

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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**Canada's balance of international payments, fourth quarter 2013** 2

Canada's current account deficit (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased \$1.2 billion to \$16.0 billion in the fourth quarter, mostly because of a larger deficit on trade in goods. In the financial account (unadjusted for seasonal variation), increased foreign currency deposits held by non-residents in Canada led the inflow of funds from abroad in the quarter.

**Payroll employment, earnings and hours, December 2013** 10

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$933 in December, up 0.9% from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, weekly earnings increased 2.9%.

Study: The long-term labour market premiums associated with a postsecondary education, 1991 to 2010 17

Shelters for abused women, 2012 18

Food services and drinking places, December 2013 20

Dairy statistics, December 2013 22

Real estate agents, brokers, appraisers and other real estate activities, 2012 23

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**New products and studies** 24

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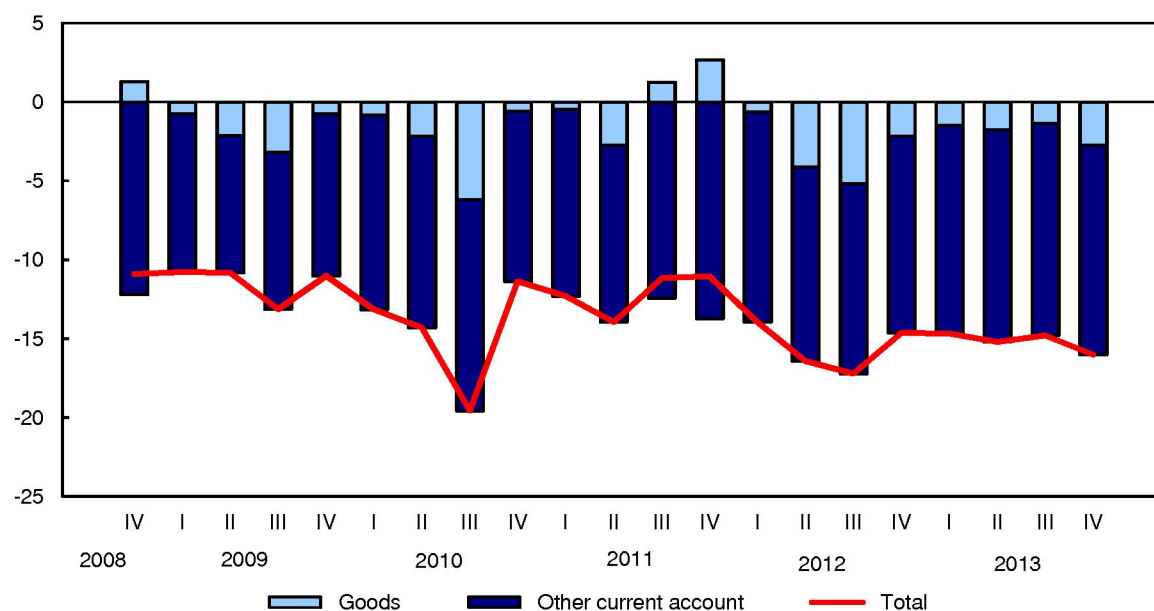
## Releases

### Canada's balance of international payments, fourth quarter 2013

Canada's current account deficit (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased \$1.2 billion to \$16.0 billion in the fourth quarter. This increase was mostly because of a larger deficit on trade in goods.

**Chart 1**  
**Current account balances**

billions of dollars



**Note(s):** Data are seasonally adjusted.

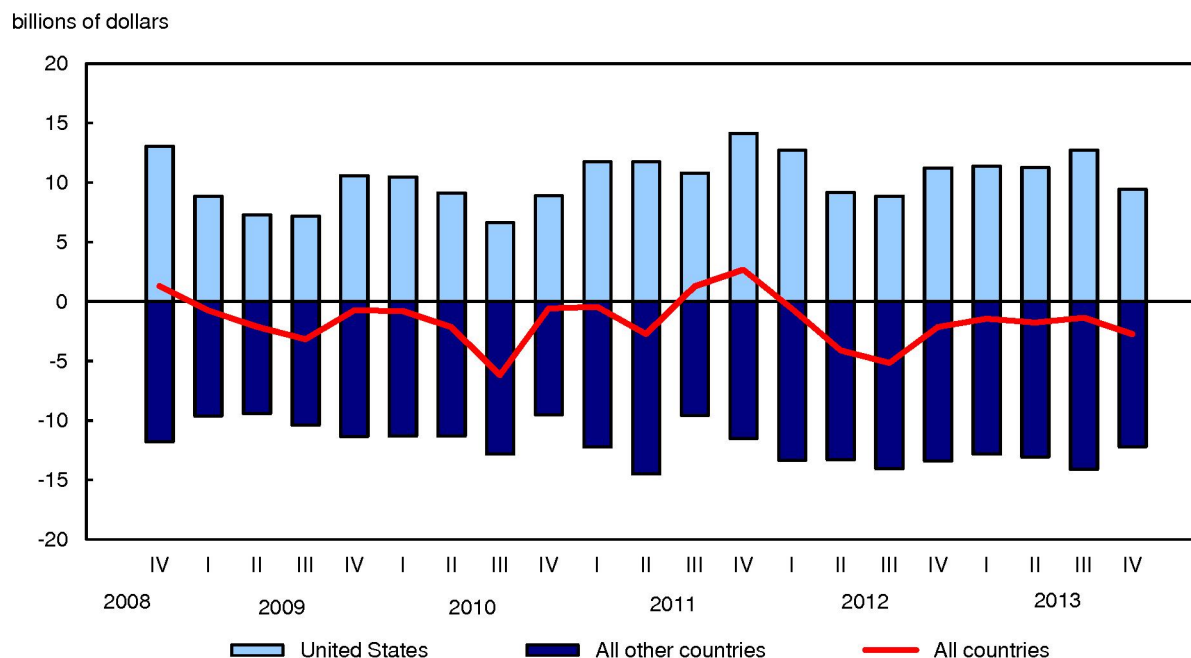
In the financial account (unadjusted for seasonal variation), increased foreign currency deposits held by non-residents in Canada led the inflow of funds from abroad in the quarter.

### Current account

#### Deficit on trade in goods widens

The deficit on international trade in goods widened \$1.4 billion to \$2.7 billion in the fourth quarter, as exports fell and imports moved higher. The trade surplus with the United States was down by \$3.3 billion on stronger imports (up \$2.4 billion) and weaker exports, both sides led by changes in crude petroleum. The narrowing in the deficit with the rest of the world had a moderating effect, as imports of crude petroleum were down \$1.6 billion.

**Chart 2**  
**Goods balances by geographic areas**



**Note(s):** Data are seasonally adjusted.

Overall exports of goods were down \$0.9 billion to \$120.1 billion. Lower prices for crude oil largely accounted for a \$1.9 billion reduction in exports of energy products. Crude petroleum declined \$2.2 billion, while natural gas edged up on higher prices. Metal and non-metallic mineral products exports were down \$0.5 billion, reflecting lower volumes of precious metals. These reductions were moderated by a \$0.6 billion increase in exports of farm, fishing and intermediate food products, principally on higher volumes of canola.

