

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 16, 2014

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Releases

Canada's international transactions in securities, October 2014

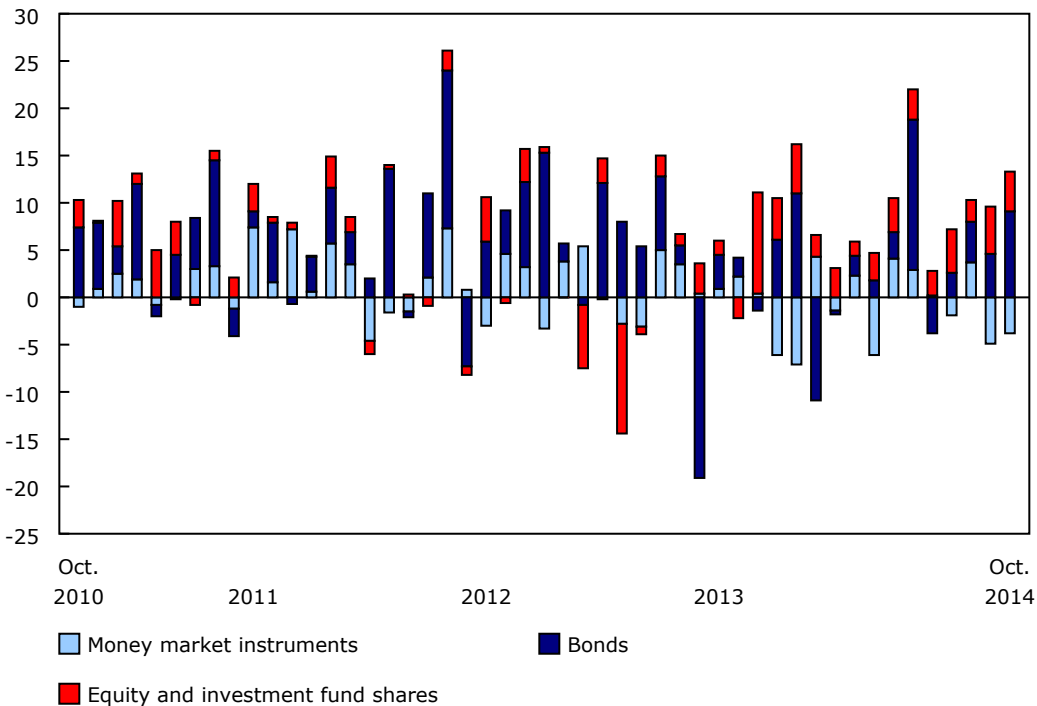
Foreign investment in Canadian securities strengthened to \$9.5 billion in October and included both bonds and equity instruments. At the same time, Canadian investment in foreign securities slowed to \$293 million, down from an \$8.3 billion investment in September. Canada's international transactions in securities resulted in a net inflow of funds into the economy in October, after generating a net outflow of funds in three of the last four months.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities strengthens

Foreign investment in Canadian securities amounted to \$9.5 billion in October, a fourth consecutive month of investment. Non-resident investors continued to add Canadian bonds and equities but reduced their holdings of money market instruments.

Chart 1
Foreign investment in Canadian securities

billions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table 376-0131.

Non-residents acquired \$9.1 billion of Canadian bonds, both from the government and corporate sectors. Investment in government bonds was its highest in five months at \$5.6 billion and was led by federal bonds. The remainder of the activity was in corporate bonds, largely new issues from the private corporate sector. Canadian long-term interest rates were down by 15 basis points in October.

Foreign investors withdrew \$3.8 billion of funds from the Canadian money market in October. This reduction occurred mainly in provincial paper, which accounted for a record \$6.6 billion divestment, largely from retirements. Foreign investment in federal Treasury bills moderated this reduction. Canadian short-term interest rates edged down four basis points and the Canadian dollar continued to depreciate against its US counterpart in October.

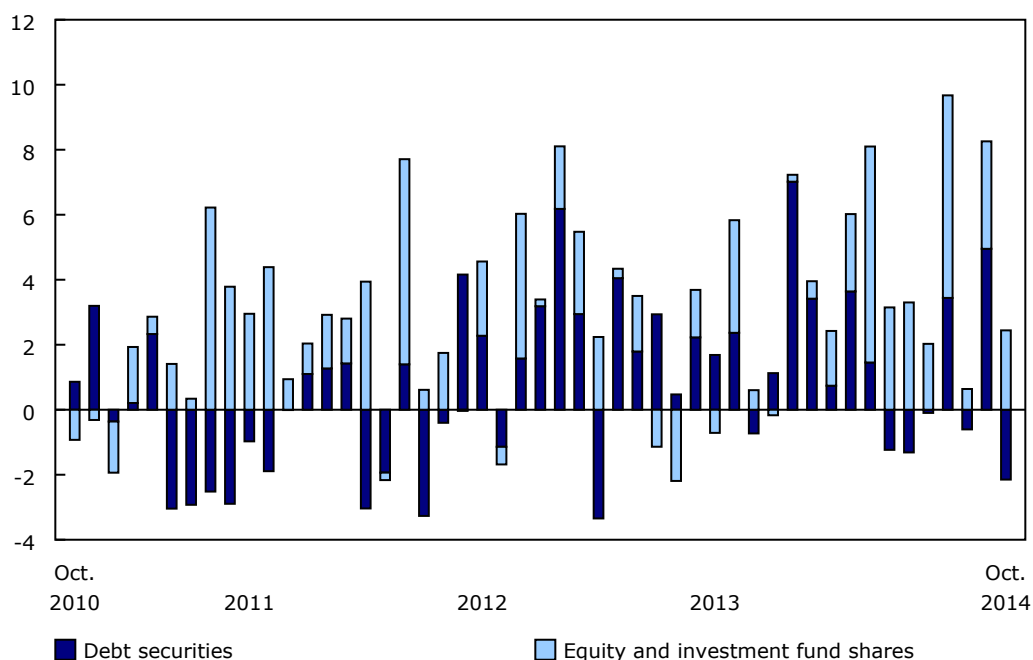
Non-resident investment in Canadian equities was \$4.2 billion in October, marking a 14th straight month of investment. Since the beginning of the year, acquisitions of Canadian equities have totalled \$32.8 billion, three times the amount recorded for the same period in 2013. Canadian stock prices were down 2.3% in October, but up 7.3% compared with December 2013.

