

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

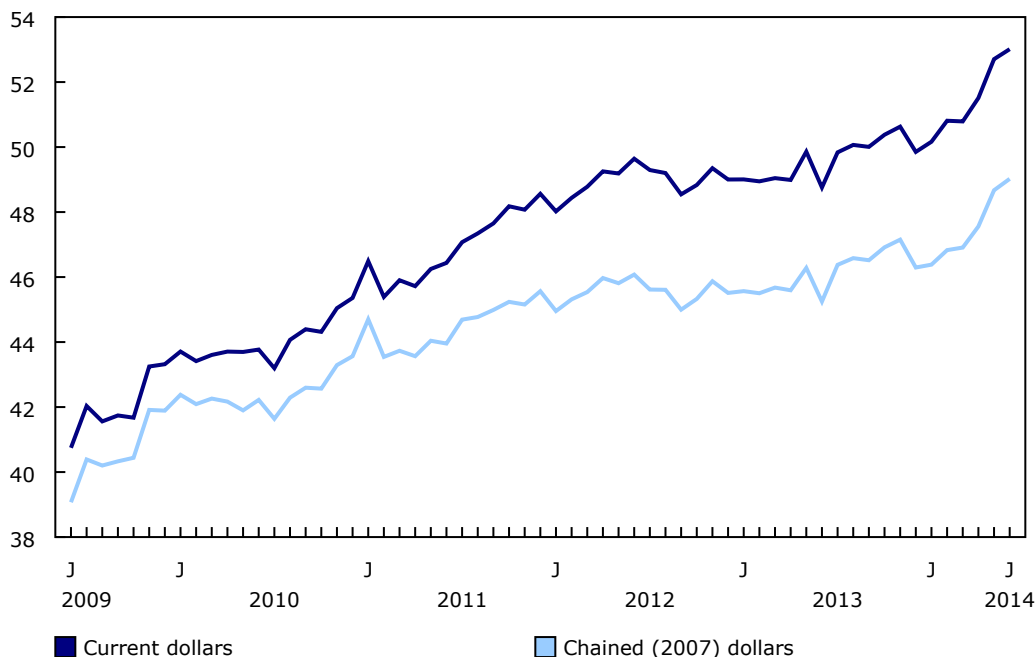
### Wholesale trade, June 2014

Wholesale sales rose 0.6% to \$53.0 billion in June, a third consecutive increase. Gains in five subsectors, which together represented 69% of wholesale sales, more than offset a decline in the motor vehicle and parts subsector. Excluding this subsector, wholesale sales rose 1.2%.

In volume terms, wholesale sales were up 0.7%.

#### Chart 1 Wholesale sales increase in June

billions of dollars



### Higher sales in five subsectors

The miscellaneous subsector, up \$208 million or 3.1% to \$6.9 billion, contributed the most in dollar terms to the gain in June. This was the sixth increase in seven months for the subsector. While all of the subsector's industries recorded higher sales, the agricultural supplies industry (+4.9%) and the other miscellaneous industry (+5.1%) were the largest contributors to the gain. The other miscellaneous industry includes wholesalers of logs and wood chips, minerals, ores and precious metals, and second-hand goods (excluding machinery and automotive goods), as well as wholesalers not elsewhere classified.

Sales in the building material and supplies subsector, up 2.2% to \$7.6 billion, rose for a sixth consecutive month to the highest level on record. The largest contributor to the increase was the lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies industry (+3.7%), which posted a seventh consecutive monthly gain.

For the fourth time in five months, sales increased in the food, beverage and tobacco subsector, rising 1.5% to \$10.4 billion in June. Higher sales in the food industry (+1.4%) and the cigarette and tobacco product industry (+3.9%) were the largest contributors to the increase.

The farm product subsector rose 1.4% to \$672 million, its sixth increase in seven months. Despite the gain, the subsector remained below its historical peak from April 2014.

