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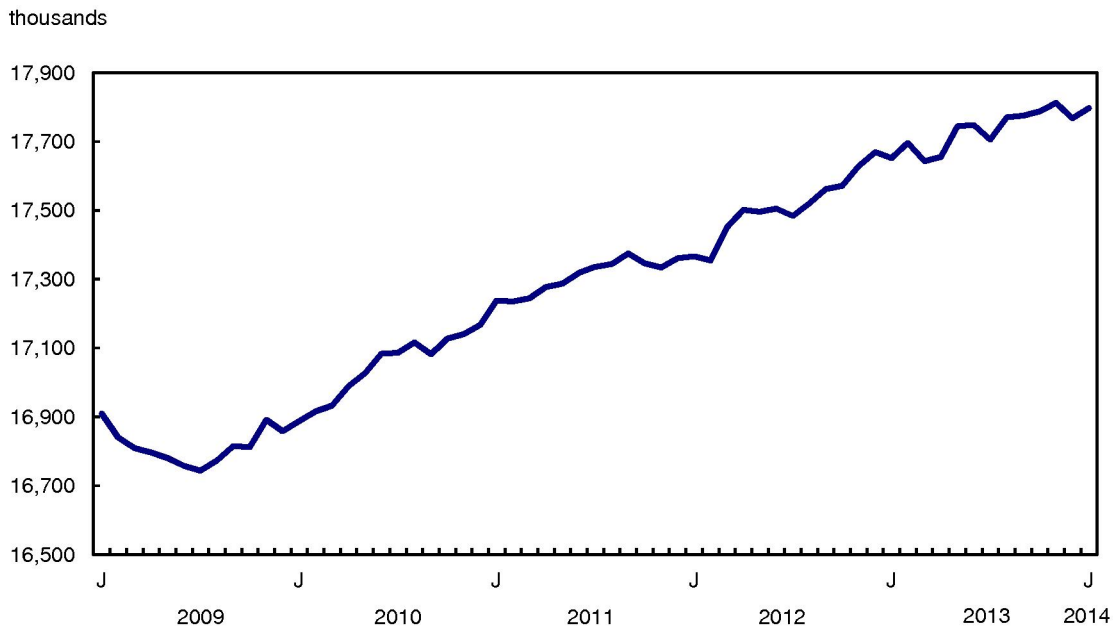
Labour Force Survey, January 2014

Employment rose by 29,000 in January, the result of an increase in full-time work. The unemployment rate declined 0.2 percentage points to 7.0%.

Over the past 12 months, employment increased 0.8% or 146,000 and the number of hours worked rose 0.7%.

During the same period, the employment rate fell 0.3 percentage points to 61.6% as employment grew at a slower pace than the population.

Chart 1 Employment



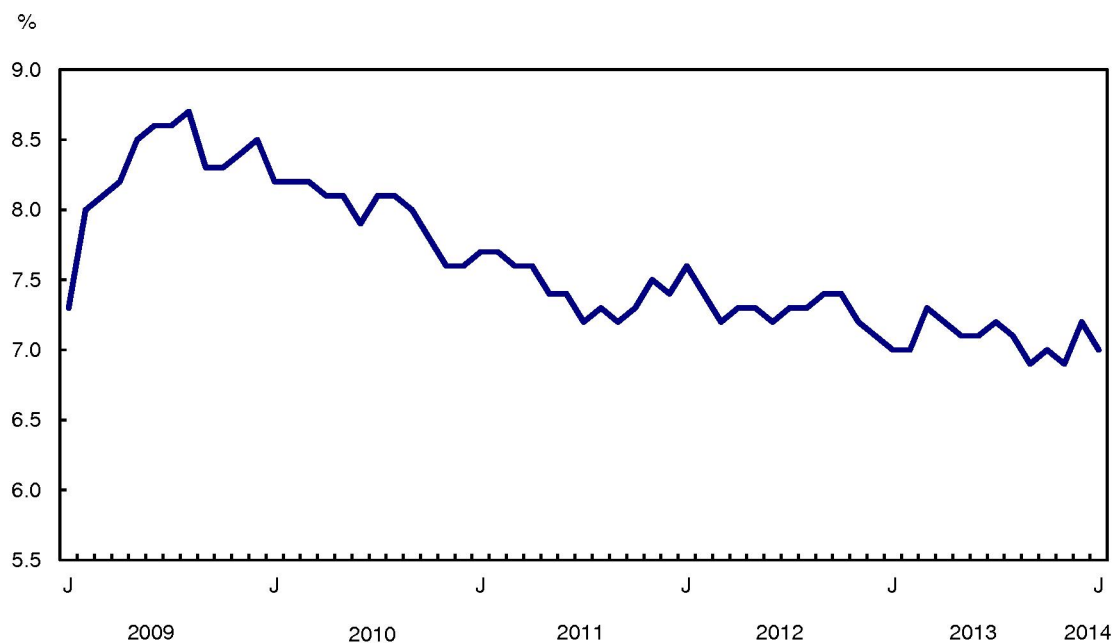
In January, employment increased in transportation and warehousing, while it declined in business, building and other support services as well as public administration.

