

The Daily

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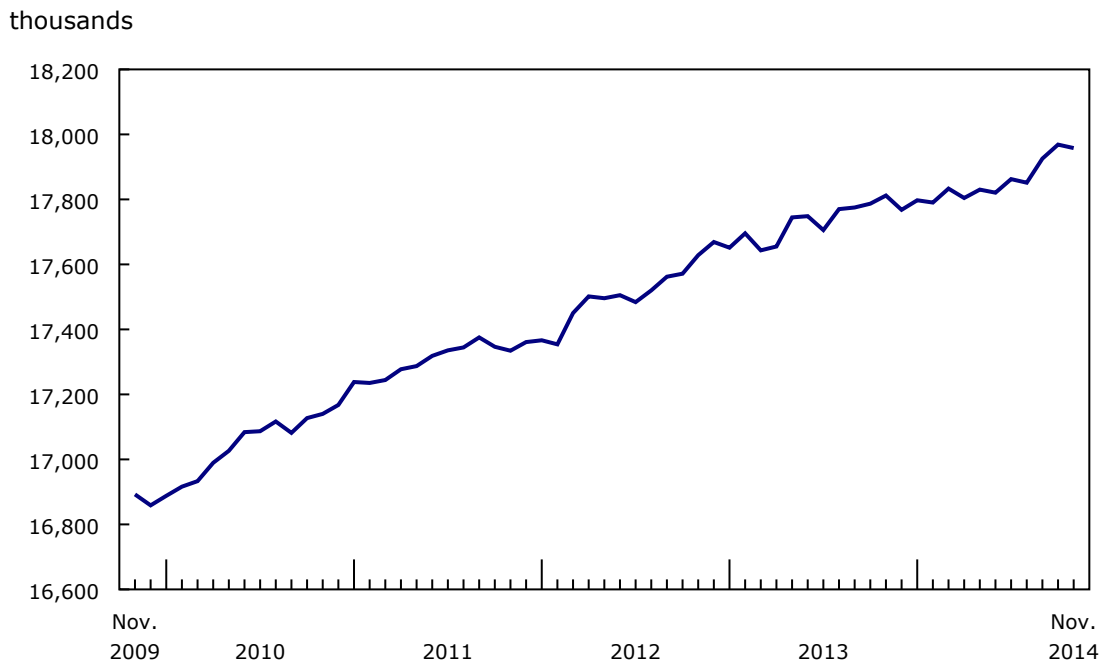
Labour Force Survey, November 2014

Following two months of notable gains, employment was little changed in November. The unemployment rate increased 0.1 percentage points to 6.6%.

Compared with November 2013, employment increased by 146,000 (+0.8%), with part-time and full-time work up 1.9% and 0.6% respectively. Over the same period, the total number of hours worked was little changed (+0.1%).

In the six months to November, employment grew by an average of 21,300 per month, compared with an average of 3,000 per month for December 2013 to May 2014.

Chart 1 Employment



Source(s): CANSIM table [282-0087](#).

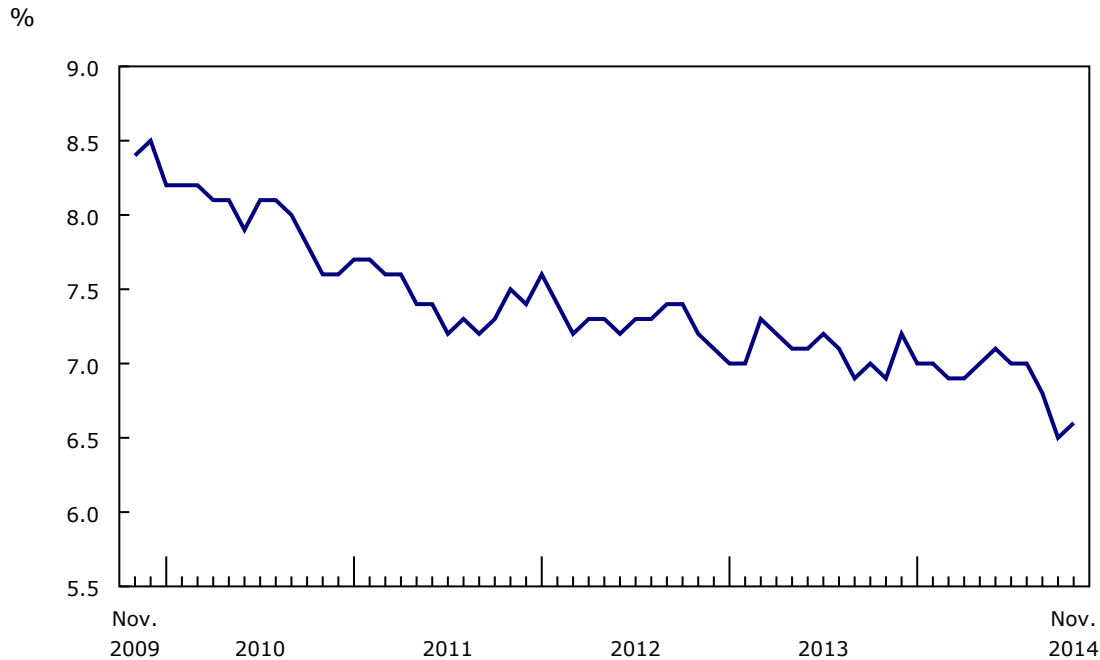
Provincially, employment declined in Ontario and Saskatchewan, while it increased in Quebec as well as Newfoundland and Labrador.

Fewer men aged 55 and over were employed in November, while there was little change for men and women in the other major age groups.

Employment decreased in retail and wholesale trade as well as professional, scientific and technical services. At the same time, there were more people employed in natural resources and agriculture.

In November, the number of private sector employees declined, while the number of public sector and self-employed workers edged up.

Chart 2 Unemployment rate



Source(s): CANSIM table [282-0087](#).

Employment declines in Ontario and increases in Quebec

Following two months of increases, employment in Ontario declined by 34,000 in November. This decline pushed the unemployment rate in the province up 0.5 percentage points to 7.0%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in Ontario rose by 53,000 (+0.8%).

