

The Daily

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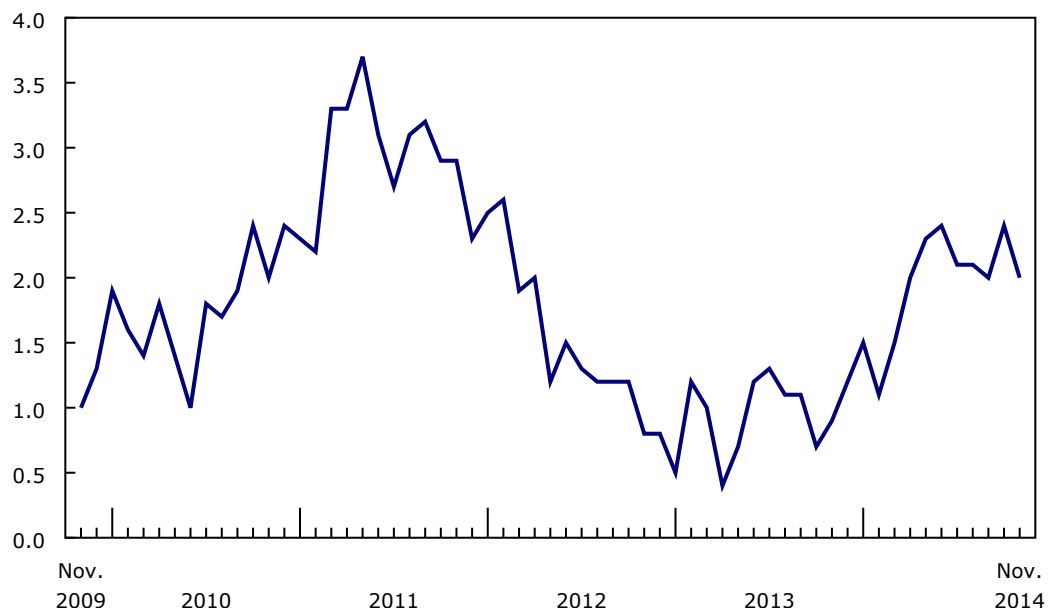
Releases

Consumer Price Index, November 2014

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 2.0% in the 12 months to November, following a 2.4% increase in October.

Chart 1
The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index

12-month % change



Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

Lower gasoline prices lead the deceleration in the Consumer Price Index

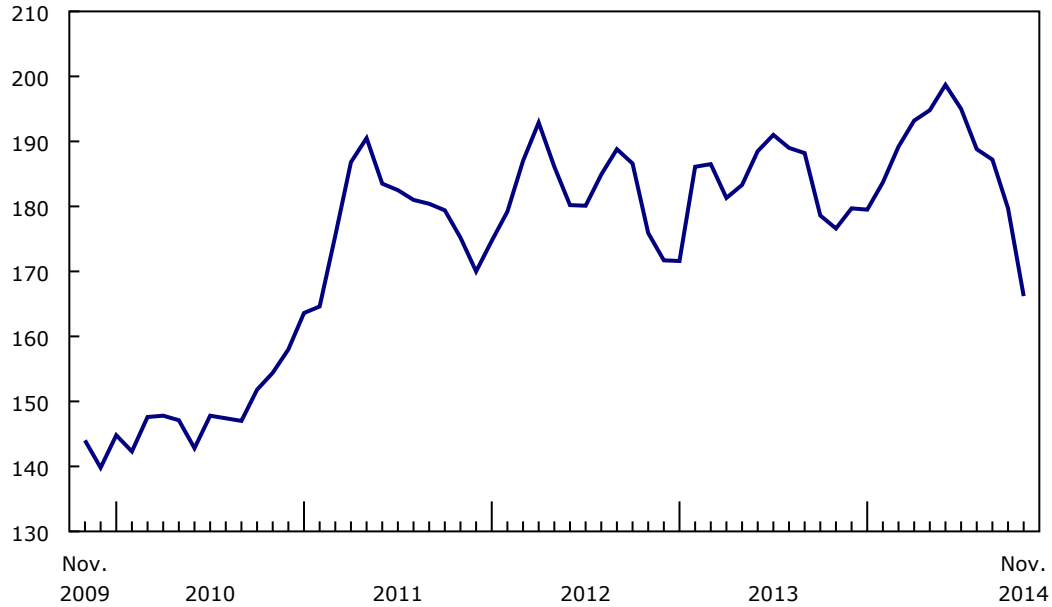
The slower year-over-year rise in the CPI was mainly attributable to gasoline prices, which fell 5.9% in the 12 months to November, after rising 0.6% in October.

On a monthly basis, the gasoline price index declined 7.5% in November, marking its fifth consecutive monthly decrease. In November, gasoline prices were at their lowest level since February 2011.

Gasoline prices fell in all provinces on a year-over-year basis in November. Prince Edward Island recorded the largest decline, while British Columbia posted the smallest.

Chart 2
Gasoline prices continue to fall in November

index (2002=100)

