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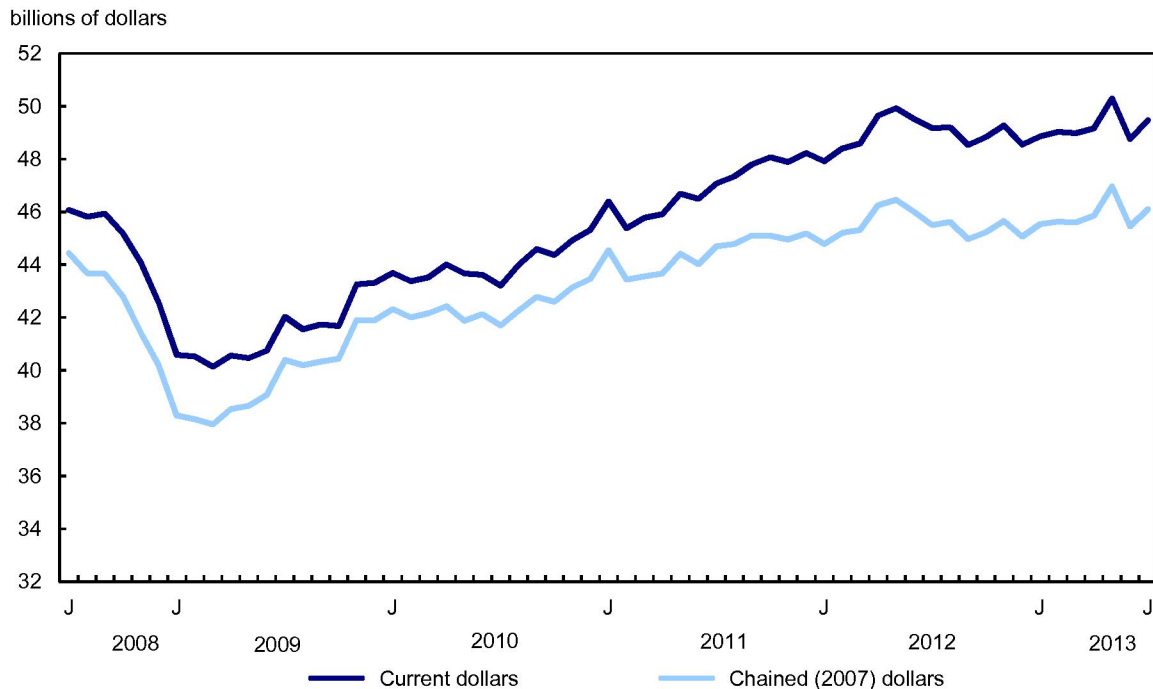
Releases

Wholesale trade, July 2013

Wholesale sales increased 1.5% to \$49.5 billion in July, following a decline of 3.1% the previous month. Higher sales were reported in four of seven subsectors, representing almost 70% of wholesale sales.

In volume terms, wholesale sales were up 1.4%.

Chart 1
Wholesale sales increase in July



Higher sales in most subsectors

In July, the largest increase in dollar terms was in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector, where sales rose 3.2% to \$10.6 billion, more than offsetting the decline in June. Sales advanced in all industries in the subsector, led by a 12.0% increase in the farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment industry. This was the sharpest increase since August 2011 for this industry.