In November, employment decreased by 3,900 in Saskatchewan, but the unemployment rate was little changed at 3.4%, as fewer people participated in the labour market. The unemployment rate remained the lowest among the provinces. On a year-over-year basis, employment in Saskatchewan increased by 15,000 (+2.7%), the fastest growth rate in the country.

In Quebec, employment increased by 20,000 in November, following six months without growth. However, the unemployment rate was virtually unchanged at 7.6%, as more people participated in the labour market. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province was little changed.

In November, employment in Newfoundland and Labrador increased by 3,100, pushing the unemployment rate down 1.3 percentage points to 10.7%. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the province was little changed, the result of losses observed in the first half of 2014 being offset by gains recorded since the beginning of the summer.

Employment was unchanged in Alberta and British Columbia in November. However, on a year-over-year basis, the provinces posted growth of 2.2% and 2.0% respectively, above the national average of 0.8%.

Fewer men aged 55 and over employed in November

Employment among men aged 55 and over declined by 17,000 in November, pushing their unemployment rate up 0.3 percentage points to 6.2%. However, compared with 12 months earlier, employment for this group increased by 36,000 (+1.9%), the result of population ageing. For women in the same age group, there was little employment change in November or on a year-over-year basis.

In November, employment was little changed among people aged 25 to 54. On a year-over-year basis, men aged 25 to 54 saw an employment increase of 35,000 (+0.6%) and their unemployment rate declined 0.5 percentage points to 5.7%. For women in the same age group, employment was unchanged compared with 12 months earlier and their unemployment rate was virtually unchanged at 5.2%.

Among youths aged 15 to 24, employment was stable in November, but there was a marked increase of 56,000 (+2.3%) compared with November 2013. The employment rate was 56.5% in November, which was unchanged from October and the highest rate since February 2009.

Industry perspective

In November, employment declined by 42,000 in retail and wholesale trade, offsetting an increase the month before. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in this industry was virtually unchanged.

Employment in professional, scientific and technical services decreased by 33,000 in November. Despite this decline, the number of people employed in the industry was similar to that of November 2013.

In November, the number of people employed in natural resources increased by 15,000, partly offsetting the decline observed the month before. Employment in the industry was little changed compared with a year earlier.

Agricultural employment rose by 8,000 in November, but was little changed compared with November 2013.

The number of private sector employees declined by 46,000 in November, leaving employment for this category of workers slightly above the level of November 2013.

The number of public sector and self-employed workers edged up in November, as well as on a year-over-year basis.

Upcoming revisions

Following the release of final population estimates from each census, a standard revision is applied to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates. The revised estimates are scheduled to be released on CANSIM in early February 2015, and will include the following changes.

1. LFS data will be adjusted to reflect the 2011 Census population estimates and will be revised back to 2001. LFS data are currently based on estimates from the 2006 Census.
2. Geographic boundaries will be updated to the 2011 Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) from the current 2006 SGC. This change will slightly modify the boundaries of some census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and economic regions (ERs).
3. Three ERs will be combined for data quality reasons.
4. New CANSIM tables will be created for all sub-provincial areas based on the 2011 Census boundaries and the data series will be available for 2001 onward. A concordance table for the CANSIM vectors will be provided prior to release.

While the overall imputation strategy will not be changed, the revisions will include an update to the variables used to create the imputation groups to reflect both current response patterns and relationships between key variables. In early February 2015, these changes will be implemented historically, starting in January 2008.

Key labour market trends as well as rates of unemployment, employment and participation will be essentially unchanged as a result of these updates, and most changes to estimates will be minor.

Note that these revisions will not include updates to the classification structures for industry and occupation. These updates will take place in January 2016.

Sample redesign

Every 10 years, the LFS undergoes a sample redesign to reflect changes in population and labour market characteristics, as well as new definitions of geographical boundaries. The redesigned sample will be introduced starting in January 2015 and will be fully implemented by June 2015.

Note to readers

The LFS estimates for November 2014 are for the week of November 9 to 15.

The LFS estimates are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. As a result, monthly estimates will show more variability than trends observed over longer time periods. For more information, see "Interpreting Monthly Changes in Employment from the Labour Force Survey." Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries also have more variability. For an explanation of sampling variability of estimates and how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the "Data quality" section of the publication *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X).

This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level.

The **employment rate** is the number of employed persons as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The rate for a particular group (for example, youths aged 15 to 24) is the number employed in that group as a percentage of the population for that group.

The **unemployment rate** is the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed).

The **participation rate** is the number of employed and unemployed as a percentage of the population. For more detailed information, see the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey* (71-543-G).

Seasonal adjustment

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted estimates, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Each year, LFS estimates are revised using the latest seasonal factors.

