income  | 163.26              | 163.88             | 163.77              | 162.95             | 163.83              | 164.99             |
| Credit market debt to disposable income                                    | 158.23              | 158.83             | 158.63              | 157.75             | 158.56              | 159.67             |

Source(s): CANSIM table [378-0123](#).

**Table 3**  
**Corporations sector indicators – Not seasonally adjusted**

|  | Second quarter 2013 | Third quarter 2013 | Fourth quarter 2013 | First quarter 2014 | Second quarter 2014 | Third quarter 2014 |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|  | %                   |                    |                     |                    |                     |                    |
| <b>Corporations sector</b>   |                     |                    |                     |                    |                     |                    |
| Private non-financial corporations total debt to equity (market value)       | 190.09              | 190.03             | 188.46              | 183.60             | 181.88              | 186.46             |
| Private non-financial corporations credit market debt to equity (book value) | 53.89               | 54.71              | 56.05               | 57.41              | 57.39               | 58.52              |

Source(s): CANSIM table [378-0124](#).

**Table 4**  
**General government sector indicators – Not seasonally adjusted**

|  | Second quarter 2013 | Third quarter 2013 | Fourth quarter 2013 | First quarter 2014 | Second quarter 2014 | Third quarter 2014 |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|  | %                   |                    |                     |                    |                     |                    |
| <b>General government sector</b>   |                     |                    |                     |                    |                     |                    |
| General government gross debt (book value) to gross domestic product (GDP) | 112.36              | 111.71             | 110.15              | 109.42             | 109.16              | 109.02             |
| Federal general government gross debt (book value) to GDP                  | 49.04               | 48.65              | 46.84               | 46.43              | 45.51               | 45.00              |
| Other levels of general government gross debt (book value) to GDP          | 61.21               | 61.36              | 61.30               | 61.26              | 61.51               | 62.01              |
| General government net debt (book value) to GDP                            | 50.33               | 50.41              | 50.45               | 50.30              | 49.39               | 49.16              |
| Federal general government net debt (book value) to GDP                    | 33.28               | 32.86              | 32.45               | 32.63              | 31.83               | 31.45              |
| Other levels of general government net debt (book value) to GDP            | 28.53               | 28.89              | 29.45               | 29.87              | 29.95               | 30.33              |

Source(s): CANSIM table [378-0125](#).

**Available in CANSIM: tables [378-0119](#) to [378-0125](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [1804](#) and [1806](#).**

The [System of macroeconomic accounts](#) module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

Links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the third quarter 2014 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 13, no. 3 ([13-010-X](#)). This publication is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. The revised National balance sheet and financial flow accounts for the first quarter have been released, along with those for the second quarter. These data incorporate new and revised source data and updated data.

Data on the National balance sheet and financial flow accounts for the fourth quarter of 2014 will be released on March 12, 2015.

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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## Education indicators in Canada: An international perspective, 2014

Almost 9 out of 10 people (89%) in Canada aged 25 to 64 had completed at least high school in 2012, higher than the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average of 75%. Among reporting countries, only the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, both at 92%, as well as Estonia and Poland, each with a 90% rate, posted higher proportions. The figure for the United States (89%) matched Canada's.

On a national basis, British Columbia (91%), Ontario (91%) and Alberta (90%) were all above the Canadian average. In all other jurisdictions except Nunavut (57%), the proportion of 25- to 64-year-olds that had completed at least high school ranged from 81% in the Northwest Territories to 88% in Saskatchewan.

Canada had a high level of postsecondary attainment compared with most other OECD countries. In 2012, almost two-thirds (65%) of Canadians aged 25 to 64 had completed a postsecondary education. Overall, the proportion of individuals who had a university degree (bachelor's to PhD) was 28%, ranking eighth among OECD countries. Those attaining a postsecondary education at the college, trade, vocational or university certificate below bachelor's level accounted for 37% of Canadians aged 25 to 64. This is partly a reflection of Canada's extensive network of colleges, one not seen in most other OECD countries.

Higher levels of education are generally linked to improved employment prospects. In 2012, the employment rate for adults aged 25 to 64 who had not completed high school (upper secondary education) was 56% in Canada, similar to the OECD average of 55%. In comparison, the employment rate among the same age group was highest for individuals who had a college or university credential at 82%, similar to the OECD average. In general, differences in employment rates associated with different levels of education were less pronounced in Western Canada than in Eastern Canada.

The resources devoted to education vary across the OECD, as measured by the share of gross domestic product (GDP). In 2010, Canada spent 6.4% of GDP on education compared with the OECD average of 6.1%. Nationally, the share of GDP devoted to educational institutions varied from 5.0% in Alberta (which has a relatively high GDP) to 9.9% in Nunavut.