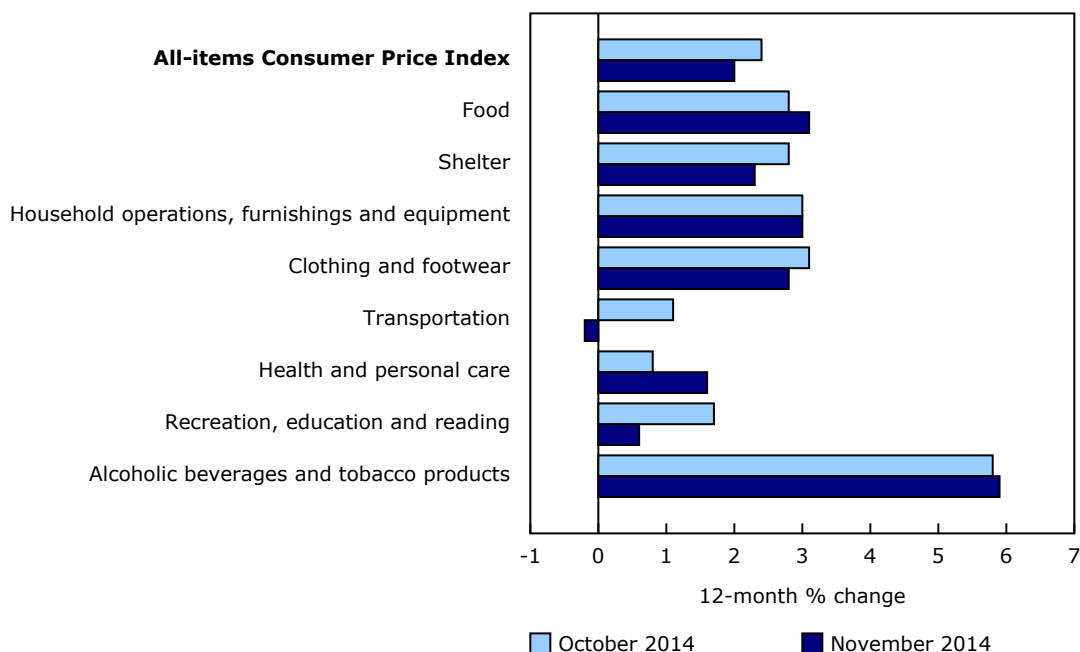


Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

12-month change in the major components

Prices increased in seven of the eight major components in the 12 months to November. Higher shelter and food costs led the rise in the CPI, while the transportation index was the only major component to decline year over year in November.

Chart 3
Prices rise in seven of eight major components



Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

The shelter index rose 2.3% in the 12 months to November, following a 2.8% gain in October. Natural gas prices increased 14.7% on a year-over-year basis in November, after recording a 20.1% rise the previous month. As well, electricity prices were up 3.6% year over year in November, following a 5.6% increase in October.

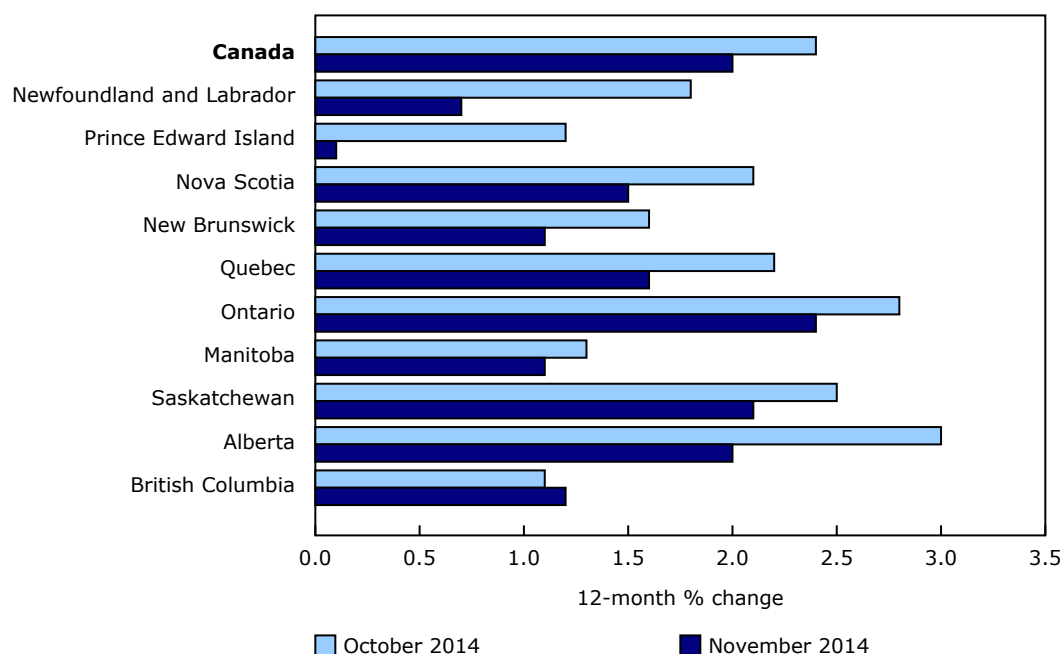
Food prices advanced 3.1% on a year-over-year basis in November. Prices for food purchased from stores were up 3.3% in the 12 months to November, led by a 12.2% rise in meat prices. Food purchased from restaurants cost 2.5% more in November compared with the same month in 2013.

Transportation costs fell 0.2% in the 12 months to November, following a 1.1% rise in October. This decline was almost entirely attributable to lower gasoline prices. Conversely, consumers paid 1.3% more for the purchase of passenger vehicles on a year-over-year basis in November, after paying 0.9% more in October.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose at slower year-over-year rates in nine provinces in November compared with October. The CPIs for Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island slowed the most, followed by Alberta. British Columbia was the only province where prices increased at a faster year-over-year rate in November than in October.

Chart 4
Consumer prices increase at slower rates in nine provinces



Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

In Newfoundland and Labrador, consumer prices rose 0.7% in the 12 months to November, following a 1.8% increase in October. The clothing and gasoline indexes slowed more in this province than at the national level.

The CPI in Prince Edward Island increased 0.1% on a year-over-year basis in November, after rising 1.2% in October. Gasoline prices in the province fell 8.0% in the 12 months to November, following a 1.8% rise in October. Prices for fuel oil fell more in Prince Edward Island (-10.7%) than at the national level (-1.5%). The CPI basket weight for fuel oil is also 10 times larger in this province than in Canada as a whole.

Alberta's CPI rose 2.0% in the 12 months to November, following a 3.0% gain in October. Natural gas prices in Alberta were up 1.8% year over year in November, after increasing 30.7% the previous month. In addition, electricity costs in the province fell 8.2%, following a 2.2% rise in October.