Table 1
Labour force characteristics by age and sex – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2014	November 2014	Standard error ¹	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	29 148.0	29,165.9	...	17.9	349.2	0.1	1.2
Labour force	19 227.3	19,236.6	29.1	9.3	98.5	0.0	0.5
Employment	17 968.6	17,957.9	28.9	-10.7	146.0	-0.1	0.8
Full-time	14 505.3	14,511.0	39.2	5.7	80.8	0.0	0.6
Part-time	3 463.2	3,446.9	36.1	-16.3	65.3	-0.5	1.9
Unemployment	1 258.8	1,278.6	24.9	19.8	-47.6	1.6	-3.6
Participation rate	66.0	66.0	0.1	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.6	0.1	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.6	0.1	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	19.3	19.2	0.2	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years							
Population	4 408.3	4,403.2	...	-5.1	-38.9	-0.1	-0.9
Labour force	2 851.4	2,860.2	17.2	8.8	50.2	0.3	1.8
Employment	2 492.8	2,487.7	15.8	-5.1	56.4	-0.2	2.3
Full-time	1 272.3	1,258.2	18.6	-14.1	-12.7	-1.1	-1.0
Part-time	1 220.5	1,229.5	19.7	9.0	69.1	0.7	6.0
Unemployment	358.6	372.6	14.6	14.0	-6.1	3.9	-1.6
Participation rate	64.7	65.0	0.4	0.3	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.6	13.0	0.5	0.4	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	56.5	0.4	0.0	1.8	...	...
Part-time rate	49.0	49.4	0.7	0.5	1.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	12 121.1	12,132.3	...	11.2	196.2	0.1	1.6
Labour force	8 697.9	8,688.8	15.1	-9.1	37.5	-0.1	0.4
Employment	8 192.2	8,182.9	16.4	-9.3	71.3	-0.1	0.9
Full-time	7 544.4	7,541.9	22.0	-2.5	71.4	0.0	1.0
Part-time	647.8	641.0	18.0	-6.8	-0.1	-1.0	0.0
Unemployment	505.7	506.0	14.5	0.3	-33.7	0.1	-6.2
Participation rate	71.8	71.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.8	0.2	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	67.6	67.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Part-time rate	7.9	7.8	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	12 618.6	12,630.4	...	11.8	191.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7 678.0	7,687.5	16.6	9.5	10.7	0.1	0.1
Employment	7 283.5	7,287.4	16.4	3.9	18.4	0.1	0.3
Full-time	5 688.6	5,711.0	25.7	22.4	22.1	0.4	0.4
Part-time	1 595.0	1,576.5	24.0	-18.5	-3.6	-1.2	-0.2
Unemployment	394.5	400.1	13.3	5.6	-7.7	1.4	-1.9
Participation rate	60.8	60.9	0.1	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	57.7	0.1	0.0	-0.7	...	...
Part-time rate	21.9	21.6	0.3	-0.3	-0.1	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)* for further explanations.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [282-0087](#).

Table 2
Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS¹) – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2014	November 2014	Standard error ²	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,243.2	15,220.2	35.7	-23.0	107.0	-0.2	0.7
Self-employed	2,725.4	2,737.7	25.5	12.3	39.1	0.5	1.4
Public/private sector employees							
Public	3,628.2	3,650.8	25.0	22.6	45.2	0.6	1.3
Private	11,615.0	11,569.4	37.9	-45.6	61.8	-0.4	0.5
All industries	17,968.6	17,957.9	28.9	-10.7	146.0	-0.1	0.8
Goods-producing sector	3,915.5	3,932.8	26.3	17.3	30.8	0.4	0.8
Agriculture	297.1	305.1	7.5	8.0	-2.7	2.7	-0.9
Natural resources ³	357.7	372.5	7.4	14.8	-10.5	4.1	-2.7
Utilities	152.1	152.6	5.4	0.5	-2.8	0.3	-1.8
Construction	1,355.8	1,350.5	17.7	-5.3	37.3	-0.4	2.8
Manufacturing	1,752.7	1,752.3	19.6	-0.4	9.7	0.0	0.6
Services-producing sector	14,053.1	14,025.1	34.4	-28.0	115.3	-0.2	0.8
Trade	2,738.9	2,697.3	24.5	-41.6	-2.5	-1.5	-0.1
Transportation and warehousing	886.7	872.4	14.2	-14.3	0.8	-1.6	0.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,144.3	1,155.6	16.8	11.3	23.0	1.0	2.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,380.1	1,347.2	18.6	-32.9	-11.7	-2.4	-0.9
Business, building and other support services	704.3	713.4	14.4	9.1	-14.5	1.3	-2.0
Educational services	1,308.6	1,314.5	16.2	5.9	18.7	0.5	1.4
Health care and social assistance	2,236.9	2,248.4	19.5	11.5	63.2	0.5	2.9
Information, culture and recreation	776.7	780.1	14.8	3.4	-21.6	0.4	-2.7
Accommodation and food services	1,190.4	1,203.5	17.2	13.1	58.3	1.1	5.1
Other services	749.6	754.7	13.8	5.1	-17.7	0.7	-2.3
Public administration	936.7	937.9	13.0	1.2	19.2	0.1	2.1

1. North American Industry Classification System.

2. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)* for further explanations.

3. Also referred to as forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [282-0088](#) and [282-0089](#).

**Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted**

	October 2014	November 2014	Standard error ¹	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	426.9	426.8	...	-0.1	-2.9	0.0	-0.7
Labour force	258.3	257.8	1.9	-0.5	-6.1	-0.2	-2.3
Employment	227.2	230.3	2.0	3.1	-2.0	1.4	-0.9
Full-time	191.4	193.3	2.4	1.9	-5.9	1.0	-3.0
Part-time	35.8	36.9	1.9	1.1	3.8	3.1	11.5
Unemployment	31.1	27.5	1.8	-3.6	-4.1	-11.6	-13.0
Participation rate	60.5	60.4	0.4	-0.1	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.0	10.7	0.6	-1.3	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	53.2	54.0	0.5	0.8	-0.1	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	121.8	121.8	...	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7
Labour force	82.5	83.8	0.6	1.3	0.4	1.6	0.5
Employment	74.9	75.0	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.8
Full-time	63.7	63.3	0.9	-0.4	2.3	-0.6	3.8
Part-time	11.2	11.7	0.7	0.5	-1.0	4.5	-7.9
Unemployment	7.6	8.8	0.7	1.2	-0.9	15.8	-9.3
Participation rate	67.7	68.8	0.5	1.1	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	10.5	0.8	1.3	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	61.6	0.6	0.1	0.6	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	781.2	781.1	...	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	492.7	492.6	2.6	-0.1	-2.5	0.0	-0.5
Employment	450.4	449.1	2.6	-1.3	-2.1	-0.3	-0.5
Full-time	366.4	366.8	3.5	0.4	4.1	0.1	1.1
Part-time	83.9	82.3	3.2	-1.6	-6.1	-1.9	-6.9
Unemployment	42.4	43.5	2.4	1.1	-0.4	2.6	-0.9
Participation rate	63.1	63.1	0.3	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.8	0.5	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	57.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	620.2	620.2	...	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Labour force	388.0	387.1	2.2	-0.9	-3.0	-0.2	-0.8
Employment	351.8	349.9	2.4	-1.9	-2.1	-0.5	-0.6
Full-time	295.7	294.1	3.0	-1.6	-2.0	-0.5	-0.7
Part-time	56.2	55.8	2.6	-0.4	-0.1	-0.7	-0.2
Unemployment	36.2	37.1	2.3	0.9	-0.9	2.5	-2.4
Participation rate	62.6	62.4	0.4	-0.2	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.6	0.6	0.3	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.7	56.4	0.4	-0.3	-0.4	...	...
Quebec							
Population	6,759.6	6,762.1	...	2.5	51.9	0.0	0.8
Labour force	4,353.8	4,369.3	15.1	15.5	-9.8	0.4	-0.2
Employment	4,016.8	4,036.4	15.2	19.6	-25.2	0.5	-0.6
Full-time	3,184.1	3,213.3	20.0	29.2	-41.3	0.9	-1.3
Part-time	832.7	823.1	18.3	-9.6	16.1	-1.2	2.0
Unemployment	337.0	332.9	13.2	-4.1	15.4	-1.2	4.9
Participation rate	64.4	64.6	0.2	0.2	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.6	0.3	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	59.7	0.2	0.3	-0.8	...	...