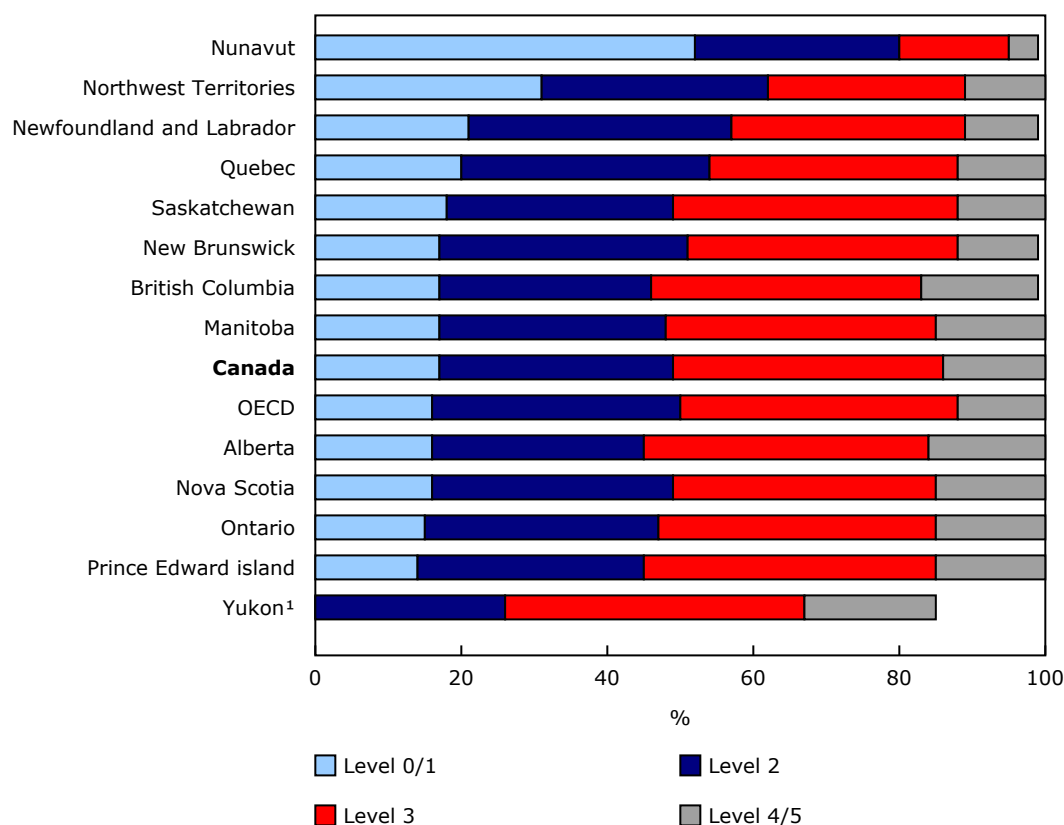
Current expenditure reflects spending on school resources that are used each year for the operation of schools and excludes capital spending. These expenditures accounted for a substantial proportion of educational spending in Canada and staff compensation is the largest single component. Staff compensation accounted for 77.5% of current expenditure at the primary and secondary levels in Canada in 2010, a level mirrored in all other OECD countries. At the tertiary (college and university) level, staff compensation accounted for 65.2% of current expenditure.

Teachers in Canada reached the top of their salary scales more quickly than their counterparts in other OECD countries. Information collected on teachers' salaries reveals that in Canada, except for Quebec, teachers reach the top or near the top of pay scales after 10 years experience, typically making around one-and-a-half times their starting salaries. In comparison, the OECD average for the length of time to reach the top of the pay scale is 24 years.

Teachers in Canada do, however, spend more time teaching on average than their OECD counterparts. For example, Canada's primary teachers averaged 799 hours per year in 2011/2012, compared with an average of 782 for the OECD countries overall. Differences are also seen at the lower secondary level (generally grades 7 to 9), with 744 hours per year in Canada versus the OECD average of 694 hours. At the upper secondary level (generally grades 10 to 12), Canadian teachers taught an average of 747 hours, compared with 655 hours for the OECD average.

Canada compares favourably to the OECD average in terms of literacy. In Canada, nationally, and for most of the provinces and territories, the percentage of those who performed at the highest level of literacy was at or above the OECD average in 2012. The percentage of Canadians performing at the highest level of numeracy was at or above the OECD average in roughly half of the jurisdictions and in Canada overall. However, Canada had a slightly higher proportion of adults performing at the lowest numeracy level, 23% versus the OECD average of 20%.

**Chart 1**  
**Literacy proficiency levels of 25- to 64-year-olds, 2012**



1. Level 0/1 data are not available for Yukon, as they are too unreliable to be published.

**Note(s):** Percentages may not add up to 100 as a result of rounding. Literacy was measured on a continuous scale ranging from 0 to 500 and can be reported as the distribution of the population across five proficiency levels from 1 to 5 with an additional category, 'below level 1.' Level 1 corresponds to respondents displaying the lowest level of ability. Levels 4 and 5 were combined to include those with the highest level of ability.

**Source(s):** Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Statistics Canada, *Education Indicators in Canada: An International Perspective*, 2014 (81-604-X).

As might be expected in Canada and across jurisdictions, individuals who had higher proficiency levels in literacy and numeracy were also more likely to be employed. It is notable, though, that employment rates for men with lower levels of literacy were fairly high in Saskatchewan (84%), British Columbia (82%) and Alberta (81%). This was not the case for women with lower levels of literacy.