Following the strong gain in May, sales in the motor vehicles and parts subsector declined 2.4% to \$9.1 billion in June. All of the subsector's industries contributed to the decline, led by the motor vehicle industry (-2.6%).

## **Sales up in seven provinces**

Sales increased in seven provinces in June. Alberta contributed the most to the gain.

Sales in Alberta rose for a sixth consecutive month, up 2.0% to \$7.1 billion. This was the highest level on record for the province. Gains were recorded in most subsectors.

In Ontario, sales edged up 0.3% to \$25.6 billion in June, a third consecutive increase. Gains in several subsectors more than offset a decline in the motor vehicle and parts subsector.

Sales rose 13.1% to \$438 million in Newfoundland and Labrador, more than offsetting the decline in May.

In Saskatchewan, sales rose 1.8% to \$2.1 billion, a second consecutive increase. Higher sales in the farm product subsector contributed to the gain.

New Brunswick recorded a second consecutive sales increase, up 7.0% to \$565 million. Led by the food, beverage and tobacco subsector, widespread gains across subsectors were recorded.

Manitoba and Prince Edward Island also recorded sales increases as a result of widespread gains across subsectors. Sales in Manitoba rose 2.3% to \$1.5 billion, its highest level on record, while sales in Prince Edward Island rose 7.2% to \$58 million following three consecutive monthly declines.

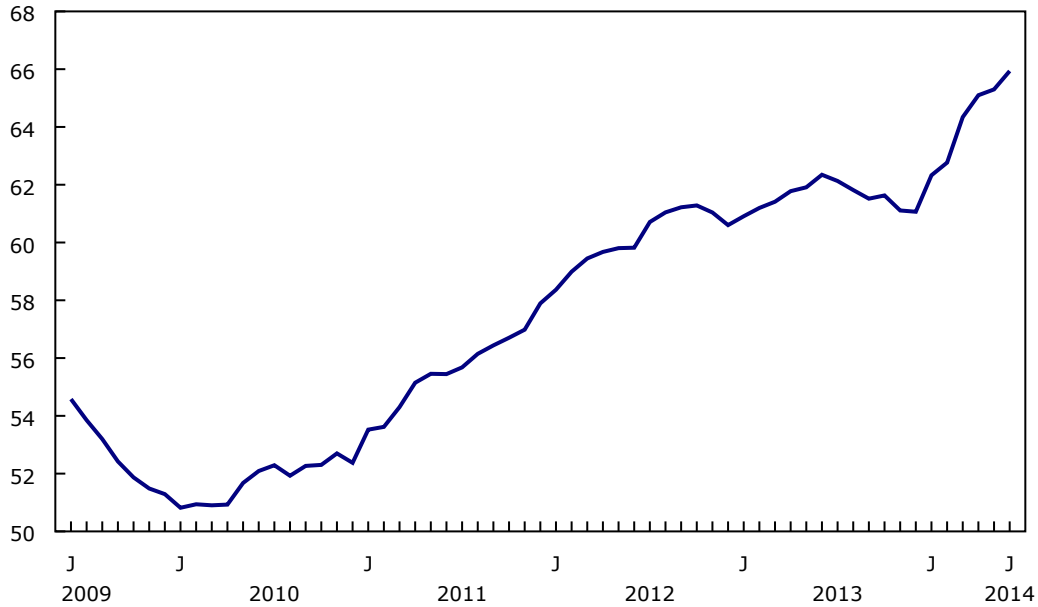
After three consecutive monthly gains, sales in British Columbia decreased 0.7% to \$5.2 billion. Lower sales were recorded in several subsectors, led by motor vehicle and parts.

## **Inventories rise in June**

Inventories rose 1.0% to \$65.9 billion in June. Gains were recorded in six of seven subsectors, which together represented 83% of wholesale inventories.

**Chart 2**  
**Wholesale inventories increase in June**

billions of dollars



The food, beverage and tobacco subsector rose 3.5% to the highest level on record in June.

