

The Daily

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Canadian manufacturing sales increased 2.5% to \$53.7 billion in July, largely as a result of higher sales in the transportation equipment and primary metal industries.	
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Canadian businesses reported 235,000 job vacancies in June, up 15,000 compared with 12 months earlier. For every job vacancy, there were 5.8 unemployed people, down slightly from 6.2 in June 2013, the result of more job vacancies.	
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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, July 2014

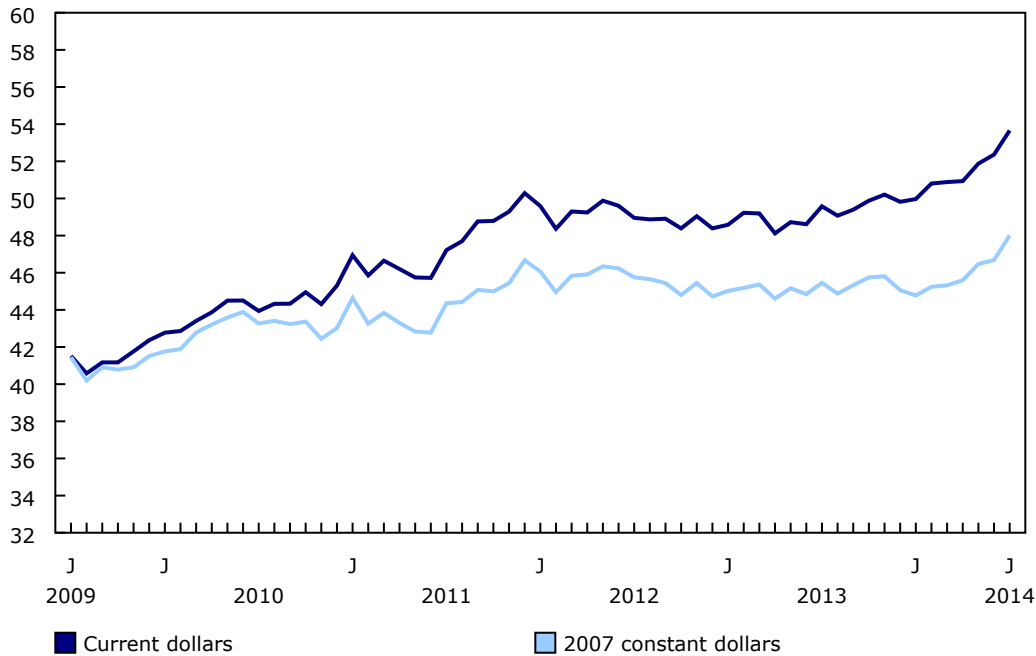
Canadian manufacturing sales increased 2.5% to \$53.7 billion in July, exceeding the previous record of \$53.2 billion set in July 2008. Manufacturing sales have trended upwards since January 2014. The gain in July was largely attributable to higher sales in the transportation equipment and primary metal industries.

Sales rose in 16 of 21 industries, representing about 56% of Canadian manufacturing.

Constant dollar sales rose 2.8% in July, indicating the gain was mainly due to a rise in volumes rather than prices.

Chart 1 Manufacturing sales increase

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

Transportation equipment leads the gains

Transportation equipment sales rose 10.3% to \$10.1 billion in July. The advance was mainly due to gains in the motor vehicle, aerospace product and parts, and other transportation equipment sub-industries.

In the motor vehicle sub-industry, sales increased 11.6% to \$5.1 billion. Historically, most automotive plants have shutdowns in July. However, this year, several plants reported shorter or no shutdowns during July, which accounted for the stronger than normal month.

Primary metal sales rose 4.0% to \$4.2 billion in July. Gains in the industry were widespread.

In July, five industries reported lower sales, with food manufacturing reporting the largest decrease, down 1.4% to \$7.9 billion.

Sales gains concentrated in Ontario

While eight provinces posted higher sales in July, the bulk of the gain was in Ontario.

Sales in Ontario rose 4.2% to \$25.0 billion in July. About 90% of the provincial gain stemmed from a 12.2% advance in the transportation equipment industry. Sales rose 3.9% in the primary metal industry and 4.4% in the fabricated metal product industry. A 3.6% decline in the food industry offset some of these gains.

The second largest gain for July was in Manitoba, where manufacturing sales rose 15.4% to \$1.5 billion. Most of the gain reflected an increase in the transportation equipment and primary metal industries.

In Alberta, sales declined 0.8% to \$6.9 billion. This was the second decline in seven months. Decreases in the petroleum and coal product and food industries were largely responsible for the provincial decline.

