

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 27, 2013

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## Releases

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### Consumer Price Index, February 2013

2

Consumer prices rose 1.2% in the 12 months to February, following a 0.5% advance in January. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the Consumer Price Index increased 0.7% in February after posting no change in January.

### Payroll employment, earnings and hours, January 2013

10

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$908 in January, up 0.1% from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, earnings increased 2.7%.

Railway carloadings, January 2013

17

Sawmills, January 2013

18

Annual retail trade, 2011

19

Annual wholesale trade, 2011

20

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

21

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## New products and studies

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22



Statistics  
Canada

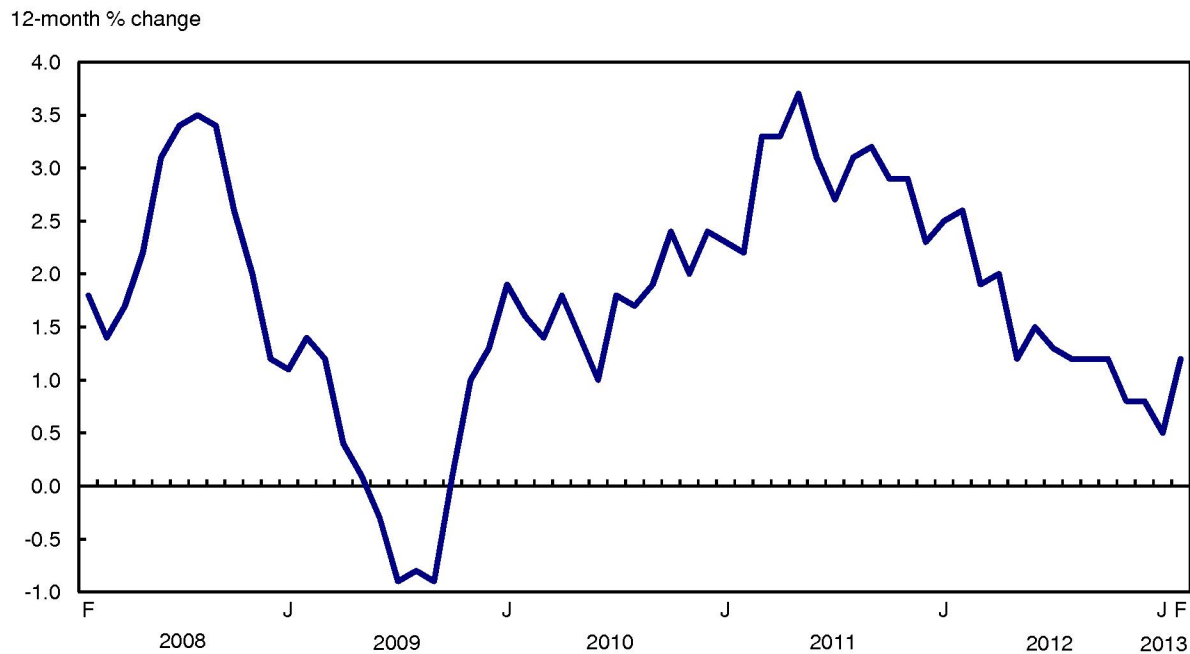
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The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.2% in the 12 months to February, following a 0.5% advance in January. This 0.7 percentage point increase in the 12-month change was led by transportation prices, which rose 2.0% on a year-over-year basis in February, after falling 0.5% in January.

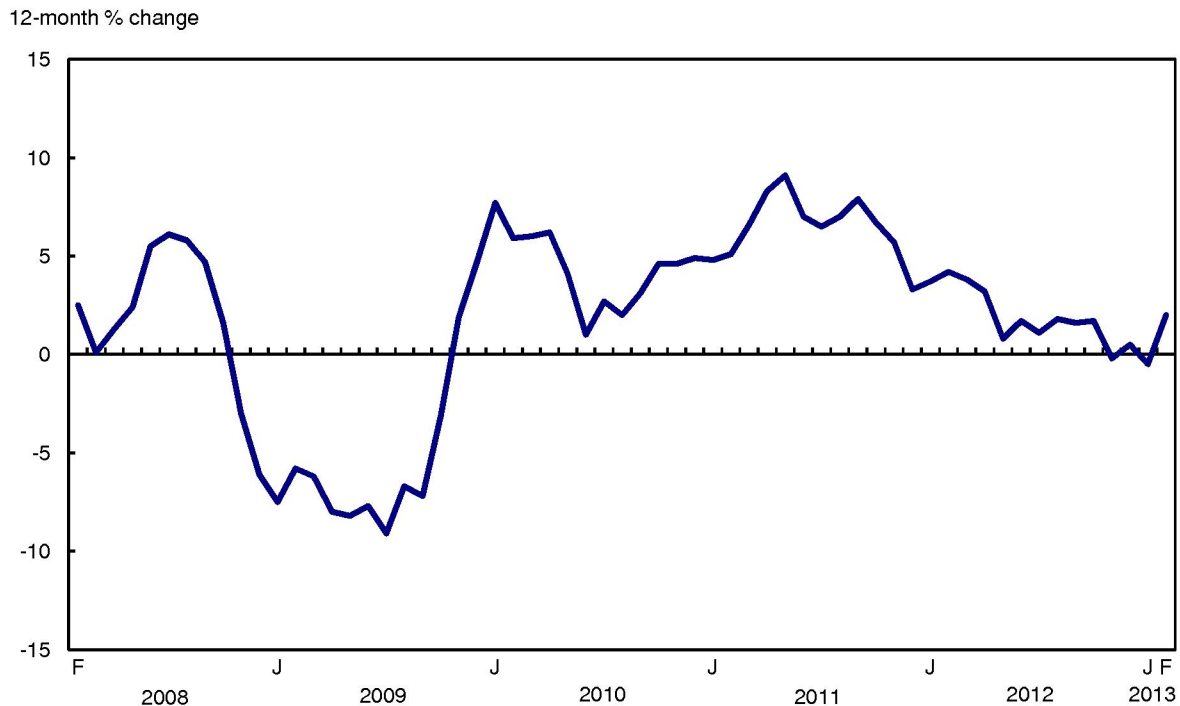
### Chart 1

#### The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index



The rise in the transportation index was attributable to higher prices for gasoline and for the purchase of passenger vehicles, both of which rose in the 12-months to February after declining in January.