Canadian investors adjust their portfolio of foreign securities

Canadian acquisition of foreign securities was \$293 million in October, compared with an \$8.3 billion investment in September. However, activity in October reflected offsetting movements of funds between foreign debt instruments and foreign equities.

Chart 2
Canadian investment in foreign securities

billions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [376-0131](#).

Canadian investors added \$2.4 billion of foreign equities to their holdings in October, largely US shares. For the first time in four months, Canadian investment in US shares exceeded investment in non-US foreign shares. US stock prices were up 2.3% at the end of the month.

Canadian investors reduced their portfolios of foreign debt securities by \$2.1 billion, with holdings of US Treasury bonds down by a record \$7.1 billion. US long-term interest rates were down 23 basis points in the month, the largest such decline in more than two years. At the same time, Canadian investors acquired non-US foreign bonds

and US corporate bonds, moderating the overall debt divestment in the month. More than half of these acquisitions were in Canadian dollar denominated instruments. The acquisition of US corporate bonds was its highest since March 2007.

Note to readers

The data series on international transactions in securities cover portfolio transactions in equity and investment fund shares, bonds and money market instruments for both Canadian and foreign issues. This activity excludes transactions in equity and debt instruments between affiliated enterprises, classified as foreign direct investment in the international accounts.

Equity and investment fund shares include common and preferred equities as well as units/shares of investment funds.

Debt securities include bonds and money market instruments.

Bonds have an original term to maturity of more than one year.

Money market instruments have an original term to maturity of one year or less.

Government of Canada paper includes Treasury bills and US-dollar Canada bills.

All values in this release are net transactions unless otherwise stated.

Table 1
Canada's international transactions in securities

	August 2014	September 2014	October 2014	January to October 2013	January to October 2014
	millions of dollars				
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	10,288	4,637	9,528	38,282	66,878
Debt securities	7,970	-320	5,366	26,920	34,038
Money market instruments	3,675	-4,945	-3,766	285	-4,906
Governments	2,698	-718	-3,885	-5,483	-8,183
Federal government	1,192	-379	2,747	-6,690	-3,498
Other governments	1,506	-339	-6,632	1,207	-4,684
Corporations	977	-4,227	119	5,767	3,275
Government business enterprises	363	-354	-209	1,376	1,461
Private corporations	614	-3,873	329	4,391	1,814
Bonds	4,295	4,625	9,132	26,635	38,945
Governments	2,153	482	5,556	-5,355	3,364
Federal government	482	72	3,660	-3,156	-6,251
Other governments	1,671	410	1,896	-2,197	9,614
Corporations	2,142	4,143	3,576	31,990	35,581
Government business enterprises	2,702	-2,849	649	1,936	10,613
Private corporations	-560	6,992	2,928	30,053	24,969
Equity and investment fund shares	2,318	4,958	4,162	11,361	32,841
Canadian investment in foreign securities	33	8,257	293	18,128	40,628
Debt securities	-605	4,951	-2,149	12,576	8,823
Money market instruments	-861	-789	817	1,781	-45
Bonds	256	5,739	-2,966	10,795	8,868
Equity and investment fund shares	638	3,307	2,442	5,554	31,807

Note(s): In this table, a positive value denotes an increase in investment and a negative value denotes a decrease in investment. Transactions are recorded on a net basis. Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [376-0131](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [376-0131](#) to [376-0138](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [1535](#).

Data on Canada's international transactions in securities for November 2014 will be released on January 19, 2015.

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 Lauren Dong (613-951-3282; lauren.dong@statcan.gc.ca), International Accounts and Trade Division.

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, October 2014

Manufacturing sales declined 0.6% in October to \$52.7 billion, the second decrease in 2014. The drop reflected lower production of aerospace product and parts and a decrease in primary metal sales.

Notwithstanding the lower overall sales, manufacturers in 15 of 21 industries, representing more than 60% of total manufacturing, reported higher sales in October. Excluding the aerospace product and parts, and primary metals industries, sales in the manufacturing sector rose 0.4%.

