

The Daily

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Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$911 in November, up 0.5% from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, earnings increased 3.2%.

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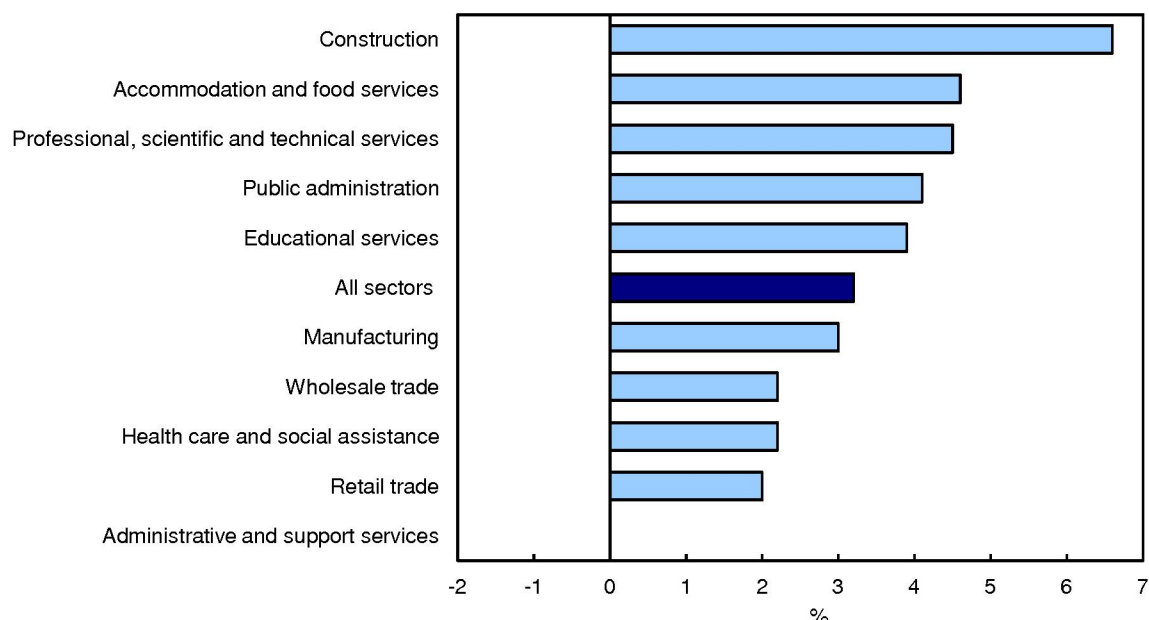
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Chart 2

Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, November 2011 to November 2012



Average weekly earnings in construction increased 6.6% in the 12 months to November to \$1,172, with gains spread across all industries within the sector.

In accommodation and food services, weekly earnings rose 4.6% to \$373, led by growth in full-service restaurants and limited-service eating places.

Weekly earnings in professional scientific and technical services increased 4.5% to \$1,274. The most notable growth occurred in architectural, engineering and related services; computer systems design and related services; as well as legal services.

Average weekly earnings in public administration increased 4.1% in November to \$1,167, with gains among all levels of government.