Inventories rose for a sixth consecutive month in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector (+0.9%) and a fifth consecutive month in the miscellaneous subsector (+2.0%).

Following two consecutive declines, inventories in the motor vehicle and parts subsector rose 0.7%.

The lone subsector to decline in June was the personal and household goods subsector, which edged down 0.3% following three consecutive monthly gains.

The inventory-to-sales ratio remained at 1.24 in June. The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time in months required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

**Note to readers**

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

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

The Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey covers all industries within the wholesale sector as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), with the exception of oilseed and grain merchant wholesalers (NAICS 41112), petroleum and petroleum products merchant wholesalers (NAICS 412) and business-to-business electronic markets, and agents and brokers (NAICS 419).

**Table 1**  
**Wholesale merchants' sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted**

	June 2013	May 2014 <sup>r</sup>	June 2014 <sup>P</sup>	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Total, wholesale sales (current dollars)</b>	<b>48,756</b>	<b>52,705</b>	<b>53,012</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Total, wholesale sales (2007 chained dollars)</b>	<b>45,247</b>	<b>48,671</b>	<b>49,022</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Total wholesale sales (current dollars), excluding motor vehicle and parts</b>	<b>40,504</b>	<b>43,418</b>	<b>43,951</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Farm product	563	663	672	1.4	19.3
Food, beverage and tobacco	9,574	10,288	10,442	1.5	9.1
Food	8,586	9,275	9,406	1.4	9.5
Beverage	473	491	494	0.6	4.5
Cigarette and tobacco product	515	522	542	3.9	5.2
Personal and household goods	6,915	7,377	7,328	-0.7	6.0
Textile, clothing and footwear	865	952	931	-2.2	7.7
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	742	789	764	-3.2	3.0
Home furnishings	463	496	478	-3.6	3.4
Personal goods	716	718	728	1.4	1.7
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	3,472	3,734	3,736	0.1	7.6
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	658	687	691	0.5	5.1
Motor vehicle and parts	8,253	9,286	9,061	-2.4	9.8
Motor vehicle	6,195	6,912	6,729	-2.6	8.6
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	2,006	2,316	2,275	-1.8	13.4
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	52	59	58	-1.3	12.1
Building material and supplies	6,680	7,432	7,599	2.2	13.7
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,091	2,268	2,298	1.3	9.9
Metal service centres	1,439	1,682	1,690	0.4	17.4
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	3,151	3,482	3,611	3.7	14.6
Machinery, equipment and supplies	10,362	10,989	11,031	0.4	6.5
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	1,239	1,317	1,280	-2.8	3.3
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	3,493	3,830	3,835	0.1	9.8
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	3,170	3,333	3,328	-0.2	5.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,461	2,508	2,588	3.2	5.2
Miscellaneous	6,409	6,670	6,878	3.1	7.3
Recyclable material	607	788	794	0.8	30.8
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	894	915	923	0.9	3.3
Agricultural supplies	1,959	1,944	2,039	4.9	4.1
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,131	1,188	1,192	0.4	5.5
Other miscellaneous	1,819	1,835	1,929	5.1	6.0

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

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

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

	June 2013	May 2014 <sup>r</sup>	June 2014 <sup>P</sup>	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>48,756</b>	<b>52,705</b>	<b>53,012</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	383	388	438	13.1	14.5
Prince Edward Island	50	54	58	7.2	16.1
Nova Scotia	696	747	736	-1.4	5.8
New Brunswick	509	528	565	7.0	10.9
Quebec	9,265	9,604	9,585	-0.2	3.4
Ontario	23,304	25,563	25,635	0.3	10.0
Manitoba	1,333	1,443	1,476	2.3	10.7
Saskatchewan	2,076	2,108	2,146	1.8	3.4
Alberta	6,457	6,999	7,140	2.0	10.6
British Columbia	4,607	5,196	5,161	-0.7	12.0
Yukon	13	9	9	-1.4	-29.0
Northwest Territories	54	58	55	-4.8	2.7
Nunavut	10	8	8	-7.6	-22.3

