

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 20, 2013
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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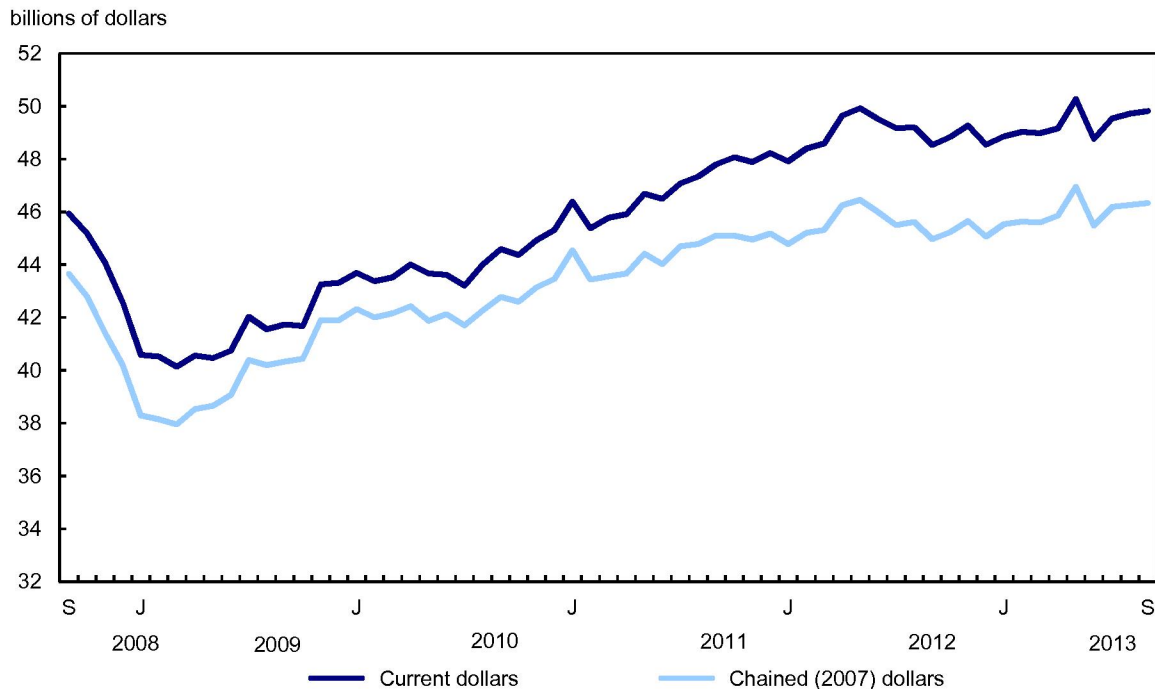
Releases

Wholesale trade, September 2013

Wholesale sales were up for the third month in a row in September, rising 0.2% to \$49.8 billion. Sales increased in four of the seven subsectors, accounting for 45% of wholesale sales.

In volume terms, wholesale sales were up 0.2%.

Chart 1
Wholesale sales increase in September



Sales up in four out of seven subsectors

The largest gain in dollar terms was in the miscellaneous subsector (+1.3%). The increase occurred primarily because of a 4.3% advance in the agricultural supplies industry, following three consecutive monthly declines.

The motor vehicle and parts subsector rose 0.6%, its fourth increase in five months. The gain was based on growth in the new motor vehicle parts and accessories industry (+3.0%), which posted its largest advance since October 2012. After rising 4.7% in August, sales in the motor vehicle industry edged down 0.1% in September.

