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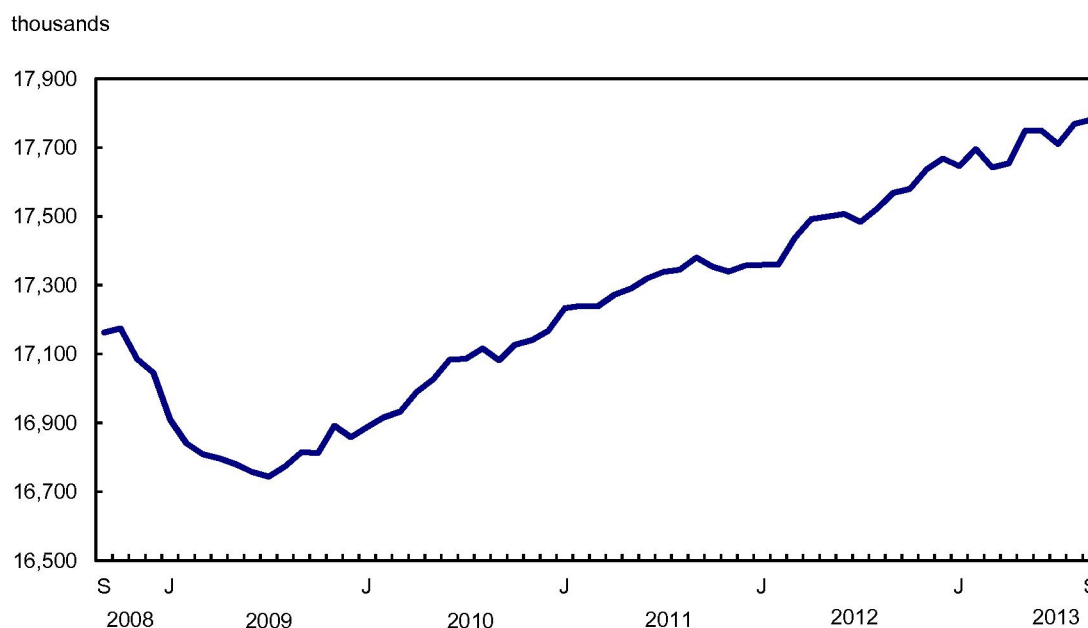
Labour Force Survey, September 2013

Employment was little changed in September, while the unemployment rate declined 0.2 percentage points to 6.9% as fewer youths searched for work.

Employment was up 1.2% (+212,000) compared with 12 months earlier. During this same period, however, the employment rate was little changed, as employment and the working-age population grew at a similar pace.

Since September 2012, the number of hours worked rose by 0.8%, as part-time employment grew at a faster pace than full time.

Chart 1 Employment



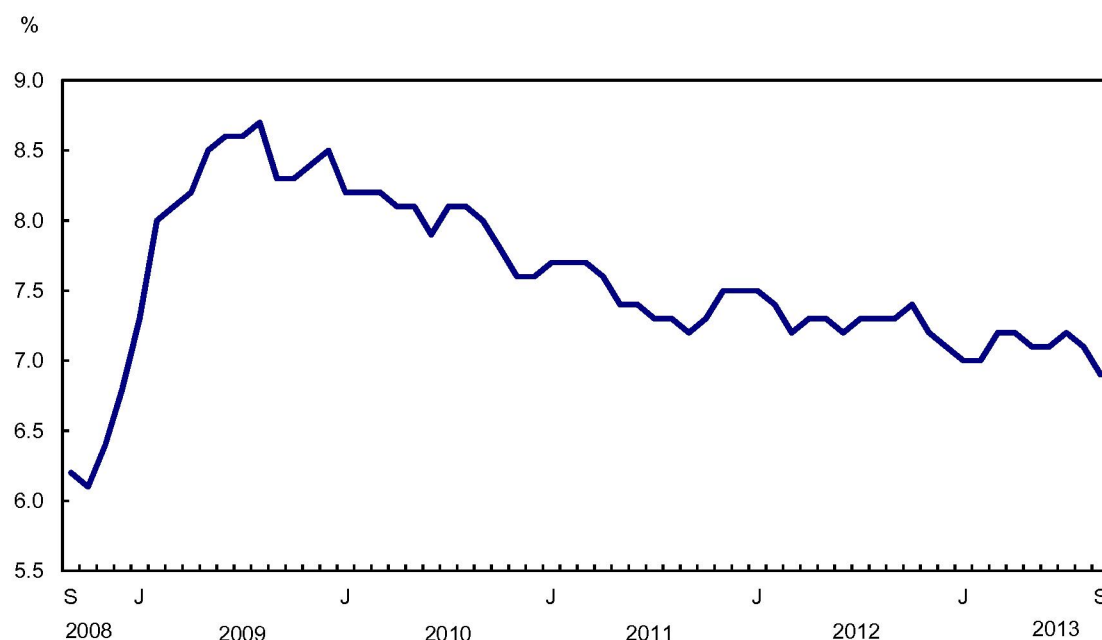
There were employment gains in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing as well as natural resources and agriculture in September. At the same time, there were declines in manufacturing and public administration.

