

The Daily

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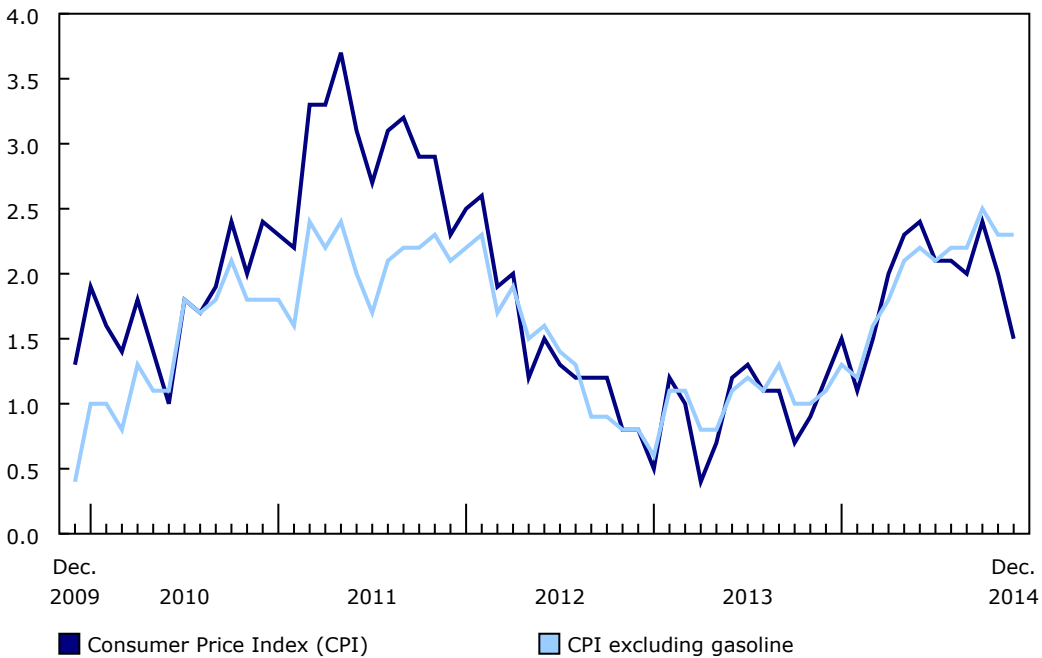
Releases

Consumer Price Index, December 2014

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.5% in the 12 months to December, following a 2.0% increase in November.

Chart 1
The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the CPI excluding gasoline

12-month % change



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

Lower gasoline prices lead the deceleration in the Consumer Price Index

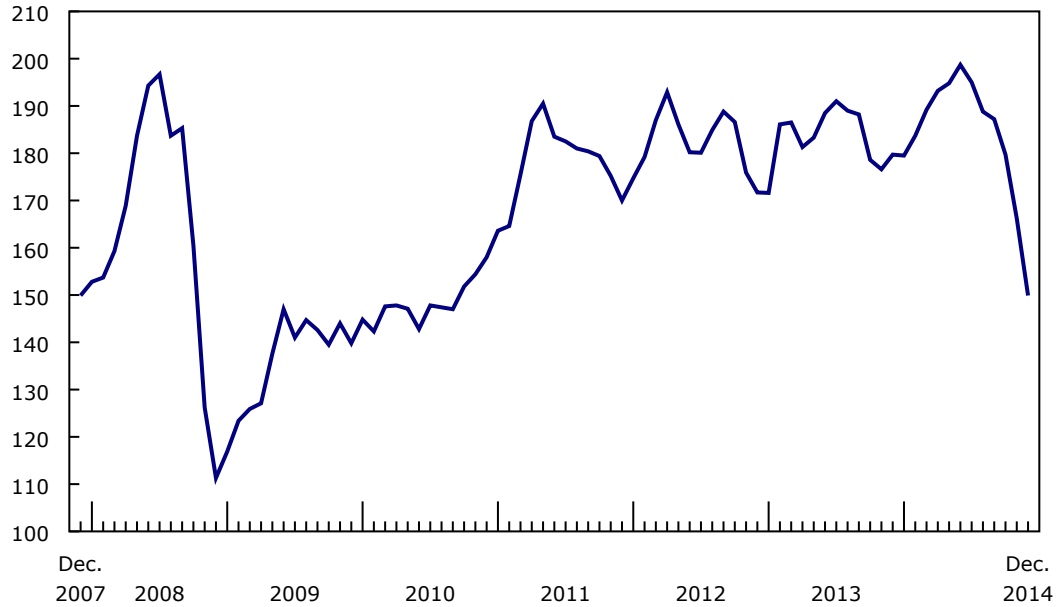
The slower year-over-year rise in the CPI was mostly attributable to gasoline prices, which dropped 16.6% in the 12 months to December, after falling 5.9% in November.

Excluding gasoline, the CPI increased 2.3% on a year-over-year basis in December, matching the rise in November.

On a monthly basis and before seasonal adjustment, the gasoline price index fell 9.8% in December. Between June and December 2014, gasoline prices decreased 24.6%. In comparison, prices for gasoline declined 42.7% between June and December 2008.