Total imports of goods were up \$0.5 billion to \$122.9 billion. Consumer goods as well as transportation equipment and parts both rose by \$0.3 billion. However, imports of energy products were down \$0.2 billion, marking a fourth straight quarter of decline. This activity reflected lower purchases of crude oil and natural gas, partially offset by higher volumes of refined petroleum energy products.

### Lower deficit on trade in services

The overall deficit on transactions in services narrowed \$0.3 billion to \$5.9 billion in the fourth quarter. Commercial services accounted for most of this activity. The surplus on commercial services rose \$0.3 billion led by higher exports, mainly from technical and other business services. However, the deficit on international travel edged up \$0.1 billion, largely reflecting the increase in the number of Canadians travelling abroad.

### Investment income deficit expands

The deficit on cross border investment income was up \$0.3 billion to \$6.1 billion in the fourth quarter, with most of the changes related to foreign direct investment.

On the investment income payments side, profits earned by foreign direct investors on their operations in Canada increased \$0.9 billion. In addition, interest paid to non-residents on their holdings of Canadian securities recorded a slight increase of \$0.1 billion, mainly related to payments due and accrued on foreign currency-denominated corporate bonds.

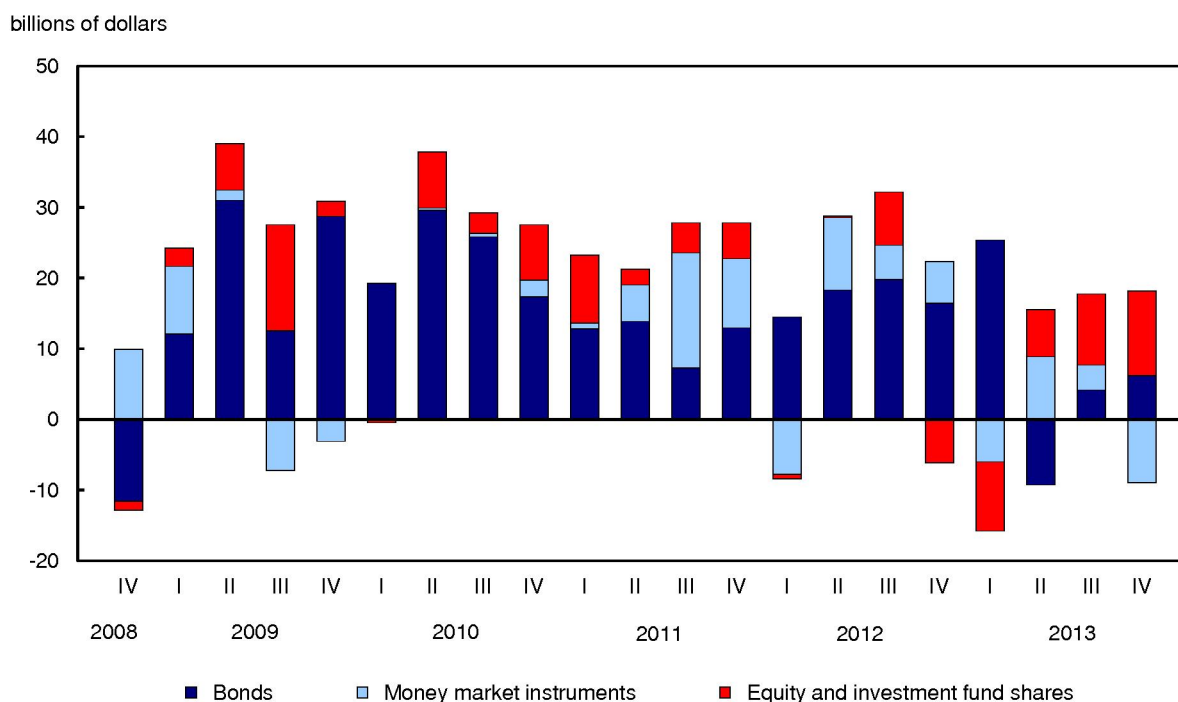
On the receipt side of the ledger, earnings by Canadian direct investors on their operations abroad were up \$0.5 billion. Canadian portfolio investors also saw higher earnings, up \$0.2 billion on higher dividends and interest.

## Financial account

### Foreign investment in Canadian securities focuses on equities

Foreign investment in Canadian securities amounted to \$9.2 billion in the fourth quarter. Activity was led by a \$12.0 billion acquisition of Canadian stocks, the largest such investment since the third quarter of 2009. Canadian stock prices were up 6.5% in the quarter.

**Chart 3**  
**Foreign investment in Canadian securities**



However, foreign holdings of Canadian debt securities fell by \$2.7 billion, the largest quarterly divestment in over eight years. Foreign investors withdrew \$8.9 billion from the Canadian money market, mainly retirements of federal Treasury bills. At the same time, they added \$6.2 billion of Canadian bonds, mostly corporate bonds denominated in US dollars. Non-residents' holdings of Canadian government bonds were down for a third straight quarter.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities slowed considerably in 2013 compared with the previous four years. Foreign investors acquired \$42.8 billion worth of these instruments in 2013, down from an annual average of \$102.0 billion between 2009 and 2012. The investment focus also shifted in favour of corporate securities in 2013, as overall government borrowing activity slowed in comparison with the 2009 to 2011 period.

### Canadian investment in foreign securities accelerates

Canadian investors purchased \$11.3 billion of foreign securities in the fourth quarter, the largest investment in a year. The bulk of the activity was in foreign bonds, mainly US government bonds. The Canadian dollar depreciated against its US counterpart in the quarter, down US 3.0 cents.

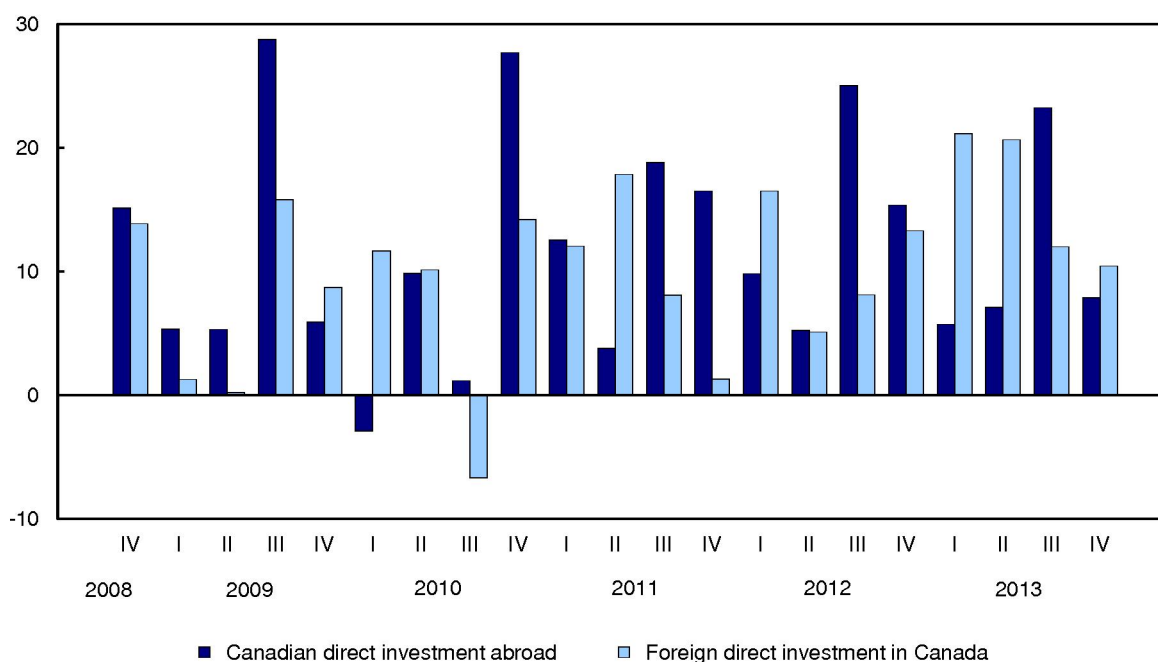
Canadian investors have increased their holdings of foreign bonds in each of the past two years, following four years of straight divestment, when concerns over the global financial outlook were prevalent. In 2013, acquisitions of foreign debt instruments exceeded those of foreign shares for the first time in seven years. Nevertheless, Canadian portfolio investment assets remain strongly tilted toward equities.