**Chart 2**  
**The 12-month change in the transportation index**



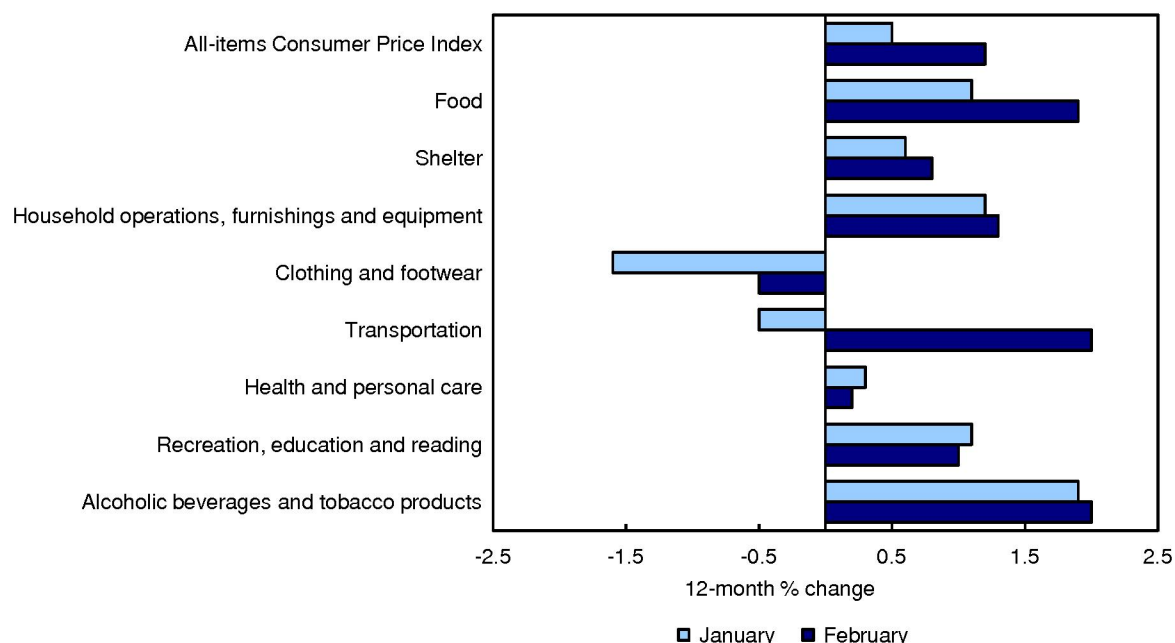
Gasoline prices advanced 3.9% year over year in February following a 1.8% decrease in January. On a monthly basis, gasoline prices rose 8.4% in February, the largest monthly increase since May 2008.

The purchase of passenger vehicles index rose 2.5% in the 12 months to February, after declining 0.8% in January. The acceleration in this index was mostly attributable to a notable monthly increase in February. Fewer manufacturers' rebates were available in February compared with January.

### 12-month change in the major components

Consumer prices rose in seven of the eight major components in the 12 months to February. The exception was clothing and footwear.

**Chart 3**  
**Prices increase in seven of eight major components**



Food prices increased 1.9% on a year-over-year basis in February following a 1.1% rise in January. Consumers paid more for food purchased from stores, particularly meat (+3.1%) and fresh fruit (+6.7%). In contrast, prices for non-alcoholic beverages declined 4.2%.

Consumers also paid 2.2% more for food purchased from restaurants.

Shelter costs rose 0.8% in the 12 months to February, after increasing 0.6% in January. Rent and homeowners' replacement cost advanced on a year-over-year basis, while mortgage interest cost decreased 4.2%.

## Energy prices

Energy prices advanced 2.0% year over year in February, after falling 1.7% in the previous month. In addition to gasoline, prices for fuel oil rose 4.1% on a year-over-year basis in February, following a 0.8% decline in January. Natural gas prices were up 0.6% in the 12-months to February; the first increase since December 2010.