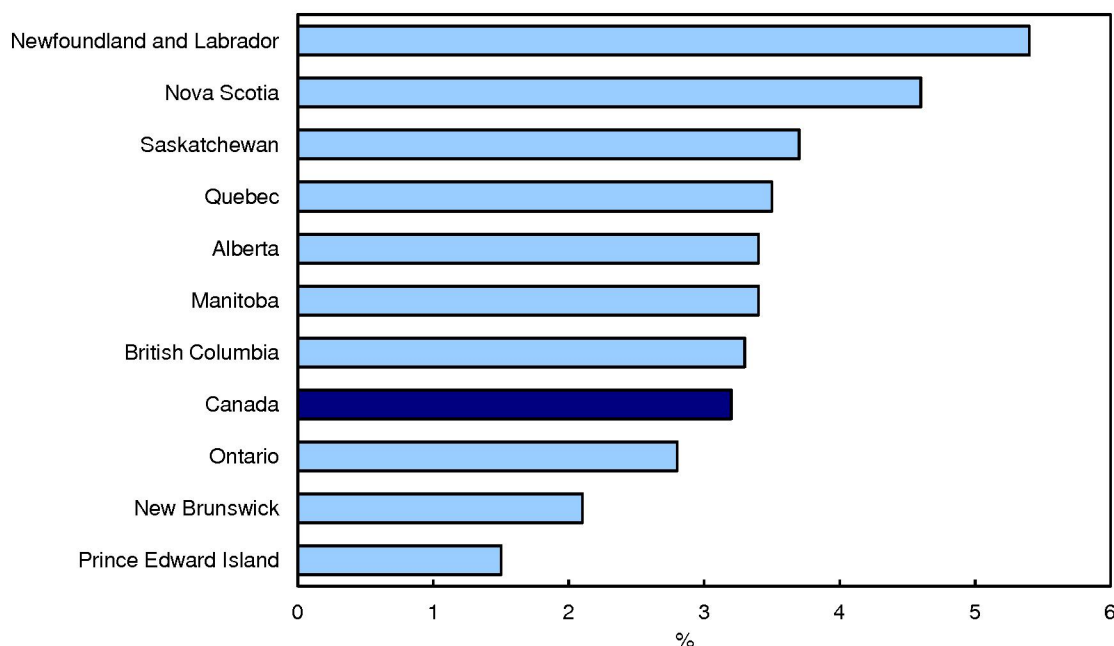
In educational services, weekly earnings rose 3.9% to \$989, with the largest growth among universities.

Average weekly earnings up in every province

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in every province in the 12 months to November. The largest growth rates were in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

Chart 3

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, November 2011 to November 2012



In Newfoundland and Labrador, average weekly earnings increased 5.4% from 12 months earlier to \$941, the highest year-over-year growth rate among the provinces. The growth in earnings was most notable in construction; manufacturing; and administrative and support services. Average weekly earnings in Newfoundland and Labrador were the second highest in the country after Alberta.

Average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were \$817 in November, up 4.6% from November 2011. Despite a year-over-year growth rate above the national average since August, earnings in this province continue to be among the lowest in the country.

In Saskatchewan, average weekly earnings rose 3.7% in the 12 months to November to \$931. The main contributors to this increase were accommodation and food services; mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction as well as finance and insurance.

Earnings were still highest in Alberta at \$1,086, a 3.4% increase from November 2011.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment edged up 3,100 in November, following a decline of 14,800 the previous month.

In November, the number of payroll employees increased in administrative and support services; public administration; and mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction. At the same time, there were small declines in real estate and rental and leasing as well as professional, scientific and technical services.

On a year-over-year basis, payroll employment rose by 228,400 (+1.5%).

Among all sectors, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction continued to post the highest 12-month growth rate in payroll employment at 8.3%. Growth was also strong in construction (+4.6%) as well as transportation and warehousing (+3.3%). The most notable declines were in forestry, logging and support services (-6.5%) and utilities (-3.2%).

Note to readers

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is a business census of non-farm payroll employees. 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. 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 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 27 release of January data, SEPH will start using the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) instead of NAICS 2007. Data will be revised historically back to 2001. 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 changes will have little impact on SEPH estimates.