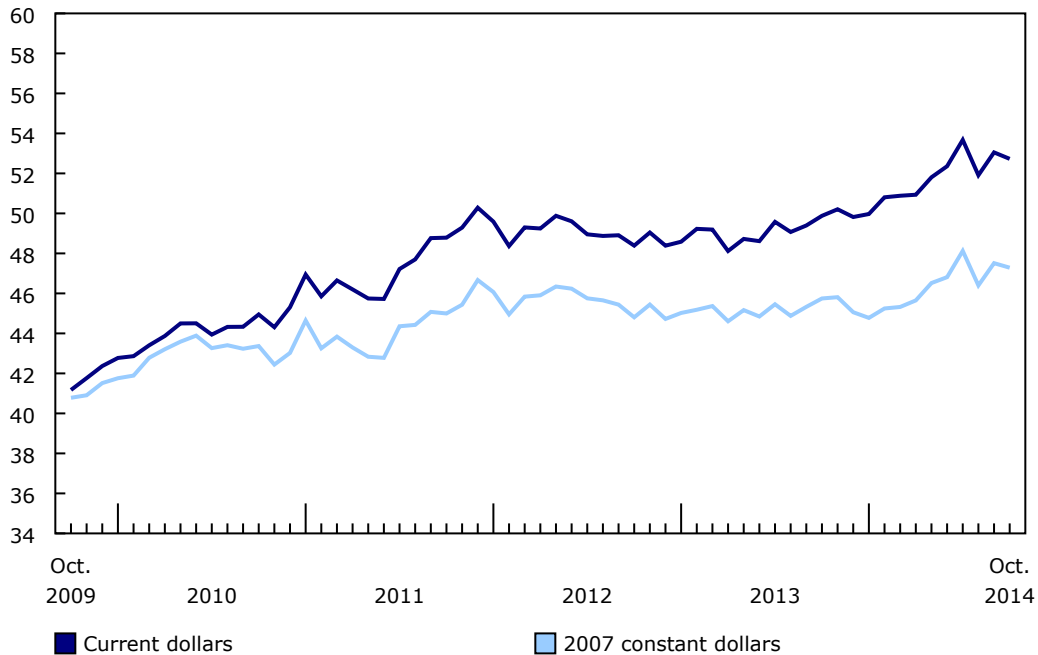
Constant dollar sales fell 0.5%, indicating a lower volume of manufactured goods sold.

Declines in aerospace and primary metals

Production of aerospace products and parts fell 15.6% to \$1.6 billion in October, following a 17.4% increase in September. Lower production was widespread in the industry. The decline was more indicative of strong production in September than weak production in October. In September 2014, monthly production of aerospace product and parts reached its highest level since the current series began in 1992.

Chart 1
Manufacturing sales decline

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): CANSIM tables [304-0014](#) and [377-0009](#).

Sales were also lower in the primary metals industry, down 5.5% to \$4.1 billion. Despite the decline, sales in October were the second highest of any month in 2014, and 14.6% higher than in October 2013. In September 2014, sales of primary metals were at their highest level since October 2008.

A 1.8% increase in the sales of motor vehicles partly offset the decline. The rise was the third in four months for the motor vehicle industry. Sales in October were 9.1% higher than those in October a year earlier. Year-to-date motor vehicle sales were 4.9% higher than in the same period in 2013.

Sales lower in Quebec and New Brunswick

Manufacturing sales fell in six provinces, with Quebec and New Brunswick posting the largest declines.

Sales in Quebec decreased 3.0% in October, giving back part of the 6.7% increase recorded in September. Manufacturers of aerospace product and parts, and primary metals reported the largest declines. Notwithstanding the decrease, sales in October were 5.5% higher than in October 2013 and have surpassed the \$12-billion mark in each of the last five months, a streak that was last observed in 2008.

In New Brunswick, manufacturing sales fell 11.7% to \$1.3 billion—their lowest level since November 2010—mainly as result of lower sales of non-durable goods. This was the third consecutive month of lower sales for the province, and the ninth decline in 12 months.

Lower sales in these provinces were partially offset by gains in Newfoundland and Labrador, where sales more than doubled as a result of a jump in the sale of non-durable goods. Manufactured goods sales in Newfoundland and Labrador tend to be volatile compared with other provinces.