Chart 2
Gasoline prices continue to fall in December

index (2002=100)

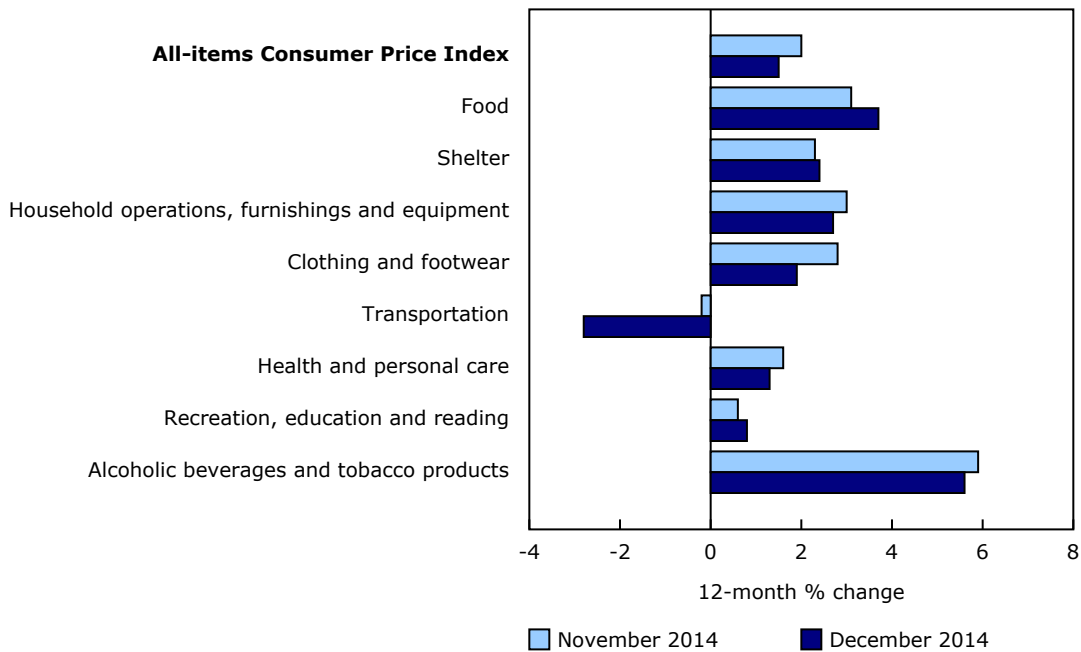


Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

12-month change in the major components

Prices increased in seven of the eight major components in the 12 months to December. Higher shelter and food costs contributed the most to the rise in the CPI, while the transportation index, which includes gasoline, declined on a year-over-year basis for the second consecutive month.

Chart 3
Prices rise in seven of eight major components



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

The shelter index rose 2.4% in the 12 months to December, following a 2.3% gain in November. Natural gas prices increased 16.5% on a year-over-year basis in December, after recording a 14.7% rise the previous month. As well, electricity prices were up 4.3% year over year in December, following a 3.6% increase in November. In contrast, consumers paid less for fuel oil in December compared with the same month a year earlier.

Food prices advanced 3.7% on a year-over-year basis in December, after posting a 3.1% gain in November. Prices for food purchased from stores were up 4.2% in the 12 months to December, following a 3.3% increase the previous month. This acceleration was led by prices for fresh vegetables, which advanced 6.9% year over year in December, after rising 2.6% in November. Consumers also paid more for meat (+13.1%) and food purchased from restaurants (+2.5%) in December compared with the same month in 2013.

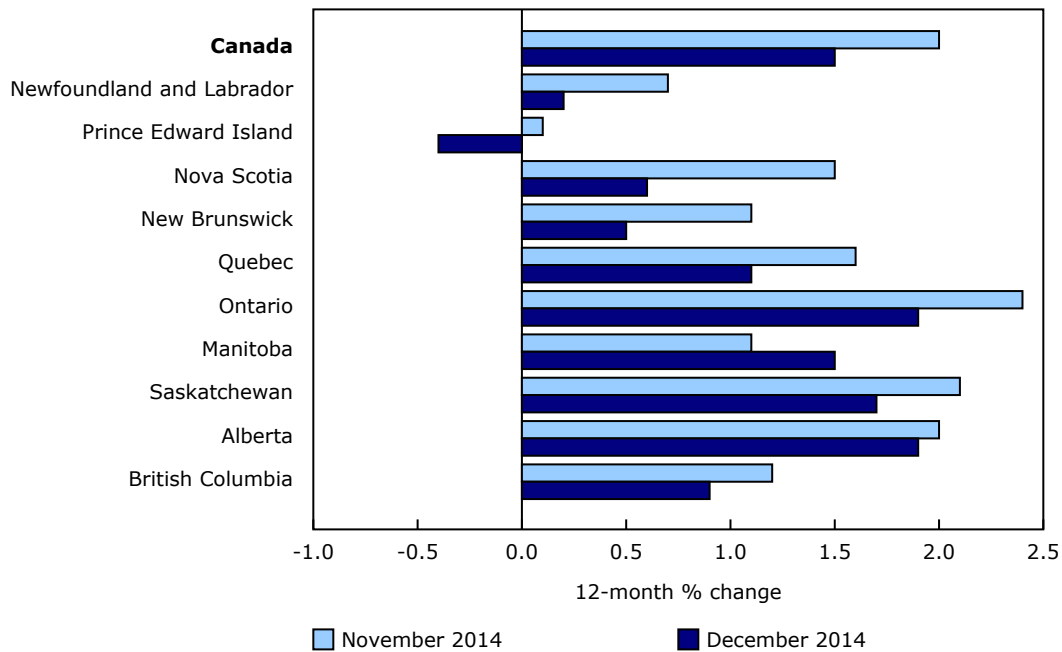
Transportation costs declined 2.8% in the 12 months to December as gasoline prices fell. Conversely, consumers paid 1.6% more for the purchase of passenger vehicles on a year-over-year basis in December.