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

	November 2011	October 2012 ^r	November 2012 ^p	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	882.11	906.67	910.77	4.10	28.66	0.5	3.2
Forestry, logging and support	998.53	1,082.35	1,092.90	10.55	94.37	1.0	9.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,787.79	1,879.26	1,875.82	-3.44	88.03	-0.2	4.9
Utilities	1,747.86	1,611.54	1,615.78	4.24	-132.08	0.3	-7.6
Construction	1,099.17	1,153.55	1,171.99	18.44	72.82	1.6	6.6
Manufacturing	994.69	1,014.09	1,024.28	10.19	29.59	1.0	3.0
Wholesale trade	1,046.57	1,053.23	1,069.97	16.74	23.40	1.6	2.2
Retail trade	521.19	523.46	531.69	8.23	10.50	1.6	2.0
Transportation and warehousing	929.72	934.56	936.12	1.56	6.40	0.2	0.7
Information and cultural industries	1,069.53	1,129.48	1,132.78	3.30	63.25	0.3	5.9
Finance and insurance	1,080.37	1,119.72	1,118.29	-1.43	37.92	-0.1	3.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	838.90	862.12	865.05	2.93	26.15	0.3	3.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,219.80	1,271.64	1,274.26	2.62	54.46	0.2	4.5
Management of companies and enterprises	1,160.58	1,208.07	1,271.04	62.97	110.46	5.2	9.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	735.05	737.81	734.91	-2.90	-0.14	-0.4	0.0
Educational services	952.48	986.36	989.25	2.89	36.77	0.3	3.9
Health care and social assistance	808.32	821.72	825.74	4.02	17.42	0.5	2.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	533.35	551.54	565.67	14.13	32.32	2.6	6.1
Accommodation and food services	356.18	370.94	372.74	1.80	16.56	0.5	4.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	730.47	736.53	762.02	25.49	31.55	3.5	4.3
Public administration	1,120.97	1,174.02	1,167.30	-6.72	46.33	-0.6	4.1
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	893.02	938.32	941.04	2.72	48.02	0.3	5.4
Prince Edward Island	738.91	735.47	749.64	14.17	10.73	1.9	1.5
Nova Scotia	781.07	800.39	817.16	16.77	36.09	2.1	4.6
New Brunswick	800.49	815.26	817.43	2.17	16.94	0.3	2.1
Quebec	813.21	833.53	841.85	8.32	28.64	1.0	3.5
Ontario	896.77	913.97	921.45	7.48	24.68	0.8	2.8
Manitoba	811.88	836.36	839.45	3.09	27.57	0.4	3.4
Saskatchewan	897.69	929.32	930.97	1.65	33.28	0.2	3.7
Alberta	1,049.93	1,095.42	1,085.89	-9.53	35.96	-0.9	3.4
British Columbia	850.42	871.39	878.42	7.03	28.00	0.8	3.3
Yukon	961.31	975.16	984.38	9.22	23.07	0.9	2.4
Northwest Territories	1,258.05	1,288.35	1,277.31	-11.04	19.26	-0.9	1.5
Nunavut	924.83	960.40	967.45	7.05	42.62	0.7	4.6

^r revised^p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System.

Table 2
Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2011	October 2012 ^r	November 2012 ^p	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	15,055.2	15,280.5	15,283.6	3.1	228.4	0.0	1.5
Forestry, logging and support	40.3	37.2	37.6	0.4	-2.7	1.2	-6.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	210.5	225.4	227.8	2.4	17.3	1.1	8.3
Utilities	126.4	122.0	122.4	0.4	-4.0	0.3	-3.2
Construction	861.5	900.1	901.4	1.3	39.9	0.1	4.6
Manufacturing	1,489.3	1,485.5	1,484.7	-0.8	-4.6	-0.1	-0.3
Wholesale trade	747.8	759.7	759.6	-0.1	11.8	0.0	1.6
Retail trade	1,850.5	1,865.4	1,866.5	1.1	16.0	0.1	0.9
Transportation and warehousing	688.3	711.5	711.1	-0.4	22.8	-0.1	3.3
Information and cultural industries	327.5	321.9	322.2	0.3	-5.3	0.1	-1.6
Finance and insurance	685.1	698.1	700.1	2.0	15.0	0.3	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	242.4	249.0	247.6	-1.4	5.2	-0.6	2.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	787.0	802.6	801.4	-1.2	14.4	-0.2	1.8
Management of companies and enterprises	106.2	109.8	111.0	1.2	4.8	1.1	4.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	746.1	759.7	763.2	3.5	17.1	0.5	2.3
Educational services	1,155.4	1,179.1	1,179.2	0.1	23.8	0.0	2.1
Health care and social assistance	1,666.6	1,692.6	1,693.7	1.1	27.1	0.1	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	250.4	247.2	248.4	1.2	-2.0	0.5	-0.8
Accommodation and food services	1,097.5	1,123.8	1,123.9	0.1	26.4	0.0	2.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	520.4	522.3	521.5	-0.8	1.1	-0.2	0.2
Public administration	1,051.6	1,045.5	1,048.9	3.4	-2.7	0.3	-0.3
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	205.7	210.7	212.1	1.4	6.4	0.6	3.1
Prince Edward Island	64.2	63.7	62.7	-1.0	-1.5	-1.5	-2.4
Nova Scotia	403.0	401.2	401.9	0.7	-1.1	0.2	-0.3
New Brunswick	316.8	310.5	311.2	0.7	-5.6	0.2	-1.8
Quebec	3,443.8	3,483.4	3,483.9	0.5	40.1	0.0	1.2
Ontario	5,747.8	5,810.6	5,808.0	-2.6	60.2	0.0	1.0
Manitoba	566.4	576.1	576.5	0.4	10.1	0.1	1.8
Saskatchewan	463.4	471.8	472.2	0.4	8.8	0.1	1.9
Alberta	1,851.0	1,933.0	1,936.5	3.5	85.5	0.2	4.6
British Columbia	1,932.9	1,958.2	1,956.9	-1.3	24.0	-0.1	1.2
Yukon	20.6	21.2	21.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.9
Northwest Territories	28.0	28.6	28.9	0.3	0.9	1.0	3.0
Nunavut	11.6	11.6	11.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0049.