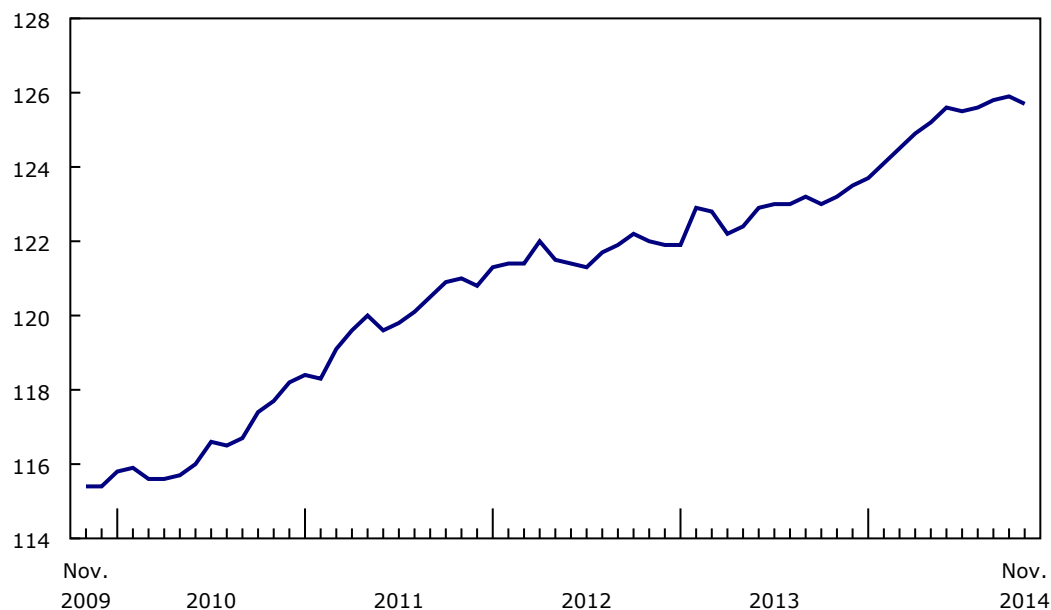
Consumer prices in British Columbia rose 1.2% year over year in November. This followed a 1.1% advance in October. Year over year, the gasoline price index in British Columbia fell more in November (-1.5%) than in October (-0.9%). However, this deceleration was less pronounced than in any other province.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index decreases

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI fell 0.2% in November, after increasing 0.1% in October.

Chart 5 Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0022](#).

Of the eight major components, two declined and four increased on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in November.

The seasonally adjusted index for transportation (-1.2%) posted the largest monthly decline in November.

The recreation, education and reading component fell 0.7% on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in November. Before seasonal adjustment, this index decreased 1.7%, led by lower prices for travel services.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the food index posted a 0.4% rise in November compared with the previous month. On an unadjusted basis, food prices were up 1.1%, as consumers paid 12.0% more for fresh vegetables.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 2.1% in the 12 months to November, after increasing 2.3% in October.

The seasonally adjusted core index posted no change on a monthly basis in November, following a 0.2% increase in October.

Note to readers

A [video](#) providing an overview of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is available on Statistics Canada's YouTube channel.

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 [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

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.

New products

A comprehensive update to *The Canadian Consumer Price Index Reference Paper (62-553-X)* is now available. The paper explains all the important aspects of the Canadian CPI: uses and interpretations, scope, classifications, sample strategy, price collection, index calculation, quality change, weights, basket updates, reliability and uncertainty, special cases and treatments, and history.

The CPI basket weights for the current basket (2011) and the previous six baskets (2009, 2005, 2001, 1996, 1992, 1986) are now available in the new CANSIM table 326-0031.

Upcoming basket update

On February 26, 2015, with the release of the January CPI, the basket of goods and services used in the calculation of the CPI will be updated.

The new weighting pattern will be based on consumer spending in 2013. It will replace the current weights, which are based on consumer spending patterns in 2011.

The index base period, for which the CPI equals 100, will remain 2002.

There will be no changes to the CANSIM table and vector numbers. There will be some minor changes to published index titles to clarify the definition of some series.

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

	Relative importance ¹	November 2013	October 2014	November 2014	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	100.00²	123.0	125.9	125.4	-0.4	2.0
Food	16.60	132.8	135.4	136.9	1.1	3.1
Shelter	26.26	129.8	132.8	132.8	0.0	2.3
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.66	114.8	118.1	118.2	0.1	3.0
Clothing and footwear	5.82	92.1	96.9	94.7	-2.3	2.8
Transportation	19.98	128.0	129.9	127.7	-1.7	-0.2
Health and personal care	4.93	118.0	118.8	119.9	0.9	1.6
Recreation, education and reading	10.96	106.2	108.7	106.8	-1.7	0.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.79	141.1	149.2	149.4	0.1	5.9
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	84.91	121.5	124.4	124.1	-0.2	2.1
All-items CPI excluding energy	91.44	120.3	122.9	122.9	0.0	2.2
Energy ⁴	8.56	157.4	163.6	156.5	-4.3	-0.6
Gasoline	4.62	176.6	179.7	166.2	-7.5	-5.9
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	74.85	117.5	120.2	119.8	-0.3	2.0
Goods	48.18	114.3	116.9	116.2	-0.6	1.7
Services	51.82	131.8	134.9	134.5	-0.3	2.0

- 2011 CPI basket weights at January 2013 prices, Canada, effective February 2013. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of Survey 2301.
 - Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.
 - 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. For additional information on the core CPI, consult the [Bank of Canada's website](#).
 - The special aggregate "energy" includes: electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles.
- Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