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

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

**Table 3**  
**Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry – Seasonally adjusted**

	June 2013	May 2014 <sup>r</sup>	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Total, wholesale inventories</b>	<b>62,345</b>	<b>65,300</b>	<b>65,936</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Farm product	205	211	231	9.4	12.7
Food, beverage and tobacco	5,578	5,816	6,019	3.5	7.9
Food	5,012	5,244	5,425	3.5	8.2
Beverage	343	324	347	7.0	1.0
Cigarette and tobacco product	222	248	248	0.1	11.5
Personal and household goods	10,592	11,251	11,222	-0.3	6.0
Textile, clothing and footwear	1,845	2,087	2,062	-1.2	11.8
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	764	794	768	-3.3	0.6
Home furnishings	1,051	1,202	1,204	0.2	14.6
Personal goods	1,401	1,350	1,258	-6.8	-10.2
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	4,832	5,064	5,171	2.1	7.0
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	698	754	758	0.6	8.5
Motor vehicle and parts	8,541	8,721	8,786	0.7	2.9
Motor vehicle	4,628	4,844	4,802	-0.9	3.8
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,803	3,765	3,870	2.8	1.8
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	111	113	113	-0.2	1.6
Building material and supplies	11,531	11,724	11,757	0.3	2.0
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	3,070	3,231	3,237	0.2	5.4
Metal service centres	3,335	3,389	3,462	2.2	3.8
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	5,126	5,104	5,058	-0.9	-1.3
Machinery, equipment and supplies	18,179	19,257	19,435	0.9	6.9
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	3,899	4,322	4,283	-0.9	9.9
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	9,271	9,590	9,780	2.0	5.5
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	1,589	1,727	1,749	1.3	10.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,421	3,618	3,623	0.1	5.9
Miscellaneous	7,718	8,320	8,484	2.0	9.9
Recyclable material	529	520	527	1.3	-0.4
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	702	710	711	0.1	1.3
Agricultural supplies	2,945	3,478	3,610	3.8	22.6
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,030	1,157	1,171	1.3	13.7
Other miscellaneous	2,513	2,455	2,465	0.4	-1.9

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

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

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

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.**

The June 2014 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008-X) will soon be available.

Wholesale trade data for July will be released on September 19.

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

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Elspeth Hazell (613-951-8090; [elspeth.hazell@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:elspeth.hazell@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade Division.



## **Study: Net worth of the household sector: A Canada–United States comparison, 1970 to 2012**

Canadian household net worth per capita reached 77% of the United States' level in 2012, according to a new study, "Net Worth in the Household Sector, 1970 to 2012: A Canada–United States Comparison," released today in the *Economic Analysis Research Paper Series*.

The report compares household net worth per capita in Canada and the United States from 1970 to 2012 using data from the Canadian national balance sheet accounts and the Flow of Funds published by the United States Federal Reserve.