12-month change in the provinces

Year-over-year change in consumer prices decelerated in nine provinces in December compared with November. Manitoba was the exception. Prince Edward Island was the only province to record a decline in its CPI in the 12 months to December.

Lower gasoline prices were observed in all provinces.

Chart 4
Consumer price change decelerates in nine provinces



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

Consumer prices in Prince Edward Island declined 0.4% in the 12 months to December, marking the first decrease since October 2009. Gasoline prices in the province fell 18.5% year over year in December. In addition, the cost of fuel oil declined more in Prince Edward Island (-15.7%) than at the national level (-9.8%). The CPI basket weight for fuel oil is 10 times larger in this province than in Canada as a whole.

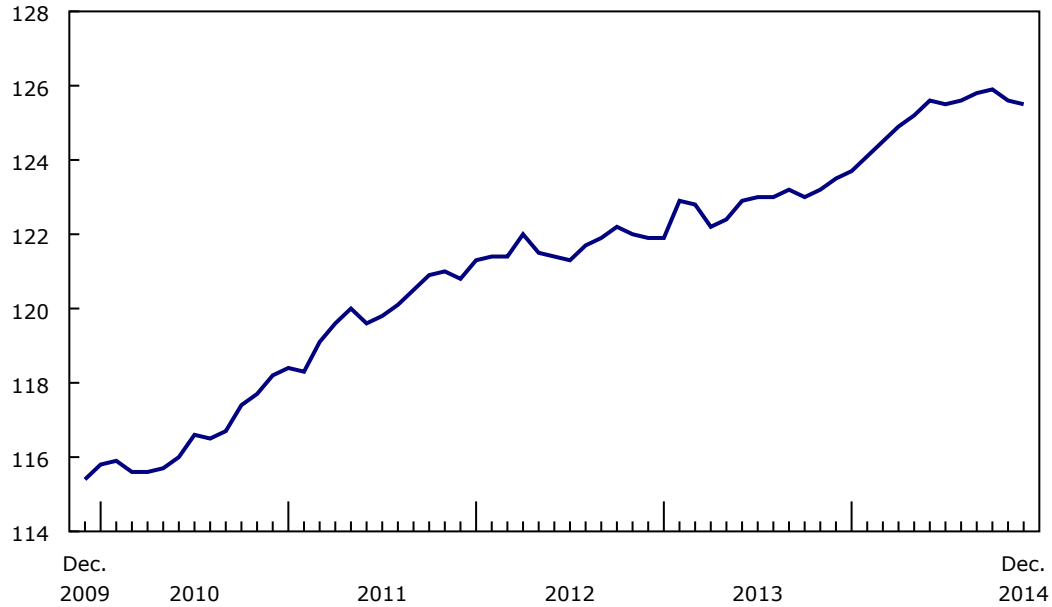
Manitoba was the only province where consumer prices rose more on a year-over-year basis in December (+1.5%) than in November (+1.1%). The clothing and footwear index in the province accelerated, rising 3.2% in the 12 months to December, after falling 2.7% the previous month.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index decreases

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI decreased 0.1% in December, after declining 0.2% in November.

Chart 5 Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)



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

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

The seasonally adjusted transportation index fell 1.2% in December, the largest monthly decline of all the major components. This followed a 1.4% decrease in November.

Conversely, the seasonally adjusted food index (+0.5%) recorded the largest rise in December. This marked its fourth consecutive monthly gain on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 2.2% in the 12 months to December, after increasing 2.1% in November.

The seasonally adjusted core index rose 0.2% on a monthly basis in December, following a 0.1% increase in November.

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.

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 the 2013 Survey of Household Spending (SHS). It will replace the current weights, which are based on the 2011 SHS.

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.

There has been and will continue to be ongoing work to update the CPI sample to make it more representative of Canadians' spending patterns. This work is part of the CPI Enhancement Initiative and includes sample increases to improve geographic, outlet and product coverage, as well as updates to the CPI product classification.