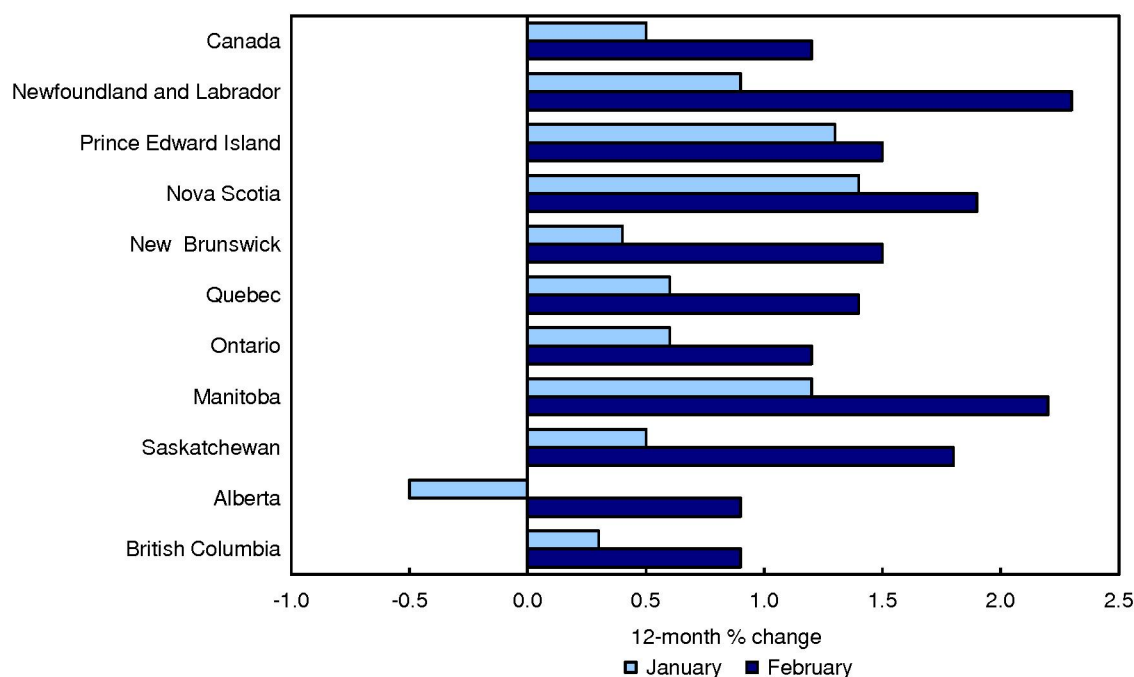
## 12-month change in the provinces

In all provinces, consumer prices rose at a faster year-over-year rate in February compared with January, led primarily by higher prices for gasoline and for the purchase of passenger vehicles.

The largest increase in consumer prices was in Newfoundland and Labrador, while the smallest occurred in Alberta and British Columbia.

**Chart 4**

**Prices rise the most in Newfoundland and Labrador and the least in Alberta and British Columbia**



In Newfoundland and Labrador, consumer prices rose 2.3% on a year-over-year basis in February, following a 0.9% advance in January. The province posted year-over-year price increases for electricity, clothing, and passenger vehicle insurance premiums, while at the national level these indexes declined.

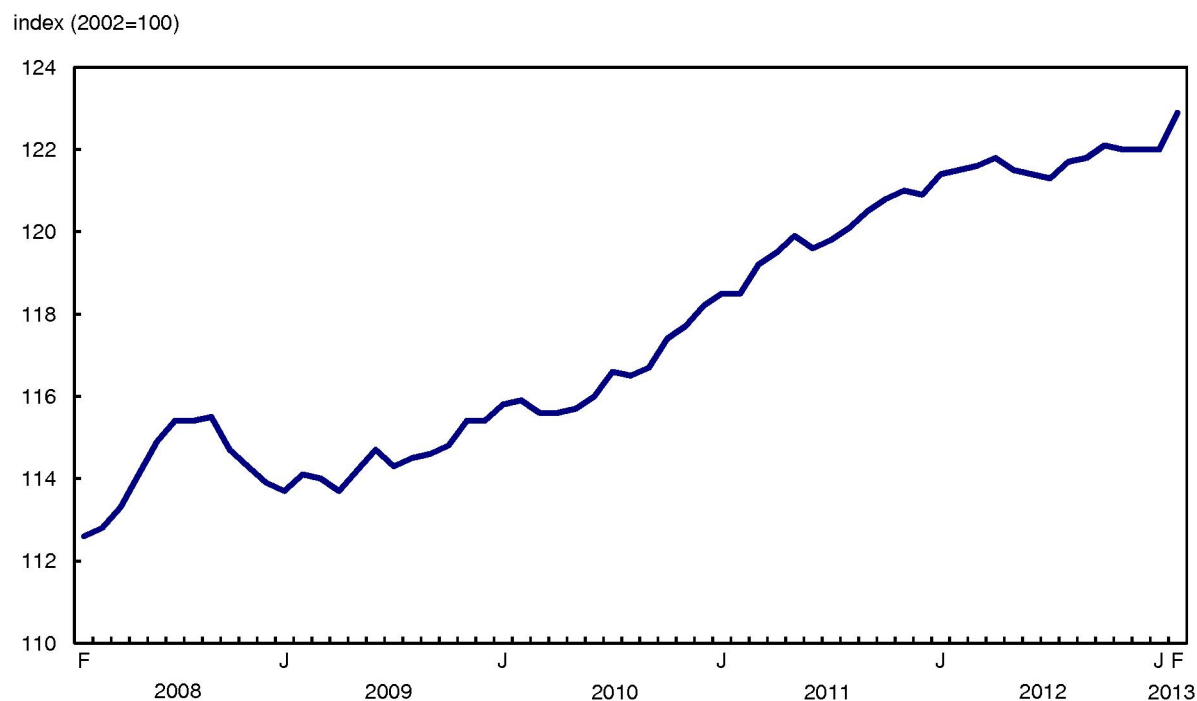
Consumer prices in Alberta rose 0.9% in the 12 months to February following a 0.5% decline in the previous month. Natural gas prices increased 20.8% year over year in February. In addition, gasoline prices advanced 3.8% in the 12 months to February, after declining 7.3% in January, a larger acceleration than at the national level.

In British Columbia, consumer prices rose 0.9% on a year-over-year basis in February, after increasing 0.3% in January. The smaller increase in British Columbia's CPI relative to Canada's was partly a result of homeowners' replacement cost, which declined 2.7% in the province.

### Seasonally adjusted monthly CPI increases

On a [seasonally adjusted](#) monthly basis, the CPI increased 0.7% in February after posting no change in January. The February increase was the largest since June 2008.

**Chart 5**  
**Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index**



In February, seven of the eight major components increased. The exception was health and personal care, which registered no change. The seasonally adjusted index for transportation increased 2.4% in February following a 0.1% decline in January. The clothing and footwear index and the food index both rose 0.9% in February.

### Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 1.4% in the 12 months to February, following a 1.0% advance in January.

On a monthly basis, the seasonally adjusted core index rose 0.4% in February, after increasing 0.1% in January.

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### **Note to readers**

As announced in [The Daily](#) on January 25, 2013, Statistics Canada has [updated](#) the weights in the basket of goods and services used in the calculation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This marks the first time in the Canadian CPI's history that weights were updated two years after the previous update, instead of the four-year interval which was the past practice. In addition, the implementation of the new basket weights has been shortened by three months. As a result, the Canadian CPI has more current and representative weights.

The [new weighting pattern](#) is based on 2011 consumer expenditures and replaces the 2009 weighting pattern. The CPI's time base remains 2002=100.

For more information, refer to [Weights for the Consumer Price Index, Methodology Revisions and Basket updates](#) and [Survey 2301 – Consumer Price Index](#).

Under the CPI Enhancement Initiative, an improved methodology for the passenger vehicle parts, maintenance and repairs index will be implemented with the release of the April CPI on May 17, 2013. For more information, refer to [Revision of the Passenger Vehicle Parts, Maintenance and Repairs Index](#).

The special aggregate "Energy" includes: electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles.

A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Users employing CPI data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components.

**Table 1**  
**Consumer Price Index and major components, Canada – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	February 2012	January 2013	February 2013	January to February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)</b>	<b>100.00<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Food	16.60	130.4	131.6	132.9	1.0	1.9
Shelter	26.26	126.9	127.8	127.9	0.1	0.8
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.66	112.8	113.5	114.3	0.7	1.3
Clothing and footwear	5.82	91.9	87.9	91.4	4.0	-0.5
Transportation	19.98	127.8	126.7	130.3	2.8	2.0
Health and personal care	4.93	118.4	118.5	118.6	0.1	0.2
Recreation, education and reading	10.96	103.7	103.7	104.7	1.0	1.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.79	136.6	138.9	139.4	0.4	2.0
<b>Special aggregates</b>						
Core CPI <sup>3</sup>	84.91	118.9	119.6	120.6	0.8	1.4
All-items CPI excluding energy	91.44	118.3	118.7	119.7	0.8	1.2
Energy <sup>4</sup>	8.56	156.9	152.8	160.1	4.8	2.0
Gasoline	4.62	179.2	171.6	186.1	8.4	3.9
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	74.85	115.6	115.9	116.9	0.9	1.1
Goods	48.18	114.1	112.9	115.2	2.0	1.0
Services	51.82	128.2	129.6	130.1	0.4	1.5

1. 2011 CPI basket weights at January 2013 prices, Canada, effective February 2013. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 ([www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm)).

2. Figures may not add to 100% as a result of rounding.

3. The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the Consumer Price Index's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components. For additional information on the core CPI, please consult the Bank of Canada website ([www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/](http://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/)).

4. The special aggregate "Energy" includes: electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles.

**Table 2**  
**Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	February 2012	January 2013	February 2013	January to February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>100.00<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.36	123.0	123.6	125.8	1.8	2.3
Prince Edward Island	0.36	124.8	125.2	126.7	1.2	1.5
Nova Scotia	2.59	124.3	125.4	126.7	1.0	1.9
New Brunswick	1.96	121.3	121.5	123.1	1.3	1.5
Quebec	22.04	120.4	120.4	122.1	1.4	1.4
Ontario	39.05	121.4	121.3	122.8	1.2	1.2
Manitoba	3.16	119.0	120.3	121.6	1.1	2.2
Saskatchewan	2.94	122.7	123.5	124.9	1.1	1.8
Alberta	12.32	126.6	126.5	127.7	0.9	0.9
British Columbia	14.05	117.2	117.1	118.3	1.0	0.9
Whitehorse	0.08	119.0	120.8	121.2	0.3	1.8
Yellowknife	0.07	123.1	125.1	125.4	0.2	1.9
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	114.4	115.5	115.8	0.3	1.2

1. 2011 Consumer Price Index basket weights at January 2013 prices, effective February 2013. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 ([www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm)).

2. Figures may not add to 100% as a result of rounding.



**Table 3**  
**Consumer Price Index and major components – Seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

	December 2012	January 2013	February 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January to February 2013
	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Food	131.6	131.5	132.7	-0.1	0.9
Shelter	127.5	127.8	127.9	0.2	0.1
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	113.6	113.7	114.0	0.1	0.3
Clothing and footwear	91.7	91.1	91.9	-0.7	0.9
Transportation	127.4	127.3	130.4	-0.1	2.4
Health and personal care	118.8	118.8	118.8	0.0	0.0
Recreation, education and reading	106.3	106.2	106.3	-0.1	0.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	138.3	138.9	139.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Special aggregates</b>					
Core CPI <sup>2</sup>	120.0	120.1	120.6	0.1	0.4
All-items CPI excluding food and energy <sup>3</sup>	116.4	116.5	116.9	0.1	0.3

1. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Each month, the previous month's seasonally adjusted index is subject to revision. On an annual basis, the seasonally adjusted values for the last three years are revised with the January data release. Users employing Consumer Price Index (CPI) data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on the availability and uses of seasonally adjusted CPI data, please see the Definitions, data sources and methods section of survey 2301 ([www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm)).

2. The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the Consumer Price Index's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components. For additional information on the core CPI, please consult the Bank of Canada website ([www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/](http://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/)).

3. The special aggregate "Energy" includes: electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 326-0009, 326-0012, 326-0015 and 326-0020 to 326-0022.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.**

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The February 2013 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 92, no. 2 (62-001-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

More information about the concepts and use of the Consumer Price Index are also available online in *Your Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (62-557-X) from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The Consumer Price Index for March will be released on April 19.

