

The Daily

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Releases

Foreign control in the Canadian economy, 2012

In 2012, the value of assets, revenues and profits in the Canadian economy all increased over the previous year. The shares of foreign-controlled assets and profits declined from 2011, while the share of revenues under foreign control increased slightly over the previous year.

Canadian-controlled asset values increased 6.2% in 2012, compared with a 3.2% gain for foreign-controlled assets. Foreign-controlled enterprises accounted for 18.4% of assets in 2012, down from 18.9% in 2011.

Revenues of Canadian-controlled enterprises rose 3.0% compared with a 5.0% increase for those under foreign control. As a result, the share of revenue under foreign control edged up from 29.0% in 2011 to 29.4% in 2012.

Operating profits for Canadian-controlled enterprises grew 4.7% in 2012, while those under foreign control fell 8.9%. Consequently, the share of profits under foreign control decreased from 22.9% to 20.6%. This decline was mostly attributable to the non-financial sector.

Non-financial industries

Among non-financial industries, the share of assets under foreign control edged down to 26.5%, while the proportion of revenues under foreign control rose to 30.6%. The share of foreign-controlled profits declined from 25.6% to 23.4%.

Manufacturing remained the largest sector in terms of non-financial assets. It was also the sector with the biggest share of foreign-controlled assets, at 49.7% in 2012, down from 50.3% in 2011.

The value of assets for Canadian-controlled manufacturers rose 3.2%, compared with a gain of 0.6% for those under foreign control.

The share of foreign-controlled manufacturing revenue grew from 47.2% to 48.7%, as Canadian-controlled manufacturers reported slower revenue growth in 2012 than their foreign-controlled counterparts.

In 2012, profits of Canadian-controlled manufacturers decreased by 15.9% and those of manufacturers under foreign-control fell by 3.7%. As a result, the share of manufacturing profits under foreign control rose from 42.5% to 45.8%. However, this was still below the range of 50% to 55% generally observed since 1999.

In the oil and gas extraction industry, the share of profits for foreign-controlled enterprises fell to 30.7% in 2012. This occurred as profits for foreign enterprises decreased at a quicker rate than they did for enterprises under Canadian control.

Finance and insurance industries

In the finance and insurance industries, foreign-controlled enterprises accounted for 11.9% of assets in 2012, down from 12.5% the previous year. Foreign enterprises held 17.7% of revenues, down from 18.3% in 2011, and 13.8% of operating profits, down from 15.8%.

Canadian-controlled assets among enterprises operating in the financial sector increased 6.1% in 2012, compared with a 0.3% gain for enterprises under foreign control.

Canadian-controlled enterprise revenues were up 1.2% in 2012, compared with a 3.1% decline in revenues of foreign-controlled enterprises.

Financial sector operating profits for Canadian-controlled enterprises increased by 13.7% in 2012, while foreign-controlled profits decreased by 3.6%.

Foreign control by country

American-controlled enterprises continued to dominate the shares of assets, revenues and profits under foreign control.

American enterprises controlled 49.1% of all foreign assets and 53.8% of all foreign operating revenues in 2012, both down from the previous year. However, the US-controlled share of foreign profits edged up to 58.4% in 2012.

Enterprises controlled from the United Kingdom reported slight decreases in asset, revenue and profit shares, at 13.2%, 8.0% and 7.7%, respectively. Over two-thirds of assets under United Kingdom control (68.9%) were in the financial sector compared with 31.1% in the non-financial sector.

Dutch-controlled enterprises represented the third-largest share of foreign-controlled assets in 2012 at 5.7%. Their distribution was opposite that of the United Kingdom, with 32.3% of assets under Dutch control in the financial sector and 67.7% in the non-financial sector.

Note to readers

Under the authority of the Minister of Industry, Statistics Canada administers the Corporations Returns Act, which requires the collection of financial and ownership information on corporations conducting business in Canada. This information is used to evaluate the extent of non-resident control of the Canadian corporate economy.

The Corporations Returns Act requires that an annual report be submitted to Parliament summarizing the extent to which foreign control is prevalent in Canada. The document being released today is the report for reference year 2012.

These statistics are compiled from enterprise level data. An enterprise can be a single corporation or a family of corporations under common ownership or control, for which consolidated financial statements are produced.

Three components are used to measure foreign control: assets, operating revenues and operating profits.