In September, employment was up in New Brunswick and down in Saskatchewan, while there was little change in the other provinces.

The number of private sector employees increased in September, while self-employment declined.

There were no notable employment changes among the major demographic groups.

Chart 2
Unemployment rate



Industry perspective

Employment in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing rose by 33,000 in September, following a decline the previous month. Despite these recent changes, employment levels in this industry are similar to one year earlier.

Employment increased by 19,000 in natural resources, accounting for all the growth since September 2012 (+4.7% or +17,000).

The number of people working in agriculture increased by 8,500 in September, following a decline the previous month. Employment in this industry remains at a level similar to that of 12 months earlier.

Employment in manufacturing fell by 26,000 in September, contributing to the decline of 4.1% (-73,000) on a year-over-year basis.

There were 17,000 fewer people working in public administration in September. Employment in this industry has been declining since February, down 7.2% or 71,000 over this seven-month period.

In September, there were 74,000 more private sector employees, while there were 45,000 fewer self-employed workers. Over the previous 12 months, the number of private sector employees increased by 1.8%, while the number of public sector employees and the self-employed was little changed.

Few employment changes by province

In New Brunswick, employment increased by 2,800 in September, and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 10.7%. Employment in this province was at a level similar to that of 12 months earlier.

Employment in Saskatchewan fell by 3,200. Despite this decline, employment grew by 3.1% year over year, the second highest growth rate after Alberta. In September, the unemployment rate in Saskatchewan was 4.3%, which was the same as in Alberta and the lowest among the provinces.

In September, employment in Ontario was little changed. At the same time, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points to 7.3% as fewer youths looked for work. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province grew by 1.7%, above the national average of 1.2%.

Despite little change in employment in Quebec, the unemployment rate declined 0.3 percentage points to 7.6% as fewer youths searched for work. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province was little changed, as gains in the first five months of the period were offset by recent losses.

Little change in employment among demographic groups

While employment for youths aged 15 to 24 was virtually unchanged in September, their unemployment rate declined by 1.2 percentage points to 12.9%. This decline was largely a result of fewer youths searching for work. Compared with 12 months earlier, youth employment increased 1.7%, mainly the result of gains in the first half of the period.

Employment in September was also little changed among people aged 25 to 54 and remains at a level similar to that of September 2012.

In September, employment among people aged 55 and over was unchanged. Compared with 12 months earlier, however, there were 140,000 more men and women working in this age group (+4.3%), largely a result of population aging.

Quarterly update for the territories

The Labour Force Survey also collects labour market information about the territories. This information is produced monthly in the form of three-month moving averages. The following data are not seasonally adjusted; therefore, comparisons should only be made on a year-over-year basis.

In the third quarter, employment levels were little changed in Yukon and the Northwest Territories compared with the third quarter of 2012. The unemployment rate also was little changed for these two territories and stood at 4.4% in Yukon and 8.4% in the Northwest Territories.

In Nunavut, employment increased by 800 over this period, all in full-time work. The unemployment rate was 14.2%, relatively unchanged from the third quarter of 2012.

Note to readers

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

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

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted estimates, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Recent trends in Canada's labour force participation rate.