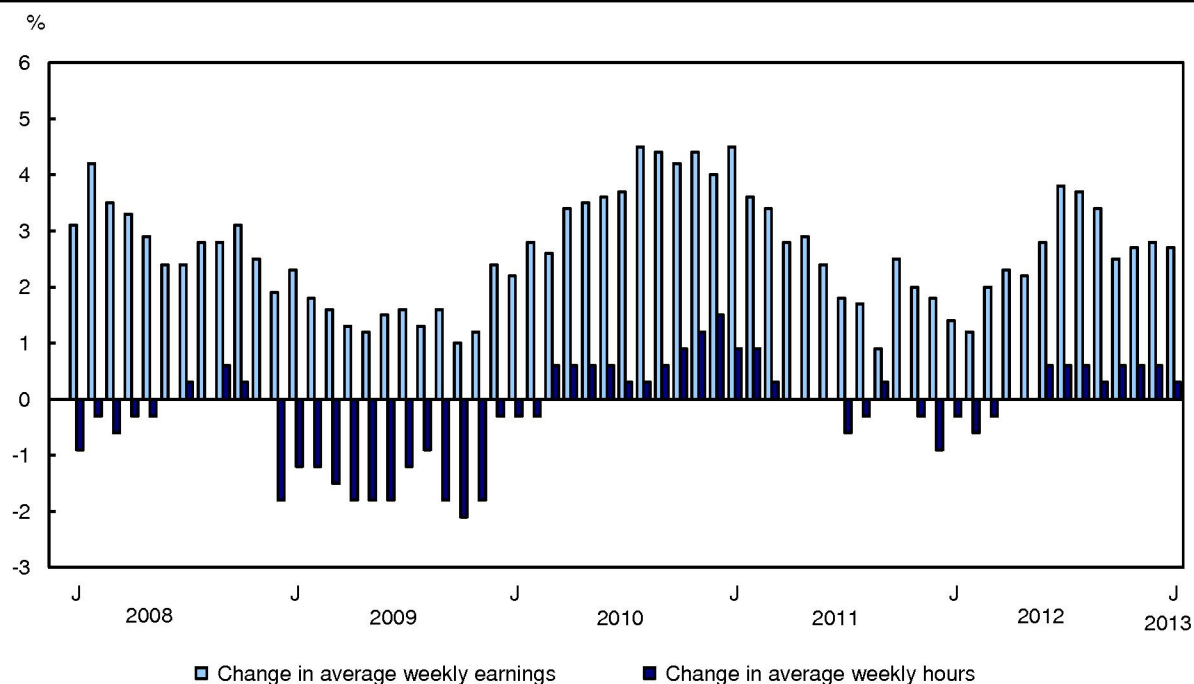
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

## Payroll employment, earnings and hours, January 2013

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$908 in January, up 0.1% from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, earnings increased 2.7%.

**Chart 1**

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



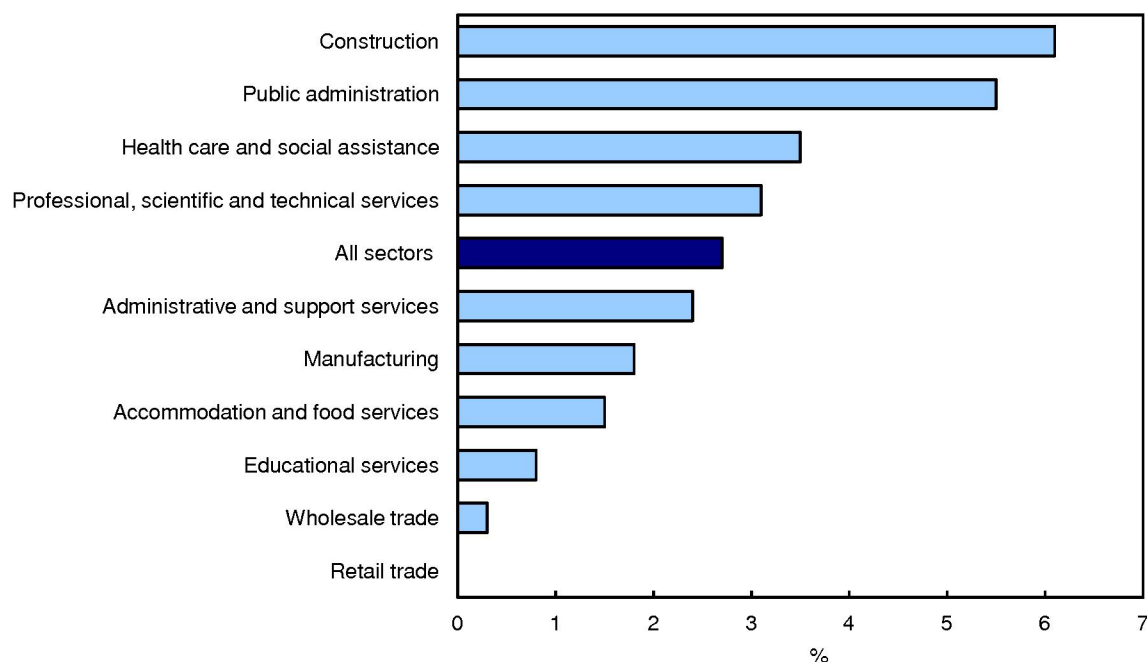
The 2.7% increase in earnings during the 12 months to January reflects a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience, as well as average hours worked per week. In January, non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 33.0 hours per week, unchanged from the previous month but up from 32.9 hours a year earlier.

### Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings outpaced the national average in four of the largest industrial sectors, led by construction and public administration.

**Chart 2**

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



Average weekly earnings in construction increased 6.1% to \$1,172 in the 12 months to January. The largest growth was in the construction of buildings as well as heavy and civil engineering construction.