The number of self-employed workers rose in January. However, compared with 12 months earlier, all the employment gains were among private sector employees, as there was little change in self-employment and public sector employment.

Employment increased in Prince Edward Island, while it fell in New Brunswick and was little changed in the other provinces.

There were more men aged 25 and over working in January, while employment was virtually unchanged among women and youths.

Chart 2
Unemployment rate



Industry perspective

In January, there were 15,000 more people employed in transportation and warehousing. Despite this increase, employment in this industry was similar to what it was in January 2013.

The number of people working in business, building and other support services fell by 25,000, bringing employment in this industry back to a level similar to that of 12 months earlier.

There were 16,000 fewer employees in public administration in January. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in public administration was down 58,000 (-5.9%), making it the only industry with an employment decline over the period.

Over the past 12 months, most of the employment gains were recorded in five industries: professional, scientific and technical services; finance, insurance and real estate and leasing; health care and social assistance; utilities; and natural resources.

Provincial employment

Employment in Prince Edward Island rose by 1,000 in January, and the unemployment rate was 11.3%. On a year-over-year basis, both the employment level and the unemployment rate were virtually unchanged.

The number of people working in New Brunswick fell by 2,400 in January, leaving employment at about the same level as that of 12 months earlier. The unemployment rate in this province was 9.9% in January, down 1.3 percentage points from January 2013, as fewer people searched for work.

Although employment was little changed in Ontario, the unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 7.5% as fewer people looked for work. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the province rose by 54,000 or 0.8%, the same growth rate as the national average.

In Alberta, employment was virtually unchanged in January. Compared with 12 months earlier, however, employment was up 70,000 (+3.2%), accounting for nearly half of the national gains of 146,000.

Employment gains among men aged 25 and over

For men aged 25 to 54, employment rose by 24,000 in January, and the unemployment rate declined by 0.3 percentage points to 6.1%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment for this group was little changed.

For men aged 55 and over, employment increased 18,000 and the unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage points to 6.3%. On a year-over-year basis, employment for this group was up 69,000 (+3.8%), mostly as a result of population aging.

Among women aged 25 to 54 and those 55 and over, employment was little changed in January. Compared with January 2013, employment was little changed among women 25 to 54, while it increased by 77,000 or 5.1% for women 55 and over, partly as a result of population aging.

In January, youths aged 15 to 24 saw little change in employment, and their unemployment rate was 13.9%. On a year-over-year basis, youth employment was down 29,000 or 1.2%.

Note to readers

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

This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level.

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

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted estimates, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

Annual revision

Seasonally adjusted estimates from the LFS were revised using the latest seasonal factors, going back three years (January 2011 onwards). The revised estimates have been available on CANSIM (tables 282-0087 to 282-0094, 282-0100, 282-0116 and 282-0117) since January 31, 2014.