### Outward and inward direct investment slows

Canadian direct investment abroad amounted to \$7.9 billion in the fourth quarter, down from \$23.2 billion in the third quarter. Outflows related to mergers and acquisitions slowed and accounted for \$3.6 billion of this activity, mainly in the United States. On an industry basis, Canadian direct investors placed the bulk of the funds in the finance and insurance industry.

**Chart 4**  
**Foreign direct investment**

billions of dollars



Foreign direct investment in Canada was \$10.4 billion, down slightly from the level of activity in the third quarter. Inflows related to mergers and acquisitions remained subdued for a third straight quarter at \$2.1 billion.

For the year, foreign direct investors injected \$64.2 billion of funds into the Canadian economy. The largest such annual inflow since 2008 was led by investment in the manufacturing and the energy and mining industries. Inward direct investment exceeded outward direct investment for the first time in six years in 2013.

### Transactions in the banking sector generate large inflow of funds

With transactions in direct and portfolio investment largely offsetting each other, activity in the other investment category of the financial account generated a net inflow of funds of \$20.1 billion in the fourth quarter. This mainly reflected an increase in currency and deposits, largely foreign currency deposit assets of foreign financial institutions and other non-residents in Canada.

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### Note to readers

The **balance of international payments** covers all economic transactions between Canadian residents and non-residents in three accounts: the current account, the capital account and the financial account.

The **current account** covers transactions in goods, services, compensation of employees, investment income and secondary income (current transfers).

The **current account** data in this release are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see *Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends*.

The **capital account** covers capital transfers and transactions in non-produced non-financial assets.

The **financial account** comprises transactions in financial assets and liabilities.

In principle, a net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) derived from the sum of the current and capital accounts corresponds to a net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) derived from the financial account. In practice, as data are compiled from multiple sources, this is rarely the case and gives rise to measurement error. The **discrepancy** (net errors and omissions) is the unobserved net inflow or outflow.

For more information about the balance of payments, consult the "[Frequently asked questions](#)" section in the System of macroeconomic accounts module of our website. The module also presents the most recent balance of payments statistics.

**Table 1**  
**Balance of payments – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	2012	2013
millions of dollars							
<b>Capital account and current account</b>							
<b>Net lending / net borrowing, from capital account and current account</b>	<b>-14,251</b>	<b>-15,068</b>	<b>-16,435</b>	<b>-14,645</b>	<b>-14,602</b>	<b>-62,354</b>	<b>-60,751</b>
Current account balances	-14,121	-15,023	-16,434	-14,641	-14,600	-62,215	-60,698
Goods and services	-6,978	-7,043	-9,550	-8,347	-6,938	-36,221	-31,879
Goods	-1,403	776	-2,563	-3,895	-1,649	-12,016	-7,331
Services	-5,575	-7,819	-6,987	-4,452	-5,290	-24,205	-24,547
Primary income	-6,748	-6,153	-6,995	-5,321	-7,462	-22,448	-25,930
Compensation of employees	-513	-514	-541	-558	-532	-2,037	-2,145
Investment income	-6,235	-5,639	-6,454	-4,763	-6,930	-20,411	-23,785
Direct investment	-738	-47	-638	374	-1,266	260	-1,577
Portfolio investment	-4,955	-4,817	-4,958	-4,964	-5,002	-19,172	-19,740
Other investment	-542	-775	-857	-173	-662	-1,500	-2,468
Secondary income	-396	-1,827	111	-973	-200	-3,546	-2,889
Capital account balance	-129	-45	-2	-4	-2	-139	-53
<b>Financial account<sup>1, 2</sup></b>							
<b>Net lending / net borrowing, from financial account</b>	<b>-18,056</b>	<b>-10,559</b>	<b>-11,939</b>	<b>-15,958</b>	<b>-19,872</b>	<b>-63,807</b>	<b>-58,328</b>
Net acquisition of financial assets	41,990	9,830	6,553	14,843	34,648	120,839	65,875
Canadian direct investment abroad	15,357	5,722	7,088	23,223	7,874	55,401	43,907
Canadian portfolio investment in foreign securities	16,973	6,680	3,764	5,460	11,284	35,141	27,188
Foreign debt securities	12,307	2,495	5,633	3,322	11,579	11,933	23,028
Foreign money market instruments	-659	150	939	104	393	-1,615	1,586
Foreign bonds	12,966	2,345	4,694	3,218	11,185	13,548	21,442
Foreign equity and investment fund shares	4,665	4,185	-1,869	2,138	-295	23,208	4,159
Official international reserves	124	2,807	-444	1,740	766	1,697	4,868
Other Canadian investment abroad	9,537	-5,379	-3,855	-15,580	14,725	28,600	-10,089
Loans	-7,976	6,766	-10,953	4,582	-1,402	23,856	-1,007
Currency and deposits	1,707	-3,417	9,608	-17,841	11,588	-402	-62
Other assets	15,807	-8,728	-2,509	-2,321	4,539	5,146	-9,019
Net incurrence of liabilities	60,047	20,389	18,492	30,801	54,521	184,646	124,203
Foreign direct investment in Canada	13,284	21,133	20,643	11,976	10,430	42,990	64,182
Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian securities	16,195	9,547	6,272	17,744	9,226	83,205	42,789
Canadian debt securities	22,337	19,361	-412	7,701	-2,748	82,237	23,903
Canadian money market instruments	5,915	-5,996	8,871	3,546	-8,942	13,255	-2,521
Canadian bonds	16,422	25,357	-9,283	4,155	6,194	68,982	26,423
Canadian equity and investment fund shares	-6,142	-9,814	6,684	10,043	11,973	968	18,886
Other foreign investment in Canada	30,569	-10,291	-8,423	1,080	34,865	58,452	17,232
Loans	2,921	-1,484	2,364	1,097	2,945	5,731	4,922
Currency and deposits	28,000	-9,296	-10,240	515	31,902	52,279	12,880
Special drawing rights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other liabilities	-352	490	-547	-531	19	442	-570
<b>Discrepancy (net errors and omissions)</b>	<b>-3,806</b>	<b>4,508</b>	<b>4,497</b>	<b>-1,312</b>	<b>-5,270</b>	<b>-1,453</b>	<b>2,423</b>

1. Transactions are recorded on a net basis.

2. In the financial account, a plus sign denotes an increase in investment and a minus sign denotes a decrease in investment.