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 December will be released on February 26.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact May Roos (613-951-6014; may.roos@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Survey of Household Spending, 2011

Canadian households spent an average of \$55,151 on goods and services in 2011, up 2.7% from 2010. This was slightly below the rate of inflation of 2.9% as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Spending on shelter accounted for 27.6% of this total; transportation, 20.4% and food, 14.1%.

Provincially, households in Alberta (\$64,453) had the highest average spending on goods and services, followed by households in Ontario (\$57,514). Households in Prince Edward Island (\$45,190) reported the lowest average.

Couples with children reported average spending on goods and services of \$75,543 in 2011. One-person senior (aged 65 and over) households reported average spending of \$26,047.

Shelter

Households spent an average of \$15,198 on shelter, up 1.3% from 2010. This category includes rent, mortgage payments, repairs and maintenance costs, property taxes and utilities.

On average, homeowners spent \$17,123 on shelter, accounting for 26.7% of their spending on goods and services. Renters spent an average of \$11,320, or 30.4% of their goods and services budget. These shares were similar to those in 2010.

Although Ontario (29.5%) households reported spending the highest share of their goods and services budget on shelter, households in Alberta had the highest average spending at \$18,300, followed by Ontario at \$16,960. Households in Newfoundland and Labrador reported the lowest average spending at \$10,589.

Average spending on shelter was highest among households in population centres of one million or more at \$17,285. Households in rural areas had the lowest average, \$12,213.

Transportation

Households spent an average of \$11,229 on transportation in 2011, up 1.5% from 2010.

This spending consisted of \$10,152 on average for private transportation (including cars, trucks and vans as well as their operating costs). The remaining \$1,077 was for public transportation, which covered spending on public transit, taxis, air fares, inter-city buses and trains.

Average spending on gas and other fuels rose 23.7% to \$2,606. This was faster than the increase in gas prices of 20.0% as measured by the CPI.

For private transportation, homeowners spent \$12,415 on average, more than double the spending of \$5,609 by renters.

Food

On average, Canadian households reported spending \$7,795 on food in 2011, down 0.4% from 2010. Spending on food purchased from stores fell 1.8% to \$5,588 on average, while spending on food purchased from restaurants rose 3.6% to \$2,207.

The largest declines between 2010 and 2011 occurred among fruit, fruit preparations and nuts (-6.2%), cereal grains and cereal products (-5.3%) as well as dairy products and eggs (-4.0%).

Senior-headed households reported the highest share of spending on food purchased from stores, at 12.5%. Households with a principal respondent under 30 years of age had the highest share of spending on food purchased from restaurants, at 4.6%.