Each year, the LFS revises its estimates for the previous three years, using the latest seasonal factors.

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

	August 2013	September 2013	Standard error ¹	August to September 2013	September 2012 to September 2013	August to September 2013	September 2012 to September 2013
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	28,724.6	28,762.9	...	38.3	374.6	0.1	1.3
Labour force	19,130.8	19,105.7	29.2	-25.1	149.5	-0.1	0.8
Employment	17,768.8	17,780.7	28.9	11.9	212.4	0.1	1.2
Full-time	14,398.4	14,421.8	39.0	23.4	157.8	0.2	1.1
Part-time	3,370.4	3,358.9	35.7	-11.5	54.6	-0.3	1.7
Unemployment	1,362.0	1,325.0	25.1	-37.0	-62.9	-2.7	-4.5
Participation rate	66.6	66.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.9	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.8	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Part-time rate	19.0	18.9	0.2	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years							
Population	4,449.5	4,447.0	...	-2.5	-10.6	-0.1	-0.2
Labour force	2,846.1	2,824.7	17.3	-21.4	-18.9	-0.8	-0.7
Employment	2,445.6	2,461.3	15.8	15.7	41.8	0.6	1.7
Full-time	1,263.4	1,286.0	18.6	22.6	14.2	1.8	1.1
Part-time	1,182.2	1,175.3	19.5	-6.9	27.7	-0.6	2.4
Unemployment	400.5	363.4	14.9	-37.1	-60.8	-9.3	-14.3
Participation rate	64.0	63.5	0.4	-0.5	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.1	12.9	0.5	-1.2	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	55.0	55.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	...	...
Part-time rate	48.3	47.8	0.7	-0.5	0.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	11,885.3	11,906.1	...	20.8	193.5	0.2	1.7
Labour force	8,615.1	8,613.0	15.1	-2.1	71.6	0.0	0.8
Employment	8,084.4	8,080.1	16.3	-4.3	75.4	-0.1	0.9
Full-time	7,455.9	7,444.2	22.0	-11.7	44.8	-0.2	0.6
Part-time	628.5	635.9	17.7	7.4	30.6	1.2	5.1
Unemployment	530.8	532.9	14.5	2.1	-3.8	0.4	-0.7
Participation rate	72.5	72.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.2	0.2	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	68.0	67.9	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	7.8	7.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	12,389.8	12,409.8	...	20.0	191.7	0.2	1.6
Labour force	7,669.6	7,668.0	16.6	-1.6	96.9	0.0	1.3
Employment	7,238.8	7,239.3	16.5	0.5	95.2	0.0	1.3
Full-time	5,679.1	5,691.7	25.4	12.6	98.9	0.2	1.8
Part-time	1,559.7	1,547.6	23.8	-12.1	-3.7	-0.8	-0.2
Unemployment	430.8	428.6	13.4	-2.2	1.5	-0.5	0.4
Participation rate	61.9	61.8	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	21.5	21.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	...	...

... not applicable

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

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0087. The sum of individual categories may not always add to the total as a result of rounding.

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

	August 2013	September 2013	Standard error ²	August to September 2013	September 2012 to September 2013	August to September 2013	September 2012 to September 2013
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,024.1	15,081.4	35.5	57.3	185.8	0.4	1.2
Self-employed	2,744.7	2,699.3	25.2	-45.4	26.6	-1.7	1.0
Public/private sector employees							
Public	3,600.0	3,583.7	25.0	-16.3	-20.9	-0.5	-0.6
Private	11,424.1	11,497.7	37.7	73.6	206.7	0.6	1.8
All industries	17,768.8	17,780.7	28.9	11.9	212.4	0.1	1.2
Goods-producing sector	3,922.2	3,911.9	26.6	-10.3	25.1	-0.3	0.6
Agriculture	307.9	316.4	7.3	8.5	-2.5	2.8	-0.8
Natural resources ³	363.1	382.0	7.2	18.9	17.2	5.2	4.7
Utilities	149.3	151.7	5.0	2.4	0.8	1.6	0.5
Construction	1,356.3	1,342.2	17.2	-14.1	82.3	-1.0	6.5
Manufacturing	1,745.6	1,719.6	20.0	-26.0	-72.7	-1.5	-4.1
Services-producing sector	13,846.6	13,868.8	34.4	22.2	187.3	0.2	1.4
Trade	2,715.1	2,728.2	23.7	13.1	70.9	0.5	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	855.9	858.6	14.1	2.7	0.5	0.3	0.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,104.7	1,137.9	16.3	33.2	25.9	3.0	2.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,357.8	1,351.3	18.4	-6.5	52.2	-0.5	4.0
Business, building and other support services	729.2	727.2	14.2	-2.0	26.9	-0.3	3.8
Educational services	1,274.0	1,275.6	16.7	1.6	-24.1	0.1	-1.9
Health care and social assistance	2,190.0	2,177.7	19.4	-12.3	38.8	-0.6	1.8
Information, culture and recreation	782.5	788.1	14.5	5.6	-2.1	0.7	-0.3
Accommodation and food services	1,140.9	1,132.1	16.9	-8.8	34.1	-0.8	3.1
Other services	764.9	778.0	13.7	13.1	-2.0	1.7	-0.3
Public administration	931.5	914.1	13.1	-17.4	-33.8	-1.9	-3.6