**Table 2**  
**Current account – Seasonally adjusted**

	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	2012	2013
	millions of dollars						
<b>Current account receipts</b>	<b>157,225</b>	<b>159,722</b>	<b>161,717</b>	<b>163,383</b>	<b>163,709</b>	<b>629,007</b>	<b>648,530</b>
Goods and services	136,267	139,799	140,992	142,743	142,201	546,614	565,735
Goods	115,249	118,507	119,355	120,994	120,118	462,528	478,975
Services	21,018	21,292	21,638	21,749	22,082	84,086	86,761
Travel	4,436	4,464	4,504	4,588	4,644	17,388	18,201
Transportation	3,328	3,459	3,492	3,481	3,453	13,508	13,885
Commercial services	12,854	13,013	13,294	13,338	13,619	51,597	53,265
Government services	400	354	347	342	366	1,593	1,410
Primary income	18,455	17,515	17,436	18,112	18,870	72,646	71,933
Compensation of employees	297	308	306	307	310	1,205	1,231
Investment income	18,157	17,207	17,130	17,805	18,560	71,441	70,702
Direct investment	11,631	10,535	10,343	10,828	11,327	45,390	43,033
Interest	878	909	842	804	773	3,371	3,327
Profits	10,752	9,626	9,502	10,024	10,555	42,019	39,706
Portfolio investment	5,217	5,340	5,414	5,616	5,802	20,574	22,172
Interest on debt securities	1,259	1,323	1,420	1,488	1,552	4,938	5,783
Dividends on equity and investment fund shares	3,957	4,017	3,994	4,127	4,250	15,636	16,388
Other investment	1,310	1,332	1,373	1,361	1,431	5,478	5,497
Secondary income	2,503	2,408	3,288	2,527	2,638	9,747	10,861
Private transfers	729	712	1,315	727	736	2,921	3,489
Government transfers	1,773	1,696	1,973	1,800	1,902	6,826	7,372
<b>Current account payments</b>	<b>171,853</b>	<b>174,399</b>	<b>176,927</b>	<b>178,184</b>	<b>179,717</b>	<b>691,222</b>	<b>709,227</b>
Goods and services	144,397	147,446	149,085	150,280	150,803	582,835	597,614
Goods	117,393	119,966	121,124	122,354	122,863	474,544	486,306
Services	27,004	27,480	27,961	27,926	27,940	108,291	111,308
Travel	8,773	8,878	9,109	9,023	9,151	35,030	36,161
Transportation	5,885	5,924	6,054	6,047	5,993	23,697	24,018
Commercial services	12,016	12,348	12,469	12,526	12,467	48,247	49,811
Government services	330	330	329	330	330	1,317	1,319
Primary income	24,085	23,574	24,278	24,468	25,542	95,093	97,863
Compensation of employees	821	832	839	848	857	3,241	3,376
Investment income	23,264	22,742	23,439	23,621	24,686	91,852	94,487
Direct investment	11,477	10,695	10,744	11,137	12,034	45,129	44,610
Interest	910	861	871	864	849	3,690	3,445
Profits	10,567	9,834	9,873	10,273	11,185	41,439	41,164
Portfolio investment	10,161	10,151	10,441	10,568	10,752	39,745	41,912
Interest on debt securities	7,158	7,199	7,370	7,447	7,573	28,232	29,590
Dividends on equity and investment fund shares	3,003	2,952	3,071	3,120	3,179	11,513	12,323
Other investment	1,625	1,896	2,254	1,916	1,899	6,977	7,965
Secondary income	3,371	3,380	3,564	3,435	3,372	13,293	13,750
Private transfers	1,961	1,966	1,993	1,992	1,965	7,760	7,916
Government transfers	1,410	1,413	1,571	1,443	1,407	5,534	5,834
<b>Current account balances</b>	<b>-14,629</b>	<b>-14,678</b>	<b>-15,210</b>	<b>-14,801</b>	<b>-16,009</b>	<b>-62,215</b>	<b>-60,698</b>
Goods and services	-8,130	-7,647	-8,093	-7,537	-8,602	-36,221	-31,879
Goods	-2,144	-1,458	-1,769	-1,359	-2,745	-12,016	-7,332
Services	-5,986	-6,189	-6,324	-6,177	-5,858	-24,205	-24,547
Travel	-4,337	-4,414	-4,605	-4,435	-4,507	-17,643	-17,960
Transportation	-2,557	-2,465	-2,562	-2,567	-2,539	-10,188	-10,133
Commercial services	838	665	825	812	1,152	3,350	3,454
Government services	70	24	18	13	36	276	91
Primary income	-5,631	-6,059	-6,842	-6,356	-6,672	-22,448	-25,930
Compensation of employees	-524	-524	-533	-541	-547	-2,037	-2,145
Investment income	-5,106	-5,535	-6,309	-5,816	-6,126	-20,411	-23,785
Direct investment	153	-160	-401	-309	-707	260	-1,577
Interest	-32	48	-30	-60	-76	-319	-118
Profits	185	-208	-371	-249	-631	580	-1,459
Portfolio investment	-4,944	-4,811	-5,027	-4,952	-4,950	-19,172	-19,740
Interest on debt securities	-5,899	-5,876	-5,950	-5,959	-6,021	-23,294	-23,806
Dividends on equity and investment fund shares	955	1,064	923	1,007	1,071	4,123	4,066
Other investment	-316	-564	-881	-554	-468	-1,500	-2,468
Secondary income	-869	-971	-276	-908	-734	-3,546	-2,889
Private transfers	-1,232	-1,254	-678	-1,265	-1,229	-4,839	-4,426
Government transfers	363	283	403	357	495	1,293	1,538



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**Available in CANSIM: tables 376-0012, 376-0013, 376-0101 to 376-0108, 376-0121, 376-0122 and 376-0124.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 1534, 1535, 1536 and 1537.**

The balance of international payments data for the first quarter will be released on May 29.