Health care

On average, households spent \$2,211 on out-of-pocket health care expenses in 2011, down 0.1% from 2010. These include health insurance premiums and health care expenses not reimbursed by a public or private health care plan.

Spending shares on health care increased with age. Senior-headed households reported spending 6.8% of their goods and services budget on health care, compared with 2.6% for households with a principal respondent under 30.

Communications

Average spending on communications increased 5.1% from 2010 to \$1,825. In 2011, the average household spent \$809 on cell phone expenses, \$481 on expenses related to landline telephones and \$416 on Internet access.

In 2011, 79.4% of households reported owning at least one cell phone, while 12.8% reported they had only a cell phone and no landline. As was the case in 2010, cell phone ownership was highest in Alberta (88.5%) and lowest in Quebec (70.4%).

About four out of five households reported having Internet access at home. Access was most common in Alberta (87.3%) and British Columbia (86.2%) and lowest in Newfoundland and Labrador (72.6%) and New Brunswick (72.6%).

Cable connections were the preferred method to access the Internet in 2011. Overall, 35.4% of households used cable compared with 30.4% that reported a high speed telephone connection. Wireless connections were used by 8.1% of households.

Average total expenditures

On average, households reported total expenditures of \$73,457 in 2011, up 3.1% from 2010. This total includes the \$55,151 in spending on goods and services, plus expenditures on income taxes, pension contributions, employment and life insurance premiums and gifts of money.

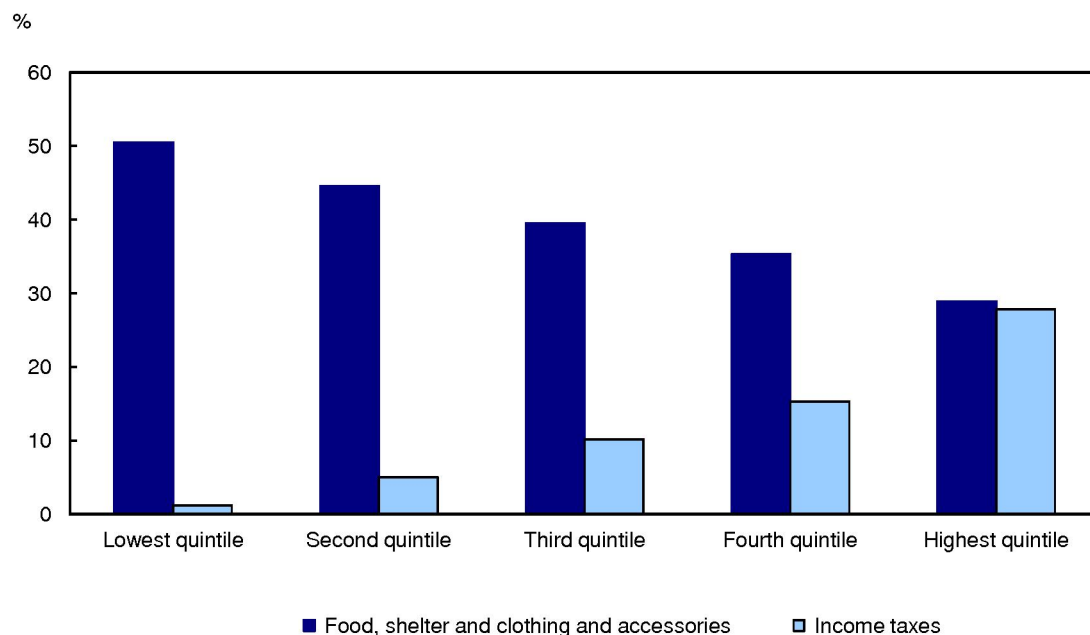
The average spending on goods and services represented 75.1% of total spending. Income taxes, pension contributions, employment and life insurance premiums and gifts of money accounted for the remaining 24.9%.

Analyzing spending by dividing the population into five equal income groups provides additional perspective.

The 20% of households with the lowest incomes spent an average of \$29,129 in 2011. Of this total, 50.5% went to food, shelter and clothing and accessories. Income taxes represented 1.2% of their total expenditures.