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

	December 2013	January 2014	Standard error ¹	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	28,843.7	28,870.4	...	26.7	369.2	0.1	1.3
Labour force	19,151.4	19,130.5	29.1	-20.9	160.1	-0.1	0.8
Employment	17,767.9	17,797.3	28.9	29.4	145.9	0.2	0.8
Full-time	14,374.2	14,424.7	39.2	50.5	70.5	0.4	0.5
Part-time	3,393.7	3,372.6	36.1	-21.1	75.4	-0.6	2.3
Unemployment	1,383.5	1,333.2	24.9	-50.3	14.1	-3.6	1.1
Participation rate	66.4	66.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.0	0.1	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.6	0.1	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	19.1	19.0	0.2	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years							
Population	4,439.9	4,436.8	...	-3.1	-17.9	-0.1	-0.4
Labour force	2,816.1	2,815.1	17.2	-1.0	-20.9	0.0	-0.7
Employment	2,421.9	2,423.4	15.8	1.5	-29.4	0.1	-1.2
Full-time	1,249.4	1,242.8	18.6	-6.6	-67.4	-0.5	-5.1
Part-time	1,172.5	1,180.6	19.7	8.1	38.0	0.7	3.3
Unemployment	394.3	391.7	14.6	-2.6	8.5	-0.7	2.2
Participation rate	63.4	63.4	0.4	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.0	13.9	0.5	-0.1	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	54.5	54.6	0.4	0.1	-0.5	...	...
Part-time rate	48.4	48.7	0.7	0.3	2.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	11,951.2	11,966.6	...	15.4	195.9	0.1	1.7
Labour force	8,638.2	8,654.7	15.1	16.5	109.4	0.2	1.3
Employment	8,082.3	8,124.1	16.4	41.8	100.8	0.5	1.3
Full-time	7,441.1	7,486.2	22.0	45.1	66.5	0.6	0.9
Part-time	641.2	637.8	18.0	-3.4	34.3	-0.5	5.7
Unemployment	555.8	530.7	14.5	-25.1	8.7	-4.5	1.7
Participation rate	72.3	72.3	0.1	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.1	0.2	-0.3	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	67.6	67.9	0.1	0.3	-0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	7.9	7.9	0.2	0.0	0.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	12,452.6	12,467.0	...	14.4	191.2	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,697.1	7,660.7	16.6	-36.4	71.6	-0.5	0.9
Employment	7,263.8	7,249.9	16.4	-13.9	74.6	-0.2	1.0
Full-time	5,683.7	5,695.7	25.7	12.0	71.5	0.2	1.3
Part-time	1,580.1	1,554.1	24.0	-26.0	3.0	-1.6	0.2
Unemployment	433.3	410.8	13.3	-22.5	-3.0	-5.2	-0.7
Participation rate	61.8	61.4	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	58.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	21.8	21.4	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

	December 2013	January 2014	Standard error ²	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,099.7	15,100.8	35.7	1.1	138.2	0.0	0.9
Self-employed	2,668.2	2,696.5	25.5	28.3	7.8	1.1	0.3
Public/private sector employees							
Public	3,622.3	3,637.0	25.0	14.7	19.5	0.4	0.5
Private	11,477.4	11,463.8	37.9	-13.6	118.6	-0.1	1.0
All industries	17,767.9	17,797.3	28.9	29.4	145.9	0.2	0.8
Goods-producing sector	3,874.1	3,877.7	26.3	3.6	15.2	0.1	0.4
Agriculture	299.3	302.8	7.5	3.5	-12.2	1.2	-3.9
Natural resources ³	377.7	376.6	7.4	-1.1	19.7	-0.3	5.5
Utilities	157.2	158.6	5.4	1.4	24.0	0.9	17.8
Construction	1,294.4	1,301.1	17.7	6.7	5.4	0.5	0.4
Manufacturing	1,745.5	1,738.7	19.6	-6.8	-21.6	-0.4	-1.2
Services-producing sector	13,893.8	13,919.6	34.4	25.8	130.8	0.2	0.9
Trade	2,696.3	2,686.7	24.5	-9.6	-6.0	-0.4	-0.2
Transportation and warehousing	868.9	884.1	14.2	15.2	20.7	1.7	2.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,134.2	1,148.8	16.8	14.6	38.6	1.3	3.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,368.8	1,385.4	18.6	16.6	80.1	1.2	6.1
Business, building and other support services	715.7	690.3	14.4	-25.4	-7.5	-3.5	-1.1
Educational services	1,279.7	1,291.2	16.2	11.5	-1.4	0.9	-0.1
Health care and social assistance	2,204.6	2,221.5	19.5	16.9	56.3	0.8	2.6
Information, culture and recreation	806.0	793.7	14.8	-12.3	5.0	-1.5	0.6
Accommodation and food services	1,132.4	1,149.4	17.2	17.0	25.7	1.5	2.3
Other services	760.9	758.1	13.8	-2.8	-23.2	-0.4	-3.0
Public administration	926.3	910.3	13.0	-16.0	-57.5	-1.7	-5.9