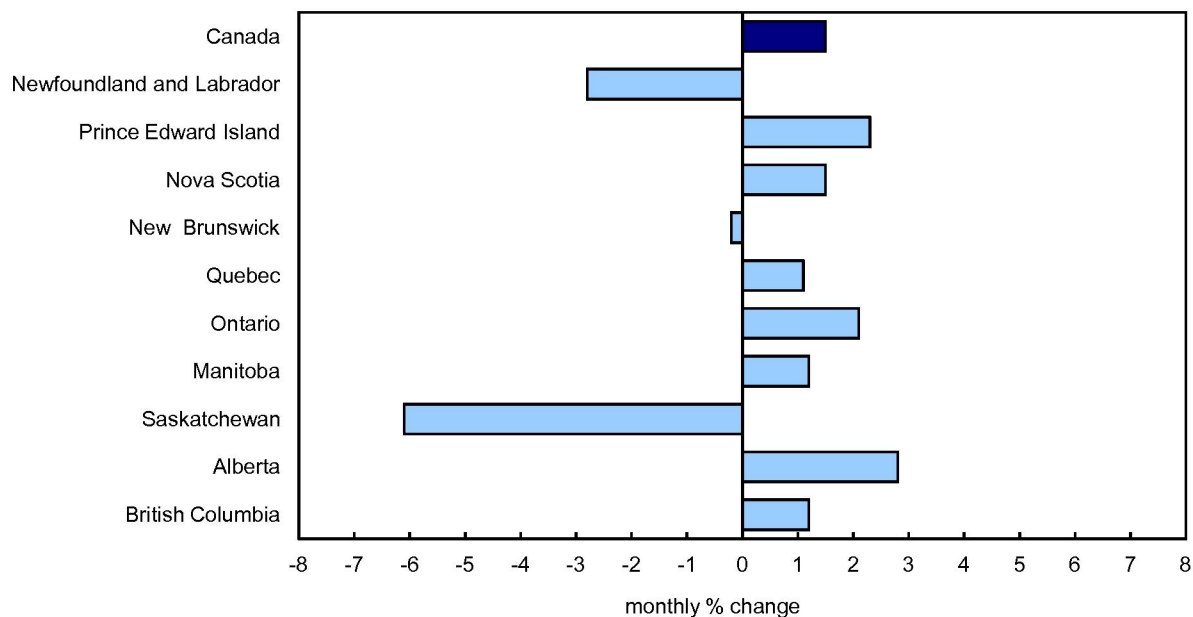
The second largest increase in dollar terms occurred in the building material and supplies subsector (+4.3%), where all three industries advanced. The lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies industry (+4.4%) accounted for nearly half of the increase.

The miscellaneous subsector recorded a decline of 1.2%, largely as a result of an 11.5% decrease in sales in the agricultural supplies industry. This was the second decrease after six consecutive months of increases for this industry.

Sales up in most provinces

Wholesalers in seven provinces posted increases in July, with Ontario (+2.1%) accounting for almost 70% of the total growth in sales. The advance in July was the province's fourth in five months.

Chart 2
Wholesale sales up in most provinces in July



Sales in Alberta rose 2.8%, the third increase in four months. The advance was largely due to the building material and supplies subsector.

The July increase in Quebec (+1.1%) did not offset the decline in June.

Saskatchewan's 6.1% decline was led by lower sales in the agricultural supplies industry.

Inventory levels edge up in July

Inventories edged up 0.1% to \$62.3 billion in July, their fourth consecutive increase. Overall, four of the seven subsectors registered higher inventories.

The largest increases in dollar terms were in the textile, clothing and footwear industry (+12.1%) and the farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment industry (+4.5%).

The inventory-to-sales ratio decreased to 1.26 in July, after hitting a four-year high of 1.28 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 [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

Total wholesale sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using the 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](#).

Table 1
Wholesale merchants' sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2012	June 2013 ^r	July 2013 ^p	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale sales (current dollars)	49,171	48,745	49,472	1.5	0.6
Total, wholesale sales (2007 chained dollars)	45,495	45,453	46,099	1.4	1.3
Total (current dollars), excluding motor vehicle parts and accessories merchant wholesalers	40,671	40,567	41,306	1.8	1.6
Farm product	543	550	546	-0.6	0.6
Food, beverage and tobacco	9,421	9,578	9,703	1.3	3.0
Food	8,394	8,589	8,723	1.6	3.9
Beverage	503	475	489	3.0	-2.7
Cigarette and tobacco product	524	514	491	-4.5	-6.4
Personal and household goods	6,987	6,875	6,954	1.1	-0.5
Textile, clothing and footwear	947	862	928	7.7	-2.0
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	701	685	677	-1.1	-3.4
Home furnishings	449	460	463	0.7	3.1
Personal goods	736	707	674	-4.6	-8.4
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	3,465	3,503	3,541	1.1	2.2
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	689	660	671	1.7	-2.6
Motor vehicle and parts	8,500	8,178	8,166	-0.2	-3.9
Motor vehicle	6,446	6,174	6,112	-1.0	-5.2
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	2,007	1,952	1,998	2.4	-0.5
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	47	52	56	7.6	17.8
Building material and supplies	6,771	6,774	7,067	4.3	4.4
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,099	2,102	2,171	3.3	3.4
Metal service centres	1,515	1,502	1,588	5.7	4.8
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	3,157	3,169	3,307	4.4	4.8
Machinery, equipment and supplies	10,585	10,279	10,604	3.2	0.2
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	1,198	1,209	1,354	12.0	13.0
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	3,692	3,489	3,517	0.8	-4.7
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	3,229	3,211	3,311	3.1	2.5
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,466	2,370	2,422	2.2	-1.8
Miscellaneous	6,365	6,512	6,433	-1.2	1.1
Recyclable material	664	626	643	2.6	-3.2
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	892	891	905	1.5	1.4
Agricultural supplies	1,670	2,045	1,810	-11.5	8.4
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,209	1,117	1,162	4.1	-3.8
Other miscellaneous	1,930	1,832	1,913	4.4	-0.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