Inventories edge up

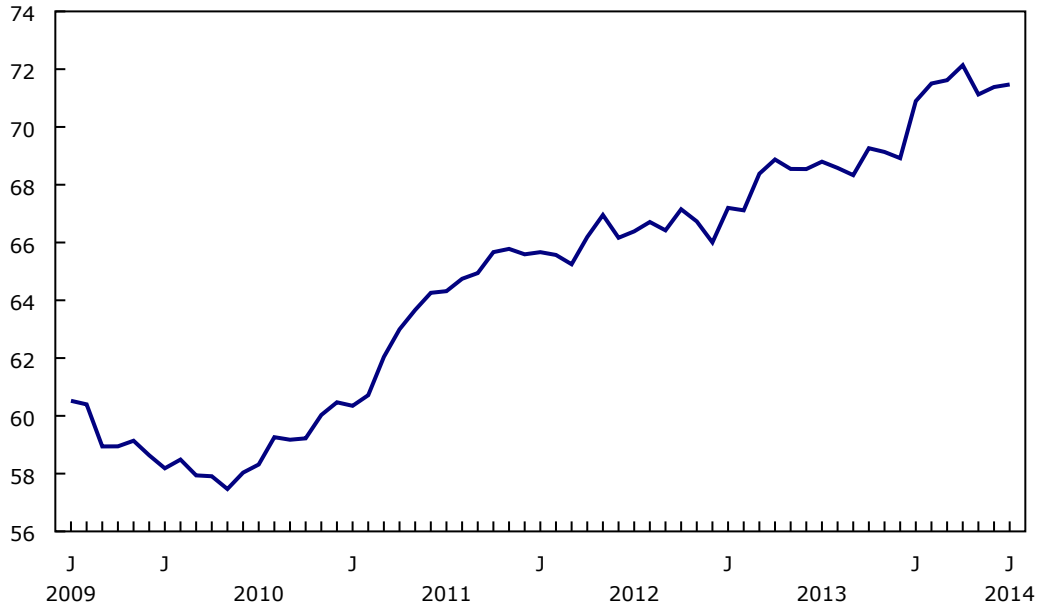
Inventory levels remained virtually unchanged in July, edging up 0.1% to \$71.5 billion. Higher inventories held by manufacturers in the aerospace product and parts industry were almost completely offset by a decrease in the petroleum and coal product industry.

In the aerospace product and parts industry, inventories increased 4.6% to \$8.2 billion. The gain was mostly the result of higher goods in process and finished products on hand.

In the petroleum and coal product industry, inventories fell 2.6% to \$7.6 billion. A decrease in finished products held by manufacturers was the principal factor behind the decline, as several plants sold off excess inventories.

Chart 2
Inventories edge up

billions of dollars

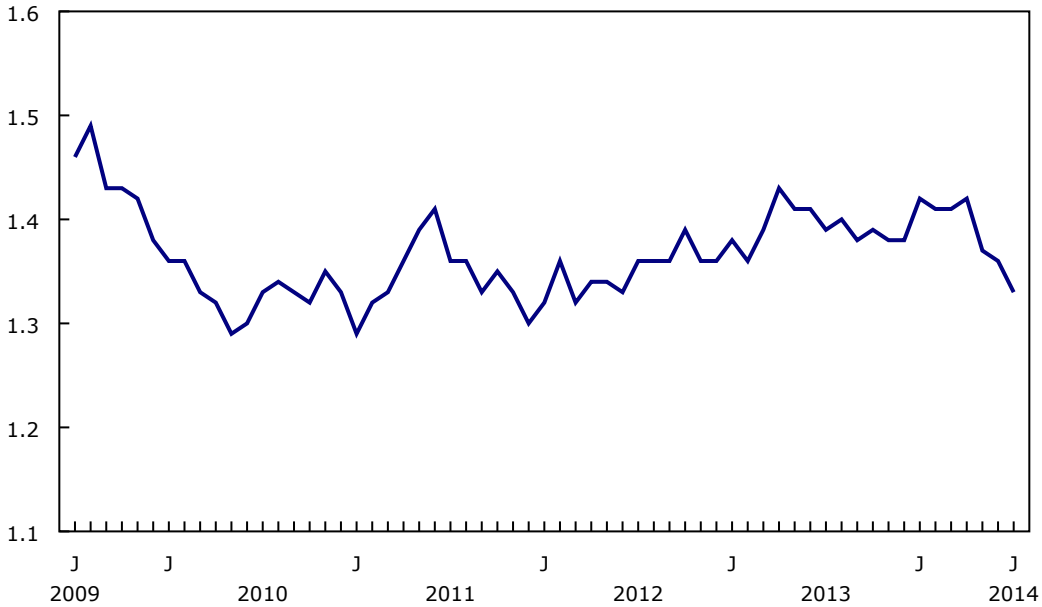


Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

The inventory-to-sales ratio decreased from 1.36 in June to 1.33 in July. This was the lowest level since June 2012.