Table 3 - continued
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2014	November 2014	Standard error ¹	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
Ontario							
Population	11,376.7	11,384.2	...	7.5	127.1	0.1	1.1
Labour force	7,484.2	7,481.2	19.8	-3.0	27.1	0.0	0.4
Employment	6,994.1	6,960.2	19.0	-33.9	53.1	-0.5	0.8
Full-time	5,649.3	5,622.1	26.6	-27.2	27.9	-0.5	0.5
Part-time	1,344.8	1,338.0	24.6	-6.8	25.1	-0.5	1.9
Unemployment	490.1	521.0	17.2	30.9	-26.0	6.3	-4.8
Participation rate	65.8	65.7	0.2	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	7.0	0.2	0.5	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	61.1	0.2	-0.4	-0.3	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	989.6	990.3	...	0.7	12.3	0.1	1.3
Labour force	675.6	676.3	2.7	0.7	7.0	0.1	1.0
Employment	641.8	642.0	2.7	0.2	10.4	0.0	1.6
Full-time	521.1	523.1	3.7	2.0	14.6	0.4	2.9
Part-time	120.7	119.0	3.5	-1.7	-4.1	-1.4	-3.3
Unemployment	33.8	34.3	2.1	0.5	-3.4	1.5	-9.0
Participation rate	68.3	68.3	0.3	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.1	0.3	0.1	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	64.9	64.8	0.3	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Population	846.1	846.8	...	0.7	13.8	0.1	1.7
Labour force	597.0	592.5	2.5	-4.5	11.6	-0.8	2.0
Employment	576.0	572.1	2.6	-3.9	15.2	-0.7	2.7
Full-time	475.0	472.1	3.4	-2.9	11.5	-0.6	2.5
Part-time	101.1	99.9	3.1	-1.2	3.6	-1.2	3.7
Unemployment	20.9	20.4	1.8	-0.5	-3.6	-2.4	-15.0
Participation rate	70.6	70.0	0.3	-0.6	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	68.1	67.6	0.3	-0.5	0.7	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,308.0	3,312.5	...	4.5	97.3	0.1	3.0
Labour force	2,400.7	2,404.6	9.3	3.9	46.4	0.2	2.0
Employment	2,293.7	2,296.9	9.9	3.2	50.5	0.1	2.2
Full-time	1,912.0	1,915.3	12.6	3.3	30.4	0.2	1.6
Part-time	381.7	381.7	11.2	0.0	20.2	0.0	5.6
Unemployment	107.0	107.6	7.1	0.6	-4.2	0.6	-3.8
Participation rate	72.6	72.6	0.3	0.0	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.5	0.3	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	69.3	69.3	0.3	0.0	-0.6	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	3,918.0	3,920.1	...	2.1	48.9	0.1	1.3
Labour force	2,494.6	2,491.5	10.5	-3.1	27.4	-0.1	1.1
Employment	2,341.8	2,346.0	10.4	4.2	46.9	0.2	2.0
Full-time	1,846.7	1,847.7	14.6	1.0	39.3	0.1	2.2
Part-time	495.1	498.4	13.8	3.3	7.7	0.7	1.6
Unemployment	152.8	145.5	8.6	-7.3	-19.5	-4.8	-11.8
Participation rate	63.7	63.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.8	0.3	-0.3	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	59.8	59.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)* for further explanations.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [282-0087](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [282-0001 to 282-0042](#), [282-0047 to 282-0051](#), [282-0054](#), [282-0055](#), [282-0060 to 282-0063](#), [282-0069 to 282-0089](#), [282-0092 to 282-0095](#), [282-0100 to 282-0121](#) and [282-0200 to 282-0225](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3701](#).

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)*, is now available for the week ending November 15. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects* then *Labour*.

[Data tables](#) are also now available online. From the *Browse by subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on January 9, 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 Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca) or Andrew Fields (613-951-3551; andrew.fields@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

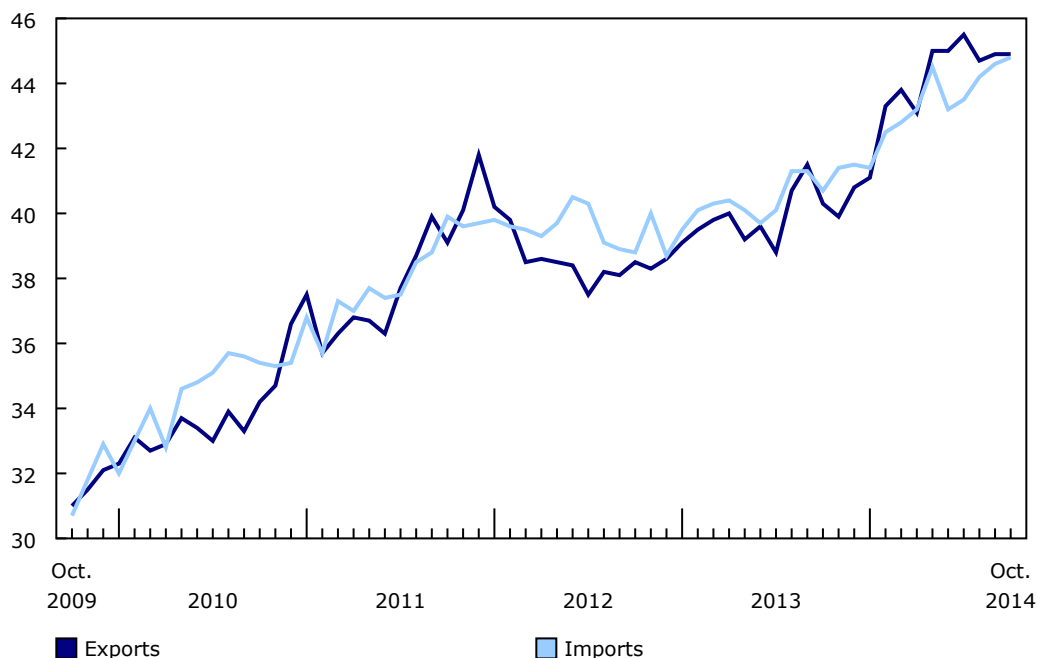
Canadian international merchandise trade, October 2014