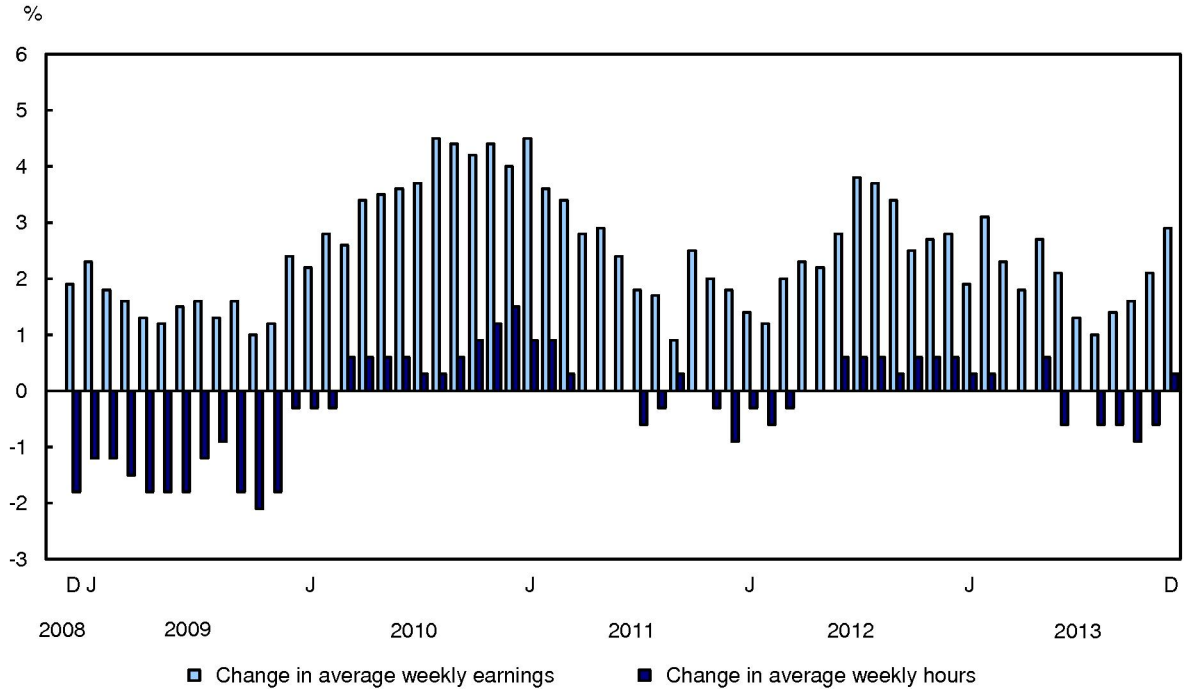
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Denis Caron (613-951-1861; [denis.caron@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:denis.caron@statcan.gc.ca)), International Accounts and Statistics Division.

## Payroll employment, earnings and hours, December 2013

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$933 in December, up 0.9% from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, weekly earnings increased 2.9%.

**Chart 1**  
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings and average weekly hours

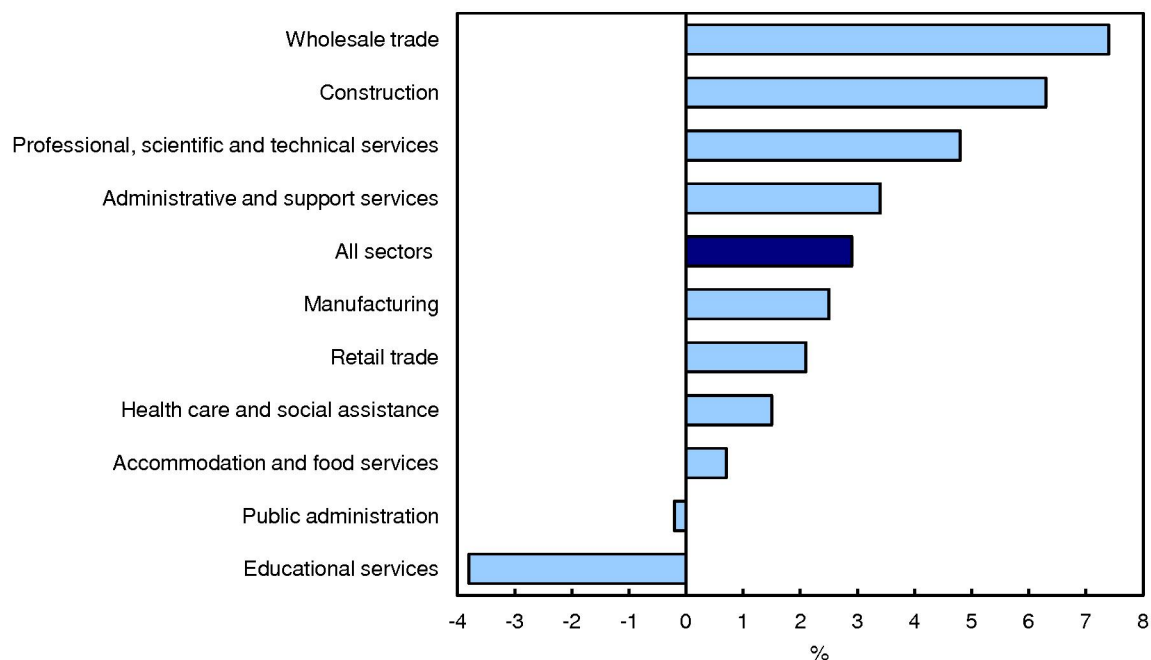


The 2.9% increase in weekly earnings during the 12 months to December reflected a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience as well as average hours worked per week. Non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 33.1 hours per week in December compared with 32.9 hours in November and 33.0 hours 12 months earlier.

### Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings outpaced the national average in 4 of the 10 largest industrial sectors, led by wholesale trade and construction. At the same time, earnings declined in educational services.

**Chart 2**  
**Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, December 2012 to December 2013**



In the 12 months to December, average weekly earnings in wholesale trade increased 7.4% to \$1,139, with the largest gains among merchant wholesalers of machinery, equipment and supplies; miscellaneous merchants; as well as business-to-business electronic markets, and agents and brokers.

Weekly earnings in construction increased 6.3% to \$1,239, with growth spread across all industries within this sector.

Compared with December 2012, earnings in professional, scientific, and technical services rose by 4.8% to \$1,320, led by architectural, engineering and related services as well as scientific research and development services.

Average earnings in administrative and support services increased 3.4% to \$769 compared with December 2012. Gains were spread across several industries, with the highest growth in office administrative services, and services to buildings and dwellings.

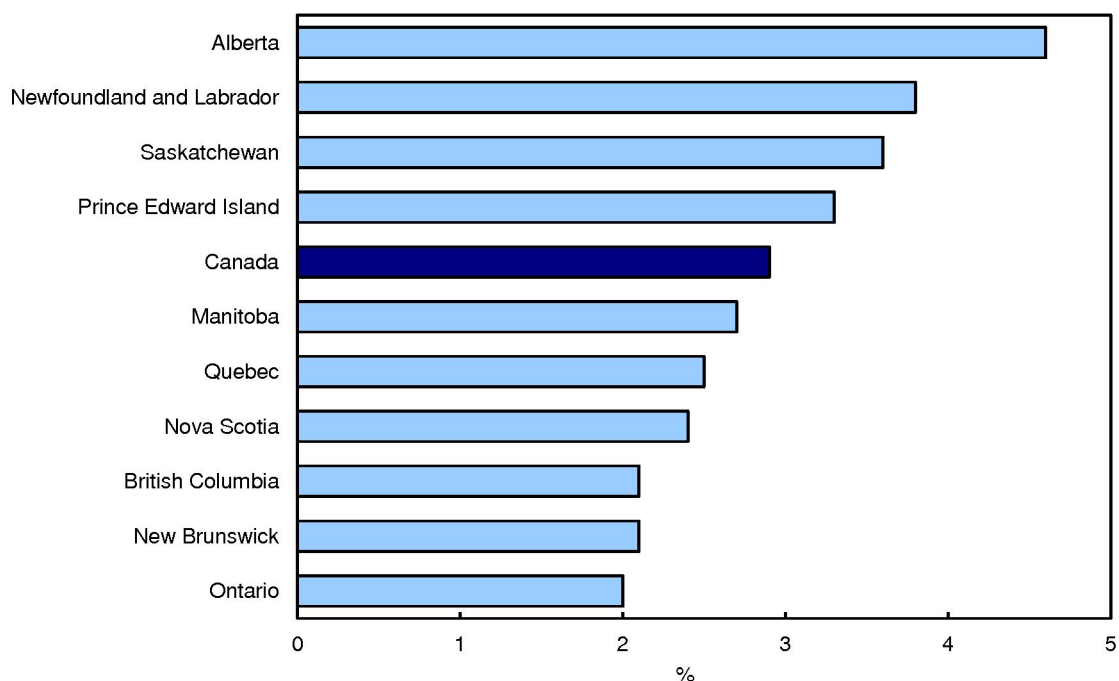
Earnings in educational services fell by 3.8% to \$951 in the 12 months to December. Declines were most notable in elementary and secondary schools, and community colleges and CEGEPs. Earnings in educational services have trended downward since July 2013.