1. North American Industry Classification System.

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

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

Note(s): Related CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089. The sum of individual categories may not always add to the total as a result of rounding.

Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	August 2013	September 2013	Standard error ¹	August to September 2013	September 2012 to September 2013	August to September 2013	September 2012 to September 2013
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	429.7	429.8	...	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.6
Labour force	259.6	257.5	1.9	-2.1	-4.3	-0.8	-1.6
Employment	232.0	230.7	1.9	-1.3	1.0	-0.6	0.4
Full-time	197.6	196.4	2.3	-1.2	-3.0	-0.6	-1.5
Part-time	34.3	34.3	1.8	0.0	4.0	0.0	13.2
Unemployment	27.7	26.9	1.7	-0.8	-5.2	-2.9	-16.2
Participation rate	60.4	59.9	0.4	-0.5	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	10.4	0.6	-0.3	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	54.0	53.7	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	121.0	121.0	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Labour force	82.7	82.5	0.7	-0.2	1.3	-0.2	1.6
Employment	73.9	73.4	0.7	-0.5	1.3	-0.7	1.8
Full-time	60.4	59.7	0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-1.2	-0.8
Part-time	13.5	13.7	0.7	0.2	1.8	1.5	15.1
Unemployment	8.8	9.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	3.4	0.0
Participation rate	68.3	68.2	0.5	-0.1	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.6	11.0	0.8	0.4	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	60.7	0.5	-0.4	1.0	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	781.7	781.8	...	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.2
Labour force	500.0	499.3	2.6	-0.7	-2.3	-0.1	-0.5
Employment	456.4	456.1	2.7	-0.3	-2.3	-0.1	-0.5
Full-time	367.0	365.4	3.7	-1.6	-1.1	-0.4	-0.3
Part-time	89.4	90.8	3.2	1.4	-1.0	1.6	-1.1
Unemployment	43.6	43.1	2.5	-0.5	-0.1	-1.1	-0.2
Participation rate	64.0	63.9	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	8.6	0.5	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	620.1	620.2	...	0.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	391.7	394.7	2.2	3.0	1.7	0.8	0.4
Employment	349.8	352.6	2.3	2.8	3.1	0.8	0.9
Full-time	291.8	292.6	2.9	0.8	-2.4	0.3	-0.8
Part-time	58.0	60.0	2.5	2.0	5.5	3.4	10.1
Unemployment	42.0	42.1	2.2	0.1	-1.4	0.2	-3.2
Participation rate	63.2	63.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	10.7	0.5	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.4	56.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	...	...
Quebec							
Population	6,698.2	6,703.2	...	5.0	52.3	0.1	0.8
Labour force	4,344.2	4,345.0	15.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Employment	3,998.8	4,013.8	15.4	15.0	10.8	0.4	0.3
Full-time	3,247.1	3,246.6	20.3	-0.5	6.4	0.0	0.2
Part-time	751.8	767.3	18.0	15.5	4.5	2.1	0.6
Unemployment	345.3	331.1	13.2	-14.2	-10.8	-4.1	-3.2
Participation rate	64.9	64.8	0.2	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	7.6	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	59.9	0.2	0.2	-0.3	...	...