Canada's merchandise imports increased 0.5% to \$44.8 billion in October. Exports edged up 0.1% to \$44.9 billion. As a result, Canada's trade surplus with the world narrowed from \$307 million in September to \$99 million in October.

Import prices rose 0.7% while volumes edged down 0.2% in October. Exports prices were up 1.6% while volumes declined 1.5%.

Chart 1 Exports and imports

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): CANSIM table [228-0069](#).

Increase in imports from the United States

Imports from the United States rose 1.0% to \$30.3 billion in October. Imports from countries other than the United States declined 0.5% to \$14.5 billion; the main contributors were Germany (-11.5%) and the United Kingdom (-11.2%). An increase in imports from China (+3.5%) moderated these declines.

Exports to the United States advanced 0.7% to \$33.9 billion, while exports to countries other than the United States declined 1.8% to \$11.1 billion. Exports to Hong Kong fell by half to \$268 million in October, following an increase of \$349 million in September. Also declining were exports to Germany (-29.9%). Partially offsetting these decreases were higher exports to the United Kingdom (+10.2%).

As a result, Canada's trade surplus with the United States narrowed from \$3.6 billion in September to \$3.5 billion in October. Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States widened from \$3.3 billion in September to \$3.4 billion in October.

Increase in imports led by consumer goods as well as aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts

Imports of consumer goods rose 3.1% to \$9.2 billion in October, led by the commodity groupings 'miscellaneous goods and supplies' (+11.0%) and 'clothing, footwear and accessories' (+5.4%). In the section as a whole, volumes rose 2.2% and prices 0.9%.

Imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts were up 12.4% to a record high \$1.7 billion; the previous record was in May 2008. The commodity grouping 'ships, locomotives, railway rolling stock, and rapid transit equipment' recorded the largest gain, up \$183 million to reach \$220 million in October. Also contributing to the section's gains were imports of aircraft (+21.2%).

Moderating the overall increase in imports, energy products decreased 10.1% to \$3.3 billion as volumes fell 6.1% and prices 4.3%. Lower imports of crude oil and crude bitumen (-18.5%) and refined petroleum energy products (-10.5%) were the main contributors to the decline.

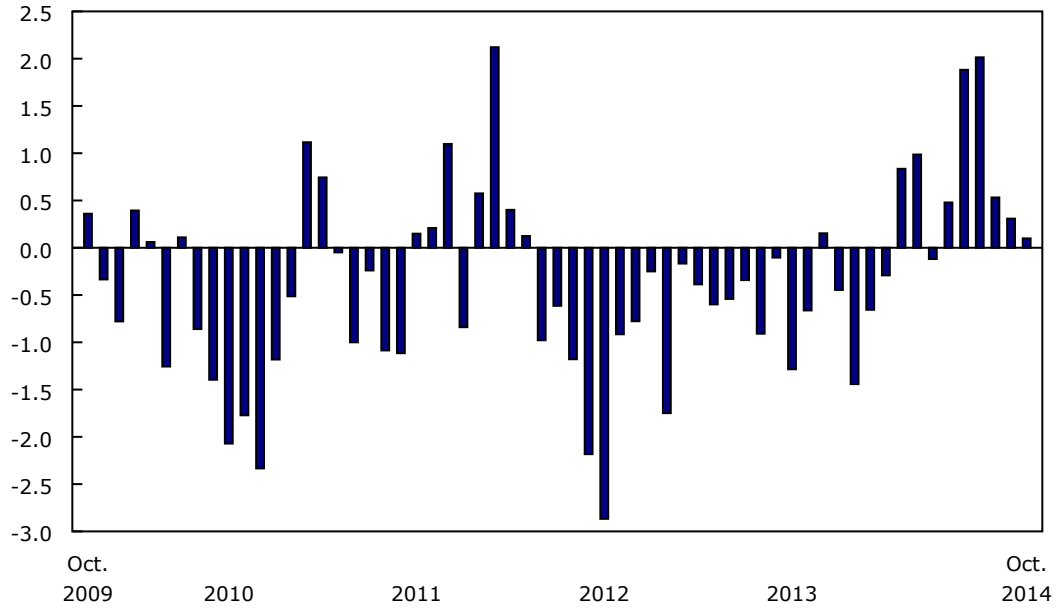
Exports edge up

Exports of industrial machinery, equipment and parts advanced 8.0% to \$2.6 billion in October, the highest value since the record high in October 2008. Miscellaneous parts of machinery and equipment led the monthly increase, as exports rose 13.7% to \$815 million. This was followed by exports of the commodity grouping 'logging, mining and construction machinery and equipment,' which rose 32.9% to \$164 million. Overall, volumes increased 7.5%.

Exports of farm, fishing and intermediate food products declined 8.6% to \$2.3 billion, as volumes fell 6.9% and prices 1.8%. Decreases in exports were recorded for most commodity groupings, including other crop products (-19.9%), canola (-17.0%), wheat (-6.4%) and other animal products (-33.8%).