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

	Relative importance ¹	December 2013	November 2014	December 2014	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	100.00²	122.7	125.4	124.5	-0.7	1.5
Food	16.60	132.5	136.9	137.4	0.4	3.7
Shelter	26.26	129.9	132.8	133.0	0.2	2.4
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.66	114.7	118.2	117.8	-0.3	2.7
Clothing and footwear	5.82	89.4	94.7	91.1	-3.8	1.9
Transportation	19.98	128.5	127.7	124.9	-2.2	-2.8
Health and personal care	4.93	118.1	119.9	119.6	-0.3	1.3
Recreation, education and reading	10.96	105.3	106.8	106.1	-0.7	0.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.79	141.2	149.4	149.1	-0.2	5.6
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	84.91	121.0	124.1	123.7	-0.3	2.2
All-items CPI excluding energy	91.44	119.9	122.9	122.5	-0.3	2.2
Energy ⁴	8.56	158.9	156.5	148.7	-5.0	-6.4
Gasoline	4.62	179.7	166.2	149.9	-9.8	-16.6
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	74.85	117.1	119.8	119.3	-0.4	1.9
Goods	48.18	113.8	116.2	114.6	-1.4	0.7
Services	51.82	131.7	134.5	134.5	0.0	2.1

1. 2011 CPI basket weights at January 2013 prices, Canada, effective February 2013.

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

3. 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](#).

4. 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 tables [326-0020](#) and [326-0031](#).

Table 2
Consumer Price Index for the provinces and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	December 2013	November 2014	December 2014	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
Canada	100.00²	122.7	125.4	124.5	-0.7	1.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.36	126.6	127.9	126.8	-0.9	0.2
Prince Edward Island	0.36	128.6	129.3	128.1	-0.9	-0.4
Nova Scotia	2.59	126.7	128.6	127.4	-0.9	0.6
New Brunswick	1.96	123.5	124.9	124.1	-0.6	0.5
Quebec	22.04	121.5	123.8	122.8	-0.8	1.1
Ontario	39.05	123.1	126.3	125.4	-0.7	1.9
Manitoba	3.16	122.7	125.4	124.5	-0.7	1.5
Saskatchewan	2.94	126.1	129.0	128.3	-0.5	1.7
Alberta	12.32	129.1	132.1	131.5	-0.5	1.9
British Columbia	14.05	117.0	118.8	118.1	-0.6	0.9
Whitehorse	0.08	123.2	123.9	123.1	-0.6	-0.1
Yellowknife	0.07	126.6	129.0	128.7	-0.2	1.7
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	116.2	118.1	117.9	-0.2	1.5

1. 2011 Consumer Price Index basket weights at January 2013 prices, effective February 2013.

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

Source(s): CANSIM tables [326-0020](#) and [326-0031](#).

Table 3
Consumer Price Index, major components and special aggregates – Seasonally adjusted¹

	October 2014	November 2014	December 2014	October to November 2014	November to December 2014
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	125.9	125.6	125.5	-0.2	-0.1
Food	136.5	137.1	137.8	0.4	0.5
Shelter	132.8	132.8	133.0	0.0	0.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	117.9	118.0	118.1	0.1	0.1
Clothing and footwear	94.2	94.2	93.9	0.0	-0.3
Transportation	130.5	128.7	127.1	-1.4	-1.2
Health and personal care	119.1	119.9	119.7	0.7	-0.2
Recreation, education and reading	108.0	107.2	107.3	-0.7	0.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	149.2	149.4	149.1	0.1	-0.2
Special aggregates					
Core CPI ²	124.0	124.1	124.3	0.1	0.2
All-items CPI excluding food and energy ³	119.8	119.7	119.9	-0.1	0.2

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](#) and [326-0022](#).

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

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The December 2014 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 93, no. 12 ([62-001-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

More information about the concepts and use of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) are available online in *The Canadian Consumer Price Index Reference Paper* ([62-553-X](#)) from the *Browse by key resource module* of our website under *Publications*.

The CPI for January will be released on February 26.

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, November 2014

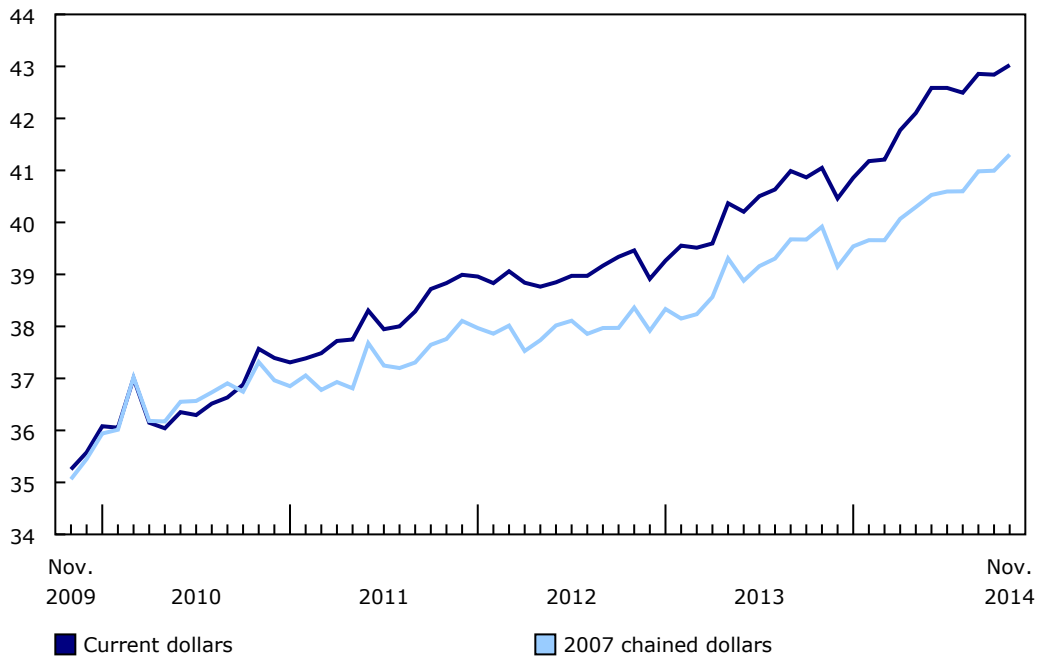
Retail sales rose 0.4% in November to \$43.0 billion. Unseasonably cold weather, the timing of new product releases, as well as promotional events contributed to higher sales.