***Asset-based measures of foreign control** provide a longer term perspective. Assets are a stock item, reflecting economic decisions and market conditions that evolve more slowly over time.*

***Revenue-based measures**, on the other hand, represent a flow item and are closely tied to the business cycle. Revenue tends to reflect current business conditions, causing them to be more volatile than asset-based measures.*

***Profits** are a measure of the financial health and well-being of an economy and can be used to assess its performance and sustainability.*

Table 1
Assets, operating revenues and operating profits under foreign control, by industry

	Total under Canadian and foreign control		Under foreign control	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	millions of dollars		%	
Assets				
Total all industries	8,979,187	9,487,011	18.9	18.4
Total non-financial industries	3,996,976	4,236,929	26.8	26.5
Manufacturing	833,656	849,344	50.3	49.7
Oil and gas extraction and support activities	553,290	562,600	38.5	36.7
Rest of non-financial industries	2,610,030	2,824,985	16.8	17.5
Total finance and insurance industries	4,982,211	5,250,083	12.5	11.9
Depository credit intermediation	3,152,999	3,298,025	7.1	5.3
Rest of finance and insurance industries	1,829,212	1,952,058	21.8	23.1
Operating revenues				
Total all industries	3,463,182	3,587,837	29.0	29.4
Total non-financial industries	3,111,761	3,234,951	30.2	30.6
Manufacturing	734,211	759,872	47.2	48.7
Oil and gas extraction and support activities	203,564	176,900	55.0	48.6
Rest of non-financial industries	2,173,986	2,298,179	22.1	23.3
Total finance and insurance industries	351,421	352,886	18.3	17.7
Depository credit intermediation	126,905	134,058	6.9	5.0
Rest of finance and insurance industries	224,516	218,828	24.8	25.4
Operating profits				
Total all industries	344,104	349,618	22.9	20.6
Total non-financial industries	250,911	246,232	25.6	23.4
Manufacturing	57,759	51,588	42.5	45.8
Oil and gas extraction and support activities	19,309	10,231	41.7	30.7
Rest of non-financial industries	173,843	184,413	18.1	16.7
Total finance and insurance industries	93,193	103,386	15.8	13.8
Depository credit intermediation	38,131	42,327	8.2	3.8
Rest of finance and insurance industries	55,062	61,059	21.1	20.7

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [179-0004](#).

Table 2
Total assets, operating revenues, and operating profits under foreign control by major country of control, all industries

	Assets		Operating revenues		Operating profits	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	millions of dollars					
Total	1,694,591	1,748,662	1,003,394	1,053,328	78,875	71,892
United States	833,077	858,961	558,175	567,063	45,962	41,955
United Kingdom	224,444	230,237	85,295	84,214	6,287	5,556
Germany	76,642	91,215	41,833	45,402	3,834	3,013
France	55,675	56,663	33,238	35,159	3,131	3,839
Netherlands	134,349	99,589	68,491	73,001	2,152	1,261
Japan	62,831	69,461	55,899	65,967	2,296	2,614
All other foreign countries	307,573	342,535	160,462	182,522	15,213	13,655
	% under foreign control					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States	49.2	49.1	55.6	53.8	58.3	58.4
United Kingdom	13.2	13.2	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.7
Germany	4.5	5.2	4.2	4.3	4.9	4.2
France	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	4.0	5.3
Netherlands	7.9	5.7	6.8	6.9	2.7	1.8
Japan	3.7	4.0	5.6	6.3	2.9	3.6
All other foreign countries	18.2	19.6	16.0	17.3	19.3	19.0

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [179-0004](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [179-0004](#) and [179-0005](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2503](#).

The report *Corporations Returns Act, 2012* ([61-220-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claude Vaillancourt (613-951-0807; claudio.p.vaillancourt@statcan.gc.ca), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Study: Labour force characteristics of the Métis: Findings from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

The overall employment rate for the Métis population was similar to that of the total Canadian population in 2012. According to data from the 2012 Labour Force Survey (LFS), the employment rate of the Métis population was 60.7% compared with 61.8% for the Canadian population.

The 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) shows that Métis employment rates were highest in Canada's western provinces, with Alberta (68.1%), Manitoba (67.6%), British Columbia (66.1%) and Saskatchewan (65.9%) all above the national average.

Almost one-third of employed Métis work in sales and services

The occupational distribution of the Métis population reflects a young workforce. The most common occupation for Métis was sales and service occupations, accounting for 29.5% of the employed Métis population. The most common occupational groups for Métis men were trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (34.7%) as well as sales and service occupations (22.6%). Just over one-third (36.2%) of employed Métis women worked in sales and service occupations, while another 24.4% worked in business, finance and administrative occupations.

Among employed Métis men, the most common industries were construction (17.0%), manufacturing (11.3%), retail trade (8.5%) as well as transportation and warehousing (8.5%). For Métis women, the most common industries were health care and social assistance (22.6%), retail trade (12.7%), educational services (11.2%) and accommodation and food services (10.5%).