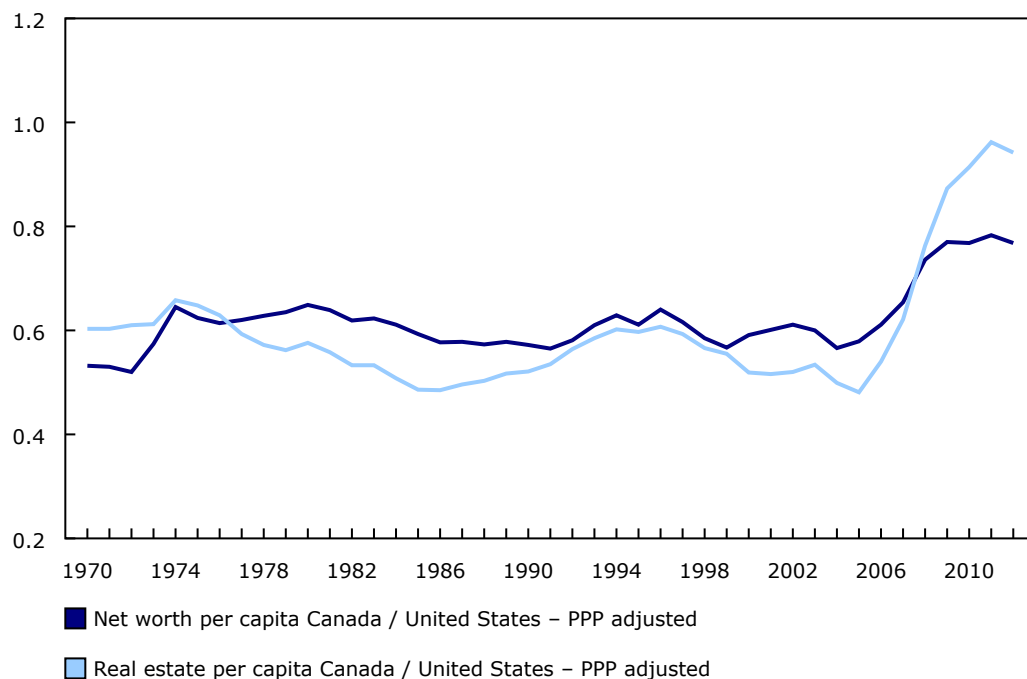
### **Relative comparisons using purchasing power parities**

Canadian household net worth per capita averaged 60% of US net worth between 1974 and 2006. The sharp drop in US home prices after 2007 reduced net worth per capita significantly in the United States. At the same time, Canadian net worth per capita declined modestly. As a result, Canadian net worth per capita rose to 77% of US net worth per capita by 2009, and it stayed relatively stable until 2012. Relatively stronger Canadian housing values contributed to this increase.

Despite the flat trajectory of relative net worth through the 1974 to 2006 period, there was an increase in the upward trend of net worth per capita within Canada and the United States during the 1990s. The increase appeared first in Canada, followed by the United States. Moreover, the acceleration appears more permanent in Canada as the United States reverted to values more consistent with those of the 1970s and 1980s after 2007. The study notes, however, that accompanying the trend acceleration is an increase in the amplitude of the variability of net worth per capita.

**Chart 1**  
**Purchasing power parities (PPP), adjusted per capita household net worth and real estate assets, Canada relative to the United States, 1970 to 2012**

ratio, Canada / United States



Source(s): Statistics Canada, US Federal Reserve and authors' calculations.

## Decomposing changes in net worth

The study also reports that synchronized changes in the prices of financial assets, particularly share prices, produce annual net worth changes that are correlated between Canada and the United States. Intermittently, however, non-financial assets can make large contributions to changes in net worth between the two nations. One such occurrence was the 2007 collapse of the US housing bubble. These intermittent contributions are important for explaining why significant changes can occur in Canadian net worth per capita relative to that of the United States. Household debt was not found to be a major source of year-to-year changes in net worth in either country.

The research paper "Net Worth of the Household Sector, 1970 to 2012: A Canada–United States Comparison", part of the *Economic Analysis Research Paper Series* (11F0027M), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies are also available in the [Update on Economic Analysis](#) module of our website.