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

	July 2012	June 2013 ^r	July 2013 ^p	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	49,171	48,745	49,472	1.5	0.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	332	359	348	-2.8	5.0
Prince Edward Island	50	49	50	2.3	-1.1
Nova Scotia	721	700	710	1.5	-1.5
New Brunswick	487	513	512	-0.2	5.1
Quebec	9,502	9,171	9,275	1.1	-2.4
Ontario	23,832	23,365	23,862	2.1	0.1
Manitoba	1,279	1,339	1,355	1.2	6.0
Saskatchewan	1,927	2,106	1,978	-6.1	2.6
Alberta	6,438	6,439	6,618	2.8	2.8
British Columbia	4,522	4,633	4,690	1.2	3.7
Yukon	13	13	12	-5.8	-11.7
Northwest Territories	61	54	54	0.3	-11.4
Nunavut	6	5	8	51.6	30.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Table 3
Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2012	June 2013 ^r	July 2013 ^p	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale inventories	60,676	62,236	62,283	0.1	2.6
Farm product	159	160	162	1.0	1.6
Food, beverage and tobacco	5,461	5,600	5,570	-0.5	2.0
Food	4,923	5,033	4,994	-0.8	1.4
Beverage	303	345	348	0.7	14.6
Cigarette and tobacco product	235	221	229	3.4	-2.6
Personal and household goods	10,584	10,596	10,834	2.3	2.4
Textile, clothing and footwear	1,910	1,860	2,086	12.1	9.2
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	739	770	758	-1.6	2.5
Home furnishings	999	1,047	1,028	-1.8	3.0
Personal goods	1,535	1,412	1,442	2.1	-6.1
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	4,687	4,810	4,800	-0.2	2.4
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	714	696	721	3.5	0.9
Motor vehicle and parts	8,188	8,624	8,465	-1.8	3.4
Motor vehicle	4,310	4,722	4,576	-3.1	6.2
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,774	3,791	3,775	-0.4	0.0
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	105	111	113	1.9	8.3
Building material and supplies	11,282	11,457	11,477	0.2	1.7
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	3,152	3,053	3,043	-0.3	-3.5
Metal service centres	3,389	3,353	3,382	0.9	-0.2
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	4,742	5,051	5,052	0.0	6.5
Machinery, equipment and supplies	17,688	18,092	18,142	0.3	2.6
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	3,575	3,868	4,043	4.5	13.1
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	9,019	9,118	9,039	-0.9	0.2
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	1,673	1,622	1,647	1.5	-1.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,421	3,483	3,413	-2.0	-0.2
Miscellaneous	7,312	7,707	7,634	-1.0	4.4
Recyclable material	571	517	517	0.0	-9.4
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	710	707	684	-3.3	-3.7
Agricultural supplies	2,583	2,907	2,899	-0.3	12.3
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,100	1,020	992	-2.8	-9.8
Other miscellaneous	2,349	2,556	2,542	-0.6	8.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The July 2013 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008-X) will soon be available.

Wholesale trade data for August will be released on October 21.

For more information, 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 Rhonda Tsang (613-951-0418; rhonda.tsang@statcan.gc.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