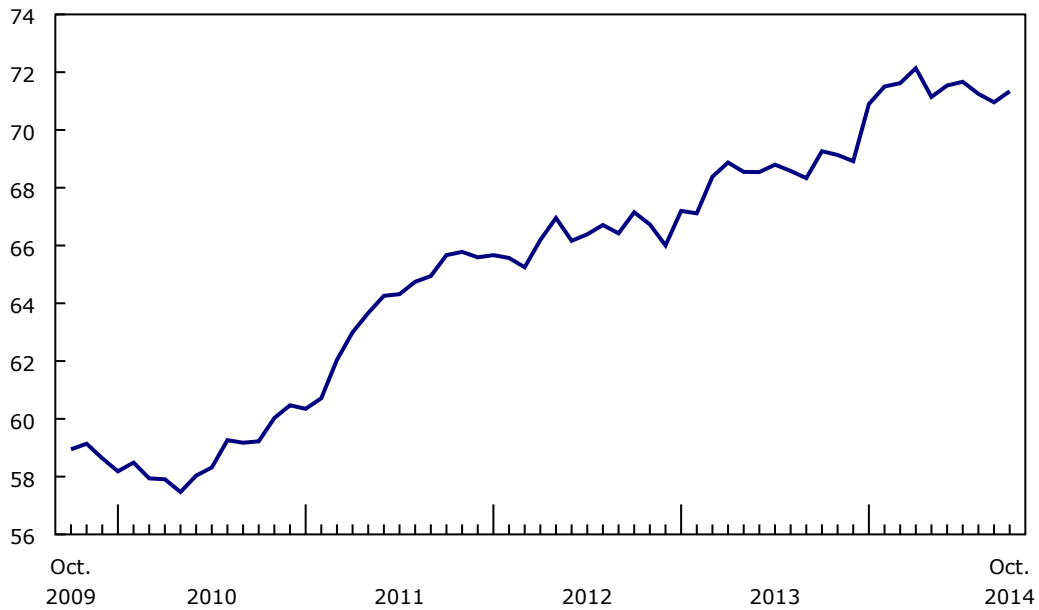
In addition, sales in Alberta rose 1.3% to \$6.8 billion, the second consecutive increase. The rise was widespread as 14 of 21 industries posted higher sales, led by a 3.2% increase in the sale of food.

Inventories rise

Inventories in the manufacturing sector rose 0.5% to \$71.3 billion in October. Higher stocks in the transportation equipment, fabricated metal product, and machinery industries all contributed to the increase. Notably, goods-in-process inventories in the fabricated metal product industry rose 4.7% to their highest level in more than two years.

Chart 2 Inventories rise

billions of dollars

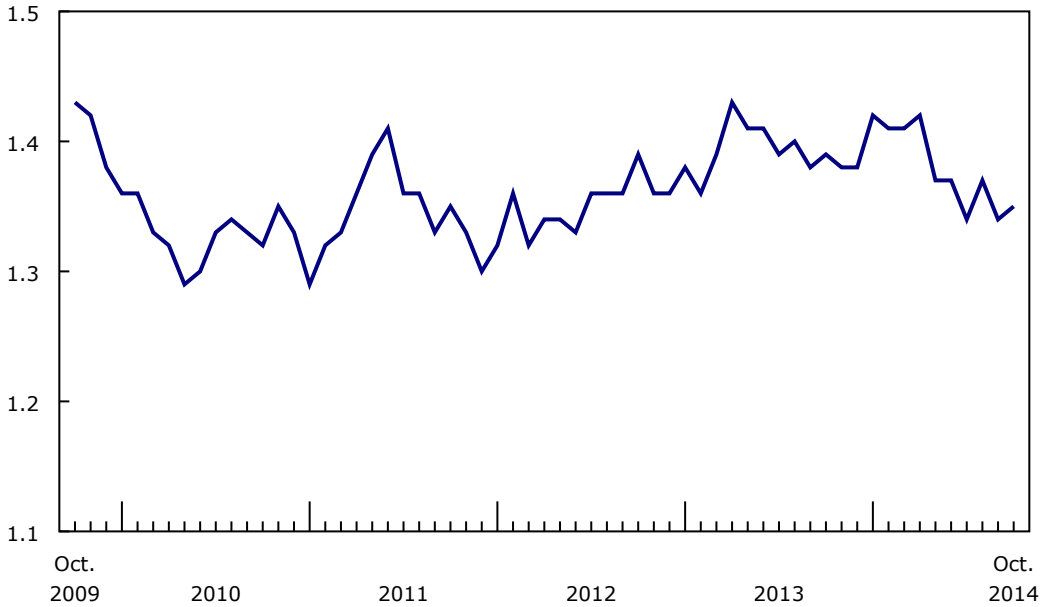


Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): CANSIM table [304-0014](#).

The inventory-to-sales ratio rose to 1.35 in October from 1.34 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 Inventory-to-sales ratio increases

ratio



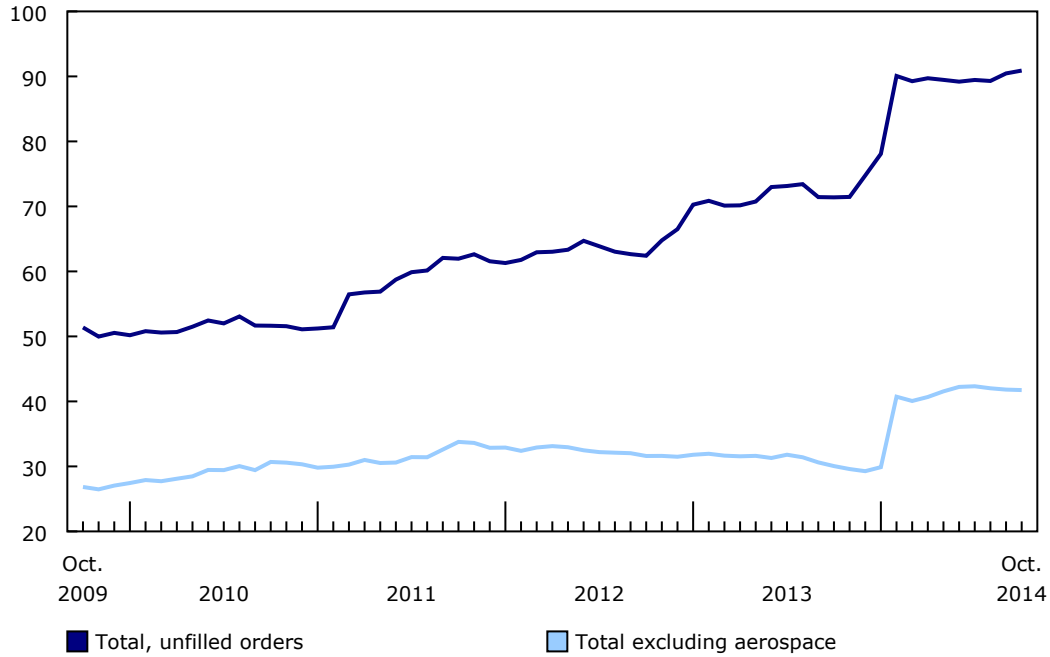
Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): CANSIM table [304-0014](#).