Gains were reported in 5 of 11 subsectors, representing 27% of retail trade.

In volume terms, sales rose 0.8%.

Chart 1 Retail sales increase in November

billions of dollars



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

Clothing and footwear lead retail sales rise in November

Unseasonably cold weather and early snowfalls, along with promotional events during the month of November, contributed to a 5.2% increase in sales at clothing and clothing accessories stores. Within this subsector, higher receipts were reported at clothing stores (+4.9%) and shoe stores (+13.4%).

Higher sales of clothing and footwear contributed to gains at general merchandise stores (+2.0%) and sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores (+4.6%).

Electronics and appliance stores posted their sixth consecutive monthly sales gain, advancing 4.6%. Sales in this subsector have been trending upwards since early 2014 on the strength and timing of new product releases.

Following gains in September and October, receipts at food and beverage stores declined 0.5%. The decrease was largely attributable to lower sales at supermarkets and other grocery stores (-0.4%) and beer, wine and liquor stores (-1.0%).

Sales at gasoline stations declined 0.8%, the fifth straight monthly decrease, reflecting lower prices at the pump.

Receipts at motor vehicle and parts dealers (-0.3%) decreased for the second consecutive month. Lower sales at new car dealers (-0.5%) and other motor vehicle dealers (-1.2%) accounted for most of this decline. Sales advanced at both used car dealers (+0.9%) and automotive parts, accessories and tire stores (+2.1%). Declines in October and November at the subsector level have not offset the gain in September.

Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers (-1.1%) posted lower sales in November.

Sales up in seven provinces

Retail sales increased in seven provinces in November.

In British Columbia (+1.9%), retail sales advanced for the fourth consecutive month. Gains were widespread among most store types.

Higher sales were reported in Ontario (+0.3%), as higher sales at clothing and clothing accessories stores as well as electronics and appliance stores more than compensated for lower sales at new car dealers. This was the seventh gain in eight months.

Sales in Quebec increased 0.4%, largely as a result of higher sales at department stores and, to a lesser extent, sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores.

Manitoba reported an advance of 1.2% on the strength of higher sales at new car dealers.

In the Atlantic region, higher sales were reported in three of four provinces. Retail sales rose in Newfoundland and Labrador (+2.2%), New Brunswick (+1.2%) and Prince Edward Island (+1.1%). Receipts were down in Nova Scotia (-0.1%) for the fourth month in a row.

Retail sales in Alberta declined 0.6%, largely as a result of lower sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers.

Lower sales were reported in Saskatchewan (-0.6%) for the second consecutive month.

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

	November 2013	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^p	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	41,048	42,841	43,025	0.4	4.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	715	745	761	2.2	6.4
Prince Edward Island	163	168	170	1.1	4.4
Nova Scotia	1,153	1,166	1,164	-0.1	1.0
New Brunswick	936	973	986	1.2	5.3
Quebec	9,020	9,115	9,150	0.4	1.4
Ontario	14,249	15,080	15,124	0.3	6.1
Manitoba	1,459	1,514	1,533	1.2	5.1
Saskatchewan	1,566	1,615	1,605	-0.6	2.5
Alberta	6,272	6,671	6,634	-0.6	5.8
British Columbia	5,369	5,638	5,744	1.9	7.0
Yukon	53	56	54	-2.5	1.5
Northwest Territories	65	71	70	-1.3	8.2
Nunavut	29	29	30	1.0	1.7

^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

	November 2013	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^p	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total retail trade (current dollars)	41,048	42,841	43,025	0.4	4.8
Total retail trade (2007 chained dollars)	39,918	40,994	41,304	0.8	3.5
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	31,464	32,390	32,607	0.7	3.6
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	26,212	27,137	27,398	1.0	4.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	9,584	10,450	10,418	-0.3	8.7
New car dealers	7,766	8,559	8,515	-0.5	9.6
Used car dealers	541	559	564	0.9	4.2
Other motor vehicle dealers	627	664	656	-1.2	4.6
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	650	669	683	2.1	5.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,289	1,342	1,361	1.5	5.6
Furniture stores	815	849	861	1.4	5.7
Home furnishings stores	474	493	501	1.5	5.6
Electronics and appliance stores	1,292	1,293	1,353	4.6	4.7
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,304	2,422	2,395	-1.1	3.9
Food and beverage stores	8,962	9,228	9,180	-0.5	2.4
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,305	6,450	6,423	-0.4	1.9
Convenience stores	524	582	576	-1.0	10.0
Specialty food stores	497	501	504	0.5	1.3
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,636	1,694	1,677	-1.0	2.5
Health and personal care stores	3,005	3,123	3,119	-0.1	3.8
Gasoline stations	5,251	5,253	5,209	-0.8	-0.8
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,340	2,403	2,528	5.2	8.0
Clothing stores	1,834	1,903	1,995	4.9	8.8
Shoe stores	261	257	291	13.4	11.7
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	245	243	242	-0.8	-1.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	958	967	1,012	4.6	5.6
General merchandise stores	5,098	5,380	5,486	2.0	7.6
Department stores	2,284	2,299	2,374	3.3	3.9
Other general merchandise stores	2,814	3,082	3,113	1.0	10.6
Miscellaneous store retailers	964	979	964	-1.5	-0.0