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

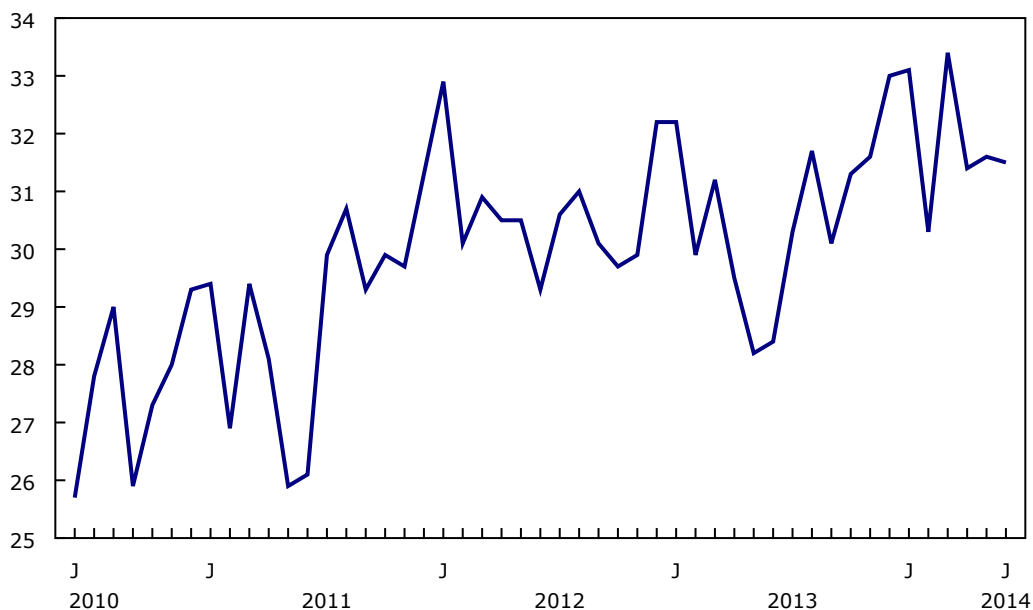
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ryan Macdonald (613-951-5687; [ryan.mcdonald@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:ryan.mcdonald@statcan.gc.ca)), Economic Analysis Division.

## Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, June 2014

Canadian pipelines received 31.5 million cubic metres of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products in June, up 10.6% from the same month a year earlier. The increase was mainly attributable to the receipts from processing plants, which rose 19.9% from June 2013 to 16.4 million cubic metres.

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

million cubic metres

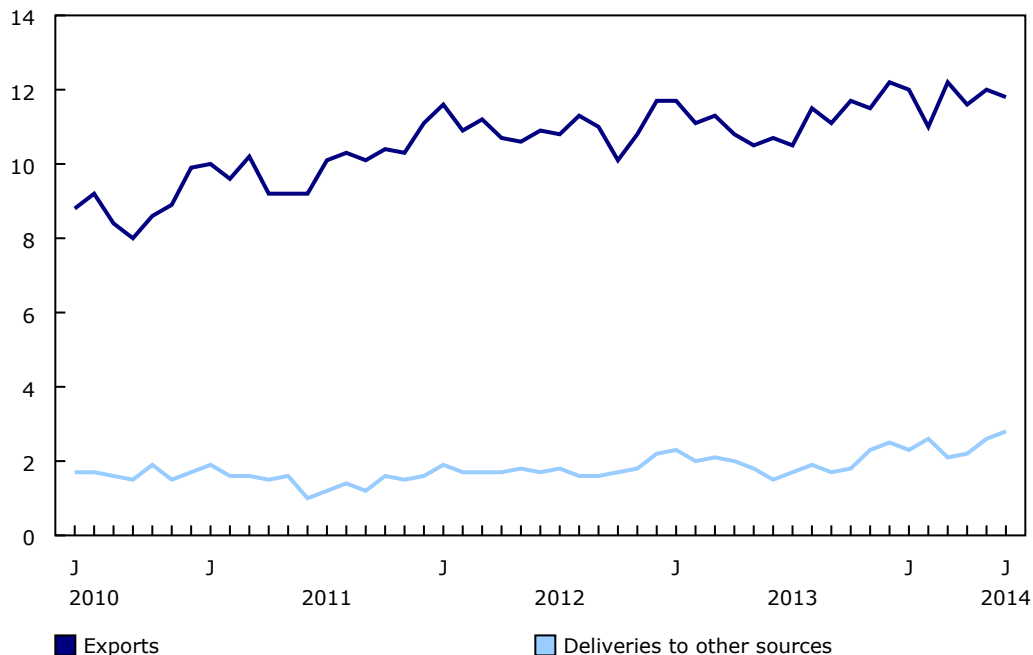


Canadian pipelines delivered 31.4 million cubic metres of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products, up 9.4% from June 2013. Total direct exports by pipeline to the United States (up 10.7% to 11.8 million cubic metres) and deliveries to other sources (up 85.2% to 2.8 million cubic metres) were the largest contributors to this gain.