### Note to readers

*Education Indicators in Canada: An International Perspective, 2014*, is the sixth in a series of reports designed to complement the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) annual report on education indicators, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators*.

The 12 indicators presented in this 2014 Canadian compendium represent a selection of indicators that were developed to align with the definitions and methodologies used by the OECD in its most recent report, *Education at a Glance 2014: OECD Indicators*. Data for Canada and its provinces and territories were drawn from several data sources and various reference years, as required to provide comparisons with OECD figures.

The 2014 indicator set for Canada, the provinces and territories captures information on educational attainment, graduation and completion rates at the secondary level, labour market outcomes, expenditures per student, expenditures on education, international students, transitions to the labour market, and the learning environment and organization of schools. It also features a new indicator that presents a selection of topics related to a recent assessment of adult literacy and numeracy, *Skills in Canada: First Results from the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (89-555-X)*.

The information contained in the report was prepared by the Canadian Education Statistics Council, a partnership between Statistics Canada and the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. The report is part of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program of Statistics Canada.

Data for the OECD member countries are from the OECD publication *Education at a Glance 2014: OECD Indicators*, available on the [OECD Web site \(www.oecd.org\)](http://www.oecd.org).

The publication *Education Indicators in Canada: An International Perspective, 2014 (81-604-X)*, is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The public is also invited to [chat with an expert](#) on Wednesday, December 17, 2014, from 1:30 to 2:30 p.m., Eastern Time.

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

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## Study: Immigration, low income and income inequality in Canada: What's new in the 2000s?

A new study examines trends in low-income rates among recent immigrants over the last three decades and compares these rates with those of the Canadian-born population.

During the 1980s and 1990s, low-income rates rose among immigrants but fell among the Canadian-born. This pattern changed in the 2000s, when rates fell among both groups. Among new immigrants—those in Canada for five years or less—the low-income rate declined from 39.4% in 2000 to 31.9% in 2010. Over the same period, the rate among immigrants in Canada for 6 to 10 years declined from 35.1% to 27.3%. Immigrant low-income rates fell in every region of Canada except Toronto, where they remained stable. The rates fell the most in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

In relative terms, the difference in the low-income rates of new immigrants and the Canadian-born population widened through the 1980s and 1990s. In 1980, the low-income rate among new immigrants was 1.4 times that of the Canadian-born, while by 2000 the relative rate was 2.5 times higher. Between 2000 and 2010, the relative low-income rate between these groups changed little and stood at 2.6 at the end of the decade. The major regional exception to this pattern was in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where in 2010, low-income rates among new immigrants were 1.2 times that of the Canadian-born.

Rising low-income rates among immigrants through the 1980 and 1990s, combined with the growing share of the population composed of immigrants, meant that immigration had a significant impact on the overall low-income rate in Canada. For example, earlier research showed that during the 1990s virtually all of the increase in low-income rates in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver were related to the rising low-income rates and population shares of immigrants.

However, this changed in the 2000s when, unlike in earlier decades, immigration did not contribute disproportionately to changes in low-income rates at the national level or in Toronto or Montréal. In Vancouver, about three-quarters of the 3.5 percentage-point drop in the low-income rate was attributable to declines in low-income rates and population shares among immigrants in Canada for 15 years or less.

### **Note to readers**

#### **Data**

*The primary data source used in this study is Statistics Canada's Longitudinal Administrative Databank (LAD). The LAD is a random, 20% sample of the T1 Family File, which is a yearly cross-sectional file of all taxfilers and their families. Immigrants who have entered Canada since 1980 can be identified in this file. Furthermore, information based on immigrant landing records, such as education at entry, age at entry, intended occupation, gender, family status, whether the immigrant speaks English or French at entry, and immigrant class are included in the LAD file for immigrants. All immigrants who filed a return at any time during their tenure in Canada are included in the sample.*

#### **Low-income measures**

*In this study, the low-income measure (LIM) is employed to calculate low-income rates. The LIM is one-half of the median adult-equivalent adjusted family income. A family's income is 'adult-equivalent adjusted' to account for differences in family size. All income figures are expressed in 2010 constant dollars.*

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [4107](#).**

The research paper "Immigration, Low Income and Income Inequality in Canada: What's New in the 2000s?" part of the *Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series (11F0019M)*, is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Feng Hou at 613-951-4337 ([feng.hou@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:feng.hou@statcan.gc.ca)), Social Analysis and Modelling Division.

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## Exports of grains by final destination, October 2014

Data on exports of grains by final destination are now available for October.

Data on the shipment of nine grains are available by month as well as by region and country of destination.

### **Note to readers**

*The grains covered in this release are: wheat, excluding durum; canola; durum wheat; rye; oats, barley; flaxseed; wheat flour; and malt.*

**Available in CANSIM: table [001-0015](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3403](#).**

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Education Indicators in Canada: An International Perspective, 2014**  
Catalogue number [81-604-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

### New studies

**Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: "Immigration, Low Income and Income Inequality in Canada: What's New in the 2000s?"**, No. 364  
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