Chart 2
Trade balance

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): CANSIM table [228-0069](#).

Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of Canada's international balance of payments (BOP), which also includes trade in services, investment income, current transfers as well as capital and financial flows.

International trade data by commodity are available on both a BOP and a customs basis. International trade data by country are available on a customs basis for all countries, and are now available on a BOP basis for Canada's top 27 principal trading partners. BOP data are derived from customs data by making adjustments for factors such as valuation, coverage, timing and residency. These adjustments are made to conform to the concepts and definitions of the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Data in this release are on a BOP basis, seasonally adjusted and in current dollars. Constant dollars are calculated using the Laspeyres volume formula (2007=100).

For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

More countries are now available on a BOP basis for trade in goods

The countries and country groupings for which Statistics Canada previously published data on a BOP basis have now been replaced with a list of Canada's top 27 principal trading partners (PTPs). The list of PTPs is based on their annual share of total trade—merchandise imports and exports—with Canada in 2012.

Historical data based on the new list of PTPs for the reference period from January 1997 to December 2010 were released on November 19, 2014.

This is the first regular release of data based on the new list of PTPs, and includes the period from January 2011 to October 2014. A calculated trade balance and data based on the expanded list of PTPs is now featured in the new CANSIM table 228-0069.

For a conceptual analysis of BOP versus customs-based data, see "Balance of Payments trade in goods at Statistics Canada: Expanding geographic detail to 27 principal trading partners."

Revisions

In general, merchandise trade data are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year. Current year revisions are reflected in both the customs and BOP based data.

The previous year's customs data are revised with the release of the January and February reference months as well as on a quarterly basis. The previous two years of customs based data are revised annually and are released in February with the December reference month.

The previous year's BOP based data are revised with the release of the January, February and March reference months. To remain consistent with the Canadian System of macroeconomic accounts, annual revisions will take place in December with the October reference month rather than in June, as was previously the case.

Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates produced for the energy section with actual figures, changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information, and changes to seasonal adjustment factors.

For more information on revisions for crude oil and natural gas, see "Revisions to trade data for crude oil and natural gas."

Revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.

Table 1
Merchandise trade: Canada's top 10 principal trading partners – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	October 2013 ^r	September 2014 ^r	October 2014	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	40,295	44,894	44,917	0.1	11.5
United States	30,068	33,634	33,855	0.7	12.6
China	1,984	1,755	1,706	-2.8	-14.0
United Kingdom	792	1,630	1,795	10.2	126.8
Japan	886	989	1,019	3.1	15.0
Mexico	539	516	485	-6.1	-10.0
Germany	513	335	235	-29.9	-54.2
South Korea	258	347	330	-4.8	27.8
Netherlands	505	293	376	28.3	-25.7
France	280	252	305	21.0	9.0
Hong Kong	373	536	268	-50.0	-28.2
Total imports	40,741	44,586	44,818	0.5	10.0
United States	26,609	30,003	30,311	1.0	13.9
China	2,831	3,057	3,165	3.5	11.8
United Kingdom	781	818	726	-11.2	-7.0
Japan	771	764	760	-0.6	-1.5
Mexico	1,272	1,506	1,458	-3.2	14.7
Germany	1,071	1,172	1,037	-11.5	-3.2
South Korea	450	446	422	-5.3	-6.1
Netherlands	265	350	379	8.4	43.0
France	348	369	366	-0.8	4.9
Hong Kong	329	364	390	7.0	18.3
Trade balance	-446	307	99	...	...
United States	3,459	3,631	3,544	...	...
China	-847	-1,302	-1,458	...	...
United Kingdom	11	812	1,069	...	...
Japan	115	225	259	...	...
Mexico	-733	-990	-974	...	...
Germany	-558	-837	-802	...	...
South Korea	-192	-99	-92	...	...
Netherlands	240	-57	-4	...	...
France	-68	-116	-61	...	...
Hong Kong	44	172	-121	...	...

^r revised

... not applicable

Note(s):

1. Totals are not equal the sum of their components.

2. Countries listed are the top 10 principal trading partners of Canada based on annual 2012 total merchandise trade data.

Source(s): CANSIM table [228-0069](#).

Table 2
Merchandise trade: North American Product Classification¹ – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	October 2013 ^r	September 2014 ^r	October 2014	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	40,295	44,894	44,917	0.1	11.5
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	2,404	2,532	2,314	-8.6	-3.8
Energy products	9,983	10,460	10,405	-0.5	4.2
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	1,506	1,594	1,555	-2.4	3.3
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	4,193	5,161	5,276	2.2	25.8
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	2,998	3,033	2,962	-2.4	-1.2
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	2,871	3,142	3,195	1.7	11.3
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	2,351	2,426	2,621	8.0	11.5
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	1,841	2,043	2,159	5.7	17.3
Motor vehicles and parts	5,404	6,373	6,340	-0.5	17.3
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,315	1,913	1,998	4.4	51.9
Consumer goods	4,522	5,227	5,110	-2.2	13.0
Special transactions trade ²	220	193	196	1.6	-10.8
Other balance of payments adjustments	687	797	787	-1.1	14.6
Total imports	40,741	44,586	44,818	0.5	10.0
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	1,088	1,223	1,296	6.0	19.2
Energy products	3,493	3,655	3,286	-10.1	-5.9
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	916	957	1,090	13.8	18.9
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	3,141	3,947	4,065	3.0	29.4
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	3,852	3,585	3,704	3.3	-3.8
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	1,772	1,970	1,938	-1.6	9.4
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	3,647	4,390	4,336	-1.2	18.9
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	4,734	5,191	5,068	-2.4	7.0
Motor vehicles and parts	7,056	7,770	7,591	-2.3	7.6
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,258	1,502	1,689	12.4	34.2
Consumer goods	8,354	8,886	9,166	3.1	9.7
Special transactions trade ²	588	621	692	11.5	17.8
Other balance of payments adjustments	842	889	897	0.9	6.5

^r revised

1. International merchandise trade data are based on the North American Product Classification System 2007.

2. These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.

Note(s): Totals may not equal the sum of their components.