Unfilled orders advance for the second consecutive month

Unfilled orders grew for the second consecutive month in October, up 0.5% to \$90.9 billion, reflecting higher unfilled orders in the transportation equipment industry. In particular, unfilled orders in the aerospace product and parts industry rose 1.1% to \$49.2 billion in October. In 2014, increasing unfilled orders throughout the transportation sub-industries have pushed total unfilled orders in the manufacturing sector to their highest level since this series began in 1992.

Chart 4
Unfilled orders advance

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): CANSIM table [304-0014](#).

The increase in October particularly reflected the impact that the declining value of the Canadian dollar had on the aerospace industry. Most of the unfilled orders in the aerospace industry are held in US dollars, and the declining value of the Canadian dollar increases the value of these orders.

New orders fell 1.9% to \$53.2 billion, as a result of a decline in the transportation equipment and primary metal industries.

Note to readers

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

With this release, data for the previous three months have been revised.

The analytical article "[Manufacturing at a Glance: Oil and gas field machinery manufacturing](#)" is available as part of the Daily published on December 4, 2014.

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

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

Production-based industries

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

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

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

Manufacturers reporting in US dollars

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

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

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

Table 1
Manufacturing: Principal statistics – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2013 ^r	September 2014 ^r	October 2014 ^p	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	49,878	53,050	52,727	-0.6	5.7
Manufacturing sales (2007 constant dollars)	45,746	47,512	47,285	-0.5	3.4
Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	43,329	45,999	45,594	-0.9	5.2
Inventories	69,264	70,958	71,338	0.5	3.0
Unfilled orders	71,392	90,457	90,897	0.5	27.3
New orders	49,840	54,210	53,166	-1.9	6.7
Inventory-to-sales ratio ²	1.39	1.34	1.35

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

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

2. The ratio measures the time, in months, that would be required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [304-0014](#) and [377-0009](#).

Table 2
Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2013	September 2014 ^r	October 2014 ^p	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Food manufacturing	7,684	8,139	8,180	0.5	6.5
Beverage and tobacco product	1,002	984	994	1.0	-0.8
Textile mills	123	130	133	2.4	8.4
Textile product mills	134	153	148	-2.7	10.8
Clothing manufacturing	198	216	231	7.4	16.7
Leather and allied product	37	41	48	18.6	29.4
Wood product	2,001	2,160	2,178	0.8	8.9
Paper manufacturing	1,990	2,108	2,148	1.9	8.0
Printing and related support activities	759	757	767	1.3	1.0
Petroleum and coal product	6,954	6,683	6,742	0.9	-3.1
Chemical	4,071	4,247	4,181	-1.5	2.7
Plastics and rubber products	2,084	2,219	2,226	0.3	6.8
Non-metallic mineral product	1,077	1,113	1,104	-0.8	2.4
Primary metal	3,610	4,380	4,138	-5.5	14.6
Fabricated metal product	2,836	2,909	2,934	0.9	3.4
Machinery	2,856	3,006	3,007	0.0	5.3
Computer and electronic product	971	1,064	1,086	2.1	11.8
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	825	858	867	1.0	5.0
Transportation equipment	8,778	9,862	9,597	-2.7	9.3
Motor vehicle	4,500	4,821	4,909	1.8	9.1
Motor vehicle body and trailer	301	345	341	-1.2	13.3
Motor vehicle parts	2,049	2,230	2,224	-0.3	8.5
Aerospace product and parts	1,496	1,868	1,577	-15.6	5.4
Railroad rolling stock	78	95	82	-14.3	4.9
Ship and boat building	109	116	118	2.0	7.9
Furniture and related product	916	956	967	1.1	5.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	971	1,064	1,050	-1.3	8.1
Non-durable goods industries	25,036	25,677	25,799	0.5	3.1
Durable goods industries	24,842	27,373	26,927	-1.6	8.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Source(s): CANSIM table [304-0014](#).