**Chart 2**

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

million cubic metres



**Note to readers**

Processing plants are facilities where, among other activities, crude oil and petroleum products are processed and prepared for transportation purposes.

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 receive products from fields, processing plants, refineries, other oil pipelines, imports, and other sources. They deliver these products to refineries, plants, other oil pipelines, exports, and other destinations.

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

## Natural gas sales, June 2014

Natural gas sales totalled 4 924 million cubic metres in June, up 1.7% from June 2013.

The volumes of sales to the commercial (+3.2%) and industrial (+2.3%) sectors were up compared with the same month a year earlier, while the residential sector decreased 4.0%.

Total sales in June were 16.6% lower compared with May.

### Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

**Table 1**  
**Natural gas sales**

	June 2013	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>P</sup>	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>4 840 670</b>	<b>5 904 526</b>	<b>4 923 859</b>	<b>-16.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Residential <sup>1</sup>	540 898	922 834	519 382	-43.7	-4.0
Commercial <sup>2</sup>	413 813	700 287	427 242	-39.0	3.2
Industrial <sup>3</sup> and direct sales <sup>4</sup>	3 885 959	4 281 405	3 977 235	-7.1	2.3

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

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

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

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

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

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

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

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## StatCan Blog, August 2014

### Going paperless

A growing number of Canadians are trading paper for electrons when it comes to sharing their data with Statistics Canada. The August edition of the [StatCan Blog](#) examines how technology is making the job of collecting data both easier and more efficient.

For the 2011 Census, more than half of Canadian households chose to complete [e-questionnaires](#) to submit their census information. That figure is expected to jump to almost two-thirds of households for Census 2016. It is all part of the agency's efforts to ease the collection burden on Canadians, while still providing high-quality, reliable data.

One of agency's long-term goals is to go paperless. In addition to the census, the agency is rolling out online options for key business and social surveys, including the Labour Force Survey.

The e-questionnaire is one of the newer data collection methods in Statistics Canada's toolbox. As well as the traditional paper form, there are field interviewers who conduct in-home interviews and collect the responses on a laptop. The agency also uses computer-aided telephone surveys, where an interviewer calls, poses questions and inputs responses into a computer on behalf of the respondent.

The purpose is to ease the burden on respondents and obtain the most comprehensive results possible by providing many options to complete surveys—whether a respondent is punching answers into a Smart phone or speaking face-to-face with a StatCan interviewer.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Penny Stuart (613-951-2005; [penny.stuart@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:penny.stuart@statcan.gc.ca)), Communications Division.

## Health Reports, August 2014

The August 2014 online issue of *Health Reports*, released today, contains one article.

The article, "Health-adjusted potential years of life lost due to treatable causes of death and illness," develops a measure of population health that combines years of life lost to death with a continuous measure of quality of life for years lived.

For more information on this article, contact Sara Allin ([sara.allin@utoronto.ca](mailto:sara.allin@utoronto.ca)), Canadian Institute for Health Information.

The August 2014 online issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 25, no. 8 (82-003-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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

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



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## Civil aviation operating statistics, June 2014

Operating data on civil aviation are now available for June.

### **Note to readers**

*Data in this monthly release are not seasonally adjusted.*

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

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.**

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

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

**Health Reports**, Vol. 25, no. 8  
Catalogue number 82-003-X (HTML | PDF)

### New studies

**Economic Analysis (EA) Research Paper Series: "Net Worth of the Household Sector, 1970 to 2012: A Canada–United States Comparison"**, No. 94  
Catalogue number 11F0027M2014094 (HTML | PDF)

Health-adjusted potential years of life lost due to treatable causes of death and illness  
**Health Reports**



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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