Chart 3
The inventory-to-sales ratio decreases

ratio



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

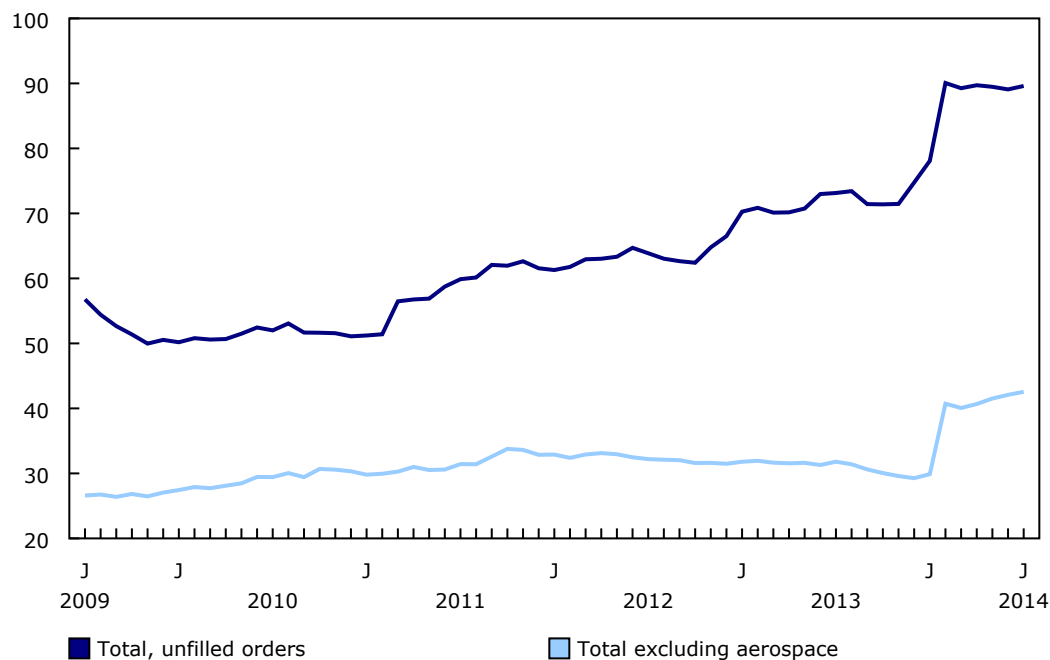
Unfilled orders rise

Unfilled orders rose 0.6% to \$89.6 billion in July, following two months of slight declines. Advances in the computer and electronic product, transportation equipment, and primary metal industries were mainly responsible for the increase in July.

Unfilled orders in the computer and electronic product industry advanced 3.9% to \$4.3 billion, the sixth consecutive monthly increase and the eighth gain in 10 months.

Chart 4 Unfilled orders rise

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

New orders rose 4.3% to \$54.2 billion in July, mainly as a result of gains in the transportation equipment and primary metal industries.

Table 1
Manufacturing: Principal statistics – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2013	June 2014 ^r	July 2014 ^P	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	49,577	52,362	53,661	2.5	8.2
Manufacturing sales (2007 constant dollars)	45,456	46,679	48,008	2.8	5.6
Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	43,141	45,570	46,236	1.5	7.2
Inventories	68,798	71,382	71,471	0.1	3.9
Unfilled orders	73,139	89,076	89,603	0.6	22.5
New orders	49,739	51,964	54,187	4.3	8.9
Inventory-to-sales ratio ²	1.39	1.36	1.33

^r revised

^P preliminary

... not applicable

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

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

Table 2
Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2013	June 2014 ^r	July 2014 ^P	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Food manufacturing	7,546	8,020	7,907	-1.4	4.8
Beverage and tobacco product	932	1,035	1,060	2.4	13.8
Textile mills	127	122	131	7.1	3.2
Textile product mills	133	146	155	6.0	16.8
Clothing manufacturing	199	211	227	7.4	13.8
Leather and allied product	35	40	41	4.6	20.0
Wood product	1,945	2,058	2,094	1.8	7.7
Paper manufacturing	1,979	2,052	2,078	1.3	5.0
Printing and related support activities	761	766	791	3.4	4.0
Petroleum and coal product	7,077	7,700	7,630	-0.9	7.8
Chemical	4,042	4,274	4,258	-0.4	5.4
Plastics and rubber products	2,081	2,189	2,248	2.7	8.1
Non-metallic mineral product	1,051	1,077	1,098	2.0	4.5
Primary metal	3,502	3,996	4,155	4.0	18.6
Fabricated metal product	2,795	2,833	2,938	3.7	5.1
Machinery	2,942	2,880	2,866	-0.5	-2.6
Computer and electronic product	1,045	1,045	1,103	5.6	5.5
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	868	829	841	1.4	-3.1
Transportation equipment	8,553	9,177	10,125	10.3	18.4
Motor vehicle	4,522	4,576	5,109	11.6	13.0
Motor vehicle body and trailer	322	305	332	8.9	3.3
Motor vehicle parts	1,915	2,215	2,316	4.5	20.9
Aerospace product and parts	1,362	1,521	1,706	12.2	25.3
Railroad rolling stock	85	109	83	-23.7	-2.4
Ship and boat building	99	107	111	3.8	12.7
Furniture and related product	910	915	943	3.0	3.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,055	998	970	-2.8	-8.1
Non-durable goods industries	24,910	26,554	26,527	-0.1	6.5
Durable goods industries	24,667	25,808	27,134	5.1	10.0