1. North American Industry Classification System.

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

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

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

Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	December 2013	January 2014	Standard error ¹	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	429.6	429.4	...	-0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2
Labour force	262.4	264.4	1.9	2.0	-0.3	0.8	-0.1
Employment	234.0	232.7	2.0	-1.3	-1.1	-0.6	-0.5
Full-time	198.8	196.7	2.4	-2.1	-4.6	-1.1	-2.3
Part-time	35.1	36.0	1.9	0.9	3.4	2.6	10.4
Unemployment	28.4	31.8	1.8	3.4	0.9	12.0	2.9
Participation rate	61.1	61.6	0.4	0.5	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	12.0	0.6	1.2	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	54.5	54.2	0.5	-0.3	-0.3	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	121.0	121.1	...	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4
Labour force	83.3	84.1	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.4
Employment	73.6	74.6	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.8
Full-time	61.8	61.9	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.2	2.1
Part-time	11.8	12.7	0.7	0.9	-0.7	7.6	-5.2
Unemployment	9.7	9.5	0.7	-0.2	-0.3	-2.1	-3.1
Participation rate	68.8	69.4	0.5	0.6	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.6	11.3	0.8	-0.3	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	61.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	781.5	781.6	...	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1
Labour force	494.9	489.9	2.6	-5.0	-9.3	-1.0	-1.9
Employment	449.5	447.8	2.6	-1.7	-3.2	-0.4	-0.7
Full-time	359.9	359.3	3.5	-0.6	-5.4	-0.2	-1.5
Part-time	89.6	88.5	3.2	-1.1	2.2	-1.2	2.5
Unemployment	45.4	42.2	2.4	-3.2	-6.0	-7.0	-12.4
Participation rate	63.3	62.7	0.3	-0.6	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	8.6	0.5	-0.6	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.5	57.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.5	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	619.9	620.0	...	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Labour force	391.7	389.7	2.2	-2.0	-5.2	-0.5	-1.3
Employment	353.7	351.3	2.4	-2.4	0.7	-0.7	0.2
Full-time	296.1	299.3	3.0	3.2	6.2	1.1	2.1
Part-time	57.6	52.0	2.6	-5.6	-5.5	-9.7	-9.6
Unemployment	38.0	38.4	2.3	0.4	-6.0	1.1	-13.5
Participation rate	63.2	62.9	0.4	-0.3	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.7	9.9	0.6	0.2	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	57.1	56.7	0.4	-0.4	0.2	...	...
Quebec							
Population	6,714.0	6,716.9	...	2.9	48.6	0.0	0.7
Labour force	4,384.0	4,384.9	15.1	0.9	27.5	0.0	0.6
Employment	4,045.5	4,058.2	15.2	12.7	10.0	0.3	0.2
Full-time	3,239.9	3,239.2	20.0	-0.7	-66.8	0.0	-2.0
Part-time	805.5	819.0	18.3	13.5	76.8	1.7	10.3
Unemployment	338.6	326.7	13.2	-11.9	17.5	-3.5	5.7
Participation rate	65.3	65.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.5	0.3	-0.2	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	60.4	0.2	0.1	-0.3	...	...