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

	August 2013	September 2013	Standard error ¹	August to September 2013	September 2012 to September 2013	August to September 2013	September 2012 to September 2013
Ontario							
Population	11,221.2	11,236.3	...	15.1	136.2	0.1	1.2
Labour force	7,478.8	7,461.3	20.1	-17.5	75.5	-0.2	1.0
Employment	6,920.1	6,918.4	19.3	-1.7	118.6	0.0	1.7
Full-time	5,578.2	5,588.9	26.3	10.7	88.5	0.2	1.6
Part-time	1,341.9	1,329.6	24.5	-12.3	30.2	-0.9	2.3
Unemployment	558.7	542.8	17.5	-15.9	-43.2	-2.8	-7.4
Participation rate	66.6	66.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	61.6	0.2	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	974.9	976.0	...	1.1	11.2	0.1	1.2
Labour force	666.3	671.2	2.6	4.9	1.7	0.7	0.3
Employment	631.5	634.0	2.7	2.5	-1.7	0.4	-0.3
Full-time	508.3	509.8	3.6	1.5	-4.5	0.3	-0.9
Part-time	123.2	124.1	3.5	0.9	2.6	0.7	2.1
Unemployment	34.8	37.2	2.2	2.4	3.5	6.9	10.4
Participation rate	68.3	68.8	0.3	0.5	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	64.8	65.0	0.3	0.2	-0.9	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Population	828.4	830.0	...	1.6	16.1	0.2	2.0
Labour force	583.4	580.7	2.5	-2.7	15.9	-0.5	2.8
Employment	558.7	555.5	2.6	-3.2	16.9	-0.6	3.1
Full-time	458.6	462.8	3.3	4.2	14.0	0.9	3.1
Part-time	100.1	92.7	3.1	-7.4	2.9	-7.4	3.2
Unemployment	24.7	25.1	1.9	0.4	-1.1	1.6	-4.2
Participation rate	70.4	70.0	0.3	-0.4	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	0.3	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	67.4	66.9	0.3	-0.5	0.7	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,188.2	3,199.5	...	11.3	112.1	0.4	3.6
Labour force	2,345.2	2,337.6	8.8	-7.6	82.6	-0.3	3.7
Employment	2,232.4	2,236.4	9.2	4.0	80.3	0.2	3.7
Full-time	1,868.2	1,875.7	12.3	7.5	65.9	0.4	3.6
Part-time	364.2	360.7	11.1	-3.5	14.4	-1.0	4.2
Unemployment	112.8	101.3	7.0	-11.5	2.3	-10.2	2.3
Participation rate	73.6	73.1	0.3	-0.5	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.3	0.3	-0.5	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	70.0	69.9	0.3	-0.1	0.1	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	3,861.2	3,865.0	...	3.8	42.7	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,479.0	2,476.0	10.6	-3.0	-22.7	-0.1	-0.9
Employment	2,315.2	2,309.8	10.4	-5.4	-15.6	-0.2	-0.7
Full-time	1,821.1	1,824.0	14.5	2.9	-5.4	0.2	-0.3
Part-time	494.1	485.9	13.5	-8.2	-10.1	-1.7	-2.0
Unemployment	163.7	166.2	8.6	2.5	-7.1	1.5	-4.1
Participation rate	64.2	64.1	0.3	-0.1	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.7	0.3	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.0	59.8	0.3	-0.2	-1.0	...	...

... not applicable

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

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0087. The sum of individual categories may not always add to the total as a result of rounding.

Available in CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0051, 282-0054, 282-0055, 282-0060 to 282-0063, 282-0069 to 282-0089, 282-0092 to 282-0095, 282-0100 to 282-0121 and 282-0200 to 282-0219.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X), is now available online for the week ending September 21. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

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

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on November 8.

For more information, 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).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca) or Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

New Lending Services Price Index, second quarter 2013

First-ever data are now available from the New Lending Services Price Index (NLSPI).