^r revised

^P preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Table 3
Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2013	June 2014 ^r	July 2014 ^P	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Canada	49,577	52,362	53,661	2.5	8.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	543	551	576	4.4	6.0
Prince Edward Island	114	134	123	-8.2	7.5
Nova Scotia	885	600	631	5.0	-28.8
New Brunswick	1,523	1,699	1,742	2.5	14.4
Quebec	11,186	12,193	12,238	0.4	9.4
Ontario	23,188	23,986	24,989	4.2	7.8
Manitoba	1,298	1,285	1,483	15.4	14.3
Saskatchewan	1,333	1,388	1,403	1.1	5.3
Alberta	6,258	6,947	6,888	-0.8	10.1
British Columbia	3,244	3,575	3,583	0.2	10.4
Yukon	2	2	3	7.0	8.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2	2	2	9.6	-5.2

^r revised

^P preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Note to readers

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

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

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

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

Production-based industries

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

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

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

Manufacturers reporting in US dollars

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

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

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

Available in CANSIM: tables 304-0014, 304-0015 and 377-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

Data from the August Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on October 16.

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 Jeff Paul (613-951-7328; jeff.paul@statcan.gc.ca) or Elton Cryderman (613-951-4317; elton.cryderman@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade Division.

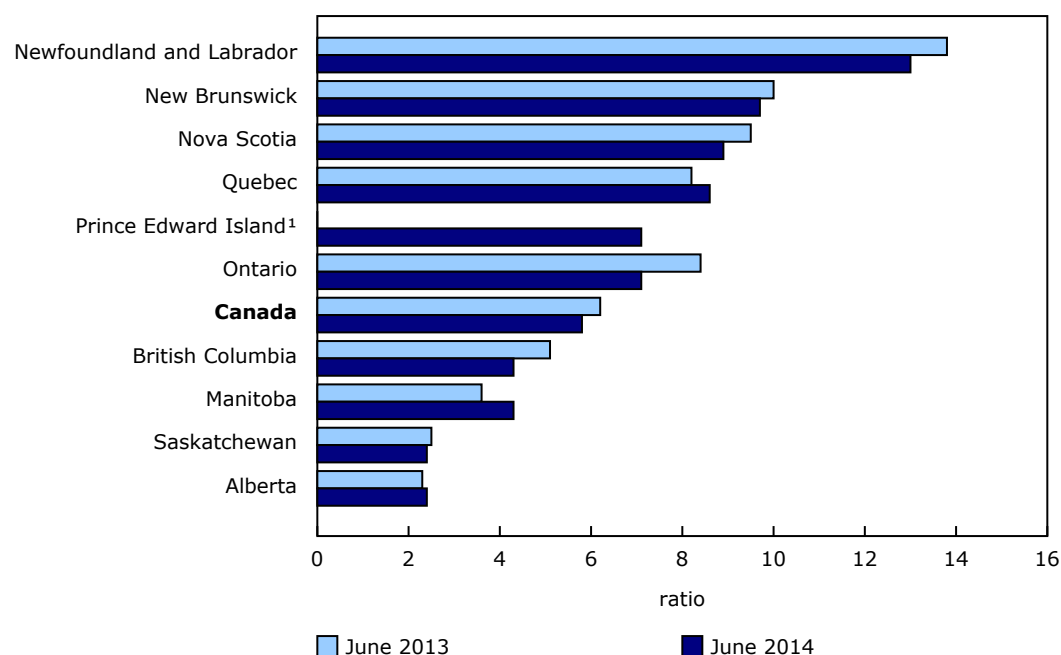
Job vacancies, three-month average ending in June 2014

Canadian businesses reported 235,000 job vacancies in June, up 15,000 compared with 12 months earlier. For every job vacancy, there were 5.8 unemployed people, down slightly from 6.2 in June 2013, the result of more job vacancies.

Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio declined in Ontario and British Columbia

In Ontario, there were 7.1 unemployed people for every job vacancy, down from 8.4 in June 2013, as there were more job vacancies in the province.