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

	December 2013	January 2014	Standard error ¹	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
Ontario							
Population	11,267.6	11,278.4	...	10.8	138.4	0.1	1.2
Labour force	7,466.3	7,438.2	19.8	-28.1	46.4	-0.4	0.6
Employment	6,876.8	6,882.8	19.0	6.0	53.8	0.1	0.8
Full-time	5,577.5	5,600.6	26.6	23.1	90.5	0.4	1.6
Part-time	1,299.2	1,282.2	24.6	-17.0	-36.8	-1.3	-2.8
Unemployment	589.5	555.4	17.2	-34.1	-7.4	-5.8	-1.3
Participation rate	66.3	66.0	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	7.5	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	61.0	0.2	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	978.9	979.9	...	1.0	11.6	0.1	1.2
Labour force	667.5	670.8	2.7	3.3	-2.5	0.5	-0.4
Employment	630.5	633.1	2.7	2.6	-6.7	0.4	-1.0
Full-time	510.3	514.9	3.7	4.6	0.0	0.9	0.0
Part-time	120.1	118.1	3.5	-2.0	-6.8	-1.7	-5.4
Unemployment	37.0	37.7	2.1	0.7	4.1	1.9	12.2
Participation rate	68.2	68.5	0.3	0.3	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	64.6	0.3	0.2	-1.5	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Population	834.2	835.3	...	1.1	16.5	0.1	2.0
Labour force	580.4	581.6	2.5	1.2	7.1	0.2	1.2
Employment	558.0	556.8	2.6	-1.2	5.3	-0.2	1.0
Full-time	457.5	462.3	3.4	4.8	9.2	1.0	2.0
Part-time	100.5	94.5	3.1	-6.0	-3.9	-6.0	-4.0
Unemployment	22.4	24.8	1.8	2.4	1.8	10.7	7.8
Participation rate	69.6	69.6	0.3	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	66.9	66.7	0.3	-0.2	-0.7	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,222.3	3,230.0	...	7.7	108.3	0.2	3.5
Labour force	2,349.0	2,351.5	9.3	2.5	75.9	0.1	3.3
Employment	2,236.7	2,243.3	9.9	6.6	69.6	0.3	3.2
Full-time	1,873.6	1,882.9	12.6	9.3	47.6	0.5	2.6
Part-time	363.1	360.3	11.2	-2.8	21.8	-0.8	6.4
Unemployment	112.2	108.2	7.1	-4.0	6.3	-3.6	6.2
Participation rate	72.9	72.8	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.6	0.3	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	69.4	69.5	0.3	0.1	-0.1	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	3,874.8	3,877.9	...	3.1	43.9	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,472.0	2,475.3	10.5	3.3	20.3	0.1	0.8
Employment	2,309.7	2,316.8	10.4	7.1	17.1	0.3	0.7
Full-time	1,798.6	1,807.7	14.6	9.1	-7.5	0.5	-0.4
Part-time	511.1	509.1	13.8	-2.0	24.6	-0.4	5.1
Unemployment	162.3	158.5	8.6	-3.8	3.2	-2.3	2.1
Participation rate	63.8	63.8	0.3	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.4	0.3	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	59.7	0.3	0.1	-0.3	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

Available in CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0051, 282-0054, 282-0055, 282-0060 to 282-0063, 282-0069 to 282-0089, 282-0092 to 282-0095, 282-0100 to 282-0121 and 282-0200 to 282-0225.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)*, is now available online for the week ending January 18. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

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

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on March 7.

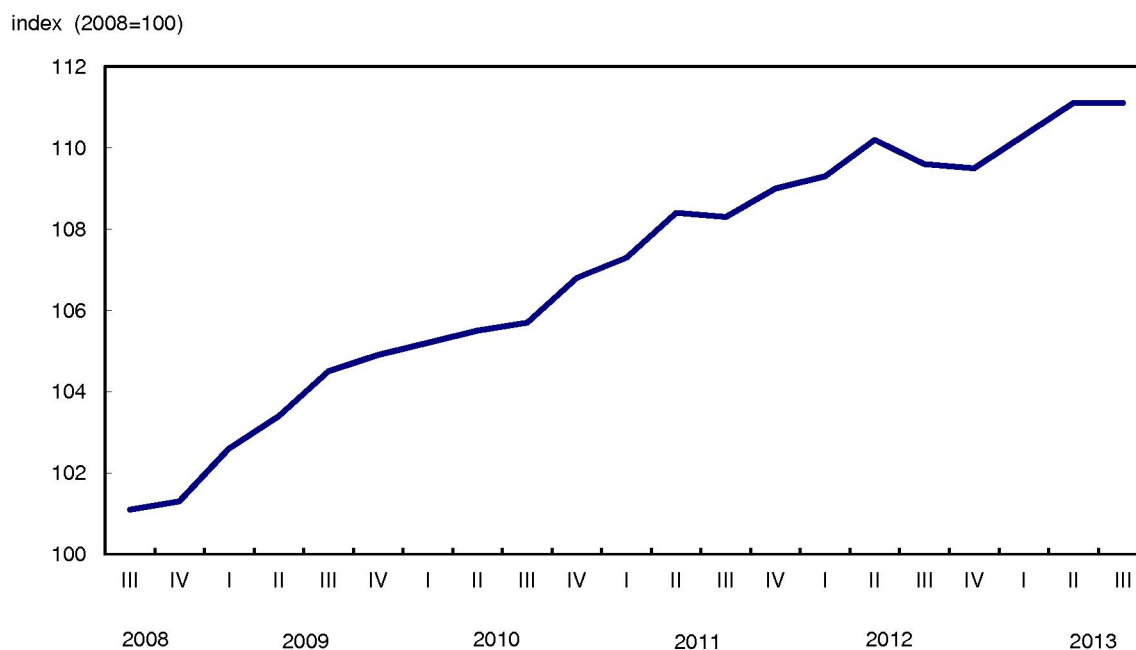
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca) or Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720; jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Retail Services Price Index, third quarter 2013