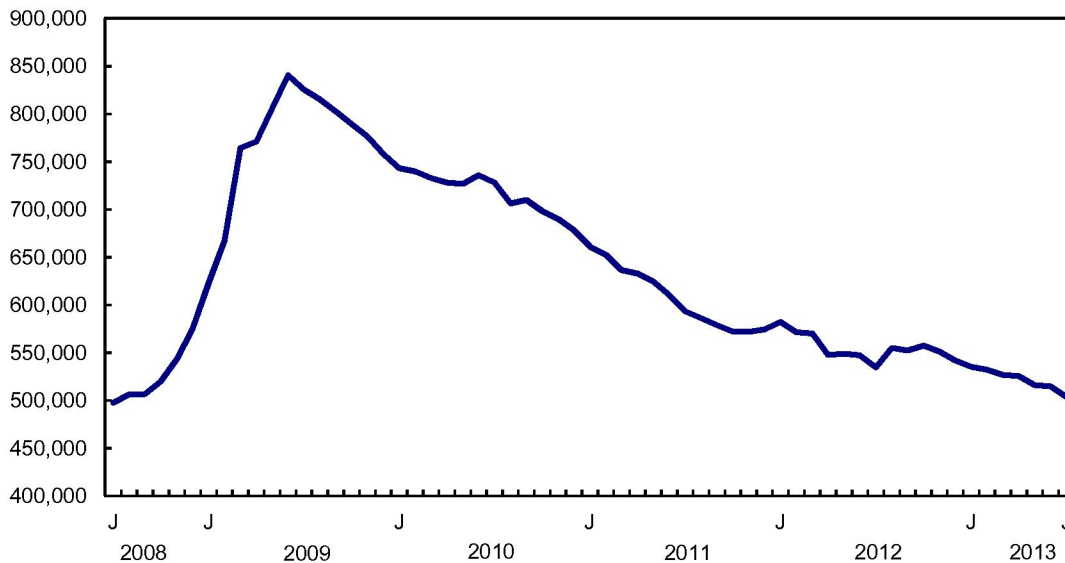
Employment Insurance, July 2013

Following little change in June, the number of regular Employment Insurance (EI) beneficiaries fell 2.1% (-10,900) in July to 503,900. This decline brings the number of beneficiaries to a level similar to that observed before the start of the labour-market downturn in 2008. Compared with July 2012, the number of people receiving regular benefits declined 5.7%.

The number of beneficiaries fell in most provinces, with notable declines in Quebec, Manitoba, Newfoundland and Labrador as well as Saskatchewan. There were also declines in Nova Scotia, Alberta and New Brunswick, while there was a slight increase in Prince Edward Island. There was little change in Ontario and British Columbia.

Chart 1
Fewer regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries in July

number



Highlights on the provinces and metropolitan areas

The number of regular EI beneficiaries in Quebec fell by 5.0% in July compared with June. All six metropolitan areas of the province experienced declines in the number of people receiving benefits. In Montréal, the number of beneficiaries fell 7.2% to 51,300, following a small increase the previous month.

In Manitoba, the number of people receiving benefits fell by 4.1% in July. In the metropolitan area of Winnipeg, the number of beneficiaries was down 4.7%. This was the third consecutive monthly decline for both the province and Winnipeg.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the number of beneficiaries declined 3.6% after two months of little change. In St. John's, there was little change from the previous month.

The number of people receiving benefits in Saskatchewan fell for the second consecutive month, down 3.6% in July. Both Regina and Saskatoon saw declines in the number of beneficiaries (-6.4% and -1.5% respectively).

Nova Scotia experienced a decline of 3.0% in the number of regular EI beneficiaries in July. In Halifax, the number fell 4.6%, the fourth notable decline in five months.

In Alberta, there were 2.6% fewer beneficiaries in July compared with June. While Edmonton posted a decline of 4.5%, Calgary experienced an increase of 1.8%, the third in four months.

The number of people receiving benefits also fell in New Brunswick, down 2.4% in July. While there was little change in Moncton, the metropolitan area of Saint John saw a decline of 9.2% in the number of beneficiaries, continuing a six-month downward trend.

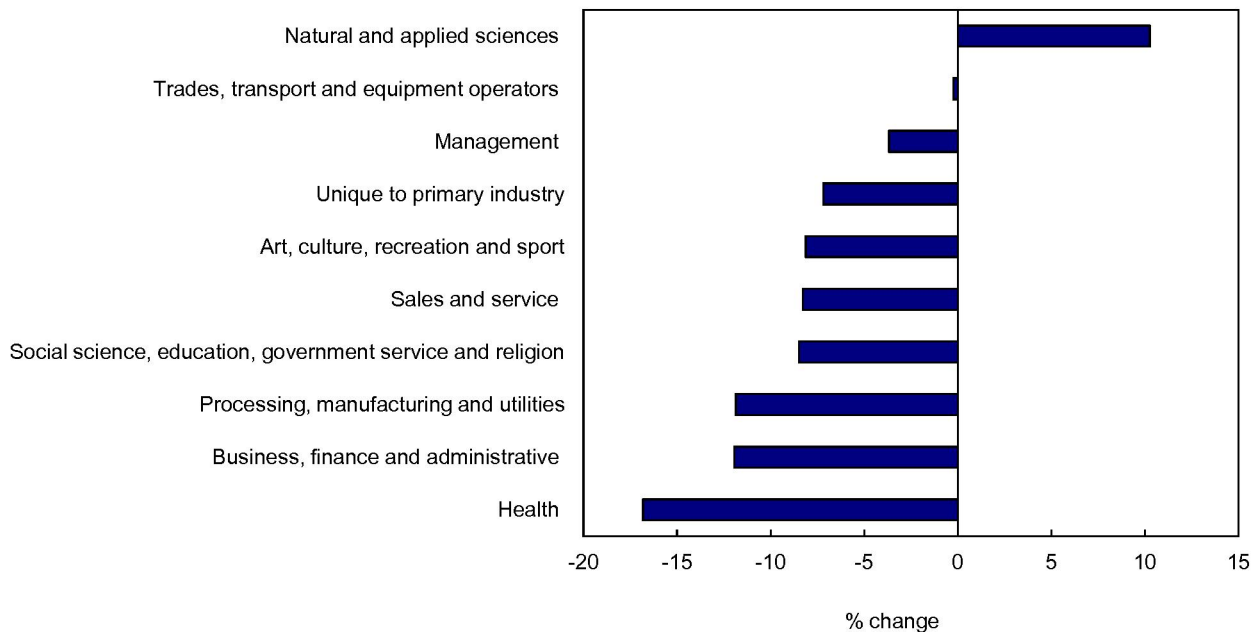
The number of beneficiaries increased slightly in Prince Edward Island (+1.1%), while there was little change in Ontario and British Columbia.

Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation

The number of beneficiaries fell in three major occupation groups in July compared with June, with the most notable decline in trades, transport and equipment operation (-7.9%). There were also smaller declines in business, finance and administrative occupations (-1.8%) and occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport (-1.2%). In both of these occupation groups, the decline has continued steadily in the last few months. On the other hand, the number of beneficiaries rose 3.6% in primary industry and 9.0% in social science, education, government service and religion, while there was little change in the five remaining occupation groups.

Compared with 12 months earlier, there were fewer beneficiaries in almost all occupation groups. The declines ranged from 3.7% in management to 16.8% in health occupations. At the same time, there was virtually no change in trades, transport and equipment operation, while the number of beneficiaries in natural and applied science occupations was up 10.3% in July—the fifth consecutive month of year-over-year increases for this group.

Chart 2
Number of Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation, percentage change, July 2012 to July 2013



Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups

In July, the number of regular EI beneficiaries fell 3.3% among men, while there was little change among women overall. Men under 55 years of age experienced the most notable decline, while there was little change for their female counterparts. In contrast, the number of women aged 55 and over receiving benefits increased 2.6% compared with the previous month.

On a year-over-year basis, women aged 15 to 24 and 25 to 54 continued to experience the largest decline in the number of beneficiaries (-13.8% and -10.8% respectively). As for men 15 to 24 and those aged 25 to 54, the rate of decline was similar (-4.4% and -4.6% respectively).

At the same time, the number of women aged 55 and over receiving benefits fell 1.7%, while there was little change for their male counterparts.

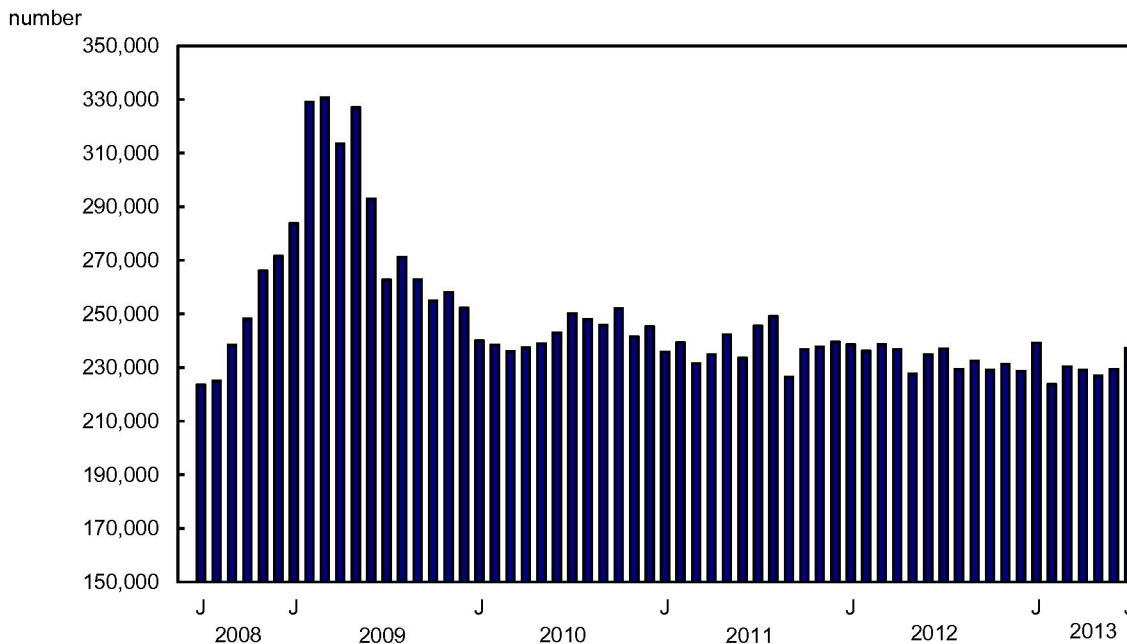
More claims in July

The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

The number of initial and renewal claims rose for the second consecutive month, up 3.4% to 237,300 in July. Compared with July 2012, however, claims were virtually unchanged.