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

Data on retail trade for December 2014 will be released on February 20, 2015.

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

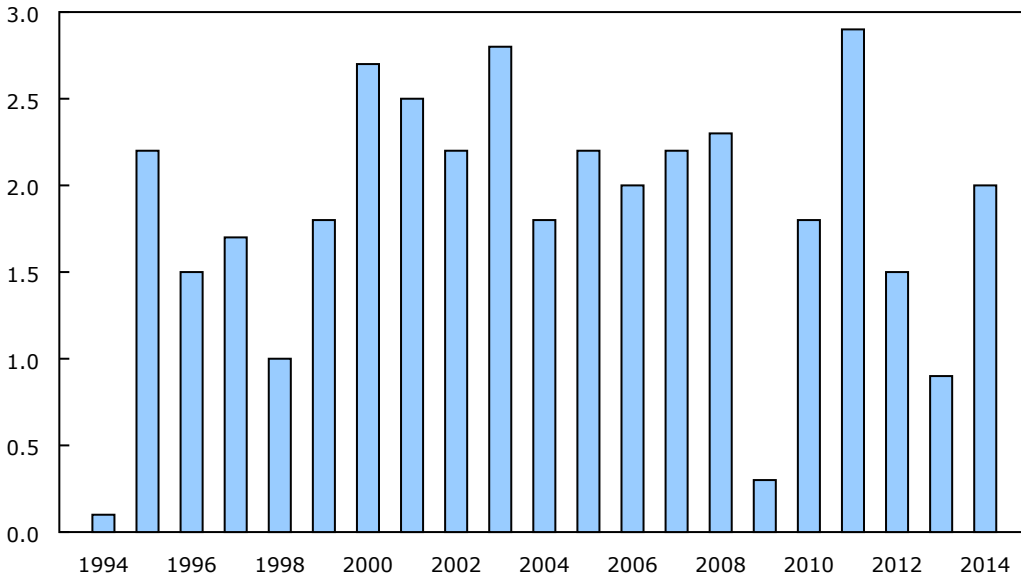
For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Aston (613-951-0746; jason.aston@statcan.gc.ca), Retail and Service Industries Division.

Consumer Price Index: Annual review, 2014

In 2014, the annual average increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was 2.0%. This increase followed gains of 0.9% in 2013 and 1.5% in 2012.

Chart 1
Annual average change in the Consumer Price Index, 1994 to 2014

annual average % change

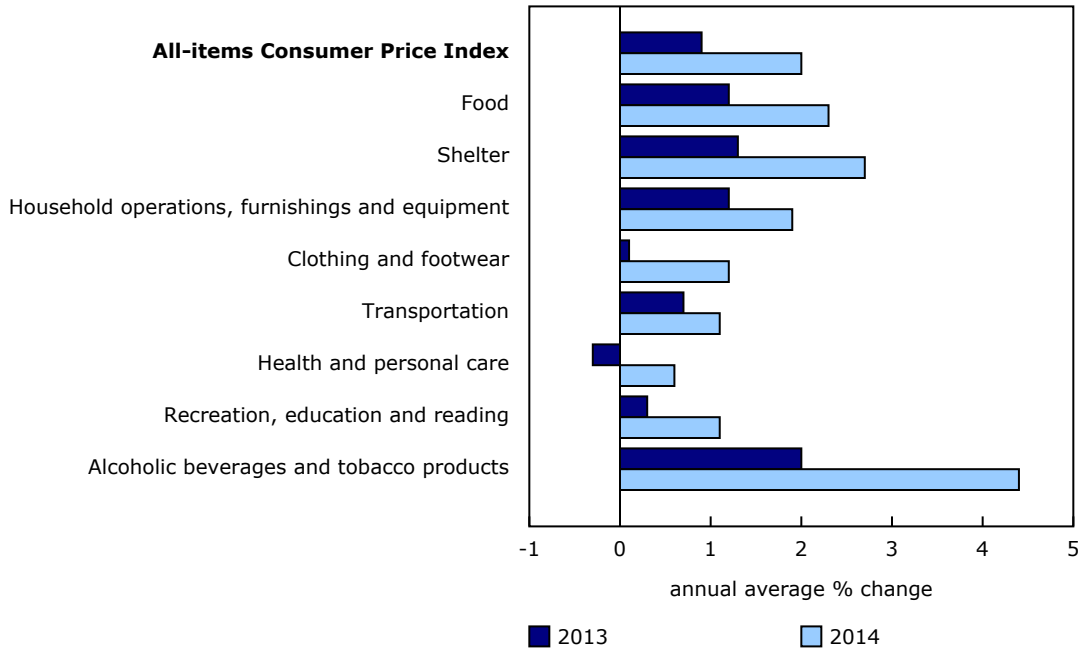


Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0021](#).