Weekly earnings in public administration increased 5.5% to \$1,189. The most notable growth occurred in local, municipal and regional public administration.

In health care and social assistance, weekly earnings rose 3.5% to \$831, led by growth in hospitals and ambulatory health care services.

Average weekly earnings in professional, scientific and technical services increased 3.1% in January to \$1,256, with gains in computer systems design and related services as well as legal services.

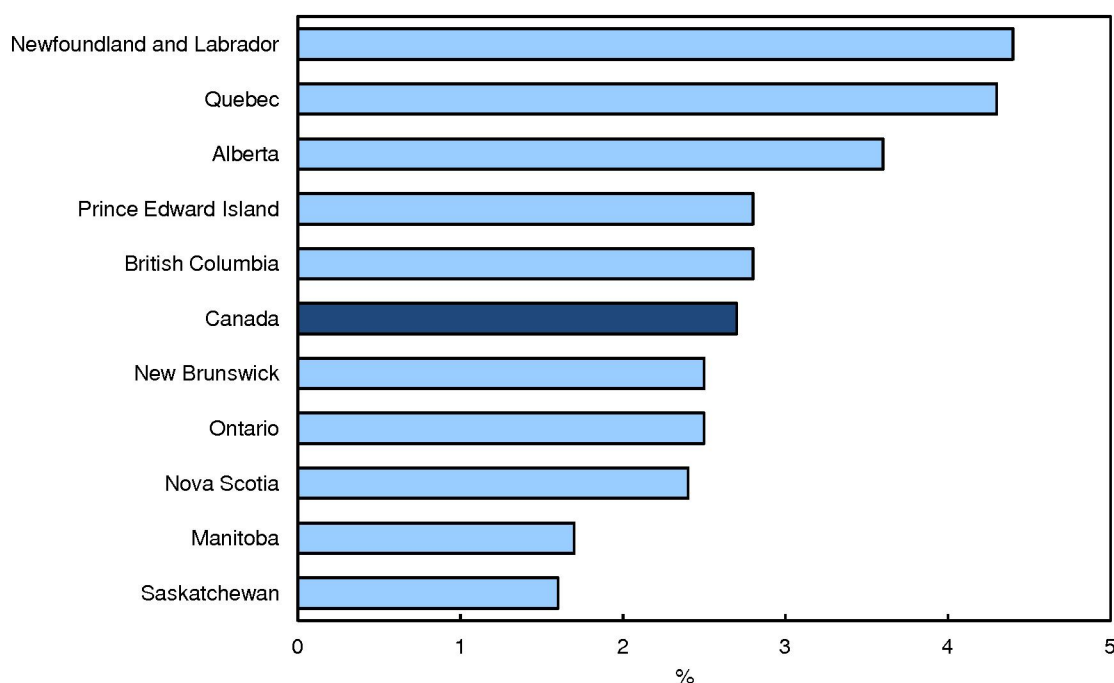
Among the largest industrial sectors, wholesale and retail trade had the lowest year-over-year growth. Earnings in wholesale trade edged up 0.3% to \$1,061, while in retail trade, they were unchanged from 12 months earlier at \$524 in January.

### Average weekly earnings by province

Year-over-year earnings growth of non-farm payroll employees was above the national average in five provinces, with the highest growth in Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec.

**Chart 3**

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



Newfoundland and Labrador had the largest year-over-year growth in January, with average weekly earnings increasing by 4.4% to \$947. The main contributors to this earnings growth were construction and health care and social assistance.

In Quebec, average weekly earnings rose 4.3% to \$835 in the 12 months to January.

Alberta continued to have the highest average weekly earnings at \$1,090, up 3.6% compared with 12 months earlier.

### Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment increased by 16,300 in January, following a decline of 31,200 the previous month.

In January, the number of payroll employees rose most notably in health care and social assistance; retail trade; and construction. At the same time, there was a notable decrease in administrative and support services.

On a year-over-year basis, payroll employment rose by 238,500 or 1.6%.

Among all sectors, mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction posted the highest 12-month growth rate in payroll employment at 7.4%, followed by construction (+6.3%) and real estate and rental and leasing (+3.3%).

### **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 this release, SEPH has started using the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) instead of NAICS 2007. Data was revised historically back to 1991. As well, seasonally adjusted data were revised based on the latest seasonal factors. Historical revisions were also made to a small number of industries by province or territory. These changes have little impact on SEPH estimates.*