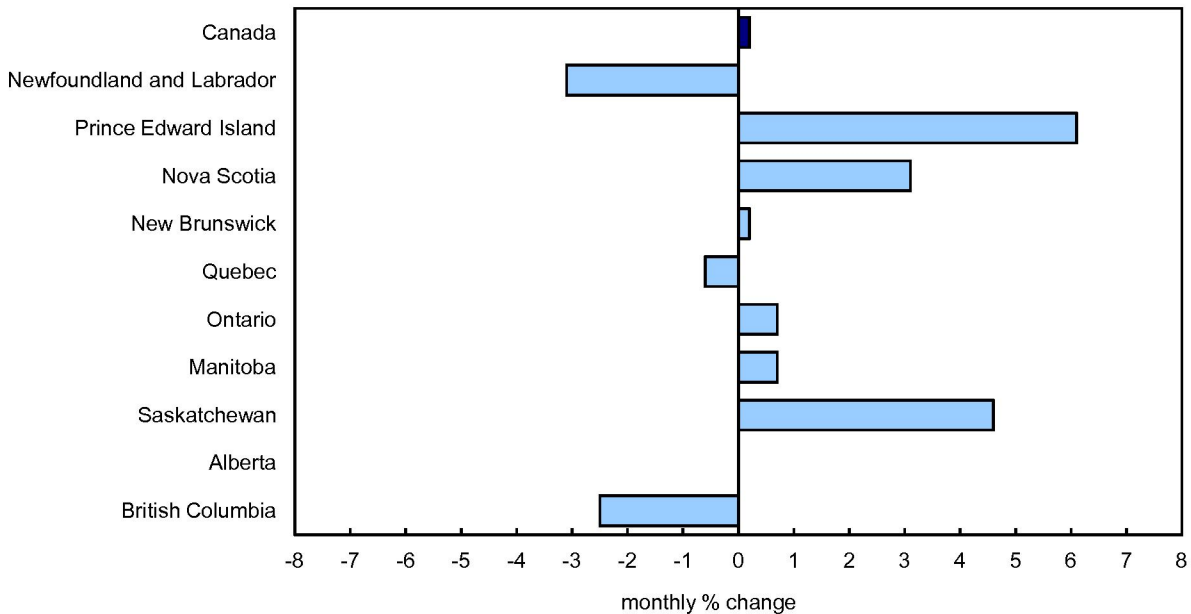
Sales in the farm product subsector rose 4.8%, the fifth consecutive monthly increase following four months of decline.

The largest decline in dollar terms was in the food, beverage and tobacco subsector (-0.4%). This drop was the result of a 0.6% decrease in the food industry, which accounts for 90% of the subsector's sales.

Sales up in Ontario and Saskatchewan

Wholesale sales were up in six provinces in September.

Chart 2
Wholesale sales up in six provinces in September



In Ontario (+0.7%), sales increased for the sixth time in seven months. Higher sales across several subsectors contributed to the growth.

Sales rose 4.6% in Saskatchewan as a result of higher sales in the farm product as well as the building material and supplies subsectors.

In September, three of the four Atlantic provinces reported gains. Newfoundland and Labrador was the lone Atlantic province to post lower sales (-3.1%), its third consecutive decrease.

Following seven gains in eight months, sales in British Columbia fell 2.5% in September, mainly attributable to lower sales in the building material and supplies subsector.

Sales in Quebec decreased 0.6% in September.

Inventory levels down in September

Wholesale inventories declined 0.2% to \$61.8 billion in September.

Declines in the motor vehicle and parts (-2.3%) and the building material and supplies (-1.5%) subsectors, more than offset gains in the other five subsectors.

The largest increases in dollar terms were in the personal and household goods (+1.1%) and the machinery, equipment and supplies (+0.4%) subsectors.

The inventory-to-sales ratio was unchanged at 1.24 in September.

The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time in months required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

Total wholesale sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using relevant price indexes. The wholesale sales series in chained (2007) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2007 as the reference year. For more information, see [Sales in volume for Wholesale Trade](#).

Table 1
Wholesale merchants' sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	September 2012	August 2013 ^r	September 2013 ^P	August to September 2013	September 2012 to September 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale sales (current dollars)	48,535	49,726	49,814	0.2	2.6
Total, wholesale sales (2007 chained dollars)	44,961	46,261	46,335	0.2	3.1
Total (current dollars), excluding motor vehicles and parts	40,446	41,137	41,171	0.1	1.8
Farm product	508	569	596	4.8	17.2
Food, beverage and tobacco	9,545	9,763	9,723	-0.4	1.9
Food	8,572	8,760	8,708	-0.6	1.6
Beverage	474	499	511	2.4	7.8
Cigarette and tobacco product	499	504	504	0.0	0.9
Personal and household goods	6,812	7,141	7,103	-0.5	4.3
Textile, clothing and footwear	920	972	1,007	3.6	9.4
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	692	661	678	2.5	-2.1
Home furnishings	473	472	475	0.6	0.3
Personal goods	705	705	724	2.7	2.7
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	3,378	3,613	3,566	-1.3	5.6
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	643	719	654	-9.1	1.7
Motor vehicle and parts	8,089	8,589	8,643	0.6	6.8
Motor vehicle	6,088	6,532	6,526	-0.1	7.2
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	1,954	2,003	2,064	3.0	5.6
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	48	54	53	-2.0	11.1
Building material and supplies	6,805	7,061	7,073	0.2	3.9
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,116	2,158	2,140	-0.8	1.2
Metal service centres	1,531	1,627	1,617	-0.6	5.7
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	3,159	3,275	3,316	1.2	5.0
Machinery, equipment and supplies	10,604	10,515	10,512	0.0	-0.9
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	1,238	1,261	1,313	4.2	6.1
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	3,697	3,598	3,560	-1.0	-3.7
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	3,222	3,217	3,257	1.2	1.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,448	2,439	2,381	-2.4	-2.7
Miscellaneous	6,171	6,087	6,164	1.3	-0.1
Recyclable material	699	632	640	1.2	-8.4
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	886	885	895	1.1	1.0
Agricultural supplies	1,485	1,535	1,601	4.3	7.8
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,185	1,135	1,124	-1.0	-5.2
Other miscellaneous	1,915	1,900	1,904	0.2	-0.6