Table 3
Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2013	September 2014 ^r	October 2014 ^p	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Canada	49,878	53,050	52,727	-0.6	5.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	422	295	614	107.8	45.4
Prince Edward Island	130	145	140	-3.1	7.5
Nova Scotia	649	623	630	1.1	-2.9
New Brunswick	1,911	1,498	1,323	-11.7	-30.8
Quebec	11,858	12,903	12,511	-3.0	5.5
Ontario	22,546	24,430	24,342	-0.4	8.0
Manitoba	1,288	1,367	1,302	-4.8	1.1
Saskatchewan	1,369	1,361	1,342	-1.4	-2.0
Alberta	6,288	6,752	6,838	1.3	8.7
British Columbia	3,411	3,670	3,680	0.3	7.9
Yukon	3	2	3	8.6	2.1
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2	2	2	-0.1	-0.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [304-0014](#) and [304-0015](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [304-0014](#), [304-0015](#) and [377-0009](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2101](#).

Data from the November 2014 Monthly Survey of Manufacturing 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).

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Pension Satellite Account, 2013

Pension wealth advanced to \$2.85 trillion at the end of 2013, up 11.4% (+\$291 billion) from 2012. This followed an equally robust increase of 9.3% (+\$218 billion) in pension wealth in 2012. The strength was broad based, with all components (social security, employer-based pension plans and individual registered savings plans) posting gains from 2012 to 2013.

The proportion of pension assets to household credit market debt has been on the rise since 2011. Pension assets were 1.63 times credit market debt held by households in 2013, up from 1.53 in 2012 and 1.47 in 2011. Despite the recent growth, the proportion was still below the level of 1.79 reached in 2006 before the financial crisis and below the all-time high of 2.0 recorded in 1999.

Pension assets by type of plan (1990 to 2013)

Wealth in employer-based pension plans rose 11.0% (+\$156 billion) from 2012 to \$1.57 trillion at the close of 2013. This followed a 9.2% increase (+\$120 billion) in 2012. At the end of 2013, wealth in trustee pension plans increased by 12.7% (+\$141 billion), making these plans the main contributor to the growth in the wealth of employer-based pension plans.

Assets in individual registered savings plans grew to \$1.03 trillion at the end of 2013, an increase of 10.7% (+\$100 billion) over 2012. This growth was slightly stronger than the 8.4% (+\$72 billion) recorded at the end of 2012.

Assets held in employer-based pension plans and individual registered savings plans combined accounted for 91.3% of total pension wealth at the end of 2013, almost unchanged from 91.7% in 2012.

Wealth in social security plans stood at \$249 billion at the close of 2013, up 16.6% (+\$35 billion) over the preceding year, following an increase of 14.0% (+\$26 billion) in 2012.

Overall, the robust growth in pension wealth in 2013 was mainly driven by the strong performance in equity markets, particularly on the international front. Pension wealth accounted for 55.2% of total financial assets held by Canadian households at the end of 2013, up slightly from 54.6% in 2012.

Pension contributions, investment income, withdrawals and revaluations (1990 to 2012)

Pension plan contributions rose 5.4% in 2012, following an increase of 4.9% in 2011. Contributions to employer-based plans grew 5.1% in 2012, while those to individual registered savings plans rose 3.9% and those to social security plans were up 6.8%.

In 2012, growth in the total investment income of pension plans slowed to 4.7%, following a 10.1% increase in 2011. Investment income rose in two of the three pension tiers in 2012: social security plans (+24.2%) and employer-based pension plans (+4.6%), while it was relatively unchanged for individual registered savings plans (-0.8%).

With the exception of individual registered savings plans, withdrawals were higher in 2012 compared with 2011. Withdrawals from pension plans increased 6.9% in 2012, after rising 4.3% in 2011. For employer-based pension plans, withdrawals were up 8.5% in 2012, following a 2.8% gain in the previous year. Withdrawals increased 6.7% for social security plans and 4.5% for individual registered plans in 2012.

Pension plan contributions and investment income combined grew at a slower rate in 2012 (+5.2%) compared with 2011 (+6.6%), while withdrawals were higher in 2012. At the same time, revaluations added \$120 billion to pension wealth in 2012, after reducing its value by \$14 billion in 2011.

Note to readers

The Pension Satellite Account (PSA) provides an integrated stock-flow representation of the Canadian pension system. The PSA fully articulates the wealth positions (level of assets) as well as the pension inflows (contributions, investment income), outflows (withdrawals), and realized and unrealized gains and losses that contribute to change in wealth (revaluations and other changes in assets).

The PSA presents annual estimates for each of the three tiers of the Canadian pension system: social security, employer-based pension plans, and voluntary individual registered savings plans. The institutional dimension of the PSA presentation has been mainly defined by data availability. The breakdown of the three tiers into further detail is provided where data supported it and reflects a mixture of detail by program and by institutional dimension.

This release covers the level of pension assets at market value for the period from 2011 to 2013 and the pension flows for the period from 2011 to 2012. Flows for 2013 will be available with the next PSA release in the fall of 2015 when final administrative data files for 2013 become available.

With this release of the PSA, the data for the 2011 to 2012 period were revised.