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

	January 2012	December 2012 <sup>r</sup>	January 2013 <sup>p</sup>	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
<b>Sector aggregate<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>884.10</b>	<b>907.27</b>	<b>908.19</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>24.09</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Forestry, logging and support	944.51	1,048.90	1,013.04	-35.86	68.53	-3.4	7.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,833.53	1,834.90	1,828.78	-6.12	-4.75	-0.3	-0.3
Utilities	1,653.30	1,585.19	1,608.97	23.78	-44.33	1.5	-2.7
Construction	1,104.23	1,165.46	1,171.64	6.18	67.41	0.5	6.1
Manufacturing	1,002.26	1,024.48	1,020.23	-4.25	17.97	-0.4	1.8
Wholesale trade	1,057.95	1,060.03	1,061.40	1.37	3.45	0.1	0.3
Retail trade	523.95	526.40	523.99	-2.41	0.04	-0.5	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	909.59	960.15	981.19	21.04	71.60	2.2	7.9
Information and cultural industries	1,123.12	1,141.82	1,228.38	86.56	105.26	7.6	9.4
Finance and insurance	1,141.75	1,096.83	1,119.84	23.01	-21.91	2.1	-1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	844.91	889.58	859.29	-30.29	14.38	-3.4	1.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,218.95	1,259.83	1,256.41	-3.42	37.46	-0.3	3.1
Management of companies and enterprises	1,189.97	1,245.89	1,260.60	14.71	70.63	1.2	5.9
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	717.67	744.09	734.98	-9.11	17.31	-1.2	2.4
Educational services	970.27	988.18	978.27	-9.91	8.00	-1.0	0.8
Health care and social assistance	803.20	845.00	830.99	-14.01	27.79	-1.7	3.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	533.45	532.08	543.38	11.30	9.93	2.1	1.9
Accommodation and food services	360.28	365.55	365.84	0.29	5.56	0.1	1.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	714.44	762.40	766.32	3.92	51.88	0.5	7.3
Public administration	1,126.62	1,177.15	1,188.77	11.62	62.15	1.0	5.5
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	906.94	933.81	946.78	12.97	39.84	1.4	4.4
Prince Edward Island	728.43	744.04	749.18	5.14	20.75	0.7	2.8
Nova Scotia	775.05	803.48	793.31	-10.17	18.26	-1.3	2.4
New Brunswick	795.30	813.06	815.44	2.38	20.14	0.3	2.5
Quebec	800.45	831.76	835.14	3.38	34.69	0.4	4.3
Ontario	898.12	916.29	920.35	4.06	22.23	0.4	2.5
Manitoba	823.18	841.29	837.12	-4.17	13.94	-0.5	1.7
Saskatchewan	908.79	932.17	923.50	-8.67	14.71	-0.9	1.6
Alberta	1,052.24	1,095.14	1,090.33	-4.81	38.09	-0.4	3.6
British Columbia	854.02	876.11	877.98	1.87	23.96	0.2	2.8
Yukon	961.38	1,004.82	995.90	-8.92	34.52	-0.9	3.6
Northwest Territories	1,275.69	1,275.66	1,292.54	16.88	16.85	1.3	1.3
Nunavut	936.14	962.73	993.10	30.37	56.96	3.2	6.1

<sup>r</sup> revised<sup>p</sup> preliminary

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

**Note(s):** Earnings data are based on gross payroll before source deductions.

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

	January 2012	December 2012 <sup>r</sup>	January 2013 <sup>p</sup>	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
<b>Sector aggregate<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>15,085.8</b>	<b>15,307.9</b>	<b>15,324.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>238.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Forestry, logging and support	39.6	37.9	38.4	0.5	-1.2	1.3	-3.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	211.0	224.1	226.5	2.4	15.5	1.1	7.4
Utilities	123.6	120.0	120.9	0.9	-2.7	0.7	-2.2
Construction	866.7	913.8	921.2	7.4	54.5	0.8	6.3
Manufacturing	1,491.6	1,489.4	1,487.8	-1.6	-3.8	-0.1	-0.3
Wholesale trade	748.5	761.7	761.2	-0.5	12.7	-0.1	1.7
Retail trade	1,858.9	1,860.2	1,871.6	11.4	12.7	0.6	0.7
Transportation and warehousing	690.8	711.7	709.8	-1.9	19.0	-0.3	2.7
Information and cultural industries	329.7	324.0	326.5	2.5	-3.2	0.8	-1.0
Finance and insurance	695.8	701.5	700.1	-1.4	4.3	-0.2	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	250.4	254.5	258.6	4.1	8.2	1.6	3.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	792.3	800.4	799.3	-1.1	7.0	-0.1	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises	106.4	107.3	104.6	-2.7	-1.8	-2.5	-1.7
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	748.4	758.4	753.1	-5.3	4.7	-0.7	0.6
Educational services	1,155.4	1,179.2	1,182.9	3.7	27.5	0.3	2.4
Health care and social assistance	1,677.3	1,698.2	1,718.1	19.9	40.8	1.2	2.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	249.2	251.4	251.6	0.2	2.4	0.1	1.0
Accommodation and food services	1,101.7	1,128.7	1,126.2	-2.5	24.5	-0.2	2.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	517.4	524.7	523.2	-1.5	5.8	-0.3	1.1
Public administration	1,055.8	1,047.9	1,047.9	0.0	-7.9	0.0	-0.7
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	208.3	213.2	213.9	0.7	5.6	0.4	2.7
Prince Edward Island	64.3	63.7	64.1	0.4	-0.2	0.7	-0.4
Nova Scotia	403.3	400.7	400.4	-0.3	-2.9	-0.1	-0.7
New Brunswick	315.4	309.8	311.4	1.6	-4.0	0.5	-1.3
Quebec	3,440.1	3,481.4	3,494.3	12.9	54.2	0.4	1.6
Ontario	5,759.2	5,827.0	5,827.9	0.9	68.7	0.0	1.2
Manitoba	567.5	573.3	574.8	1.5	7.3	0.3	1.3
Saskatchewan	460.2	470.8	471.4	0.6	11.2	0.1	2.4
Alberta	1,876.6	1,947.8	1,952.4	4.6	75.8	0.2	4.0
British Columbia	1,930.3	1,958.4	1,952.4	-6.0	22.1	-0.3	1.1
Yukon	20.7	20.9	20.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0
Northwest Territories	27.8	28.9	28.4	-0.5	0.6	-1.6	2.4
Nunavut	12.0	12.0	11.9	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.3

<sup>r</sup> revised<sup>p</sup> preliminary

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

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**Available 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 February will be released on April 25.

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

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## Railway carloadings, January 2013

The Canadian railway industry carried 26.1 million tonnes of freight in January, up 4.9% from January 2012. The increase occurred solely on the strength of domestic rail shipments. The tonnage marked the largest amount of freight carried for the month of January since 1999.

Within Canada, combined loadings of non-intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via box cars or loaded in bulk) and intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via containers and trailers on flat cars) rose 6.1% to 23.3 million tonnes.