Chart 1
Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, all unemployed, by province, three-month average, June 2013 and June 2014



1. The ratio for Prince Edward Island in June 2013 is too unreliable to be published.

The ratio in British Columbia declined from 5.1 to 4.3 in the 12 months to June. The ratio declined as a result of fewer people being unemployed in the province, as the number of job vacancies was little changed.

In the remaining provinces, the unemployment-to-job vacancy ratios were little changed compared with June 2013.

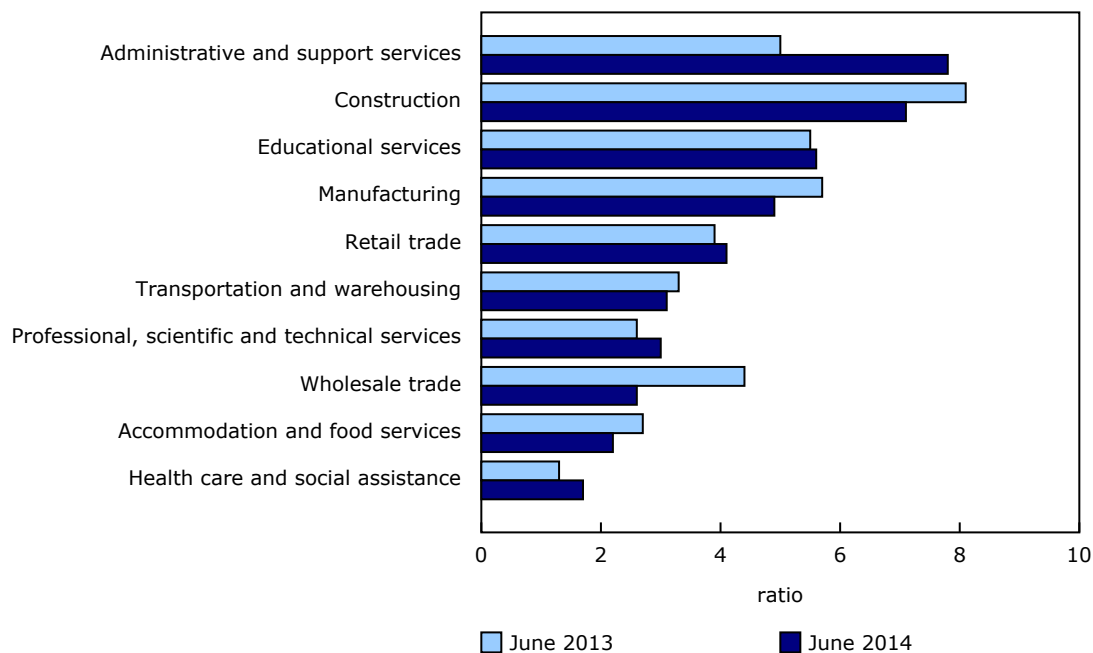
Ratio by industrial sector

Analysis of the ratio of unemployed people to job vacancies by industrial sector is limited to those who last worked within the past 12 months, as unemployment data by sector are only available for these individuals.

Among the largest industrial sectors, administrative and support services had the highest number of unemployed people for every vacancy at 7.8 in June, up from 5.0 in June 2013. The increase in the ratio was all the result of fewer job vacancies in this sector.

Chart 2

Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, by largest industrial sector, unemployed people who last worked within the past 12 months, three-month average, June 2013 and June 2014



The unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio in health care and social assistance grew from 1.3 to 1.7 in the 12 months to June. Despite the increase, it remains the lowest ratio of all industrial sectors. The increase in the ratio was the result of both fewer job vacancies and more unemployed people in this sector.

In wholesale trade the ratio was 2.6 in June, down from 4.4 a year earlier, as the number of unemployed people who last worked in this sector declined.

Among the smaller industrial sectors, 'other services' (such as repair and maintenance or personal and laundry service) was the only sector with a notable decline. Over the 12-month period, the ratio in this sector fell from 3.3 to 2.3.