^r revised

^P preliminary

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

Table 2
Wholesale merchants' sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	September 2012	August 2013 ^r	September 2013 ^p	August to September 2013	September 2012 to September 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	48,535	49,726	49,814	0.2	2.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	333	337	327	-3.1	-1.8
Prince Edward Island	47	50	53	6.1	12.7
Nova Scotia	713	685	707	3.1	-0.9
New Brunswick	487	505	506	0.2	3.7
Quebec	9,344	9,329	9,275	-0.6	-0.7
Ontario	23,516	24,201	24,380	0.7	3.7
Manitoba	1,326	1,342	1,351	0.7	1.9
Saskatchewan	1,732	1,835	1,919	4.6	10.8
Alberta	6,438	6,526	6,525	0.0	1.3
British Columbia	4,526	4,805	4,685	-2.5	3.5
Yukon	11	11	11	0.4	-0.7
Northwest Territories	53	55	68	22.7	29.1
Nunavut	8	43	8	-81.6	-2.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Table 3
Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	September 2012	August 2013 ^r	September 2013 ^p	August to September 2013	September 2012 to September 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale inventories	61,235	61,887	61,770	-0.2	0.9
Farm product	166	182	194	6.4	17.0
Food, beverage and tobacco	5,546	5,545	5,597	0.9	0.9
Food	4,991	4,981	5,054	1.5	1.3
Beverage	324	338	307	-9.0	-5.3
Cigarette and tobacco product	231	227	236	4.0	2.2
Personal and household goods	10,396	10,898	11,018	1.1	6.0
Textile, clothing and footwear	1,851	2,041	2,047	0.3	10.6
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	713	742	726	-2.2	1.9
Home furnishings	991	1,063	1,067	0.4	7.6
Personal goods	1,521	1,440	1,472	2.2	-3.2
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	4,628	4,847	4,939	1.9	6.7
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	692	764	767	0.4	10.8
Motor vehicle and parts	8,322	8,479	8,283	-2.3	-0.5
Motor vehicle	4,338	4,549	4,356	-4.2	0.4
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,882	3,813	3,806	-0.2	-2.0
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	102	116	121	4.0	18.1
Building material and supplies	11,375	11,392	11,218	-1.5	-1.4
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	3,130	2,964	2,958	-0.2	-5.5
Metal service centres	3,405	3,571	3,396	-4.9	-0.3
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	4,840	4,857	4,865	0.2	0.5
Machinery, equipment and supplies	17,993	17,767	17,833	0.4	-0.9
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	3,763	3,975	3,982	0.2	5.8
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	9,260	8,931	8,901	-0.3	-3.9
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	1,655	1,587	1,581	-0.4	-4.5
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,314	3,274	3,367	2.9	1.6
Miscellaneous	7,436	7,624	7,627	0.0	2.6
Recyclable material	612	533	549	3.0	-10.3
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	689	686	671	-2.2	-2.6
Agricultural supplies	2,645	2,840	2,869	1.0	8.5
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,149	991	1,004	1.3	-12.6
Other miscellaneous	2,341	2,574	F	F	F

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

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

Available in CANSIM: tables 081-0011, 081-0012 and 081-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The September 2013 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008-X) will soon be available.