The purpose of the NLSPI is to collect and compile data to measure movements in the price of new lending services in Canada. The NLSPI is not an index of loan rates paid by consumers and businesses, but represents the change in the price of service. Prices are derived as the difference between annual percentage rates for new loan products and averages of yields on financial market instruments.

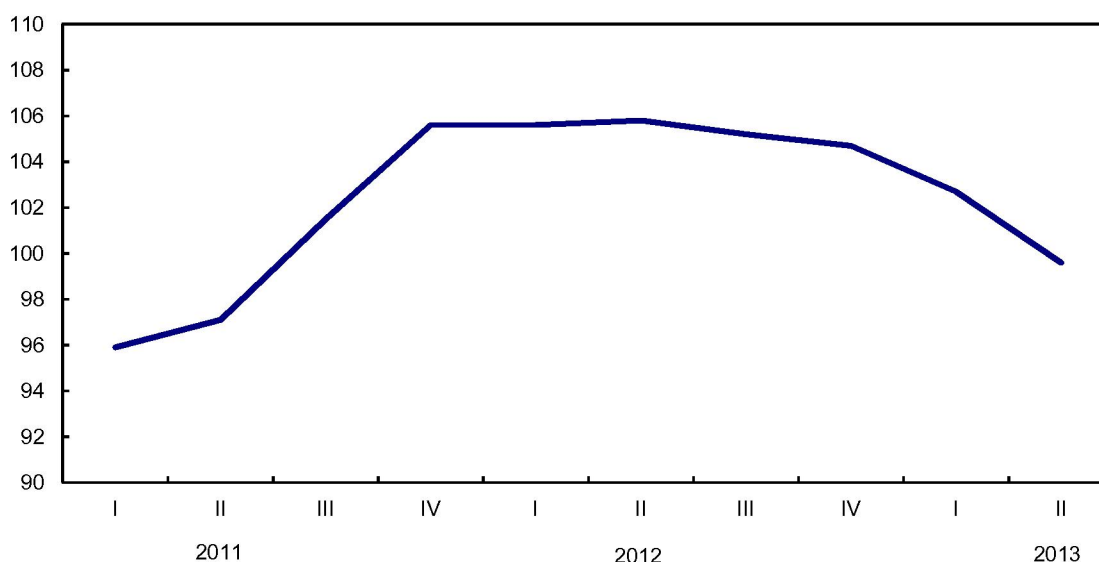
New lending services include newly issued funds for personal loans, lines of credit, mortgage loans, business loans, and leases. These data are combined with other data to estimate a price for new lending activity. Lending is one of the many services provided by the banking industry and this is the first in a series of financial service indexes to be published. This index will provide better estimates of real output, productivity and price change in financial services in Canada.

The NLSPI decreased by 3.0% in the second quarter compared with the previous quarter.

On a year-over-year basis, the index was down 5.9% in the second quarter compared with the same quarter in 2012. The decrease in the index was primarily a result of recent increases in yields on long-term Government of Canada securities. In particular, the yield-to-maturity on Government of Canada bonds with maturities between 5 and 10 years increased by 52 basis points between May and June.

Chart 1
New Lending Services Price Index

index (2011=100)



From the first quarter of 2011 to the second quarter of 2012, the NLSPI increased by 10.3%. This was primarily because of declines in yields on long-term Government of Canada securities during a period of global financial market volatility.

With this release, monthly data are also available from January 2011.

Note to readers

The New Lending Services Price Index (NLSPI) is not an index of loan rates paid by consumers and businesses, but represents the change in the price of service. Prices are derived as the difference between annual percentage rates for new loan products and averages of yields on financial market instruments. The variables used to derive the prices are weighted annual percentage rates for new lending services, funds advanced by product, and market rates. The NLSPI is a monthly index that is disseminated on a quarterly basis.

With each release, data for the previous quarter may have been revised. The series is also subject to an annual revision with the release of second quarter data of the following reference year. The index is not seasonally adjusted.

For a more detailed explanation of the methodology, refer to the [NLSPI Methodology Summary Document](#).

Table 1
New Lending Services Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2012	First quarter 2013 ^r	Second quarter 2013 ^p	First quarter to second quarter 2013	Second quarter 2012 to second quarter 2013
	(2011=100)			% change	
New Lending Services Price Index	105.8	102.7	99.6	-3.0	-5.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

Available in CANSIM: tables 332-0014 and 332-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5207.