Table 1
Pension assets by type of plan

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	market value at year end, billions of dollars				
Total plans	2,043.4	2,261.5	2,343.3	2,561.4	2,852.6
Social security	152.9	174.8	187.1	213.2	248.5
Canada Pension Plan	123.9	140.7	152.6	174.6	203.3
Quebec Pension Plan	29.1	34.1	34.5	38.6	45.2
Employer-based pension plans	1,135.9	1,252.8	1,297.6	1,417.2	1,573.3
Trusteed pension plans	856.8	957.8	997.2	1,103.1	1,243.7
Trusteed pension plans, public sector	570.1	649.2	676.9	751.7	853.7
Trusteed pension plans, private sector	286.7	308.6	320.3	351.3	390.0
Government consolidated revenue arrangements	210.2	217.3	222.6	227.5	232.2
Other employer-based pension plans	68.9	77.7	77.7	86.7	97.5
Individual registered saving plans	754.5	833.9	858.6	930.9	1,030.8

Source(s): CANSIM table [378-0117](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [378-0117](#) and [378-0118](#).

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

An overview of the scope and structure of the Pension Satellite Account as well as a description of the sources and methods used to derive its stocks and flows estimates are available in the *Guide to the Canadian Pension Satellite Account (13-599-X)* from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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.

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

Canadian Health Measures Survey: Selected laboratory and activity monitor data, 2012 and 2013

Unhealthy cholesterol levels were measured or self-reported in over one-third of Canadian adults in 2012 and 2013, according to selected laboratory data from cycle 3 of the Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS). Other findings show that one-fifth of Canadian adults were measured or reported having three or more cardiometabolic risk factors (metabolic syndrome), while one-third of Canadians were 'potentially at risk' or 'at risk' of inadequate vitamin D.

Cholesterol levels of adults

The average blood concentration of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) for Canadian adults aged 18 to 79 was 2.78 millimoles per litre (mmol/L) and the average total cholesterol to high density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio (TC:HDL-C) was 3.7 in 2012 and 2013. A blood concentration of less than 3.5 mmol/L is considered healthy for LDL-C and a ratio of less than 5.0 is considered healthy for TC:HDL-C.

Unhealthy cholesterol levels (or dyslipidemia) were measured or self-reported in 38% of Canadian adults aged 18 to 79. The prevalence of dyslipidemia was significantly lower for those aged 18 to 39 compared with those aged 40 to 79. (For more information, see "Cholesterol levels of adults, 2012 to 2013.")

Metabolic syndrome in adults

In 2012 and 2013, one in five Canadian adults aged 18 to 79 were measured or self-reported having three or more cardiometabolic risk factors, also known as 'metabolic syndrome.' However, less than 13% of adults aged 18 to 39 had metabolic syndrome compared with 25% of adults aged 40 to 59 and 39% of adults aged 60 to 79.

Among those with metabolic syndrome, a high waist circumference was the most prevalent risk factor, followed by high triglycerides, low high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, high fasting blood glucose and high blood pressure.

Nearly two in five Canadian adults had at least two important risk factors associated with the metabolic syndrome, while one-third of Canadian adults aged 18 to 79 had none of the risk factors. (For more information, see "Metabolic syndrome in adults, 2012 to 2013.")

Vitamin D levels of Canadians

In 2012 and 2013, 65% of Canadians aged 3 to 79 had vitamin D levels that were likely sufficient to fulfill the body's requirements for optimal bone health—at or above 50 nanomoles per litre (nmol/L). Of the remaining individuals, 25% were potentially at risk for inadequate vitamin D (between 30 nmol/L and less than 50 nmol/L) and 10% had vitamin D levels below 30 nmol/L, indicating a risk for vitamin D deficiency.

Adults between 20 and 59 years were least likely (61%) and children aged 3 to 5 were most likely (78%) to have sufficient vitamin D levels. Overall, women (69%) were more likely to have sufficient vitamin D than men (62%).

CHMS data show that respondents who self-reported a racial background other than white were significantly more likely to be at risk for inadequate vitamin D (38%) or at risk for vitamin D deficiency (20%) compared with those who identified themselves as white (21% were at risk for inadequacy and 6% were at risk for deficiency).

For children and youth aged 3 to 17, those who were normal weight were significantly more likely to have sufficient vitamin D levels (76%) than those who were overweight (67%) or obese (52%). (For more information, see "Vitamin D levels of Canadians, 2012 to 2013.")

Vitamin C levels of Canadians

The average concentration of vitamin C in blood was 55 micromoles per litre ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) for Canadians aged 6 to 79 in 2012 and 2013. Overall, males had lower vitamin C concentrations ($50 \mu\text{mol/L}$) compared with females ($61 \mu\text{mol/L}$). This was true for all age groups, except for children aged 6 to 11, where there was no significant difference between boys and girls. Children aged 6 to 11 had the highest levels of vitamin C ($73 \mu\text{mol/L}$).

Based on self-reported smoking status for individuals aged 12 to 79, smokers had lower vitamin C levels compared with non-smokers.

Individuals who were normal weight or underweight had the highest concentration of vitamin C, followed by overweight and obese individuals. (For more information, see "Vitamin C levels of Canadians, 2012 to 2013.")

Note to readers

The Canadian Health Measures Survey was conducted from January 2012 to December 2013.

This release of laboratory data includes information on cardiovascular and metabolic health (for example, cholesterol, red blood cell fatty acids), chemistry panel (for example, electrolytes (sodium, potassium) and enzymes (aspartate aminotransferase)), complete blood count (for example, hemoglobin, white blood cell count), diabetes (for example, glucose), infectious disease markers (for example, hepatitis) and nutritional status (for example, vitamin C, vitamin D).