The Retail Services Price Index (RSPI) was unchanged from the second quarter, following two consecutive quarterly increases of 0.7%. This was the first time since 2010 that the RSPI did not decrease in the third quarter.

Chart 1
Retail Services Price Index



Of the 10 major retail sectors, margins were up in 5, down in 4 and unchanged in 1.

Electronic and appliance stores (+0.9%) posted the largest margin increase in the third quarter. Margins at miscellaneous store retailers rose 0.7%, led by increases at pet and pet supplies stores (+4.8%). Health and personal care stores were up 0.6%. Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores also rose by 0.6%. Margin growth at sporting goods, hobby and musical instrument stores (+1.0%) was partly moderated by declines at book, periodical and music stores (-0.4%).

Margins at general merchandise stores (+0.5%) also increased, as a result of declining promotional activity in the "all other general merchandise stores" sector (+2.2%). This category encompasses all general merchandise stores except department stores and warehouse clubs and superstores.

Conversely, furniture and home furnishings stores (-1.2%) reported the greatest decrease. Retail margins at building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers fell 1.1%, led by significant declines for building materials.

To a lesser extent, margin decreases at food and beverage stores (-0.3%) and clothing and clothing accessories stores (-0.2%) exerted downward pressure on the RSPI.

Retail margins at gasoline stations were unchanged in the third quarter, after rising 7.1% in the previous quarter.

Year over year, the RSPI was up 1.4%. Gasoline stations (+4.3%) posted the largest year-over-year increase.

Retail margins at both general merchandise and health and personal care stores rose 1.5% year over year. Margin advances at food and beverage stores (+1.0%) also contributed to the year-over-year increase of the RSPI.

Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers and sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores both registered year-over-year margin gains of 0.9%. Electronics and appliance stores (+0.5%) posted their first year-over-year margin increase since the third quarter of 2010.

Margin gains in the RSPI were moderated by declines in 3 of the 10 retail sectors. Retail margins at clothing and clothing accessories stores (-0.8%) continued to fall, as these stores recorded their fifth consecutive year-over-year margin decline.

Margins for miscellaneous store retailers (-0.7%) and furniture and home furnishings stores (-0.2%) also decreased on a year-over-year basis.

Note to readers

The Retail Services Price Index (RSPI) represents the change in the price of the retail service. The price of the retail service is defined as the margin price, which is the difference between the average purchase price and the average selling price of the retail product being priced. The RSPI is not a retail selling price index.

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

Table 1
Retail Services Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	Third quarter 2012	Second quarter 2013 ^r	Third quarter 2013 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2013	Third quarter 2012 to third quarter 2013
	%	(2008=100)			% change	
Retail Services Price Index	100.00	109.6	111.1	111.1	0.0	1.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers ²	1.53	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and home furnishings stores	3.33	103.1	104.1	102.9	-1.2	-0.2
Electronics and appliance stores	3.42	79.9	79.6	80.3	0.9	0.5
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	5.97	116.4	118.7	117.4	-1.1	0.9
Food and beverage stores	21.81	115.4	116.9	116.6	-0.3	1.0
Health and personal care stores	6.68	112.0	113.0	113.7	0.6	1.5
Gasoline stations	11.52	103.0	107.4	107.4	0.0	4.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	5.24	99.7	99.1	98.9	-0.2	-0.8
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	2.48	100.4	100.7	101.3	0.6	0.9
General merchandise stores	11.47	116.3	117.5	118.1	0.5	1.5
Miscellaneous store retailers	2.56	111.7	110.1	110.9	0.7	-0.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. The relative importance is based on the weight that each three-digit code of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) contributes to the overall Retail Services Price Index. The total does not equal 100 as automobile dealers (NAICS 4411), other motor vehicle dealers (NAICS 4412) and non-store retailers (NAICS 454) were not surveyed.