The New Lending Services Price Index for the third quarter will be released in January 2014.

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).

Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey, second quarter 2013

Retail sales rose 2.8% from the second quarter of 2012 to \$126.3 billion in the second quarter. This was the largest year-over-year gain since the first quarter of 2012. Higher sales were reported in 7 of 10 major commodity groups.

Sales of motor vehicles, parts and services were the largest contributor to the increase, rising 8.8%. Sales of new trucks, vans, minivans and sport utility vehicles (+18.8%) registered their largest gain in three years. The New Motor Vehicles Sales Survey reported a 9.0% increase in the volume of trucks sold in the second quarter. Sales were also up for used vehicles (+5.6%) and automotive parts and accessories (+4.5%).

Receipts of food and beverages rose 1.5%. Most of the increase came from higher food sales (+2.2%), largely because of a price-induced 5.9% rise for fresh fruits and vegetables.

Health and personal care products sales increased 2.9%, the largest gain since the fourth quarter of 2011. The growth in the second quarter for prescription drugs (+2.4%) more than offset the decline over the previous four quarters.

Sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives fell 1.0%, as consumer prices for gasoline decreased 1.1% over the same period.

Sporting and leisure goods were down 2.9%. A 14.1% decrease in the sales of toys, games and hobby supplies accounted for most of the decline. Sales of this commodity tend to be affected by the timing of new product releases.

Furniture, home furnishings and electronics sales fell 0.4%, with the decline in home electronics, computers and cameras (-4.0%) offsetting increases in household appliances (+6.3%) and indoor furniture (+2.1%).

Note to readers

The Retail Commodity Survey collects national level retail sales by commodity, from a sub-sample of businesses in the Monthly Retail Trade Survey.

Quarterly data have not been adjusted for seasonality. All percentage changes are year over year.

Data have been revised back to the first quarter of 2010. The revisions take into account the late reporting or correction of respondent information and classification changes. The revised data are now available on CANSIM.

Table 1
Sales by commodity, all retail stores – Seasonally unadjusted

	Second quarter 2012	First quarter 2013 ^r	Second quarter 2013 ^p	Second quarter 2012 to second quarter 2013
	millions of dollars			% change
Commodity, total	122,856	103,060	126,267	2.8
Food and beverages	27,796	25,952	28,202	1.5
Health and personal care products	10,449	10,130	10,750	2.9
Clothing, footwear and accessories	9,151	7,229	9,255	1.1
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	8,874	8,250	8,843	-0.4
Motor vehicles, parts and services	27,752	21,140	30,197	8.8
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	13,941	13,050	13,808	-1.0
Housewares	2,060	1,944	2,094	1.6
Hardware, lawn and garden products	9,815	5,234	9,867	0.5
Sporting and leisure goods	3,165	2,605	3,074	-2.9
All other goods and services	9,852	7,526	10,178	3.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Available in CANSIM: table 080-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2008.

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).

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, January and February 2013

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for January and February.

Available in CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

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; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Supply and disposition of crude oil and equivalent, January and February 2013

Data on the supply and disposition of crude oil and equivalent are now available for January and February.

Note to readers

Data from February to December 2012 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: table 126-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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).

Survey on the Use of Published Material, 2013 (final)

Data from the Survey on the Use of Published Material are now available for 2013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5204.

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

New products and studies

New products

Labour Force Information, September 15 to 21, 2013
Catalogue number 71-001-X (HTML | PDF)

Labour Force Survey Microdata File, September 2013
Catalogue number 71M0001X (CD-ROM)

New studies

Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: "An Assessment of Life Satisfaction Responses on Recent Statistics Canada Surveys", No. 351
Catalogue number 11F0019M2013351 (HTML | PDF)

Release dates: October 15 to 18, 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
15	New motor vehicle sales	August 2013
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 2013
17	Canada's international transactions in securities	August 2013
17	Investment in non-residential building construction	Third quarter 2013
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	August 2013
18	Consumer Price Index	September 2013

See also the release dates for major economic indicators for the rest of the year.



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