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

	Relative importance ¹	November 2013	October 2014	November 2014	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	123.0	125.9	125.4	-0.4	2.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.36	127.0	129.0	127.9	-0.9	0.7
Prince Edward Island	0.36	129.2	130.5	129.3	-0.9	0.1
Nova Scotia	2.59	126.7	129.4	128.6	-0.6	1.5
New Brunswick	1.96	123.5	125.5	124.9	-0.5	1.1
Quebec	22.04	121.8	124.3	123.8	-0.4	1.6
Ontario	39.05	123.3	126.8	126.3	-0.4	2.4
Manitoba	3.16	124.0	125.6	125.4	-0.2	1.1
Saskatchewan	2.94	126.3	129.9	129.0	-0.7	2.1
Alberta	12.32	129.5	133.2	132.1	-0.8	2.0
British Columbia	14.05	117.4	119.0	118.8	-0.2	1.2
Whitehorse	0.08	123.0	124.3	123.9	-0.3	0.7
Yellowknife	0.07	126.6	129.0	129.0	0.0	1.9
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	116.1	118.4	118.1	-0.3	1.7

- 2011 Consumer Price Index basket weights at January 2013 prices, effective February 2013. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of Survey 2301.
 - Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.
- Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

Table 3
Consumer Price Index and major components – Seasonally adjusted¹

	September 2014	October 2014	November 2014	September to October 2014	October to November 2014
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	125.8	125.9	125.7	0.1	-0.2
Food	136.3	136.5	137.1	0.1	0.4
Shelter	132.5	132.8	132.8	0.2	0.0
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	117.5	117.9	118.0	0.3	0.1
Clothing and footwear	93.8	94.2	94.2	0.4	0.0
Transportation	130.5	130.5	128.9	0.0	-1.2
Health and personal care	119.2	119.1	119.9	-0.1	0.7
Recreation, education and reading	107.9	108.0	107.2	0.1	-0.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	148.5	149.2	149.4	0.5	0.1
Special aggregates					
Core CPI ²	123.8	124.0	124.0	0.2	0.0
All-items CPI excluding food and energy ³	119.6	119.8	119.7	0.2	-0.1

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 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.

2. 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. For additional information on the core CPI, please consult the [Bank of Canada's website](#).

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0022](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [326-0009](#), [326-0012](#), [326-0020](#), [326-0022](#) and [326-0031](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2301](#).

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The November 2014 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 93, no. 11 ([62-001-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The updated *Canadian Consumer Price Index Reference Paper* ([62-553-X](#)) is also 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 (CPI) are 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 CPI for December 2014 will be released on January 23, 2015.

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).

Retail trade, October 2014

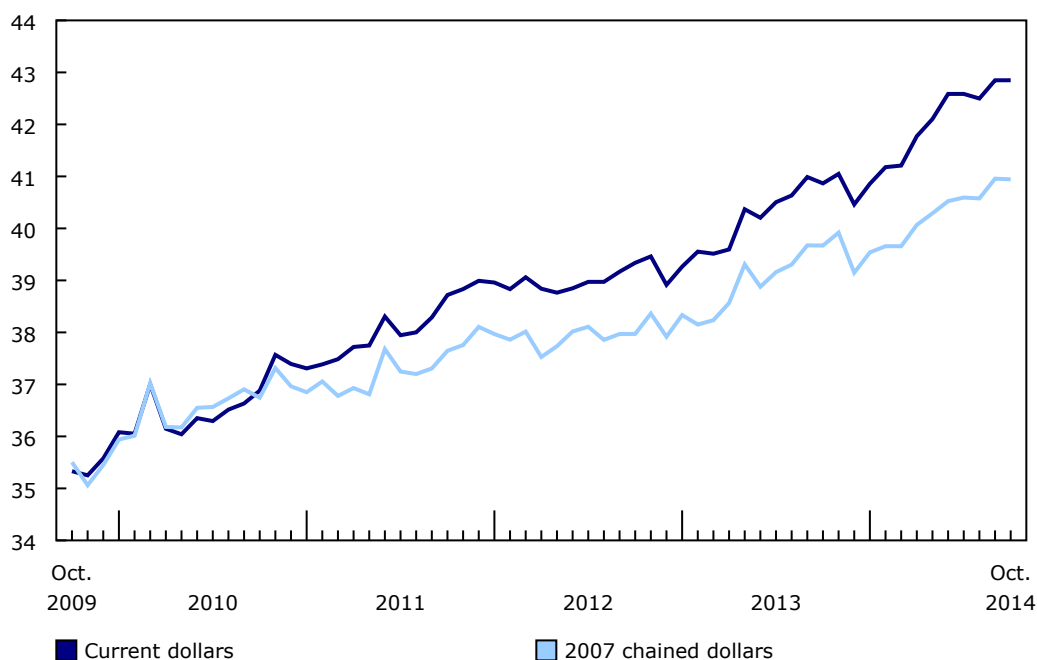
Retail sales were relatively unchanged in October, holding at \$42.8 billion. Lower sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations offset higher sales in most other subsectors.

Gains were reported in 6 of 11 subsectors, representing 42% of retail trade.

After removing the effects of price changes, retail sales in volume terms were relatively unchanged.

Chart 1 Retail sales relatively unchanged in October

billions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM tables [080-0020](#) and [080-0024](#).

Total sales relatively unchanged

Following two months of declines, building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers (+2.0%) registered the largest increase among all subsectors.

Sales at electronics and appliance stores (+3.2%) advanced for the fifth consecutive month for the first time since mid-2008. Sales in this subsector have been trending upwards since early 2014 on the strength of new product releases.

Higher receipts were reported for the second consecutive month at food and beverage stores, up 0.5% in October. This gain mainly reflected higher sales at supermarkets and other grocery stores (+1.0%), which more than offset declines at beer, wine and liquor stores (-0.8%) and convenience stores (-1.4%). Sales at specialty food stores (-0.3%) declined for the fifth time in six months.