### Average weekly earnings by province

Year-over-year earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in all provinces. Growth was above the national average in four provinces, led by Alberta.

**Chart 3**

**Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, December 2012 to December 2013**



Weekly earnings in Alberta rose 4.6% to \$1,146 in the 12 months to December, led by gains in construction; wholesale trade; professional, scientific and technical services; and mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, average weekly earnings increased 3.8% to \$969, with notable growth in health care and social assistance, construction and educational services.

Compared with December 2012, earnings in Saskatchewan rose by 3.6% to \$966. Increases were spread across the largest sectors, including construction, manufacturing, as well as retail and wholesale trade.

Average weekly earnings in Prince Edward Island were up 3.3% to \$769, with the highest growth in professional, scientific and technical services; educational services; and health care and social assistance.

**Non-farm payroll employment by sector**

Total non-farm payroll employment fell by 16,400 in December. This followed a decrease of 5,400 in November. The largest declines in December were in educational services; information and cultural industries; administrative and support services; and public administration. These losses were partly offset by gains in health care and social assistance as well as finance and insurance.

Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of non-farm payroll employees increased by 155,200, or 1.0%.

Among all sectors, real estate and rental and leasing posted the highest year-over-year growth rate in payroll employment at 7.4%. Employment in this sector has been on an upward trend throughout the year.

Employment growth was also notable in educational services (+2.6%), mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (+2.6%) and accommodation and food services (+2.5%).

Since December 2012, employment has declined notably in utilities (-3.0%), information and cultural industries (-1.9%), and manufacturing (-1.6%).

### **Note to readers**

*The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is produced by a combination of a census of payroll deductions, provided by the Canada Revenue Agency, and the Business Payrolls Survey, which collects data from a sample of 15,000 establishments. Its key objective is to provide a monthly portrait of the level of earnings, the number of jobs and hours worked by detailed industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.*

*Estimates of average weekly earnings and hours are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level. Payroll employment estimates are based on a census of administrative data and are not subject to sampling variability.*

*Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a monthly household survey, the main objective of which is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive groups: the employed (including the self-employed), unemployed and not in the labour force. This survey is the official source for the unemployment rate and collects data on the socio-demographic characteristics of all those in the labour market.*

*As a result of conceptual and methodological differences, estimates of changes from SEPH and LFS do differ from time to time. However, the trends in the data are quite similar.*

*Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).*

*Non-farm payroll employment data are for all hourly and salaried employees, as well as the "other employees" category, which includes piece-rate and commission-only employees.*

*Average weekly hours data are for hourly and salaried employees only and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.*

*All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a NAICS code. Earnings data are based on gross taxable payroll before source deductions. Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.*

*With each release, data for the current reference month are subject to revision. Data have been revised for the previous month. Users are encouraged to request and use the most up-to-date data for each month.*

### **Revisions**

*With the March 31 release of January data, SEPH will be incorporating an additional method in assigning 2012 NAICS codes to businesses. The impact of this change will be seen in a reduction of the current payroll employment level in the unclassified businesses category, while corresponding increases will be seen within various classified industries. This method will be applied back to 2008.*

*At the same time, seasonally adjusted data will be revised based on the latest seasonal factors. Historical revisions will also be made to a small number of industries by province or territory. These data will be revised historically back to 2001.*

**Table 1**  
**Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees – Seasonally adjusted**

	December 2012	November 2013 <sup>r</sup>	December 2013 <sup>p</sup>	November to December 2013	December 2012 to December 2013	November to December 2013	December 2012 to December 2013
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
<b>Sector aggregate<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>907.27</b>	<b>924.59</b>	<b>933.36</b>	<b>8.77</b>	<b>26.09</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Forestry, logging and support	1,048.90	1,058.36	1,089.78	31.42	40.88	3.0	3.9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,834.90	1,968.26	1,976.12	7.86	141.22	0.4	7.7
Utilities	1,585.19	1,717.50	1,776.62	59.12	191.43	3.4	12.1
Construction	1,165.46	1,232.15	1,238.75	6.60	73.29	0.5	6.3
Manufacturing	1,024.48	1,029.06	1,050.46	21.40	25.98	2.1	2.5
Wholesale trade	1,060.03	1,091.76	1,138.65	46.89	78.62	4.3	7.4
Retail trade	526.40	532.03	537.62	5.59	11.22	1.1	2.1
Transportation and warehousing	960.15	974.20	1,029.17	54.97	69.02	5.6	7.2
Information and cultural industries	1,141.82	1,137.81	1,156.24	18.43	14.42	1.6	1.3
Finance and insurance	1,096.83	1,135.12	1,142.17	7.05	45.34	0.6	4.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	889.58	900.35	936.79	36.44	47.21	4.0	5.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,259.83	1,293.46	1,320.42	26.96	60.59	2.1	4.8
Management of companies and enterprises	1,245.89	1,325.07	1,374.34	49.27	128.45	3.7	10.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	744.09	742.76	769.41	26.65	25.32	3.6	3.4
Educational services	988.18	981.53	951.00	-30.53	-37.18	-3.1	-3.8
Health care and social assistance	845.00	860.92	857.33	-3.59	12.33	-0.4	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	532.08	566.33	601.26	34.93	69.18	6.2	13.0
Accommodation and food services	365.55	364.96	368.09	3.13	2.54	0.9	0.7
Other services (excluding public administration)	762.40	757.76	794.64	36.88	32.24	4.9	4.2
Public administration	1,177.15	1,174.13	1,175.04	0.91	-2.11	0.1	-0.2
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	933.81	969.81	969.28	-0.53	35.47	-0.1	3.8
Prince Edward Island	744.04	754.11	768.80	14.69	24.76	1.9	3.3
Nova Scotia	803.48	812.74	822.53	9.79	19.05	1.2	2.4
New Brunswick	813.06	825.89	830.10	4.21	17.04	0.5	2.1
Quebec	831.76	829.17	852.14	22.97	20.38	2.8	2.5
Ontario	916.29	932.55	934.50	1.95	18.21	0.2	2.0
Manitoba	841.29	852.27	863.93	11.66	22.64	1.4	2.7
Saskatchewan	932.17	956.87	965.74	8.87	33.57	0.9	3.6
Alberta	1,095.14	1,134.55	1,145.63	11.08	50.49	1.0	4.6
British Columbia	876.11	892.97	894.89	1.92	18.78	0.2	2.1
Yukon	1,004.82	1,008.08	1,007.55	-0.53	2.73	-0.1	0.3
Northwest Territories	1,275.66	1,345.12	1,355.11	9.99	79.45	0.7	6.2
Nunavut	962.73	1,077.79	1,109.81	32.02	147.08	3.0	15.3