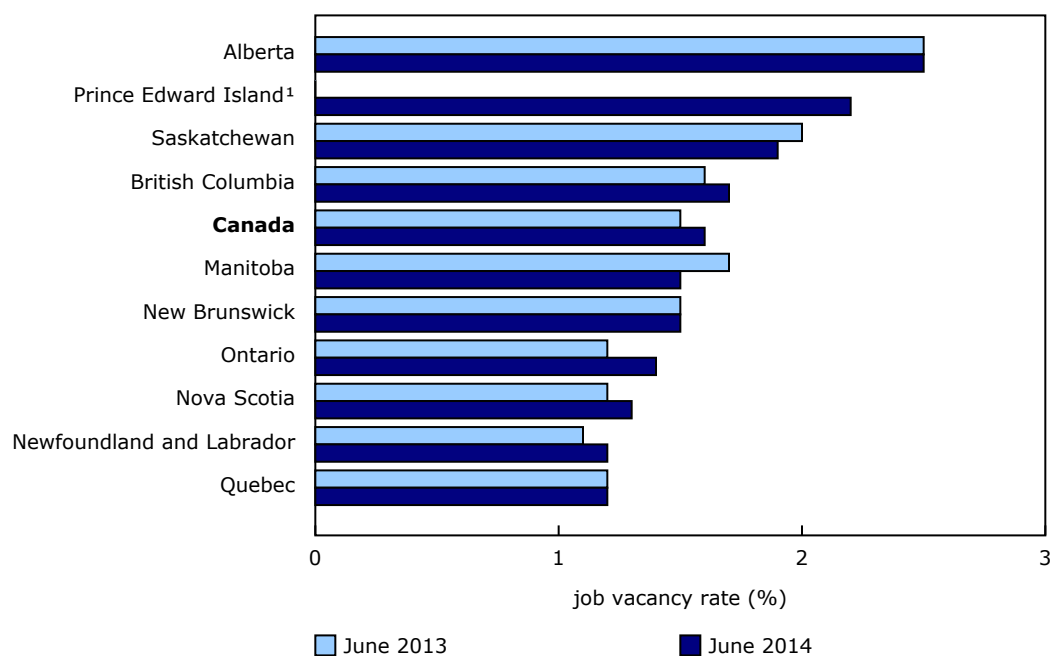
There was little change in the ratio among all other industrial sectors.

Job vacancy rates

Data from this survey are also used to calculate the job vacancy rate. It is defined as the number of vacant positions divided by total labour demand, that is, occupied positions plus vacant positions. It corresponds to the share of jobs that are unfilled out of all payroll jobs available. Higher job vacancy rates are often associated with periods of economic growth, while lower rates may be associated with periods of slower growth or economic contraction.

In June, the national job vacancy rate among Canadian businesses was 1.6%, little changed compared with the rate of 1.5% recorded 12 months earlier.

Chart 3
Job vacancy rate, by province, three-month average, June 2013 and June 2014



1. The ratio for Prince Edward Island in June 2013 is too unreliable to be published.

Provincially, only Ontario saw a notable change in its job vacancy rate in the 12 months to June. Over this period, the rate in this province increased from 1.2% to 1.4%.

Job vacancy rates by sector

Compared with 12 months earlier, the job vacancy rate fell in two industrial sectors, grew in three and was little changed in the others.

Health care and social assistance had a rate of 1.6% in June, down from 1.8% a year earlier. The sector had 28,000 vacancies in June.

The job vacancy rate in administrative and support services declined from 1.7% to 1.0% in the 12 months to June, with 7,900 job vacancies in June 2014.

In accommodation and food services, the job vacancy rate grew from 2.3% to 3.0% over the 12-month period, and the sector had 37,000 job vacancies in June. The rate also grew in finance and insurance as well as in regional and Aboriginal public administration.

Note to readers

Estimates of job vacancies are collected through the monthly Business Payrolls Survey (BPS). Starting with the January 2011 reference month, two questions were added to the BPS, which is the survey portion of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours. These questions were: Did you have any vacant positions on the last business day of the month, and how many?

The target population is similar to the BPS and comprises all employers in Canada, except those primarily involved in: agriculture; fishing and trapping; private household services; religious organizations; and the military personnel of the defense services. Unlike the BPS, federal, provincial and territorial public administration subsectors are also excluded.

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

Data quality

Job vacancy and unemployment estimates are based on samples, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Estimates for geographic areas and industries with smaller numbers of vacancies or smaller unemployed populations are subject to greater sampling variability.

To address sampling variability, only differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence interval are discussed in this analysis.

Job vacancy, labour demand and unemployment estimates and their accompanying rates are not seasonally adjusted and should only be compared on a year-over-year basis. Given this is a new data series, trends are not yet available and, therefore, data should be interpreted with caution.

All estimates are based on three-month moving averages. For example, estimates for the current month are based on an average of the estimates from the current month and the previous two months.

Definitions

Job vacancy / vacant position: A position is considered "vacant" if it meets all three of the following conditions: a specific position exists; work could start within 30 days; and the employer is actively seeking employees from outside the organization to fill the position.

Labour demand: Total labour demand is the sum of met (total payroll employment) and unmet (vacant positions) labour demand.

Largest industrial sectors: The sectors with the largest levels of payroll employment for which we have publishable job vacancy data.

Job vacancy rate: The number of vacant positions divided by total labour demand, that is, occupied positions plus vacant positions.

Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratios

All unemployed: The unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio for all unemployed is calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed, regardless of their previous work experience, using Labour Force Survey (LFS) data, by the number of vacant positions. This ratio reflects how many unemployed individuals are available for each vacant position and is a measure of the overall labour market tightness.