Following a 3.4% increase in September, receipts at motor vehicle and parts dealers decreased 0.6% in October. Lower sales at new car dealers (-0.6%) accounted for most of this decline. Used car dealers reported their fourth decline in five months, falling 1.8% in October. Sales at other motor vehicle dealers (-1.0%) were lower for the first time in three months. Higher sales were reported at automotive parts, accessories and tire stores (+1.0%).

Sales at gasoline stations declined 1.1% in October, the fourth consecutive monthly decrease.

Receipts at furniture and home furnishings stores declined 2.6%. Home furnishings stores were down 4.2% following a 5.0% increase in September, while sales at furniture stores decreased 1.6%.

General merchandise store sales were down 0.4% in October, as department stores (-0.7%) and other general merchandise stores (-0.2%) declined for the third time in four months.

Sales at clothing and clothing accessories stores declined 0.6% in October. Lower sales were reported at clothing stores (-0.8%) and shoe stores (-0.5%), while jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores advanced 1.0%.

Sales down in nine provinces

Retail sales were down in nine provinces in October.

Sales in Quebec decreased 0.5%, largely as a result of lower sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers.

Retail sales in the Prairie provinces were down for the second time in three months. Lower sales at new car dealers accounted for most of the decline in Manitoba (-0.6%) and Saskatchewan (-0.3%). In Alberta, sales were relatively unchanged from September.

Receipts were down in Nova Scotia (-0.4%) for the third month in a row.

In British Columbia (-0.1%), lower retail sales at gasoline stations offset gains at building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers.

The only province to register higher sales was Ontario (+0.5%), rising for the sixth time in seven months.

It is possible to consult tables of unadjusted data by [industry](#) and by [province and territory](#) in the *Tables by subject* module of our website.

For information on related indicators, refer to the [Latest statistics](#) page on our website.

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 [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

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

Table 1
Retail sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2013	September 2014 ^r	October 2014 ^p	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	40,866	42,848	42,849	0.0	4.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	724	750	743	-0.9	2.7
Prince Edward Island	164	173	172	-0.6	4.8
Nova Scotia	1,150	1,175	1,171	-0.4	1.9
New Brunswick	939	975	973	-0.2	3.6
Quebec	8,946	9,176	9,130	-0.5	2.1
Ontario	14,236	14,993	15,071	0.5	5.9
Manitoba	1,454	1,519	1,510	-0.6	3.9
Saskatchewan	1,547	1,623	1,618	-0.3	4.6
Alberta	6,251	6,699	6,698	-0.0	7.2
British Columbia	5,310	5,607	5,602	-0.1	5.5
Yukon	53	56	57	2.1	6.9
Northwest Territories	64	71	73	3.0	15.1
Nunavut	29	30	30	-1.2	1.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [080-0020](#).

Table 2
Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2013	September 2014 ^r	October 2014 ^p	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total retail trade (current dollars)	40,866	42,848	42,849	0.0	4.9
Total retail trade (2007 chained dollars)	39,670	40,956	40,943	-0.0	3.2
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	31,349	32,339	32,399	0.2	3.3
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	26,152	26,983	27,102	0.4	3.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	9,517	10,509	10,450	-0.6	9.8
New car dealers	7,753	8,610	8,561	-0.6	10.4
Used car dealers	532	566	555	-1.8	4.4
Other motor vehicle dealers	606	670	664	-1.0	9.5
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	626	663	670	1.0	7.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,263	1,370	1,334	-2.6	5.6
Furniture stores	796	856	842	-1.6	5.8
Home furnishings stores	467	514	492	-4.2	5.4
Electronics and appliance stores	1,214	1,275	1,316	3.2	8.5
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,332	2,378	2,425	2.0	4.0
Food and beverage stores	9,141	9,168	9,212	0.5	0.8
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,436	6,376	6,443	1.0	0.1
Convenience stores	552	587	579	-1.4	4.9
Specialty food stores	496	496	495	-0.3	-0.3
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,656	1,709	1,695	-0.8	2.4
Health and personal care stores	2,981	3,123	3,132	0.3	5.0
Gasoline stations	5,197	5,356	5,297	-1.1	1.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,283	2,374	2,360	-0.6	3.4
Clothing stores	1,795	1,871	1,857	-0.8	3.4
Shoe stores	251	261	260	-0.5	3.4
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	237	242	244	1.0	2.8
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	915	957	971	1.4	6.1
General merchandise stores	5,065	5,395	5,371	-0.4	6.0
Department stores	2,214	2,307	2,290	-0.7	3.5
Other general merchandise stores	2,852	3,088	3,081	-0.2	8.0
Miscellaneous store retailers	957	942	980	4.1	2.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Source(s): CANSIM tables [080-0020](#) and [080-0024](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [080-0020](#) and [080-0024](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2406](#) and [2408](#).

The October 2014 issue of *Retail Trade* ([63-005-X](#)) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for November 2014 will be released on January 23, 2015.

For more information, or to order data, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