Non-intermodal loadings increased 5.7% to 20.9 million tonnes. The gain was tied to increased shipments in most of the commodity classifications carried by Canadian railways. Chief among these were shipments related to fuel oils and crude petroleum; potash; fresh, chilled or dried vegetables; and wheat. The growth in tonnage for these four commodities alone was larger than the combined decrease in tonnage from all commodities that saw a decline in January.

Intermodal loadings increased 9.6% to 2.4 million tonnes. Both containerized cargo shipments and trailers loaded onto flat cars contributed to this growth.

The Western Division accounted for 59.2% of the domestic freight loadings, up 4.2% from the same month in 2012 to 13.8 million tonnes. The remainder was loaded in the Eastern Division, which saw its loadings increase by 9.0% to 9.5 million tonnes. 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 declined 3.9% to 2.8 million tonnes. The drop was the result of decreased non-intermodal loadings.

**Available in CANSIM: table 404-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.**

The January 2013 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 90, no. 1 (52-001-X), 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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Sawmills, January 2013

Lumber production by sawmills increased 25.1% from December to 4 909.4 thousand cubic metres in January. Compared with January 2012, lumber production increased 9.9%.

Sawmills shipped 4 369.3 thousand cubic metres of lumber in January, up 13.9% from December.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 303-0064 and 303-0065.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.**

The January 2013 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 67, no. 1 (35-003-X) will soon be available.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Annual retail trade, 2011

Store and non-store retailers' operating revenue increased 4.6% in 2011 to \$488.2 billion. In dollar terms, gasoline stations, motor vehicle and parts dealers and non-store retailers accounted for more than 70% of the total operating revenue growth.

Gasoline stations recorded the largest increase in total operating revenue, up 17.4% in 2011 to \$58.1 billion, which reflected higher prices at the pumps.

Non-store retailers' operating revenue was up 16.4% in 2011. In this subsector, fuel dealers recorded the largest increase in dollar terms, up 21.3% compared with the previous year, also a reflection of higher fuel prices.

Cost of goods sold for retailers, which represented 73% of their total operating revenue, rose 5.2% in 2011. Total operating expenses, which includes labour remuneration, was up 3.2%.

Retailers' operating profits as a share of operating revenue was 4.9% in 2011, a slight narrowing from 5.0% in 2010. Operating profits as a percentage of total operating revenue were down in 8 of the 12 retail subsectors in 2011. The largest decline was reported by the furniture and home furnishings stores with operating profits of 4.4% in 2011, down from 5.6% in 2010.

Store retailers turned over their merchandise 5.8 times in 2011, maintaining similar rates compared with 2010.

Store retailers (excluding non-store retailers) are divided into chain stores and non-chain stores. Chain stores, defined as operating four or more locations within the same industry group and under the same legal ownership, have been incrementally increasing market share for more than 10 years.

Chain stores accounted for more than half of total operating revenue in retail trade in British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and Alberta in 2011, well above the national average of 48.4%.

Retailers (excluding non-store retailers) reached their clientele through different methods. The majority of retailers' revenue in 2011 was from in-store sales (96.0%). Other methods of sale were e-commerce (0.9%), catalogue, mail order or telephone (0.9%) and all other methods (2.2%).

### **Note to readers**

*This release combines data from the Annual Retail Trade Survey and the Annual Retail Non-store Survey. Operating profit is obtained by subtracting total operating expenses plus the cost of goods sold from total operating revenues. The ratio is expressed as a percentage of the total operating revenues.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables 080-0012, 080-0013, 080-0023 and 080-0025.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2447 and 2448.**

The publication *Annual Retail Trade, 2011* (63-270-X), 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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Annual wholesale trade, 2011

Wholesale operating revenue rose 10.5% in 2011 to \$830.4 billion, after advancing 9.0% in 2010. The increase in 2011 was the largest in eight years.

For Canadian wholesalers in 2011, operating profits as a percentage of total operating revenue were 4.0%, up from 3.6% in 2010. The cost of goods sold, which accounted for nearly 87% of total expenses, rose by 10.9% to \$691.8 billion in 2011. Other operating expenses, including labour remuneration, grew by 4.8% to \$105.7 billion.

In 2011, eight of the nine wholesale trade subsectors posted higher operating profits. After recording losses in 2010, wholesalers of farm products posted the strongest increase in operating profits as a percentage of revenue (+2.0 percentage points to 1.7%).

Expressed as a percentage of total operating revenue, gross margins edged down to 16.7% in 2011 from 17.0% a year earlier. Compared with 2010, the food, beverage and tobacco and the miscellaneous subsectors posted declines in their margins-to-operating-revenue ratios in 2011.

On average, wholesalers turned over their inventory 10 times in 2011, compared with 9.6 times in 2010. With the exception of 2009, when Canadian wholesalers turned over their inventory 8.8 times, the turnover rate has ranged from 9.2 to 9.6 since 2002. Wholesalers of farm products posted the most pronounced increase in the turnover rate, 9.5 days in 2011, up from 8.4 days a year earlier.

**Available in CANSIM: table 081-0014.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2445.**

The publication *Annual Wholesale Trade*, 2011 (63-271-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website.

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

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## **Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products for Alberta, January 2013**

Data on the production, disposition and receipts of oil, ethane, butane and propane in Alberta are available for January 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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Monthly Railway Carloadings**, January 2013, Vol. 90, no. 1  
Catalogue number 52-001-X (HTML | PDF)

**The Consumer Price Index**, February 2013, Vol. 92, no. 2  
Catalogue number 62-001-X (HTML | PDF)

**Annual Retail Trade**, 2011  
Catalogue number 63-270-X (HTML | PDF)

**Annual Wholesale Trade**, 2011  
Catalogue number 63-271-X (HTML | PDF)

### New studies

**Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2006: "Screening for Chronic Diseases Among Métis"**, No. 1  
Catalogue number 89-637-X2013001 (HTML | PDF)



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