Almost all provinces saw an increase in the number of claims compared with June, most notably Saskatchewan (+20.9%) and Manitoba (+7.0%), followed by Ontario (+4.7%), British Columbia (+4.6%) and Alberta (+3.3%). Other smaller increases occurred in Nova Scotia, Quebec and New Brunswick. At the same time, there was little change in Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Chart 3
More Employment Insurance claims in July



Note to readers

Regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits are available to eligible individuals who lose their jobs and who are available for and able to work, but can't find a job. To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

The change in the number of regular EI beneficiaries reflects various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, people going back to work, and people exhausting their regular benefits.

There is always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do not meet the eligibility criteria, such as workers who left their job voluntarily or those who did not accumulate enough hours of work to receive benefits.

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

EI statistics are produced from administrative data sources provided by Service Canada and Employment and Social Development Canada. These statistics may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures. Recent examples are the pilot project entitled "Working While on Claim," introduced on August 5, 2012, and the regulation on search for suitable employment, that came into effect on January 6, 2013.

The number of regular EI beneficiaries and the number of claims received for the current and previous month are subject to revision.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all people who received EI benefits from July 14 to 20. This period coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

EI statistics indicate the number of people who received EI benefits, and should not be confused with LFS data, which provide information on the total number of unemployed people.

Table 1
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by province and territory,² sex and age –
Seasonally adjusted

	July 2012	June 2013 ^P	July 2013 ^P	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	number			change		% change	
Canada							
Both sexes	534,600	514,820	503,920	-10,900	-30,680	-2.1	-5.7
15 to 24 years	56,280	53,620	52,340	-1,280	-3,940	-2.4	-7.0
25 to 54 years	364,950	348,210	338,460	-9,750	-26,490	-2.8	-7.3
55 years and over	113,370	113,000	113,120	120	-250	0.1	-0.2
Men	315,610	315,230	304,860	-10,370	-10,750	-3.3	-3.4
15 to 24 years	40,850	40,230	39,040	-1,190	-1,810	-3.0	-4.4
25 to 54 years	206,770	205,490	197,300	-8,190	-9,470	-4.0	-4.6
55 years and over	67,980	69,510	68,520	-990	540	-1.4	0.8
Women	218,990	199,580	199,060	-520	-19,930	-0.3	-9.1
15 to 24 years	15,430	13,390	13,300	-90	-2,130	-0.7	-13.8
25 to 54 years	158,180	142,710	141,150	-1,560	-17,030	-1.1	-10.8
55 years and over	45,390	43,480	44,600	1,120	-790	2.6	-1.7
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	34,910	32,390	31,220	-1,170	-3,690	-3.6	-10.6
15 to 24 years	3,210	2,930	2,810	-120	-400	-4.1	-12.5
25 to 54 years	22,190	19,980	19,330	-650	-2,860	-3.3	-12.9
55 years and over	9,510	9,480	9,080	-400	-430	-4.2	-4.5
Men	20,040	19,120	18,530	-590	-1,510	-3.1	-7.5
Women	14,860	13,270	12,690	-580	-2,170	-4.4	-14.6
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	8,720	7,280	7,360	80	-1,360	1.1	-15.6
15 to 24 years	1,040	850	770	-80	-270	-9.4	-26.0
25 to 54 years	5,450	4,410	4,580	170	-870	3.9	-16.0
55 years and over	2,230	2,030	2,010	-20	-220	-1.0	-9.9
Men	5,170	4,490	4,500	10	-670	0.2	-13.0
Women	3,540	2,790	2,860	70	-680	2.5	-19.2
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	30,760	27,990	27,150	-840	-3,610	-3.0	-11.7
15 to 24 years	3,270	2,930	2,760	-170	-510	-5.8	-15.6
25 to 54 years	20,680	18,190	17,740	-450	-2,940	-2.5	-14.2
55 years and over	6,810	6,870	6,650	-220	-160	-3.2	-2.3
Men	19,070	17,640	17,280	-360	-1,790	-2.0	-9.4
Women	11,700	10,350	9,870	-480	-1,830	-4.6	-15.6
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	35,130	32,640	31,870	-770	-3,260	-2.4	-9.3
15 to 24 years	4,120	3,810	3,630	-180	-490	-4.7	-11.9
25 to 54 years	22,630	20,320	19,930	-390	-2,700	-1.9	-11.9
55 years and over	8,370	8,510	8,320	-190	-50	-2.2	-0.6
Men	22,060	21,020	20,590	-430	-1,470	-2.0	-6.7
Women	13,070	11,620	11,280	-340	-1,790	-2.9	-13.7
Quebec							
Both sexes	146,360	149,200	141,790	-7,410	-4,570	-5.0	-3.1
15 to 24 years	16,800	16,190	16,430	240	-370	1.5	-2.2
25 to 54 years	96,330	99,760	90,770	-8,990	-5,560	-9.0	-5.8
55 years and over	33,230	33,250	34,590	1,340	1,360	4.0	4.1
Men	86,460	96,260	87,870	-8,390	1,410	-8.7	1.6
Women	59,900	52,940	53,920	980	-5,980	1.9	-10.0