Job shortages is the most commonly reported barrier to finding employment

According to the 2012 LFS, the unemployment rate of Métis (10.3%) was higher than that of the Canadian population as a whole (7.2%).

Along with capturing the labour force outcomes of the Métis, the 2012 APS collected data on a series of questions that measured both difficulties in and methods of searching for work. The most commonly reported ways that unemployed Métis searched for work were by contacting potential employer(s) directly (58.5%) and by searching the Internet (57.8%). About one in five (20.1%) Métis searched for work through friend(s) or relative(s).

Respondents who were unemployed were asked to identify the factors that caused them difficulty in finding work. The most commonly reported difficulty for Métis was a shortage of jobs (62.5%). Just over half (51.1%) reported not having the experience required for available jobs, while a slightly smaller number reported not having enough education or training for available jobs.

Uncertainty also posed a difficulty in the job search for unemployed Métis, as 28.9% reported not knowing what type of job they wanted and 22.8% reported not knowing where to look for work. Just over one-quarter of unemployed Métis (27.7%) reported not having the means of transportation to get to available jobs.

Illness or disability the main cause reported for not seeking work

About one-third of the Métis population aged 15 years and over did not participate in the labour force (29.5%), according to the 2012 APS.

Among Métis who wanted a job, but had not looked for work in the week preceding the APS, 38.5% reported an illness or disability as the main reason. Another 21.4% reported the main reason for not seeking work was that they were going to school.

Note to readers

According to the 2011 National Household Survey, 451,790 people reported Métis identity, accounting for 32.3% of the total Aboriginal Identity population and 1.4% of the total population in Canada.

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) is a national survey on the social and economic conditions of Aboriginal Peoples (First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit) aged 6 years and over. The 2012 APS represents the fourth cycle of the survey and focuses on issues of education, employment and health, and collected information on a variety of labour force characteristics, including labour force status, industry, occupation, job tenure, full-time/part-time status and reported difficulties searching for work.

The article "Labour force characteristics of the Métis: Findings from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey" reports on the labour force status of Métis aged 15 years and older. The paper also examines characteristics of Métis employment such as industry, occupation and job tenure; and unemployment characteristics such as job search methods and reported difficulties finding work. See the article for a discussion on the comparability of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and APS. The results are for Métis and the total population in Canada in the provinces.

Data for the total population of Canada was drawn from a six-month average of the 2012 LFS, which corresponds with the collection period of the APS.

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).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3250](#).

The article "Labour force characteristics of the Métis: Findings from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey" is now available in the publication *Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012* ([89-653-X](#)). From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

To order data, to obtain 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).

Production and value of honey, 2014

Data on the production and value of honey, as well as on the number of beekeepers and colonies are now available for 2014 at the national and provincial level.

Available in CANSIM: table [001-0007](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3419](#).

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Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition, September 2014

Data on the supply and disposition of crude oil and equivalent as well as natural gas, and on the supply of natural gas liquids and sulphur products from processing plants are now available for September.

Note to readers

Data are subject to revision.

Available in CANSIM: tables [126-0001](#), [131-0001](#) and [131-0002](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2198](#).

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2011 National Household Survey Public Use Microdata File: Hierarchical File

The product *Hierarchical File, 2011 National Household Survey (Public Use Microdata Files)* is now available. This public use microdata file product provides access to non-aggregated data covering a sample of 1% of the Canadian households representing 133,192 households with 333,008 individuals, 95,611 census families and 94,155 economic families. It is a comprehensive social, demographic and economic database about Canada and its people, and contains a wealth of characteristics on the population.

The file enables the study of individuals in relation to their census families, economic families and households. To ensure respondent anonymity, the geographic identifiers have been restricted to the provinces, the three territories grouped into a region called Northern Canada and selected metropolitan areas (Toronto, Montréal, Vancouver, Edmonton and Calgary).

This product, available in DVD-ROM format, contains a data file in American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) format as well as user documentation. It contains SAS, SPSS and Stata program source codes to enable users to read the set of records.

Note to readers

Users will require knowledge of data manipulation and retrieval software such as SAS, SPSS or Stata to be able to use this product.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5178.

The product *Hierarchical File, 2011 National Household Survey (Public Use Microdata Files)* (**99M0002X**) is now available in DVD-ROM format upon request.

To order a copy of the product, to obtain 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

Corporations Returns Act, 2012
Catalogue number [61-220-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Building Permits, October 2014, Vol. 58, no. 10
Catalogue number [64-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Hierarchical File, 2011 National Household Survey (Public Use Microdata Files)
Catalogue number [99M0002X](#) (DVD)

New studies

Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012: "Labour force characteristics of the Métis: Findings from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey", 2012
Catalogue number [89-653-X2014004](#) (HTML | PDF)



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