By sector: For each sector, the ratio is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed who last worked in that sector in the previous 12 months, using LFS data, by the number of vacant positions in the same sector. This excludes new entrants to the labour market as well as unemployed people who had not worked during the previous 12 months. Unemployment data by sector are known only for those who worked within the previous 12 months.

Use of estimates for the last sector worked does not imply that these unemployed individuals continued to look for work in that sector. This ratio reflects how many unemployed individuals who last worked in that sector are available for each vacant position in the sector. It is a measure of the labour market tightness within that sector.

Table 1
Number of unemployed, number of job vacancies, and unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, by province and territory

	Three-month average ending in June 2013			Three-month average ending in June 2014			June 2013 to June 2014		
	Number of unem- ployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemploy- ment-to- job vacancies	Number of unem- ployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemploy- ment-to- job vacancies	Number of unem- ployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemploy- ment-to- job vacancies
	thousands		ratio	thousands		ratio	change in thousands		change
Canada	1,363.2	220.0	6.2	1,364.3	234.9	5.8	1.1	14.9	-0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	30.5	2.2	13.8	31.7	2.4	13.0	1.2	0.2	-0.8
Prince Edward Island	9.1	F	F	9.1	1.3	7.1	0.0	F	F
Nova Scotia	44.9	4.7	9.5	43.8	4.9	8.9	-1.1	0.2	-0.6
New Brunswick	42.8	4.3	10.0	41.0	4.2	9.7	-1.8	-0.1	-0.3
Quebec	340.1	41.6	8.2	344.6	40.2	8.6	4.5	-1.4	0.4
Ontario	562.5	66.9	8.4	567.6	79.8	7.1	5.1	12.9	-1.3
Manitoba	35.1	9.8	3.6	35.7	8.3	4.3	0.6	-1.5	0.7
Saskatchewan	23.6	9.3	2.5	20.8	8.7	2.4	-2.8	-0.6	-0.1
Alberta	110.5	48.0	2.3	117.2	49.8	2.4	6.7	1.8	0.1
British Columbia	159.2	31.2	5.1	147.8	34.3	4.3	-11.4	3.1	-0.8
Yukon	1.1	0.4	2.8	0.9	0.4	2.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.5
Northwest Territories	1.8	0.6	3.2	2.3	0.4	6.5	0.5	-0.2	3.3
Nunavut	2.0	0.1	15.1	1.9	F	F	-0.1	F	F

F too unreliable to be published

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 284-0003. The number of unemployed and ratio include all unemployed individuals, regardless of previous work experience.

Table 2
Number of unemployed, number of job vacancies, and unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, by sector

	Three-month average ending in June 2013			Three-month average ending in June 2014			June 2013 to June 2014		
	Number of unem- ployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemploy- ment-to- job vacancies	Number of unem- ployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemploy- ment-to- job vacancies	Number of unem- ployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemploy- ment-to- job vacancies
	thousands		ratio	thousands		ratio	change in thousands		change
All unemployed¹	1,363.2	220.0	6.2	1,364.3	234.9	5.8	1.1	14.9	-0.4
Unemployed, all sectors, worked within past 12 months	801.6	220.0	3.6	800.4	234.9	3.4	-1.2	14.9	-0.2
Forestry, logging and support	11.5	F	F	9.9	F	F	-1.6	F	F
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	22.6	F	F	19.7	3.0	F	-2.9	F	F
Utilities	1.6	F	F	2.3	1.4	F	0.7	F	F
Construction	104.9	13.0	8.1	111.3	15.6	7.1	6.4	2.6	-1.0
Manufacturing	95.4	16.8	5.7	87.3	17.7	4.9	-8.1	0.9	-0.8
Wholesale trade	32.4	7.3	4.4	23.3	8.9	2.6	-9.1	1.6	-1.8
Retail trade	103.8	26.9	3.9	115.5	28.2	4.1	11.7	1.3	0.2
Transportation and warehousing	35.4	10.6	3.3	35.0	11.4	3.1	-0.4	0.8	-0.2
Information and cultural industries	21.5	6.9	3.1	17.3	7.8	2.2	-4.2	0.9	-0.9
Finance and insurance	15.2	6.4	2.4	20.2	10.3	2.0	5.0	3.9	-0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	10.9	3.7	3.0	11.1	F	F	0.2	F	F
Professional, scientific and technical services	53.5	20.3	2.6	51.2	17.3	3.0	-2.3	-3.0	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	65.8	13.1	5.0	61.7	7.9	7.8	-4.1	-5.2	2.8
Educational services	32.4	5.9	5.5	33.7	6.0	5.6	1.3	0.1	0.1
Health care and social assistance	41.4	32.7	1.3	46.9	28.0	1.7	5.5	-4.7	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	35.3	4.9	7.2	32.7	F	F	-2.6	F	F
Accommodation and food services	76.2	28.1	2.7	82.2	36.8	2.2	6.0	8.7	-0.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	33.6	10.3	3.3	30.4	13.5	2.3	-3.2	3.2	-1.0
Public administration ²	8.3	5.4	1.5	8.7	6.4	1.4	0.4	1.0	-0.1

F too unreliable to be published

1. For all unemployed, the number of unemployed and ratio include all unemployed individuals, regardless of previous work experience.