Wholesale trade data for October will be released on December 18.

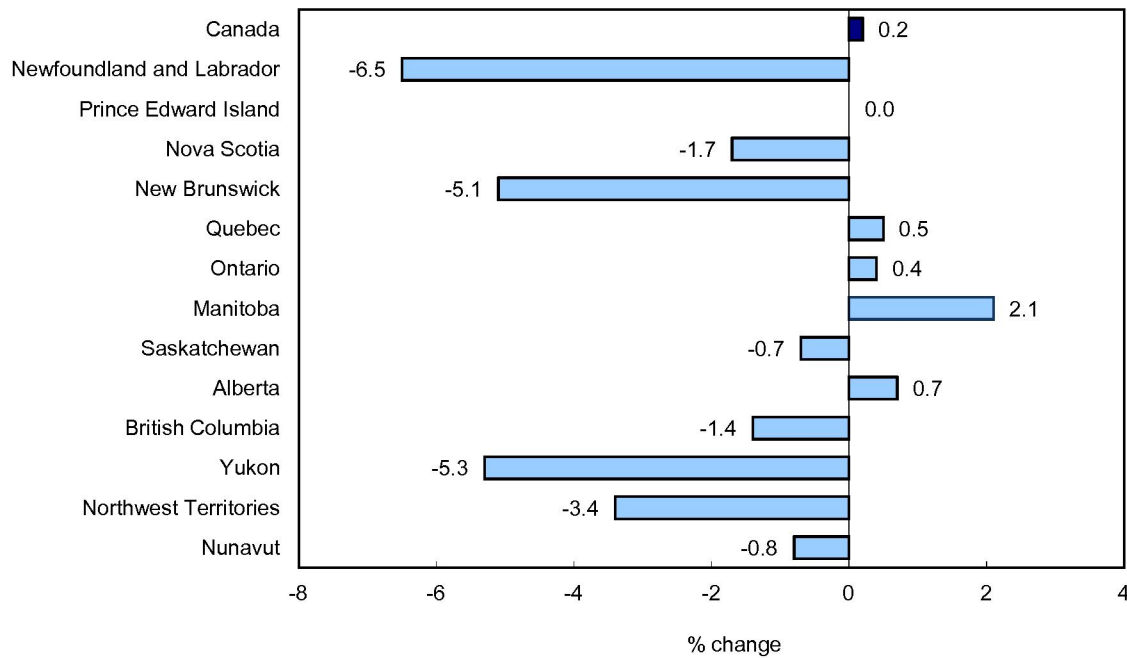
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Hours worked and labour productivity in the provinces and territories, 2012

Productivity increased and surpassed the national average in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta in 2012. All other provinces and territories experienced a decline in business productivity. At the national level, business productivity edged up 0.2%, after increasing 1.1% in 2011.

Chart 1
Labour productivity in the business sector by province and territory, 2012



In 2012, real gross domestic product (GDP) of businesses increased in every province and territory, except Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, while hours worked increased in all provinces and territories.

Manitoba led all provinces with a 2.1% gain in business productivity, mainly as a result of strong growth in the agriculture and construction industries. In contrast, the sharpest decline was in Newfoundland and Labrador, stemming mainly from lower oil production as a result of maintenance work.

The average hourly compensation went up in 2012 in every province and territory except New Brunswick. The largest gains were in provinces with resource-based economies, namely Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These three provinces had the biggest employment increases among the provinces in 2012.

Nationally, hourly compensation rose 3.0% in 2012, slowing from the 3.4% growth in 2011.