2. Automobile dealers (NAICS 4411) and other motor vehicle dealers (NAICS 4412) were not surveyed and, therefore, data are not available at this time.

Available in CANSIM: tables 332-0003 and 332-0007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5135.

The Retail Services Price Index for the fourth quarter of 2013 will be released in May.

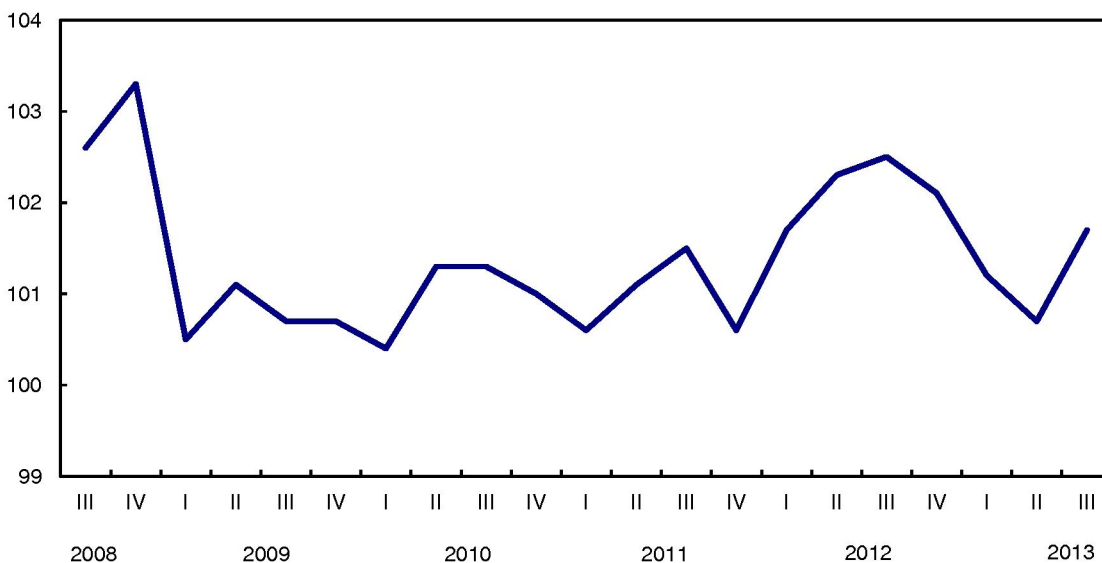
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Wholesale Services Price Index, third quarter 2013

The Wholesale Services Price Index (WSPI) increased 1.0% in the third quarter. Of the eight major wholesale sectors, margins were up in six and down in two.

Chart 1
Wholesale Services Price Index

index (2008=100)



Wholesalers of farm products (+12.8%) posted the largest margin advance in the third quarter. This was also the sector's largest margin growth rate since the first quarter of 2012, driven by gains for wholesalers of oilseeds and grains (+25.7%). According to *The Commodity Tracker*, a weekly publication from Export Development Canada, commodity prices for oilseeds and grains trended downward in the third quarter. The purchase price paid by wholesalers for these commodities declined at a faster rate than the selling price, causing the margins for these products to increase.

The third quarter advance of the WSPI was also attributable to margin increases by food, beverage and tobacco wholesalers (+2.2%) and wholesalers of petroleum products (+2.2%).

Miscellaneous wholesalers (+1.2%), wholesalers of personal and household goods (+0.8%) and building material and supplies wholesalers (+0.3%) also posted margin increases in the third quarter.

Conversely, the third quarter increase in the WSPI was moderated by lower margins by wholesalers of motor vehicles and parts (-1.2%) and wholesalers of machinery, equipment and supplies (-0.2%). This was the fourth consecutive quarterly margin decrease for wholesalers of machinery, equipment and supplies.

Year over year, the WSPI fell 0.8%, posting a third consecutive year-over-year quarterly decline. Lower margins were recorded in five of the eight wholesale sectors.