2. Does not include federal, provincial or territorial public administration.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 284-0003. The number of unemployed and ratio for 'Unemployed, all sectors, worked in past 12 months' and by sector include only those who last worked within the previous 12 months.

Table 3
Number of job vacancies and job vacancy rate, by province and territory

	Three-month average ending in June 2013		Three-month average ending in June 2014		June 2013 to June 2014		
	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate	Number of job vacancies	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate
	thousands	%	thousands	%	change in thousands	% change	change in percentage points
Canada	220.0	1.5	234.9	1.6	14.9	6.8	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.2	1.1	2.4	1.2	0.2	9.1	0.1
Prince Edward Island	F	F	1.3	2.2	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	4.7	1.2	4.9	1.3	0.2	4.3	0.1
New Brunswick	4.3	1.5	4.2	1.5	-0.1	-2.3	0.0
Quebec	41.6	1.2	40.2	1.2	-1.4	-3.4	0.0
Ontario	66.9	1.2	79.8	1.4	12.9	19.3	0.2
Manitoba	9.8	1.7	8.3	1.5	-1.5	-15.3	-0.2
Saskatchewan	9.3	2.0	8.7	1.9	-0.6	-6.5	-0.1
Alberta	48.0	2.5	49.8	2.5	1.8	3.8	0.0
British Columbia	31.2	1.6	34.3	1.7	3.1	9.9	0.1
Yukon	0.4	2.3	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	0.6	2.4	0.4	1.6	-0.2	-33.3	-0.8
Nunavut	0.1	1.3	F	1.1	F	F	-0.2

F too unreliable to be published

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 284-0001.

Table 4
Number of job vacancies and job vacancy rate, by sector

	Three-month average ending in June 2013		Three-month average ending in June 2014		June 2013 to June 2014		
	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate	Number of job vacancies	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate
	thousands	%	thousands	%	change in thousands	% change	change in percentage points
Sector aggregate	220.0	1.5	234.9	1.6	14.9	6.8	0.1
Forestry, logging and support	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	F	F	3.0	1.3	F	F	F
Utilities	F	F	1.4	1.2	F	F	F
Construction	13.0	1.4	15.6	1.6	2.6	20.0	0.2
Manufacturing	16.8	1.1	17.7	1.2	0.9	5.4	0.1
Wholesale trade	7.3	0.9	8.9	1.1	1.6	21.9	0.2
Retail trade	26.9	1.4	28.2	1.4	1.3	4.8	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	10.6	1.5	11.4	1.5	0.8	7.5	0.0
Information and cultural industries	6.9	2.1	7.8	2.4	0.9	13.0	0.3
Finance and insurance	6.4	0.9	10.3	1.4	3.9	60.9	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	3.7	1.4	F	F	F	F	F
Professional, scientific and technical services	20.3	2.4	17.3	2.0	-3.0	-14.8	-0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	13.1	1.7	7.9	1.0	-5.2	-39.7	-0.7
Educational services	5.9	0.5	6.0	0.5	0.1	1.7	0.0
Health care and social assistance	32.7	1.8	28.0	1.6	-4.7	-14.4	-0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.9	1.9	F	F	F	F	F
Accommodation and food services	28.1	2.3	36.8	3.0	8.7	31.0	0.7
Other services (excluding public administration)	10.3	1.9	13.5	2.4	3.2	31.1	0.5
Public administration ¹	5.4	1.1	6.4	1.3	1.0	18.5	0.2

F too unreliable to be published

1. Does not include federal, provincial or territorial public administration.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 284-0001.

Available in CANSIM: tables 284-0001 and 284-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5202.

Job vacancies data for July will be released on October 21.

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 Emmanuelle Bourbeau (613-951-3007; emmanuelle.bourbeau@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Exports of grains by final destination, July 2014

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

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3403.

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).

Experimental quarterly estimates of business entry and exit, first quarter 2001 to first quarter 2014

Experimental quarterly estimates of the number of firm entries and exits in the business sector, with associated employment, are available upon request for the first quarter of 2001 to the first quarter of 2014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2612 and 8013.

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 Anne-Marie Rollin (613-951-3116; anne-marie.rollin@statcan.gc.ca), Economic Analysis Division.

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