Atlantic Canada

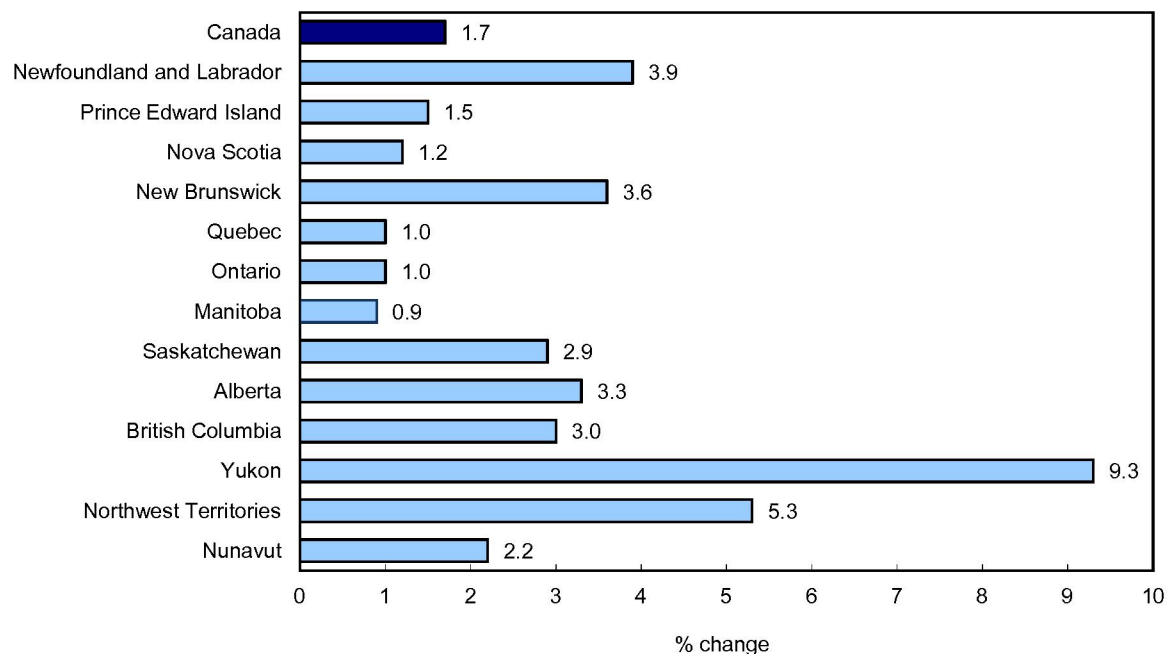
Business productivity in Newfoundland and Labrador declined 6.5% in 2012, the largest decrease in Canada and the second consecutive annual decline in the province. Real GDP of businesses fell 2.8%, primarily as a result of a sharp decline in oil and gas production associated with maintenance work. However, hours worked increased 3.9% with the greatest gains occurring in construction, transportation services and warehousing as well as real estate.

In Prince Edward Island, business productivity was unchanged in 2012, following a 3.4% decrease in 2011. Real GDP of businesses rose 1.3%, similar to the gain in hours worked. Manufacturing and wholesale trade were some of the main contributors to the increase in hours worked.

In Nova Scotia, business productivity declined 1.7% in 2012 following a 1.7% gain in 2011. The real output of businesses decreased 0.4% while hours worked increased 1.2%. Mining, quarrying, oil and gas extraction as well as manufacturing were mainly responsible for the decrease in the real GDP of businesses. Meanwhile, agriculture and fishing, utilities, construction as well as wholesale trade were the main sources of the increase in hours worked.

Business productivity in New Brunswick fell 5.1% in 2012, following gains of 2.2% in 2011 and 4.0% in 2010. Business output declined 1.8% in 2012, as a result of a decrease in goods-producing businesses, in particular construction, mining and manufacturing. At the same time, hours worked rose 3.6%, mainly as a result of increases in service-producing businesses, in particular wholesale and retail trade, real estate, and accommodation and food services. In 2011, New Brunswick's businesses had cut back the most on hours worked.

Chart 2
Hours worked in the business sector by province and territory, 2012



Central Canada

Business productivity in Quebec increased 0.5% in 2012 as the productivity of goods-producing businesses was unchanged, while productivity of service-producing businesses increased 0.5%.

Growth in hours worked for the entire business sector accelerated slightly, while growth in the real output of businesses slowed as a result of declines in manufacturing and mining industry support activities.

In Quebec, manufacturing productivity was down 0.8%, after increasing 1.0% in 2011. Hours worked in manufacturing were unchanged in the province, while manufacturing output fell 0.6%.

In Ontario, business productivity rose 0.4%, following a 0.2% increase in 2011. Productivity in Ontario's manufacturing industry advanced 2.3%, matching the growth in 2011. Manufacturing output grew 2.3% while hours worked edged down 0.1%.

The real output of businesses in Ontario grew 1.5% in 2012, led by manufacturing, construction, banking services, transportation services as well as professional, scientific and technical services. Hours worked rose 1.0%, with the largest increases posted by service-producing businesses.