Source(s): CANSIM table [228-0059](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [228-0059](#) to [228-0067](#) and [228-0069](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2201](#), [2202](#) and [2203](#).

These data are now available in the *Canadian International Merchandise Trade Database* ([65F0013X](#)). From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

The October 2014 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 68, no. 10 ([65-001-X](#)), is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for November 2014 will be released on January 7, 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 Alec Forbes (613-951-0325), International Accounts and Trade Division.

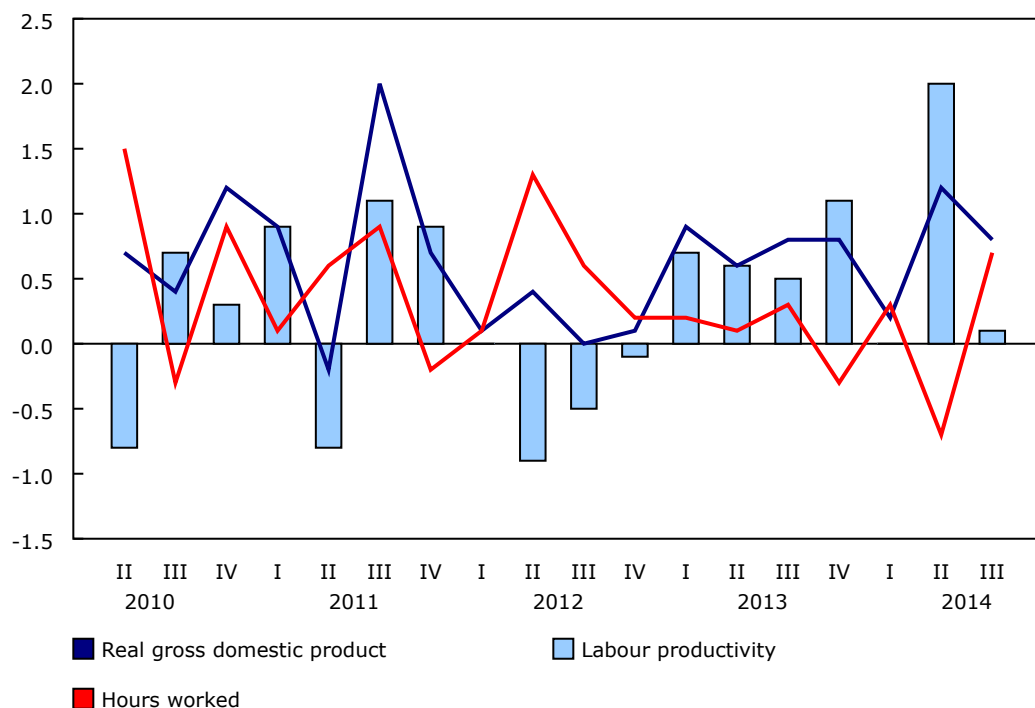
Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, third quarter 2014

Labour productivity of Canadian businesses edged up 0.1% in the third quarter, after posting a substantial 2.0% gain in the second quarter.

In the third quarter, businesses increased their output at a slower pace than in the previous quarter, while hours worked rebounded sharply following a decline in the second quarter.

Chart 1
Labour productivity edges up in the third quarter

quarterly % change



Source(s): CANSIM table [383-0008](#).

Real gross domestic product of businesses rose 0.8% in the third quarter, a slower pace than the revised growth rate of 1.2% (up from the preliminary estimate of 1.0%) in the second quarter. Service-producing businesses, particularly in retail trade, wholesale trade, finance and insurance as well as real estate services, were mainly responsible for the increase in output in the third quarter. The output of goods-producing businesses was almost unchanged (+0.1%) during the quarter.

At the same time, hours worked devoted to production in the business sector rose 0.7% in the third quarter. This advance came in the wake of an equivalent decline in the second quarter. Hours worked were up 1.0% in goods-producing businesses and 0.6% in service-producing businesses. The increase was widespread, with the arts and entertainment sector (+4.4%) posting the largest gain. Hours worked declined in retail trade (-0.5%), transportation and warehousing services (-0.5%) and utilities (-1.9%).

In the third quarter, a 0.4% gain in the productivity of service-producing businesses was largely offset by a 0.8% decrease in the productivity of goods-producing businesses. Most major industry sectors posted slower productivity growth in the third quarter than in the second quarter, with the exception of the finance and insurance sector (+1.0%), transportation and warehousing services (+1.4%) and utilities (+0.6%).

The retail and wholesale trade sectors made the largest positive contribution to the quarterly change in business productivity in the third quarter.

In the United States, the labour productivity of American businesses grew 0.5% in the third quarter, after posting a 0.7% advance in the second quarter and a 1.3% decrease in the first quarter.

For Canadian businesses, labour costs per unit of production were up 0.2% in the third quarter, following zero growth in the previous quarter.

In the third quarter, the average compensation per hour worked rose 0.4%, outpacing the modest gain in labour productivity. In the second quarter, hourly compensation and productivity both increased sharply, but at a similar pace.

Hourly compensation grew at a similar rate in goods-producing businesses (+0.4%) and service-producing businesses (+0.3%) in the third quarter. The largest contributors to the overall growth of hourly compensation in businesses were retail trade, wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing services as well as manufacturing.

In American dollars, the unit labour costs of Canadian businesses rose 0.4% in the third quarter, after posting a 1.2% increase in the previous quarter. The average value of the Canadian dollar relative to the American dollar was almost unchanged during the quarter (+0.1%).

By comparison, the unit labour costs of American businesses decreased 0.3%, after falling 1.0% in the second quarter.

Note to readers

Revisions

With this release on labour productivity and related measures, data were revised back to the first quarter of 2010 at the aggregate and industry levels. These revisions are consistent with those incorporated in the Canadian economic accounts and gross domestic product by industry published on November 28, 2014.

This release also incorporates revised annual data on the provincial and territorial economic accounts and gross domestic product by industry published on November 5, 2014.

Productivity measure

The term "productivity" in this release refers to labour productivity. For the purposes of this analysis, labour productivity and related variables cover the business sector only.