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

**Note(s):** Related CANSIM table 281-0063. Earnings data are based on gross payroll before source deductions.

**Table 2**  
**Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted**

	December 2012	November 2013 <sup>r</sup>	December 2013 <sup>p</sup>	November to December 2013	December 2012 to December 2013	November to December 2013	December 2012 to December 2013
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
<b>Sector aggregate<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>15,307.9</b>	<b>15,479.6</b>	<b>15,463.2</b>	<b>-16.4</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Forestry, logging and support	37.9	38.0	37.9	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	224.1	227.0	230.0	3.0	5.9	1.3	2.6
Utilities	120.0	117.3	116.4	-0.9	-3.6	-0.7	-3.0
Construction	913.8	931.1	928.9	-2.2	15.1	-0.2	1.7
Manufacturing	1,489.4	1,464.8	1,466.1	1.3	-23.3	0.1	-1.6
Wholesale trade	761.7	766.2	767.4	1.2	5.7	0.2	0.7
Retail trade	1,860.2	1,881.1	1,882.4	1.3	22.2	0.1	1.2
Transportation and warehousing	711.7	719.8	722.6	2.8	10.9	0.4	1.5
Information and cultural industries	324.0	323.7	317.9	-5.8	-6.1	-1.8	-1.9
Finance and insurance	701.5	699.4	703.8	4.4	2.3	0.6	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	254.5	271.9	273.3	1.4	18.8	0.5	7.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	800.4	813.0	813.2	0.2	12.8	0.0	1.6
Management of companies and enterprises	107.3	105.7	104.7	-1.0	-2.6	-0.9	-2.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	758.4	770.5	765.9	-4.6	7.5	-0.6	1.0
Educational services	1,179.2	1,216.9	1,209.9	-7.0	30.7	-0.6	2.6
Health care and social assistance	1,698.2	1,725.1	1,730.4	5.3	32.2	0.3	1.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	251.4	253.1	252.9	-0.2	1.5	-0.1	0.6
Accommodation and food services	1,128.7	1,155.8	1,156.4	0.6	27.7	0.1	2.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	524.7	530.1	529.3	-0.8	4.6	-0.1	0.9
Public administration	1,047.9	1,048.8	1,044.5	-4.3	-3.4	-0.4	-0.3
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	213.2	215.2	214.5	-0.7	1.3	-0.3	0.6
Prince Edward Island	63.7	62.7	62.9	0.2	-0.8	0.3	-1.1
Nova Scotia	400.7	399.6	398.7	-0.9	-2.0	-0.2	-0.5
New Brunswick	309.8	305.9	301.7	-4.2	-8.1	-1.4	-2.6
Quebec	3,481.4	3,477.0	3,471.2	-5.8	-10.2	-0.2	-0.3
Ontario	5,827.0	5,880.0	5,873.7	-6.3	46.7	-0.1	0.8
Manitoba	573.3	583.9	581.2	-2.7	7.9	-0.5	1.4
Saskatchewan	470.8	480.9	480.2	-0.7	9.4	-0.1	2.0
Alberta	1,947.8	2,016.1	2,020.2	4.1	72.4	0.2	3.7
British Columbia	1,958.4	1,997.9	1,997.1	-0.8	38.7	0.0	2.0
Yukon	20.9	20.8	21.3	0.5	0.4	2.4	1.8
Northwest Territories	28.9	27.8	28.4	0.6	-0.5	2.2	-1.7
Nunavut	12.0	11.7	12.1	0.4	0.1	3.2	0.5

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 281-0063.

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Available in CANSIM: tables 281-0023, 281-0026, 281-0029, 281-0032, 281-0035, 281-0037, 281-0039, 281-0047 to 281-0049 and 281-0063.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.**

A [data table](#) is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for January will be released on March 31.

More information about the concepts and use of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours is available online in *The Guide to the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (72-203-G)*, 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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Andrew Fields (613-951-3551; [andrew.fields@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:andrew.fields@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.



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## Study: The long-term labour market premiums associated with a postsecondary education, 1991 to 2010

A new study that followed a group of men and women for two decades reports that over the study period, men who had obtained a bachelor's degree by 1991 had earned, on average, \$732,000 more than those whose education ended at a high school diploma. For women, the difference between the two groups was \$448,000.

Using longitudinal tax data linked to 1991 Census data, the study tracked individuals from 1991, when they were 35 years old, to 2010, when they were 54. Individuals were grouped according to their highest level of completed education by 1991. The labour market outcomes of bachelor's degree and college certificate graduates were compared with those of high school graduates. The dollar figures are expressed in 2010 constant dollars to account for inflation.

On average, men with a high school diploma earned \$975,000 over the 20-year period, while those with a bachelor's degree earned \$1,707,000. Men with a college certificate earned \$247,000 more than those with a high school diploma.

Similar patterns were evident among women. On average, women with a high school diploma earned \$525,000 over the two decades, while those with a bachelor's degree earned \$973,000. Women with a college certificate earned \$179,000 more than those with a high school diploma.

In addition, compared with high school graduates, college and bachelor's degree graduates experienced fewer layoffs and accumulated more years of service in employer-sponsored pension plans over the study period.

The research paper "An Investment of a Lifetime? The Long-term Labour Market Premiums Associated with a Postsecondary Education", part of the *Analytical Studies Research Paper Series* (11F0019M), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

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

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## Shelters for abused women, 2012

On April 18, 2012, the Transition Home Survey (THS) identified 601 shelters for abused women operating across Canada. On that survey snapshot date, there were 4,566 women and 3,570 dependent children residing in these facilities. Almost three-quarters of these women (74%) were at the shelters primarily because of abuse, representing a rate of 23 women per 100,000 women aged 15 and older in Canada.