Broad-based acceleration in consumer prices in 2014

All major components posted higher annual average increases in 2014 than in 2013. Larger gains in the indexes for shelter and food contributed the most to the acceleration in the annual average CPI.

Chart 2
All major components accelerate in 2014



Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0021](#).

Shelter costs advanced 2.7% in 2014, after increasing 1.3% in 2013. This larger gain was partly attributable to the mortgage interest cost index, which fell 0.2% on an annual average basis in 2014 compared with a 3.4% decrease the previous year. Prices for natural gas rose 16.8% in 2014, after increasing 6.9% in 2013.

On an annual average basis, prices for food increased 2.3% in 2014, following a 1.2% rise the previous year. This acceleration was led by meat prices, which advanced 8.0% in 2014 after rising 2.1% in 2013. Low inventories of cattle and hogs in 2014 contributed to higher meat prices. Consumers paid 2.0% more on an annual average basis in 2014 for food purchased from restaurants.

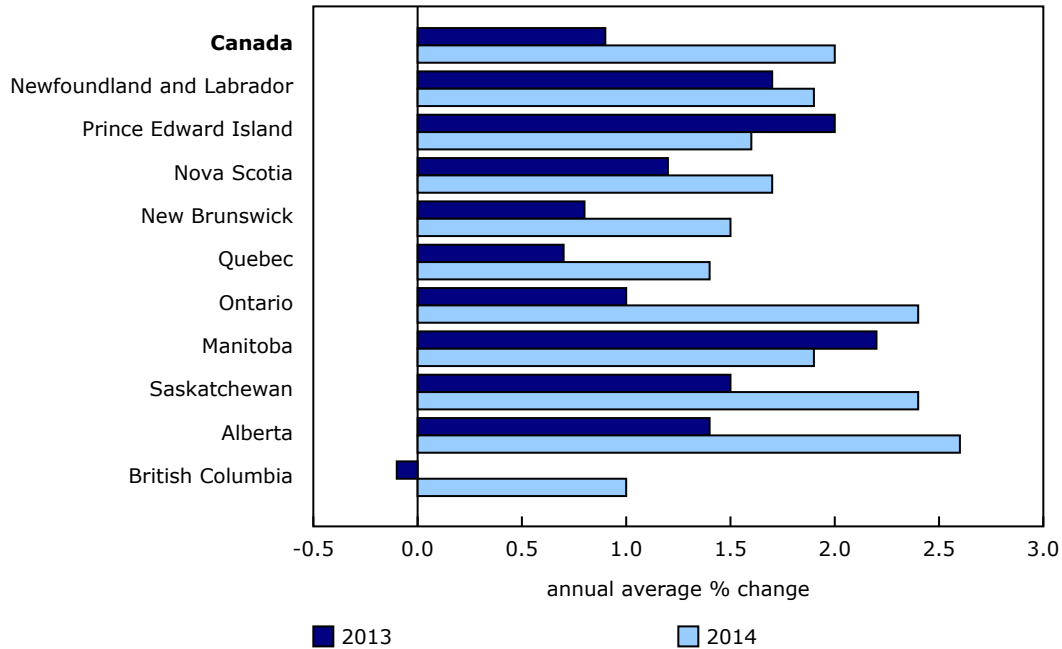
The transportation index rose 1.1% on an annual average basis in 2014, led by higher prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles (+1.3%). Meanwhile, gasoline prices rose 0.2%, the lowest annual average increase since 2009. After increasing in the first half of 2014, the gasoline index posted six consecutive monthly declines. The monthly declines in November and December were the largest since 2008.

Prices for alcoholic beverages and tobacco products rose 4.4% on an annual average basis, primarily the result of a 9.1% rise in cigarette prices. In 2014, the federal excise tax on tobacco, as well as the tobacco taxes in Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia increased.

Consumer prices rise at faster rates in eight provinces in 2014

Among the provinces, eight posted larger annual average increases in consumer prices in 2014 than in 2013. Ontario recorded the largest acceleration in consumer price inflation. Prince Edward Island and Manitoba were the only two provinces where annual average price increases were smaller in 2014 than in the previous year.

Chart 3
Consumer price change accelerates in eight provinces in 2014



Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0021](#).

The Bank of Canada's core index

On an annual average basis, the [Bank of Canada's core index](#) increased 1.8% in 2014, following a 1.3% rise in 2013.

Note to readers

This release examines the annual average movement in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in 2014 as a whole. Annual average indexes are obtained by calculating the average of the 12 monthly index values over the calendar year. Annual average percent change should not be confused with the 12-month percent change that is published every month with the release of the CPI. Unlike annual average change, 12-month change compares the monthly index level with the level from the same month a year earlier.

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.