The year-over-year decline in the WSPI was mainly attributable to lower margins by wholesalers of machinery, equipment and supplies (-4.7%), wholesalers of motor vehicles and parts (-2.2%) and wholesalers of petroleum products (-1.3%). Year over year, the Canadian dollar continued to depreciate, falling 4.2% against the US dollar. Variations in exchange rates can have a strong influence on the WSPI given the high composition of imported machinery, equipment and supplies in the index.

Decreasing margins were also registered by wholesalers of miscellaneous products (-0.7%) and personal and household goods wholesalers (-0.3%).

The year-over-year decline in the WSPI was tempered by increases for wholesalers of farm products (+8.2%), food, beverage and tobacco wholesalers (+1.8%) and wholesalers of building material and supplies (+1.8%).

Note to readers

The Wholesale Services Price Index (WSPI) represents the change in the price of the wholesale service. The price of the wholesale service is defined as the margin price, which is the difference between the average purchase price and the average selling price of the wholesale product being priced. The WSPI is not a wholesale selling price index.

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

Table 1
Wholesale Services Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	Third quarter 2012	Second quarter 2013 ^r	Third quarter 2013 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2013	Third quarter 2012 to third quarter 2013
	%	(2008=100)			% change	
Wholesale Services Price Index	100.00	102.5	100.7	101.7	1.0	-0.8
Farm products	2.58	89.4	85.7	96.7	12.8	8.2
Petroleum products	4.94	74.2	71.6	73.2	2.2	-1.3
Food, beverage and tobacco	14.90	114.3	113.9	116.4	2.2	1.8
Personal and household goods	16.60	101.2	100.1	100.9	0.8	-0.3
Motor vehicles and parts	9.92	110.1	109.0	107.7	-1.2	-2.2
Building material and supplies	13.88	92.6	94.0	94.3	0.3	1.8
Machinery, equipment and supplies	21.67	107.2	102.4	102.2	-0.2	-4.7
Miscellaneous	11.02	108.0	105.9	107.2	1.2	-0.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the weight that each three-digit code of the North American Industry Classification System contributes to the overall Wholesale Services Price Index. The total does not equal 100 as the Wholesale Agents and Brokers group was not surveyed and data are imputed.

Available in CANSIM: tables 332-0006 and 332-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5106.

The Wholesale Services Prices Index for the fourth quarter of 2013 will be released in May.

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).

Canadian business patterns, December 2013

Canadian business patterns data are now available for December.

Canadian business patterns data provide counts of active locations by industry classification and employment size categories for Canada and the provinces/territories. The data are compiled from the Business Register, which is a repository of information on the Canadian business population.

Nationally, there were 2,685,366 active locations in December.

Note to readers

Data are presented according to the 2011 Standard Geographical Classification, the 2012 North American Industry Classification System and employment size categories.

Starting with the December 2011 reference period, data are available in CANSIM. Each reference period appears in a separate CANSIM table.

Changes in business industrial classification strategies used by Statistics Canada's Business Register over the past year have created increases in the number of active businesses reported in Canadian Business Patterns. As a result, these data do not represent changes in the business population over time. Statistics Canada advises users not to use these data as a time series.

Available in CANSIM: table 551-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1105.

Custom extractions for other geographic levels can also be ordered on a cost-recovery basis. Data prior to December 2011 are also available upon request on a cost-recovery basis.

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 Alex Côté (613-951-0829; brdinfodre@statcan.gc.ca) or Joanne Proulx (613-951-9006), Business Register Division.

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, November 2013

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

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

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

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Chicken production, 2013

Chicken production data are now available for 2013.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

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New products and studies

New products

Aviation: "Civil Aviation, Quarterly Operating and Financial Statistics, Canadian Air Carriers, Levels I and II",
First Quarter 2012 to Fourth Quarter 2012, Vol. 46, no. 1
Catalogue number 51-004-X2014001 ([HTML](#) | [PDF](#))

Labour Force Information, January 12 to 18, 2014
Catalogue number 71-001-X ([HTML](#) | [PDF](#))

Labour Force Survey Microdata File, January 2014
Catalogue number 71M0001X (CD-ROM)

Release dates: February 10 to 14, 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
13	New Housing Price Index	December 2013
14	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 2013
14	New motor vehicle sales	December 2013

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



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