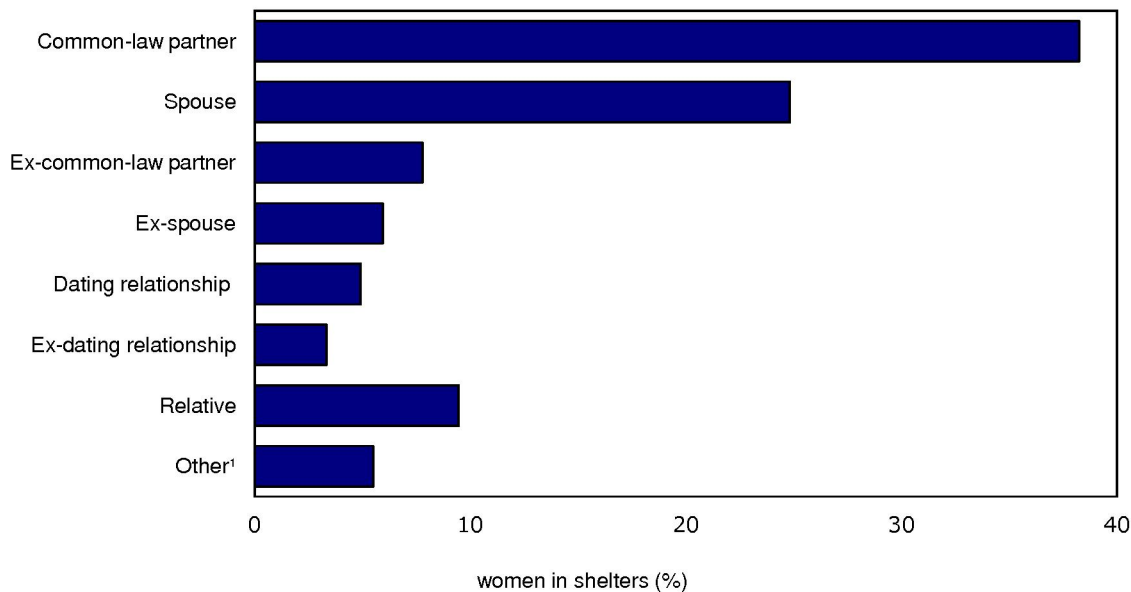
Most women and children residing in shelters on April 18, 2012, were staying at transition homes (34%), second stage housing (25%), emergency shelters (22%) and women's emergency shelters (13%). The remaining 5% were staying at other types of facilities, such as safe home networks and interim housing.

About one-third (33%) of all women residing in a shelter in Canada on the snapshot date had stayed at that shelter before. The highest rate of re-admissions was reported by emergency shelter facilities, where almost half (49%) of snapshot date residents had stayed at the shelter previously.

Women residing in shelters on April 18, 2012, reported various reasons for seeking admission. On average, each woman reported five distinct reasons for seeking shelter, with the majority of women citing emotional abuse (68%) and physical abuse (52%).

Of the women reporting abuse as their primary reason for seeking shelter on the snapshot date, the majority (68%) identified a current intimate partner as their abuser. A further 17% reported that their abuser was a former intimate partner.

**Chart 1**  
**Relationship to abuser among women residing in shelters, Canada, April 18, 2012**



1. Includes caregiver, friend/acquaintance, authority figure, and other unspecified relationships.

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Of the women who sought shelter primarily because of abuse on April 18, 2012, over half (53%) were admitted with their children. More than one-quarter (27%) of women in shelters did not have children or parenting responsibilities, while 19% came to the shelter facility without their children.

Shelters responding to the THS reported that the abusive situations that cause women to seek shelter are often not reported to police. In reference to the most recent abusive situation, shelters reported that a minority of incidents (32%) had been brought to the attention of police.

On April 18, 2012, 379 women and 215 accompanying children were turned away from shelters in Canada. The shelter being full was cited as the most common reason for turning away women and children, accounting for more than half (56%) of all reasons for turn-aways.

**Note to readers**

*This report is based on data from the latest Transition Home Survey (THS), a national biennial survey of residential facilities providing shelter to abused women and their children. The objective of the THS is to collect data that will provide a profile of residential services for abused women and their children during the previous 12 months, as well as provide information on the clientele being served.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables 256-0013 to 256-0015 and 256-0017.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3328.**

The *Juristat* bulletin "Shelters for abused women in Canada, 2012" (85-002-X) is now available. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and Justice*, and *Juristat*.

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

## Food services and drinking places, December 2013

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry decreased 1.1% to \$4.6 billion in December, offsetting the advances of the previous two months. The price index for food purchased from restaurants rose 0.3% in December.

In December, all four industry sectors posted lower sales compared with November, in part because of weather conditions in many parts of the country. Sales in the full-service restaurant sector declined 0.3%. Sales in the limited-service restaurant sector declined 1.9%. For the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, sales decreased 0.5%. Sales in the drinking places sector declined 0.9%.

All provinces posted lower sales in December. Quebec and Alberta recorded the largest decreases in dollar terms. Saskatchewan saw a decline of 5.0% following strong growth in November, due in part to the 101st Grey Cup event hosted in Regina.

**Table 1**  
**Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted**

	December 2012	September 2013 <sup>r</sup>	October 2013 <sup>r</sup>	November 2013 <sup>r</sup>	December 2013 <sup>p</sup>	November to December 2013	December 2012 to December 2013
	thousands of dollars					change %	
<b>Total, food services sales</b>	<b>4,459,332</b>	<b>4,617,515</b>	<b>4,658,435</b>	<b>4,666,110</b>	<b>4,616,707</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Full-service restaurants	1,924,581	1,995,225	2,006,185	2,011,993	2,005,136	-0.3	4.2
Limited-service eating places	1,954,399	2,039,396	2,060,500	2,065,980	2,027,271	-1.9	3.7
Special food services	382,134	388,706	397,335	391,958	389,951	-0.5	2.0
Drinking places	198,218	194,188	194,415	196,179	194,349	-0.9	-2.0
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	64,371	67,436	69,918	70,822	68,860	-2.8	7.0
Prince Edward Island	16,497	16,796	17,441	17,961	17,476	-2.7	5.9
Nova Scotia	110,284	111,788	111,441	110,433	106,881	-3.2	-3.1
New Brunswick	83,011	82,597	82,410	82,269	79,964	-2.8	-3.7
Quebec	863,525	881,638	888,872	892,114	876,020	-1.8	1.4
Ontario	1,725,286	1,766,632	1,784,270	1,787,881	1,784,950	-0.2	3.5
Manitoba	126,404	134,494	136,525	136,930	135,098	-1.3	6.9
Saskatchewan	140,267	146,916	149,258	151,247	143,706	-5.0	2.5
Alberta	653,807	695,522	698,282	694,687	685,119	-1.4	4.8
British Columbia	662,307	700,919	706,308	707,916	705,088	-0.4	6.5
Yukon	5,126	5,099	5,393	5,523	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,915	6,524	7,164	7,133	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,532	1,155	1,154	1,194	F	F	F

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

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

### Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see *Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends*.

Seasonally adjusted data are revised for the three previous months. Data are also revised annually. Revisions improve data quality and coherence and are based on information not available at the time of the initial estimates.

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**Available in CANSIM: table 355-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.**

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

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## Dairy statistics, December 2013

Dairy statistics for Canada and the provinces are now available for December.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 003-0007 to 003-0012, 003-0029, 003-0033 and 003-0034.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3430, 3431 and 3432.**

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

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## Real estate agents, brokers, appraisers and other real estate activities, 2012

Data on the real estate agents, brokers, appraisers and other real estate activities industry are now available for 2012.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 352-0005 and 352-0018.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4706.**

The publication *Real Estate Agents, Brokers, Appraisers and Other Real Estate Activities, 2012* (63-238-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. It contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins.

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

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Real Estate Agents, Brokers, Appraisers and Other Real Estate Activities, 2012**  
Catalogue number 63-238-X (HTML | PDF)

### Juristat

Catalogue number 85-002-X (HTML)

### New studies

**Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: "An Investment of a Lifetime? The Long-term Labour Market Premiums Associated with a Postsecondary Education"**, No. 359  
Catalogue number 11F0019M2014359 (HTML | PDF)

Shelters for abused women in Canada, 2012

### Juristat



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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