Available in CANSIM: table [326-0021](#).

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

The December 2014 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 93, no. 12 ([62-001-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

More information about the concepts and use of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) are available online in *The Canadian Consumer Price Index Reference Paper* ([62-553-X](#)) 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).

Oil Pipeline Transport Survey, 2013

Expenses and investments increase

In 2013, Canadian oil pipeline companies reported total operating revenues of \$5.2 billion, up 1.2% from 2012, while total operating expenses rose 7.7% to \$2.4 billion. As a result, total net income after taxes decreased 1.0% to \$1.7 billion.

The majority of total assets consisted of fixed assets, which were up 20.2% from 2012 to \$31.8 billion, and total investments, which were up 40.1% to \$10.2 billion. The remaining assets consisted of current assets (up 19.5% to \$3.8 billion) and deferred debits (up 3.8% to \$1.7 billion). Overall, total assets rose 24.8% from 2012 to \$47.5 billion.

Total liabilities consisted of long term debt (up 54.1% to \$14.4 billion), capital stocks (up 13.8% to \$22.1 billion) and current liabilities (up 29.3% to \$10.4 billion). The remaining liabilities of \$0.6 billion consisted of deferred credit and appropriations, which decreased 49.6% from the previous year. Overall, total liabilities rose 24.8% from 2012 to \$47.5 billion.

Employment and wages increase in 2013

In 2013, Canadian oil pipelines reported an increase in the total number of workers to 4,106, up 15.3% from 2012. Over the same period, total salaries and wages paid rose to \$526.6 million, a 35.7% increase. Professional, technical and administrative employees made up 59.7% of total employees, followed by production, field, plant and related workers at 28.7%, and management staff at 11.6%.

Little change to pipeline distances

In 2013, there were 45,783 kilometres of oil pipelines operating in Canada, up marginally (+1.1%) from 2012. The majority of these were transmission lines (31,637 km), followed by gathering lines (12,040 km) and product lines (2,106 km). More than three-quarters of all pipelines (78.5%) were located in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Definitions, data sources and methods: [survey number 2179](#).

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Natural gas transport and distribution systems, 2013

Financial highlights

In 2013, Canadian natural gas transport and distribution companies reported total operating revenues of \$16.0 billion and total operating expenses of \$12.6 billion, resulting in a net revenue from operations of \$3.4 billion and a net income of \$2.4 billion after taxes.

Total assets of natural gas transport and distribution companies were \$92.5 billion, including \$43.7 billion in fixed assets, \$37.2 billion in total investments, \$4.5 billion in current assets and \$7.1 billion in deferred assets.

Liabilities included \$33.5 billion of shareholder equity, \$41.9 billion in long term debt, \$10.5 billion in current liabilities and \$6.6 billion in deferred credit and appropriations.

Employment

In 2013, Canadian natural gas transport and distribution companies reported a total of 12,912 workers, earning \$1.2 billion in total annual salaries and wages. Management staff made up 25.0% of the workforce, while wage earners made up 75.0%.

Pipeline distances

In 2013, Canadian natural gas transport and distribution companies reported total pipeline distances of 346,178 kilometres. The majority of these were distribution lines (258,702 km), followed by transmission lines (81,854 km) and gathering lines (5,622 km).

Note to readers

The Natural Gas Transport and Distribution Annual survey was suspended for reference year 2012.

The survey collects financial and operating statistics on Canadian companies primarily engaged in natural gas distribution (North American Industry Classification System 221210) or in natural gas pipeline transportation (North American Industry Classification System 486210). More specifically, the survey collects financial, employment, income and balance sheet information as well as engineering and operating statistics.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2180](#).

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Oilseed crushing statistics, December 2014

Oilseed processors crushed 640 924 metric tonnes of canola in December. Oil production totalled 277 662 tonnes, while meal production amounted to 362 025 tonnes.

Note to readers

An animated [video](#) that illustrates the nature and breadth of agricultural statistical data collected and disseminated by Statistics Canada is now available.

Available in CANSIM: table [001-0005](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3404](#).

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Deliveries of major grains, December 2014

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for December.

Major grains include wheat (excluding durum), durum wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and canola. Data on the deliveries of these grains are available at the Canada and regional levels.

Note to readers

An animated [video](#) that illustrates the nature and breadth of agricultural statistical data collected and disseminated by Statistics Canada is now available.

Available in CANSIM: table [001-0001](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3403](#), [3404](#), [3443](#), [5046](#) and [5153](#).

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Milled wheat and wheat flour produced, November 2014

Millers milled 244 966 metric tonnes of wheat in November, and wheat flour production totalled 188 559 tonnes.

Note to readers

An animated [video](#) that illustrates the nature and breadth of agricultural statistical data collected and disseminated by Statistics Canada is now available.

Available in CANSIM: table [001-0044](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3403](#) and [3443](#).

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New products and studies

New products

The Consumer Price Index, December 2014, Vol. 93, no. 12
Catalogue number [62-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Release dates: January 26 to 30, 2015

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
28	Labour Force Survey Year End Review	2014 (revised data)
29	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	November 2014
30	Gross domestic product by industry	November 2014
30	General Social Survey - Giving, Volunteering and Participating	2013

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



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