Labour productivity is a measure of real gross domestic product (GDP) per hour worked.

Unit labour cost is defined as the cost of workers' wages and benefits per unit of real GDP.

All the growth rates reported in this release are rounded to one decimal place. They are calculated with index numbers rounded to three decimal places, which are now available on CANSIM.

Table 1
Business sector: Labour productivity and related variables for Canada and the United States¹–
Seasonally adjusted

	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014	Third quarter 2014
	% change from previous quarter								
Canada									
Labour productivity	-0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	-0.0	2.0	0.1
Real gross domestic product (GDP)	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.8
Hours worked	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.7
Hourly compensation	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.9	0.4
Unit labour cost	1.4	0.5	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	-0.0	0.2
Exchange rate ²	1.5	0.4	-1.8	-1.4	-1.4	-1.0	-4.9	1.2	0.1
Unit labour cost in US dollars	3.0	0.8	-2.0	-1.3	-1.3	-0.7	-4.5	1.2	0.4
United States³									
Labour productivity	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.8	-1.3	0.7	0.5
Real GDP	0.8	-0.0	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.1	-0.8	1.4	1.2
Hours worked	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8
Hourly compensation	0.0	2.6	-1.4	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.7	-0.3	0.2
Unit labour cost	-0.3	3.1	-2.0	0.8	-0.8	-0.3	3.0	-1.0	-0.3
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014	Third quarter 2014
	% change from the previous year					% change from same quarter of previous year			
Canada									
Labour productivity	0.2	1.8	1.4	0.0	1.1	2.9	2.2	3.6	3.2
Real GDP	-4.7	3.8	3.3	1.9	2.2	3.2	2.5	3.0	3.1
Hours worked	-4.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	-0.5	-0.1
Hourly compensation	2.5	1.5	3.5	3.0	2.4	3.3	3.2	4.5	4.3
Unit labour cost	2.3	-0.4	2.1	3.0	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.0
Exchange rate ²	-6.7	10.3	4.1	-1.0	-3.0	-5.6	-8.6	-6.1	-4.7
Unit labour cost in US dollars	-4.5	10.0	6.3	2.0	-1.7	-5.3	-7.6	-5.3	-3.7
United States³									
Labour productivity	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.9	1.2	2.4	0.5	1.1	0.7
Real GDP	-4.1	3.2	2.1	3.1	2.7	4.0	2.3	3.2	2.9
Hours worked	-7.1	-0.1	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.2
Hourly compensation	1.0	1.8	2.1	2.8	1.4	-0.0	3.1	1.9	2.0
Unit labour cost	-2.2	-1.4	2.1	1.9	0.2	-2.3	2.6	0.8	1.3

1. Calculations of growth rates are based on index numbers rounded to three decimal places.

2. The exchange rate corresponds to the Canadian dollar value expressed in US dollars.

3. US data are from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Productivity and costs: Third quarter 2014 published in NEWS, December 3. Because of rounding, the annual growth rates presented in this table can sometimes differ slightly from the annual rates published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source(s): CANSIM table [383-0008](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [383-0008](#) and [383-0012](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5042](#).

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 will be updated on December 15, at the time of the release of the national balance sheet and financial flow accounts.

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost data for the fourth quarter of 2014 will be released on March 6, 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) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Farm product prices, October 2014

Prices received by farmers in October for grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, potatoes, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products are now available.

The October Alberta feeder cattle price was \$212.03 per hundredweight, up 6.6% from September and up 66.3% from October 2013 when the price was \$127.51.

The Ontario soybean price in October was \$432.31 per tonne, down 7.2% from September and down 8.8% from October 2013 when the price was \$473.77.

Note to readers

Farm commodity prices are now available on CANSIM. Prices for over 35 commodities are available by province, with some series going back 30 years.

Available in CANSIM: table [002-0043](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3436](#).

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).

Chain Fisher real export and import values, October 2014

The monthly chain Fisher real dollar values (reference year 2007) for Canadian international merchandise trade are now available for October.

Available in CANSIM: tables [228-0061](#) and [228-0062](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2201](#), [2202](#) and [2203](#).

The October 2014 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 68, no. 10 ([65-001-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for November 2014 will be released on January 7, 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) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Export and import price indexes, October 2014

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (2007=100) on a customs or balance of payments basis are now available based on the North American Product Classification System 2007.

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (2007=100) for all countries and the United States on customs basis, by Standard International Trade Classification, are also available.

Available in CANSIM: tables [228-0063](#) to [228-0067](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2201](#), [2202](#) and [2203](#).

The October 2014 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 68, no. 10 ([65-001-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for November 2014 will be released on January 7, 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) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Electric power thermal generating station fuel consumption, 2013

Selected data from the annual Electric Power Thermal Generating Station Fuel Consumption Survey are now available for 2013.

Note to readers

Data for 2012 have been revised. The Electric Power Thermal Generating Station Fuel Consumption Survey provides data on the amount of fuel consumed by thermal generating plants, the cost of the fuel consumed for electric power generation and the amount of electricity generated from these fuels.

Available in CANSIM: tables [127-0004](#) to [127-0006](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2196](#).

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

New products and studies

New products

Sawmills, September 2014, Vol. 68, no. 9
Catalogue number [35-003-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Canadian International Merchandise Trade, October 2014, Vol. 68, no. 10
Catalogue number [65-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Canadian International Merchandise Trade Database, October 2014
Catalogue number [65F0013X](#) (Database)

Labour Force Information, November 9 to 15, 2014
Catalogue number [71-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Labour Force Survey Microdata File, November 2014
Catalogue number [71M0001X](#) (CD-ROM)

Release dates: December 8 to 12, 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
8	Building permits	October 2014
10	Income of Canadians	2012
10	Study: Life satisfaction among recent immigrants in Canada: Comparisons to source-country populations and the Canadian-born	
11	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Third quarter 2014
11	Hours worked and labour productivity in the provinces and territories	2013
11	New Housing Price Index	October 2014
12	Job vacancies	Three-month average ending in September 2014
12	Canada's international investment position	Third quarter 2014

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



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