The 20% of households with the highest incomes reported average total expenditures of \$143,519. They allocated 28.9% of their budget to food, shelter and clothing and accessories, while 27.8% went to income taxes. These proportions were similar to shares in 2010.

Chart 1
Shares of total expenditure by income quintile, 2011



Note to readers

This release is based on data from the 2011 Survey of Household Spending (SHS), which gathered detailed information from a sample of close to 18,000 households on spending patterns, dwelling characteristics and household equipment. Data covers all provinces.

Average spending for a specific good or service is calculated for all households, including those with and those without expenditures for the category. Average spending includes sales taxes.

The survey methodology combines a questionnaire with recall periods appropriate to an expenditure item and a diary of daily expenses that the household completes over the two weeks following an interview. The diary provides more detailed information, particularly for spending on food and other frequent purchases.

The method of adjusting for incomplete diaries has been refined with the 2011 SHS. As well, the age of household members is now defined to be at the time of the interview rather than as of December 31 of the survey year.

To ensure comparability of the data, the 2010 data have also been revised by incorporating these changes. The revised 2010 estimate of average household spending on all types of goods and services has increased by 1.3% when compared with the previously published 2010 estimate.

Comparisons of spending between years have not been adjusted for inflation.

Table 1
Average spending on goods and services and shares of spending of major categories by province, 2011

	Average spending on goods and services	Shelter	Transportation	Food	Clothing and accessories
	dollars	shares of spending on goods and services (%)			
Canada	55,151	27.6	20.4	14.1	6.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	49,985	21.2	23.7	15.3	7.2
Prince Edward Island	45,190	25.4	19.0	15.9	6.5
Nova Scotia	50,009	25.0	21.3	15.1	5.6
New Brunswick	47,960	23.0	23.2	15.2	6.0
Quebec	49,239	24.8	21.1	15.2	6.1
Ontario	57,514	29.5	19.6	13.6	6.3
Manitoba	49,975	25.3	22.1	14.5	6.2
Saskatchewan	52,540	24.7	21.8	14.3	5.8
Alberta	64,453	28.4	20.9	13.2	6.1
British Columbia	57,332	28.8	19.2	14.1	5.5

Table 2
Budget shares of major spending categories by income quintile, 2011

	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile
	dollars				
Average household expenditures	29,129	45,057	62,941	86,682	143,519
	shares of spending (%)				
Food	14.1	14.1	11.9	10.5	8.3
Shelter	31.8	25.7	22.6	20.2	16.4
Clothing and accessories	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.3
Transportation	15.8	16.4	17.6	16.4	13.2
Income taxes	1.2	5.0	10.2	15.3	27.8

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 203-0021 to 203-0028.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3508.

[Data tables](#) are also now available from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

The report "User Guide for the Survey of Household Spending, 2011," which is part of the *Household Expenditures Research Paper Series* (62F0026M, free), presents information about the survey methodology, concepts and data quality. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

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

Study: Consumption of culture by older Canadians on the Internet, 2010

Older Canadians increased their use of the Internet over the last decade, but remained less likely to use it for their consumption of some cultural items, namely music listening and video viewing.

In 2010, 60% of seniors aged 65 to 74 and 29% of those aged 75 and over had used the Internet in the month prior to the survey. A decade earlier, Internet use (at home only) was less than 10% among those aged 65 and above. On the other hand, Internet use among young people aged 15 to 24 was almost universal by 2010.

Even though older Canadians have increased their use of the Internet, there is a notable generation gap in the areas of video viewing and downloaded music, two Internet-related culture items that have grown popular in recent years.

In 2010, 87% of young people aged 15 to 24 listened to downloaded music at least once a week. In comparison, 10% of Canadians aged 65 to 74 listened to music downloaded from the Internet on a weekly basis.

Yet older Canadians listened to music as frequently as they did in the late 1990s, but still relied on traditional formats when they listened to music.