Table 1 - continued
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by province and territory,² sex and age –
Seasonally adjusted

	July 2012	June 2013 ^P	July 2013 ^P	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
Ontario							
Both sexes	162,500	157,180	157,450	270	-5,050	0.2	-3.1
15 to 24 years	15,320	14,700	14,270	-430	-1,050	-2.9	-6.9
25 to 54 years	117,370	111,010	112,540	1,530	-4,830	1.4	-4.1
55 years and over	29,810	31,470	30,630	-840	820	-2.7	2.8
Men	94,090	91,340	91,430	90	-2,660	0.1	-2.8
Women	68,410	65,830	66,010	180	-2,400	0.3	-3.5
Manitoba							
Both sexes	14,820	13,530	12,980	-550	-1,840	-4.1	-12.4
15 to 24 years	1,960	1,820	1,710	-110	-250	-6.0	-12.8
25 to 54 years	10,240	9,270	8,840	-430	-1,400	-4.6	-13.7
55 years and over	2,620	2,450	2,430	-20	-190	-0.8	-7.3
Men	9,380	8,630	8,410	-220	-970	-2.5	-10.3
Women	5,440	4,900	4,570	-330	-870	-6.7	-16.0
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	10,940	10,540	10,160	-380	-780	-3.6	-7.1
15 to 24 years	1,300	1,430	1,270	-160	-30	-11.2	-2.3
25 to 54 years	7,290	6,920	6,730	-190	-560	-2.7	-7.7
55 years and over	2,340	2,180	2,170	-10	-170	-0.5	-7.3
Men	6,940	6,890	6,680	-210	-260	-3.0	-3.7
Women	4,010	3,640	3,480	-160	-530	-4.4	-13.2
Alberta							
Both sexes	29,520	29,480	28,700	-780	-820	-2.6	-2.8
15 to 24 years	3,370	3,590	3,310	-280	-60	-7.8	-1.8
25 to 54 years	20,490	20,810	19,900	-910	-590	-4.4	-2.9
55 years and over	5,650	5,080	5,500	420	-150	8.3	-2.7
Men	17,290	18,340	17,470	-870	180	-4.7	1.0
Women	12,230	11,140	11,230	90	-1,000	0.8	-8.2
British Columbia							
Both sexes	57,960	50,920	51,270	350	-6,690	0.7	-11.5
15 to 24 years	5,600	4,990	5,020	30	-580	0.6	-10.4
25 to 54 years	40,070	34,920	35,220	300	-4,850	0.9	-12.1
55 years and over	12,290	11,000	11,030	30	-1,260	0.3	-10.3
Men	33,200	29,250	29,770	520	-3,430	1.8	-10.3
Women	24,760	21,670	21,500	-170	-3,260	-0.8	-13.2
Yukon							
Both sexes	980	1,040	980	-60	0	-5.8	0.0
15 to 24 years	90	140	130	-10	40	-7.1	44.4
25 to 54 years	660	660	630	-30	-30	-4.5	-4.5
55 years and over	220	240	230	-10	10	-4.2	4.5
Men	630	670	650	-20	20	-3.0	3.2
Women	350	370	340	-30	-10	-8.1	-2.9
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	910	790	740	-50	-170	-6.3	-18.7
15 to 24 years	90	70	70	0	-20	0.0	-22.2
25 to 54 years	690	590	550	-40	-140	-6.8	-20.3
55 years and over	120	130	120	-10	0	-7.7	0.0
Men	600	520	480	-40	-120	-7.7	-20.0
Women	310	270	260	-10	-50	-3.7	-16.1