Western Canada

Manitoba experienced the strongest business productivity growth among the provinces with a 2.1% gain in 2012. This compares with a 0.5% gain in 2011. Real output of businesses increased at a faster pace in 2012 than in 2011. Upswings in agriculture, mining and construction were the main contributors to the 3.0% growth in business real GDP. During the same period, hours worked rose 0.9%, primarily as a result of service-producing businesses.

Saskatchewan saw its business productivity fall 0.7% in 2012, after posting the largest increase among the provinces and territories in 2011 at 5.9%. Declines in the non-metallic minerals industry (including potash production) led to a slowing in the growth of business real GDP (+2.3%). In contrast, growth in hours worked accelerated to 2.9%, compared with a 0.3% increase in 2011. Except for mining and oil and gas extraction, retail trade and real estate services, all goods-producing and services-producing industries made positive contributions to the increase in hours worked.

In Alberta, business productivity advanced 0.7% in 2012, the same rate as in 2011. The increase in 2012 was attributable to service-producing businesses, which posted a 1.2% gain. In goods-producing businesses, productivity decreased 0.1%.

The real GDP of businesses in Alberta was up 4.0%, mainly a reflection of increased activity in oil and gas extraction, manufacturing, construction and retail trade. Hours worked in the business sector were up 3.3%, following a 5.4% increase in 2011.

In British Columbia, business productivity fell 1.4%, following a 2.8% gain in 2011 as hours worked (+3.0%) increased at a faster pace than business output (+1.7%). Growth in the real GDP of businesses in the province was especially dampened by significant declines in oil and gas extraction, paper product manufacturing, and mining and oil and gas extraction support activities. Construction, manufacturing, mining and oil and gas extraction, wholesale trade, finance and insurance, real estate as well as accommodation and food services were the main contributors to the increase in hours worked.

The territories

In Yukon, business productivity fell 5.3% in 2012 following a 0.4% increase the previous year. The end of a major electric power engineering construction project significantly slowed the growth of the real GDP of businesses. At the same time, the increase in hours worked accelerated from 4.6% in 2011 to 9.3% in 2012, mainly as a result of increases in transportation and warehousing as well as accommodation and food services.

In the Northwest Territories, business productivity fell 3.4% in 2012 following a 17.2% drop in 2011. After declining in 2011, the real output of businesses increased 1.9% in 2012, in part as a result of increased activity in oil and gas extraction as well as engineering construction. Hours worked also rose, but much less than in the previous year.

In Nunavut, business productivity decreased 0.8% compared with a 3.8% decline in 2011. Following two years of strong growth, real output of businesses increased 1.3%. Hours worked increased 2.2%, led by services-producing businesses.

Note to readers

Revisions

With this release of provincial and territorial labour productivity and related variables by business-sector industry, data are revised from 2007 to 2012. The revisions are consistent with those incorporated in the provincial and territorial economic accounts, and in the provincial and territorial gross domestic product by industry, published on November 8, 2013.

This release also incorporates new data from the 2011 National Household Survey, released on June 26 and on September 11, 2013. Revisions covering the period 1997 to 2006 will be incorporated at a later date.

Productivity measure

Labour productivity is a measure of real gross domestic product per hour worked. Productivity gains occur when the production of goods and services grows faster than the volume of work dedicated to their production.

Economic performance, as measured by labour productivity, must be interpreted carefully, as these data reflect changes in other inputs, in particular capital, in addition to the efficiency growth of production processes. As well, growth in labour productivity is often influenced by the degree of diversity in the industrial structure. As a result, labour productivity tends to be more volatile in the smaller provinces.

For the purpose of this analysis, as in the national labour productivity releases, productivity measures cover the business sector. It is important to note that real production (used to measure productivity) is based on value added measured at basic prices, not market prices, which is consistent with the detailed framework by industry.

As well, the service-producing business sector and its component, real estate, rental and leasing, exclude the imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings, as there are no data on the number of hours that homeowners spend on dwelling maintenance services.