In 2010, over one-half of music listeners aged 45 and over, and more than 80% of seniors aged 65 and over, listened to music only in traditional formats like CDs. This compared to 6% among those aged 15 to 24.

This study showed that the digital gap between generations was also large in the area of movie and video viewing.

In 2010, nearly 80% of young people aged 18 to 24 reported that they had used the Internet to watch movies or videos, including video clips. About 10% of seniors had done so.

Note to readers

This study examines the extent to which seniors aged 65 and over are using the Internet as a source of cultural content, with a focus on music listening and video (or film) viewing. Data on other areas of culture on the Internet (like e-publishing) are not covered by existing data sources.

Data come mostly from the General Social Survey, which began asking questions about technology use in the early 2000s and has collected information on culture consumption periodically since 1992. Another data source is the Canadian Internet Use Survey, which provides information not only about Internet usage but also about specific Internet uses, including entertainment.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 4432 and 4503.

The article "Consumption of culture by older Canadians on the Internet" is now available online in the January 2013 edition of *Insights on Canadian Society* (75-006-X, free), from the *Browse by key resource* module or our website under *Publications*.

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

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Railway carloadings, November 2012

Canadian railways carried 27.4 million tonnes of freight in November, up 0.8% from November 2011 and the third consecutive year-over-year increase for the month. The gain occurred almost entirely on the strength of international rail traffic shipments.

Within Canada, combined loadings of intermodal traffic (that is, freight moved via containers and trailers on flat cars) and non-intermodal traffic (that is, freight moved via box cars or loaded in bulk) decreased 0.4% to 24.2 million tonnes. The drop in domestic loadings was the result of reduced loadings of non-intermodal traffic, which offset the gains in intermodal traffic.

Domestic intermodal freight loadings rose 4.2% to 2.5 million tonnes, solely attributed to increased loadings of freight in containers as freight moved via trailers on flat cars dropped.

Domestic non-intermodal freight loadings decreased 0.9% to 21.7 million tonnes. Loadings declined in 33 of the 64 commodity groups, led by iron ores and concentrates, potash, wheat and colza seeds (canola). The decline was partially offset by gains in a number of commodity groups, most notably, fuel oils and crude petroleum.

The Western Division accounted for 57.7% of the domestic freight loadings, virtually unchanged from the same month in 2011. The remainder was loaded in the Eastern Division. For statistical purposes, cargo loadings from Thunder Bay, Ontario, to the Pacific Coast are classified to the Western Division while loadings from Armstrong, Ontario, to the Atlantic Coast are classified to the Eastern Division.

Freight traffic received from United States connections rose 10.9% to 3.2 million tonnes, driven by increases in both non-intermodal and intermodal traffic movements.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The November 2012 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 89, no. 11 (52-001-X, free), is now available from the *Browse by key resource module* of our website under *Publications*.

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

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products for Alberta, November 2012

Data on the production, disposition and receipts of oil, ethane, butane and propane in Alberta are available for November upon request.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2148 and 2191.

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

Sound recording and music publishing, 2011

Data on the sound recording and music publishing industry are now available for 2011.

The 2011 edition of the publication *Sound Recording and Music Publishing*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins, is now available.

Note to readers

The Sound Recording and Music Publishing Survey is now conducted in partnership with the Department of Canadian Heritage. Because of a change in frequency of the survey, the publication Sound Recording and Music Publishing, will not be published in 2014 for the reference year 2012.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 361-0005 and 361-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3115.

The publication *Sound Recording and Music Publishing*, 2011 (87F0008X, free), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information or to order data, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lucie Cloutier (613-951-1634; lucie.cloutier@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

New products and studies

New products

Monthly Railway Carloadings, November 2012, Vol. 89, no. 11
Catalogue number 52-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Household Expenditures Research Paper Series: "User Guide for the Survey of Household Spending, 2011", No. 1
Catalogue number 62F0026M2013001 (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Insights on Canadian Society
Catalogue number 75-006-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Sound Recording and Music Publishing, 2011
Catalogue number 87F0008X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

New studies

Consumption of culture by older Canadians on the Internet
Insights on Canadian Society



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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