Available in CANSIM: tables [117-0008](#) and [117-0013 to 117-0018](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5071](#).

The fact sheets "Cholesterol levels of adults, 2012 to 2013," "Metabolic syndrome in adults, 2012 to 2013," "Vitamin D levels of Canadians, 2012 to 2013," and "Vitamin C levels of Canadians, 2012 to 2013" from the publication *Health Fact Sheets (82-625-X)*, are now available from the *Browse by Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Weight files and instructions are also available for combining cycle 3 Canadian Health Measures Survey data (where possible) with equivalent data from cycle 1 and/or cycle 2.

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).

Natural gas sales, October 2014

Natural gas sales totalled 6 192 million cubic metres in October, up 0.4% from October 2013.

The volumes of sales to the residential (-1.4%) and commercial (-0.4%) sectors were down, while those to the industrial sector (+0.9%) were up compared with the same month a year earlier.

Total sales in October were 24.6% higher compared with the previous month.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

Table 1
Natural gas sales

	October 2013	September 2014	October 2014 ^P	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Total sales	6 168 947	4 969 985	6 191 805	24.6	0.4
Residential ¹	939 563	515 795	926 642	79.7	-1.4
Commercial ²	712 888	427 761	710 095	66.0	-0.4
Industrial ³ and direct sales ⁴	4 516 496	4 026 429	4 555 068	13.1	0.9

^P preliminary

1. Gas sold for domestic purposes, including space heating, water heating and cooking, to a residential dwelling unit.

2. Gas sold to customers engaged in wholesale or retail trade, governments, institutions, office buildings, etc.

3. Gas sold to customers engaged in a process that creates or changes raw or unfinished materials into another form or product. Includes mining and manufacturing establishments. Includes firm, interruptible and buy/sell agreements.

4. Represents direct, non-utility sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.

Source(s): Survey on Gas Utilities/Transportation and Distribution Systems (2149).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

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Research and development personnel, 2012

In 2012, there were 223,930 full-time equivalent personnel engaged in research and development (R&D) activities in Canada, down 5.4% from 2011. This national decrease in R&D personnel was driven by a 9.2% decline in business enterprise sector personnel in 2012.

Despite the decline, the business enterprise sector remained the largest employer of R&D personnel, although its share of total R&D personnel (59.0%) reached its lowest level over the past decade in 2012. The higher education sector was the second largest employer, accounting for 31.8% of total R&D personnel. The combined federal and provincial governments employed 8.5%, while private non-profit sector workers made up the rest of total R&D personnel.

Ontario continued to be the jurisdiction with the most R&D personnel, at 99,900 full-time equivalents or 44.6% of total R&D personnel in 2012. Quebec was second with 65,970 (29.5%), and British Columbia was third with 23,580 (10.5%). Compared with 2011 totals, only Prince Edward Island recorded an increase in the number of R&D personnel in 2012. All other provinces and territories showed decreases in their R&D personnel, except Saskatchewan, which saw no change.

The International Standard Classification of Occupation allocates R&D personnel into three categories: researchers, technicians and support staff. Researchers accounted for 69.9% of total R&D personnel, with technicians and support staff representing 20.5% and 9.6% respectively. There were 156,550 full-time equivalent researchers working in Canada in 2012, down 4.0% from 2011. The number of technicians declined 12.7% while support staff increased 2.6%.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) compiles information on R&D personnel by member countries, and results vary by country. In 2012, Finland reported the highest number of full-time equivalent researchers per thousand total employment (16.1), followed by Denmark (13.6). Canada recorded 8.8 full-time equivalent researchers per thousand total employment, compared with 8.8 in the United States in 2011 (the latest year of available national data from the OECD).

Note to readers

Data on international comparisons were obtained from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Main Science and Technology Indicators (volume 2014, no. 1, Table 8). The number of full-time researchers per thousand total employment in 2012 for Canada was updated with data from this release and CANSIM table 383-0030. **Full-time equivalent** is a measure of the time actually devoted to research and development (R&D). An employee who is engaged in R&D for half a year has a full-time equivalence of 0.5.

R&D personnel encompass a variety of occupations that are classified into three categories according to the International Standard Classification of Occupation: researchers, technicians and support staff. Researchers generally include scientists and engineers who engage in the conception and creation of knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems. Technicians are individuals whose main tasks require technical knowledge and experience in R&D related fields such as engineering or physical and life sciences. Support staff encompass skilled and unskilled craftsmen, secretarial and clerical staff that participate in R&D projects.

Available in CANSIM: tables [358-0159](#) and [358-0160](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5193](#).

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 2014

Monthly data from the Large Retailers program are now available for October.

The Large Retailers program provides a commodity breakdown of national retail sales for a panel of about 80 large retail enterprises participating in the Retail Commodity Survey.

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*.

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New products

Health Fact Sheets

Catalogue number [82-625-X](#) (HTML)

New studies

[Metabolic syndrome in adults, 2012 to 2013](#)

Health Fact Sheets

[Cholesterol levels of adults, 2012 to 2013](#)

Health Fact Sheets

[Vitamin D levels of Canadians, 2012 to 2013](#)

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[Vitamin C levels of Canadians, 2012 to 2013](#)

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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