**Table 1
Labour productivity and other related variables for the business sector, 2012¹**

	Real gross domestic product	All jobs	Average hours worked	Volume of hours worked	Labour productivity	Total compensation	Hourly compensation	Unit labour cost
	annual % change							
Canada	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.2	4.8	3.0	2.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	-2.8	3.5	0.4	3.9	-6.5	13.2	8.9	16.5
Prince Edward Island	1.3	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.0	3.9	2.4	2.5
Nova Scotia	-0.4	0.9	0.3	1.2	-1.7	1.3	0.1	1.7
New Brunswick	-1.8	1.7	1.9	3.6	-5.1	1.5	-2.0	3.3
Quebec	1.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.5	4.0	3.0	2.4
Ontario	1.5	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.4	3.0	1.9	1.5
Manitoba	3.0	-0.2	1.1	0.9	2.1	3.9	3.0	0.9
Saskatchewan	2.3	2.0	0.8	2.9	-0.7	9.9	6.8	7.4
Alberta	4.0	2.0	1.2	3.3	0.7	9.8	6.4	5.6
British Columbia	1.7	1.9	1.1	3.0	-1.4	4.4	1.4	2.7
Yukon	3.5	9.7	-0.3	9.3	-5.3	10.3	0.9	6.6
Northwest Territories	1.9	2.6	2.6	5.3	-3.4	6.0	0.7	3.9
Nunavut	1.3	0.0	2.2	2.2	-0.8	3.4	1.2	2.1

1. Calculations of productivity growth rates are based on numbers rounded to one decimal place.

Table 2
Businesses producing goods and businesses producing services, 2012¹

	Real gross domestic product		Volume of hours worked		Labour productivity		Hourly compensation	
	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	Goods	Services
	annual % change							
Canada	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.6	-0.2	0.2	4.3	2.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	-5.9	2.7	6.8	2.3	-11.9	0.6	12.2	6.2
Prince Edward Island	1.6	1.2	-0.1	2.4	1.4	-1.0	5.4	0.8
Nova Scotia	-3.6	1.2	3.1	0.4	-6.6	0.6	-3.1	1.5
New Brunswick	-4.4	-0.3	0.7	5.0	-5.1	-5.0	-0.5	-2.6
Quebec	1.6	1.4	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.5	3.3	2.6
Ontario	1.7	1.3	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.2	3.3	1.3
Manitoba	5.3	1.5	0.4	1.1	4.9	0.3	4.6	2.0
Saskatchewan	1.7	3.3	3.5	2.5	-1.8	0.7	8.5	5.5
Alberta	3.6	4.4	3.7	3.0	-0.1	1.2	7.4	5.4
British Columbia	2.0	1.5	4.2	2.5	-2.1	-1.0	1.5	1.3
Yukon	6.0	1.4	7.4	10.6	-1.4	-8.3	7.4	-3.7
Northwest Territories	1.5	2.3	9.6	2.6	-7.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.4
Nunavut	1.3	1.3	-2.0	5.8	3.5	-4.3	3.9	-0.5

1. Calculations of productivity growth rates are based on numbers rounded to one decimal place.

Available in CANSIM: tables 383-0029 to 383-0031.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5103.

The [National economic accounts](#) module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

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).

Fixed assets, 2013

The value of Canada's net fixed assets — building and engineering construction, machinery and equipment, and intellectual property products — stood at \$2,200 billion in 2013, up 4.2% from 2012 in current dollars. These assets, in conjunction with labour and raw materials, play a vital role in the production of goods and services.

Table 1
Fixed assets, year-end net stock based on a geometric method of depreciation

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	billions of dollars				
Total assets	1,848	1,895	2,001	2,112	2,200
Building and engineering construction	1,325	1,392	1,491	1,583	1,655
Machinery and equipment	332	307	308	321	333
Intellectual property products	191	196	203	208	213

Of total fixed assets, building and engineering construction accounted for 75.2% while machinery and equipment accounted for 15.1% in 2013. Intellectual property products, which comprise software, research and development, and oil and gas and mining exploration, accounted for the remaining 9.7%.

Each asset component increased. Building and engineering construction increased 4.5%, followed by machinery and equipment (+3.8%) and intellectual property products (+2.4%). The increase of the stock of assets primarily depends on the amount of investment and depreciation of the underlying assets.

Note to readers

Investment data used for 2013 fixed asset estimates reflect intentions rather than the actual investment made.

Estimates of depreciations and the associated net stocks are available on a current price basis, 2007 constant price basis (2007 asset price =100) and chained (2007) dollar basis. Data on depreciations and net stocks are available using linear, geometric and hyperbolic methods by North American Industry Classification System, classes of assets and provinces and territories.

Available in CANSIM: tables 031-0002 to 031-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2820.

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).

Natural gas sales, September 2013

Natural gas sales totalled 4 847 million cubic metres in September, up 1.6% compared with September 2012.