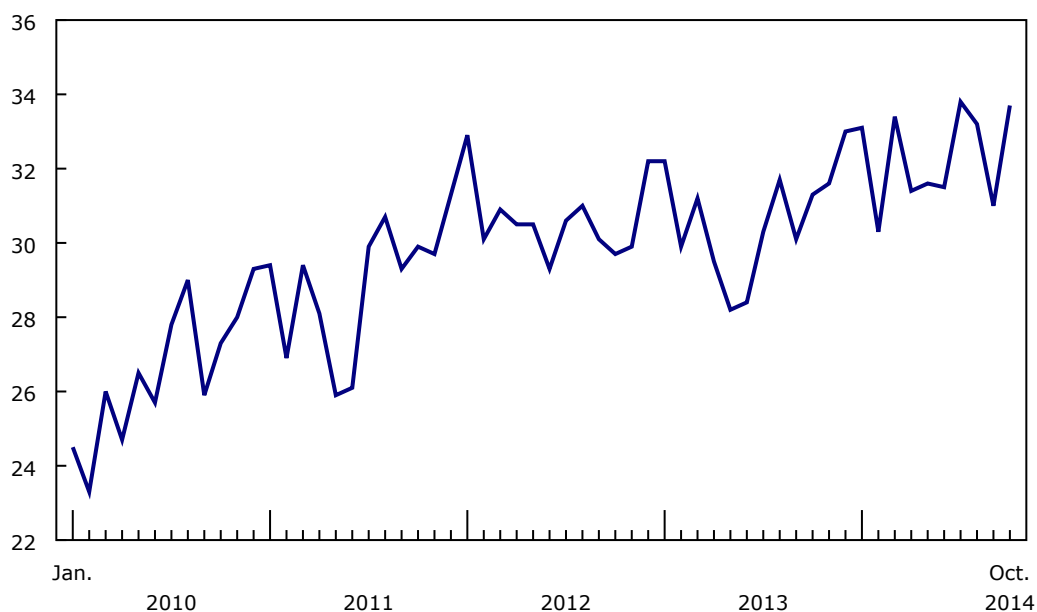
For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Matthew Briggs (613-951-4761; matthew.briggs@statcan.gc.ca), Retail and Service Industries Division.

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, October 2014

Canadian pipelines net receipts of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products totalled 33.7 million cubic metres in October, up 7.5% from the same month a year earlier. The increase was mainly attributable to receipts from processing plants, which rose 10.3% from October 2013 to 17.2 million cubic metres.

Chart 1
Canadian pipelines net receipts of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products

millions of cubic metres



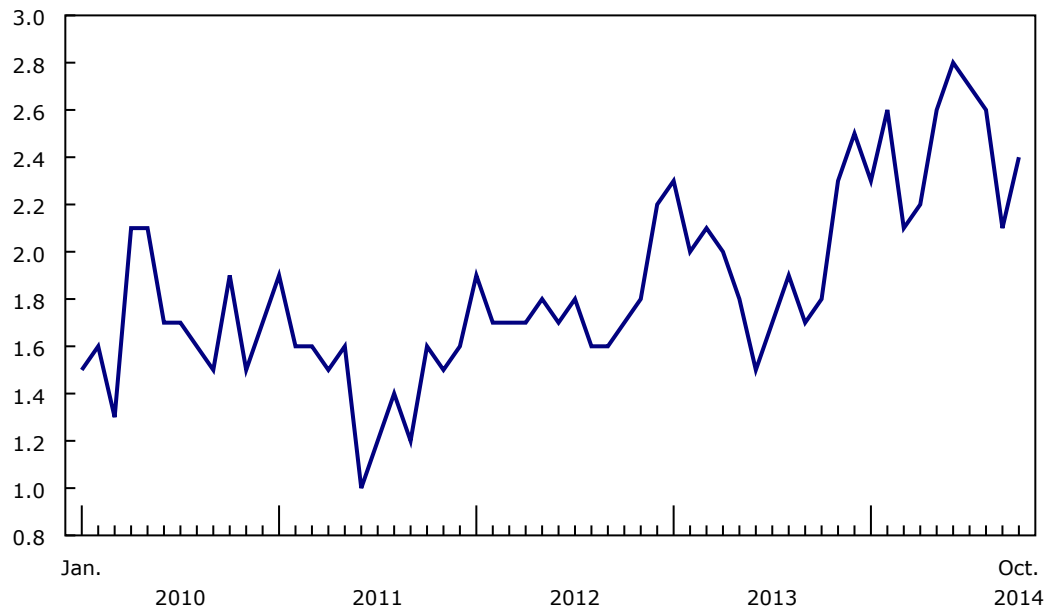
Source(s): CANSIM table [133-0003](#).

Increases in deliveries to other sources and plants

In October, Canadian pipelines net deliveries rose 4.2% from October 2013 to 32.8 million cubic metres of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products. The largest contributors to this gain were deliveries to other sources, which were up 31.8% to 2.4 million cubic metres, and deliveries to plants, which grew 4.1% to 12.8 million cubic metres.

Chart 2
Canadian pipelines total deliveries of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products to other sources

millions of cubic metres



Source(s): CANSIM table [133-0003](#).

Inventories in tanks and terminals rise

Inventories of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products held in tanks and terminals in October rose 14.9% compared with the same month in 2013 to 6.7 million cubic metres. Inventories held in lines edged down 0.4% to 12.5 million cubic metres.

Note to readers

This report covers the monthly activities of all pipelines in Canada receiving and delivering crude oils, liquefied petroleum gases (propane, butane and ethane) and refined petroleum products. These data are required for integration into the input-output sector of the Canadian System of National Accounts. Data are also intended for use by survey respondents, industry associations, industry analysts and the general public.

Oil pipelines net receipts include receipts of products from fields, processing plants, refineries, imports, and other sources. Total receipts include net receipts and transfers from provinces and other pipelines. Net deliveries include deliveries to refineries, plants, exports, and other destinations. Total deliveries include net deliveries and transfers to other provinces and other pipelines, inventory changes, and line losses and adjustments.

The difference between total receipts and deliveries is in inventory changes and line losses and adjustments applied to total deliveries.

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).