The volumes of sales to the residential (+8.3%), commercial (+2.3%) and industrial (+0.7%) sectors were up compared with the same month a year earlier.

Total sales in September were unchanged in August.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

Table 1
Natural gas sales

	September 2012	August 2013	September 2013 ^P	August to September 2013	September 2012 to September 2013
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Total sales	4 772 100	4 847 195	4 847 039	0.0	1.6
Residential ¹	452 988	380 659	490 773	28.9	8.3
Commercial ²	380 651	317 307	389 258	22.7	2.3
Industrial ³ and direct sales ⁴	3 938 461	4 149 229	3 967 008	-4.4	0.7

^P preliminary

1. Gas sold for domestic purposes, including space heating, water heating and cooking, to a residential dwelling unit.

2. Gas sold to customers engaged in wholesale or retail trade, governments, institutions, office buildings, etc.

3. Gas sold to customers engaged in a process that creates or changes raw or unfinished materials into another form or product. Includes mining and manufacturing establishments. Includes firm, interruptible and buy/sell agreements.

4. Represents direct, non-utility, sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

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).

Health Reports, November 2013

Study: Seroprevalence of hepatitis B and C virus infections: Results from the 2007 to 2009 and 2009 to 2011 Canadian Health Measures Survey

According to a study in this month's *Health Reports* based on data from the Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS), 30% of the population aged 14 to 79 had vaccine-induced immunity to hepatitis B, with the highest rates (more than two-thirds) among those aged 14 to 24. This largely reflects implementation of universal hepatitis B vaccination programs, which targeted infants and school-aged children in the early to mid-1990s.

The CHMS is an ongoing survey conducted by Statistics Canada in partnership with the Public Health Agency of Canada and Health Canada.

Based on data for 2007 to 2011, this study presents the first direct measurement of the national prevalence of hepatitis B and hepatitis C. Hepatitis B and hepatitis C infections can lead to liver failure, liver cancer and death.

The study also examined infection awareness. Because hepatitis B and hepatitis C infections may initially present few or no symptoms, people may not be aware of their infection status until tested. According to the study, more than half of people with laboratory-confirmed hepatitis B and 70% with laboratory-confirmed hepatitis C were unaware of their infections.

About 111,000 Canadians (0.4% of the population aged 14 to 79) had laboratory evidence of present hepatitis B infection, and an estimated 139,000 (0.5% of the same age group) had hepatitis C.

In addition to the people currently infected, about 1.2 million people (4.2% of the population aged 14 to 79) had evidence of a previous hepatitis B infection from which most recovered and developed protective immunity.

Canadian hepatitis levels are generally in line with those in other developed countries.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5071.

The article "Seroprevalence of hepatitis B and C virus infections: Results from the 2007 to 2009 and 2009 to 2011 Canadian Health Measures Survey" in the November 2013 issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 24, no. 11 (82-003-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*. For more information on this article, contact Michelle Rotermann (613-951-3166; michelle.rotermann@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

Also released today is "Longitudinal trajectories of sleep duration in the general population." For more information on this article, contact Heather Gilmour (613-951-2114; heather.gilmour@statacan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

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).

For information about *Health Reports*, contact Janice Felman (613-951-6446; janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

Civil aviation operating statistics, September 2013

Operational data on civil aviation are now available for September.

Note to readers

The data in this monthly release are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0001 and 401-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.

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

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).

StatCan Blog, November 2013

Blog post: The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is one of Statistics Canada's most watched barometers. Recently, it has also become one of the most talked-about. The November edition of the [StatCan Blog](#) examines the ins-and-outs of the LFS and the statistical base on which it is built.

Fluctuating numbers of employed Canadians have recently drawn questions about whether the variations are more dramatic than in the past. In fact, today's LFS patterns are not different from fluctuations in the past. The full story is told by looking at patterns over the longer term rather than month-to-month variations, confirms the team responsible for the survey.

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 Penny Stuart (613-951-2005; penny.stuart@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Health Reports, Vol. 24, no. 11
Catalogue number 82-003-X (HTML | PDF)

New studies

Seroprevalence of hepatitis B and C virus infections: Results from the 2007 to 2009 and 2009 to 2011 Canadian Health Measures Survey

Health Reports

Longitudinal trajectories of sleep duration in the general population

Health Reports



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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