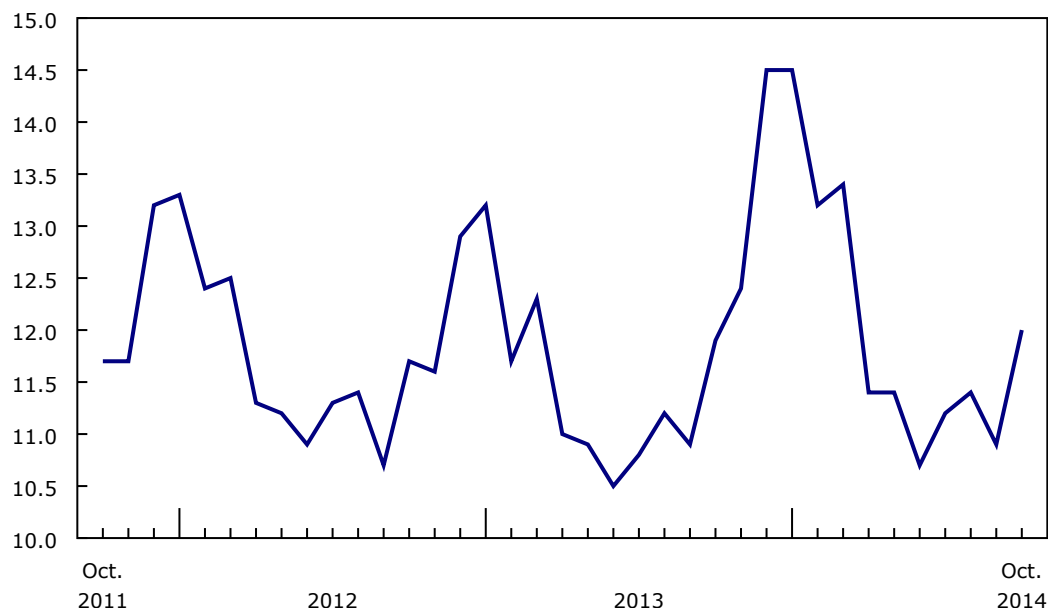
Natural gas transportation and distribution, October 2014

Canada's total marketable natural gas was 12.0 billion cubic metres in October, up 1.1% from the same month in 2013.

In October, domestic natural gas revenues rose 8.7% from 12 months earlier to \$1.3 billion, while domestic natural gas sales were up 0.4% to 6.2 billion cubic metres.

Chart 1 Total marketable natural gas

billions of cubic metres



Source(s): CANSIM table [129-0002](#).

Alberta and British Columbia lead the increase in total marketable natural gas

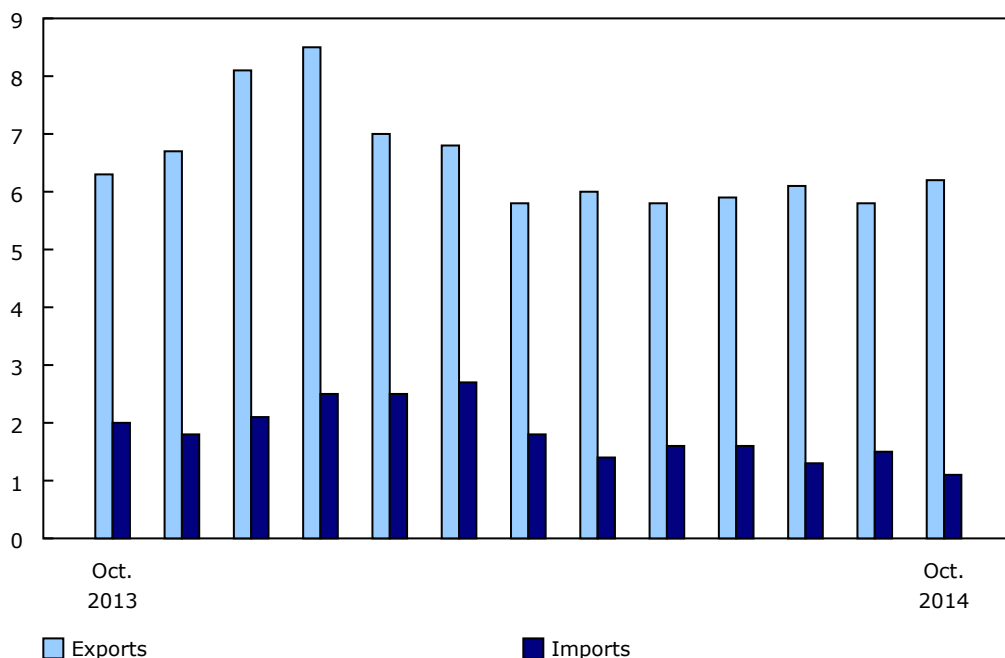
Alberta, which produces most of the natural gas in Canada, received 8.8 billion cubic metres in October, up 1.2% from the same month a year earlier. Receipts of marketable natural gas in British Columbia were up 5.6% from October 2013 to 2.8 billion cubic metres, while those in Nova Scotia were down for the fourth consecutive month, totalling 138.1 million cubic metres.

Revenues in Ontario rose 7.5% to \$465.4 million and those in Alberta grew 16.8% to \$406.6 million, fuelling the national increase.

Sales of natural gas in Alberta rose 3.0% compared with October 2013 to 3.0 billion cubic metres, while sales in Ontario decreased 1.8% to 1.5 billion cubic metres.

Chart 2 Natural gas exports and imports

billions of cubic metres



Source(s): CANSIM table [129-0002](#).

Imports are down

In October, Canada's total exports of natural gas to the United States decreased 1.7% from October 2013 to 6.2 billion cubic metres. Lower exports from Saskatchewan (-165.2 million cubic metres) and New Brunswick (-118.8 million cubic metres) contributed to the decrease. Conversely, exports from British Columbia were up 152.6 million cubic metres from the same month a year earlier.

Canada's imports of natural gas from the United States decreased 45.1% to 1.1 billion cubic metres in October, driven largely by lower imports to Ontario.

Note to readers

Data for August and September 2014 have been revised.

Import and export data are a combination of National Energy Board and respondent data.

Marketable gas data reported for British Columbia also includes data for Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Total marketable gas includes gas received from fields and processing or reprocessing plants after re-injection, field uses, processing plant and reprocessing plant shrinkage, plant use and losses have been deducted.

Available in CANSIM: tables [129-0001](#) to [129-0004](#).

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).

Railway carloadings, October 2014

The volume of rail freight carried in Canada totalled 31.2 million tonnes in October, up 0.4% from the same month last year.

Domestic rail freight originating in Canada and destined within Canada and other parts of the world rose 1.7% to 27.9 million tonnes. These shipments are composed of non-intermodal freight (cargo moved via box cars or loaded in bulk) and intermodal freight (cargo moved via containers and trailers on flat cars).

Non-intermodal freight rose 1.0% to 307,000 carloads. The amount of freight loaded into these cars totalled 25.1 million tonnes, up 1.5%. The increase was attributable to gains in several commodity groupings, particularly other chemical products and preparations (up 313 000 tonnes), potash (up 291 000 tonnes), wheat (up 272 000 tonnes), and fresh, chilled or dried vegetables (up 232 000 tonnes).

Intermodal freight loadings rose 2.4% to 185,000 units in October. From a tonnage perspective, traffic grew 2.9% to 2.8 million tonnes. The gain stemmed from both increased containerized cargo shipments and trailers loaded on flat cars.

Traffic received from the United States fell 9.5% to 3.4 million tonnes. The drop was attributable to decreased non-intermodal and intermodal shipments.

Note to readers

The survey presents data essential to the timely analysis of the rail transportation industry and its contribution to the Canadian economy. Survey data cover carrier railways operating in Canada that provide for-hire freight service and their transportation of various railway carloading components, such as the number of rail cars, tonnage, units, and 20-foot equivalent units.

Data aggregations are available for Canada, the Eastern Division and the Western Division.

The aggregations in this release are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: table [404-0002](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2732](#).

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).

Dairy statistics, October 2014

Consumers purchased 276 659 kilolitres of milk and cream in October, up 2.3% from October 2013. Sales of milk increased 2.2% to 242 667 kilolitres compared with the same month a year earlier, while cream sales increased 3.3% to 33 992 kilolitres.

Note to readers

Dairy statistics are available for Canada and the provinces.

Data on dairy stocks for November 1, 2014, are now available in CANSIM table 003-0033. These data represent the ending stocks of the previous month.

Available in CANSIM: tables [003-0007 to 003-0012](#), [003-0029](#), [003-0033](#) and [003-0034](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3430](#), [3431](#) and [3432](#).

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).

Refined petroleum products, November 2014

Data for November on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products in Canada and the regions are now available upon request. Other selected data about these products are also available.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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 Methodology, December 2014

The paper "From multiple modes for surveys to multiple data sources for estimates," written by Constance F. Citro, appears in the December 2014 issue of *Survey Methodology*, available today.

In this paper, the author suggests ways to inculcate a culture of official statistics that focuses on timely, accurate and cost-effective statistics as the end result, and treats surveys, along with other data sources, as means to that end. This article is the 14th to receive the Waksberg Award, in honour of Joseph Waksberg's contributions to the theory and practice of survey methodology.

The December 2014 issue of *Survey Methodology* also contains eight other papers and two short notes.

Papers

Frequentist and Bayesian approaches for comparing interviewer variance components in two groups of survey interviewers (Brady T. West and Michael R. Elliott)

Bagging non-differentiable estimators in complex surveys (Jianqiang C. Wang, Jean D. Opsomer and Haonan Wang)

Fractional hot deck imputation for robust inference under item nonresponse in survey sampling (Jae Kwang Kim and Shu Yang)

Potential gains from using unit level cost information in a model-assisted framework (David G. Steel and Robert Graham Clark)

Optimal solutions in controlled selection problems with two-way stratification (Sun Woong Kim, Steven G. Heeringa and Peter W. Solenberger)

On aligned composite estimates from overlapping samples for growth rates and totals (Paul Kottnerus)

The estimation of gross flows in complex surveys with random nonresponse (Andrés Gutiérrez, Leonardo Trujillo and Pedro Luis do Nascimento Silva)

Chi-squared tests in dual frame surveys (Yan Lu)

Short notes

Estimation methods on multiple sampling frames in two-stage sample designs (Guillaume Chauvet and Gylène Tandeau de Marsac)

Combining information from multiple complex surveys (Qi Dong, Michael R. Elliott and Trivellore E. Raghunathan)

Note to readers

Since its launch in 1975, the peer-reviewed journal Survey Methodology has allowed researchers, statisticians, mathematicians and methodologists from around the world to share ongoing research in the field of survey techniques and their practical applications. The journal places emphasis on the development and evaluation of methodologies as applied to data collection or to the data themselves.

All papers are refereed. However, authors retain full responsibility for the contents of their papers, and opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the journal's Editorial Board or of Statistics Canada.

The December 2014 online issue of *Survey Methodology*, Vol. 40, no. 2 ([12-001-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; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Survey Methodology, December 2014, Vol. 40, no. 2
Catalogue number [12-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

The Consumer Price Index, November 2014, Vol. 93, no. 11
Catalogue number [62-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

The Canadian Consumer Price Index Reference Paper
Catalogue number [62-553-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Income Research Paper Series: "What can we learn about low-income dynamics in Canada from the Longitudinal Administrative Databank?", No. 2
Catalogue number [75F0002M2014002](#) (HTML | PDF)

New studies

[Estimation methods on multiple sampling frames in two-stage sample designs](#)
Survey Methodology

[Combining information from multiple complex surveys](#)
Survey Methodology

[On aligned composite estimates from overlapping samples for growth rates and totals](#)
Survey Methodology

[Fractional hot deck imputation for robust inference under item nonresponse in survey sampling](#)
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[Frequentist and Bayesian approaches for comparing interviewer variance components in two groups of survey interviewers](#)
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[Bagging non-differentiable estimators in complex surveys](#)
Survey Methodology

[The estimation of gross flows in complex surveys with random nonresponse](#)

Survey Methodology

Release dates: December 22 to 28, 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
22	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	October 2014
23	Gross domestic product by industry	October 2014
23	General Social Survey : Social identity	2013

See also the [release dates for major economic indicators](#) for the rest of the year.



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