Table 1
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by province and territory,² sex and age –
Seasonally adjusted

	July 2012	June 2013 ^P	July 2013 ^P	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
Nunavut							
Both sexes	570	460	450	-10	-120	-2.2	-21.1
15 to 24 years	70	50	50	0	-20	0.0	-28.6
25 to 54 years	450	370	350	-20	-100	-5.4	-22.2
55 years and over	50	40	40	0	-10	0.0	-20.0
Men	400	310	300	-10	-100	-3.2	-25.0
Women	160	150	140	-10	-20	-6.7	-12.5

^P preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 Standard Geographical Classification.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table: 276-0022.

Table 2
Initial and renewal claims received, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2012	June 2013 ^P	July 2013 ^P	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	number			change		% change	
Canada	236,970	229,350	237,250	7,900	280	3.4	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,530	8,960	8,900	-60	370	-0.7	4.3
Prince Edward Island	2,360	2,410	2,400	-10	40	-0.4	1.7
Nova Scotia	9,800	9,450	9,570	120	-230	1.3	-2.3
New Brunswick	9,880	9,870	9,970	100	90	1.0	0.9
Quebec	67,730	67,230	67,990	760	260	1.1	0.4
Ontario	78,810	72,000	75,400	3,400	-3,410	4.7	-4.3
Manitoba	7,560	7,110	7,610	500	50	7.0	0.7
Saskatchewan	6,000	5,650	6,830	1,180	830	20.9	13.8
Alberta	18,140	18,810	19,430	620	1,290	3.3	7.1
British Columbia	27,160	26,910	28,160	1,250	1,000	4.6	3.7
Yukon	350	340	380	40	30	11.8	8.6
Northwest Territories	310	310	300	-10	-10	-3.2	-3.2
Nunavut	200	190	200	10	0	5.3	0.0

^P preliminary

Note(s): Related CANSIM table: 276-0004.

Table 3
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by census metropolitan area² – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2012	June 2013 ^P	July 2013 ^P	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	number			change		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
St. John's	4,140	3,620	3,600	-20	-540	-0.6	-13.0
Nova Scotia							
Halifax	5,270	4,950	4,720	-230	-550	-4.6	-10.4
New Brunswick							
Moncton	3,120	2,760	2,750	-10	-370	-0.4	-11.9
Saint John	2,730	2,610	2,370	-240	-360	-9.2	-13.2
Quebec							
Saguenay	3,540	3,750	3,690	-60	150	-1.6	4.2
Québec	9,250	9,480	9,050	-430	-200	-4.5	-2.2
Sherbrooke	3,010	3,330	3,010	-320	0	-9.6	0.0
Trois-Rivières	3,060	3,230	2,510	-720	-550	-22.3	-18.0
Montréal	51,470	55,280	51,300	-3,980	-170	-7.2	-0.3
Ottawa–Gatineau, Gatineau part	3,340	3,490	3,210	-280	-130	-8.0	-3.9
Ontario							
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part	8,200	7,260	7,120	-140	-1,080	-1.9	-13.2
Kingston	1,630	1,610	1,600	-10	-30	-0.6	-1.8
Peterborough	1,540	1,400	1,380	-20	-160	-1.4	-10.4
Oshawa	4,540	4,690	4,750	60	210	1.3	4.6
Toronto	62,320	60,520	61,290	770	-1,030	1.3	-1.7
Hamilton	7,540	7,210	7,340	130	-200	1.8	-2.7
St. Catharines–Niagara	6,770	6,490	6,360	-130	-410	-2.0	-6.1
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	5,740	5,360	5,410	50	-330	0.9	-5.7
Brantford	2,220	2,100	2,080	-20	-140	-1.0	-6.3
Guelph	1,470	1,210	1,380	170	-90	14.0	-6.1
London	6,080	5,580	5,620	40	-460	0.7	-7.6
Windsor	4,770	4,530	4,610	80	-160	1.8	-3.4
Barrie	2,530	2,350	2,510	160	-20	6.8	-0.8
Greater Sudbury	2,310	2,840	2,610	-230	300	-8.1	13.0
Thunder Bay	1,670	1,570	1,470	-100	-200	-6.4	-12.0
Manitoba							
Winnipeg	7,550	7,060	6,730	-330	-820	-4.7	-10.9
Saskatchewan							
Regina	1,300	1,400	1,310	-90	10	-6.4	0.8
Saskatoon	2,120	1,970	1,940	-30	-180	-1.5	-8.5
Alberta							
Calgary	10,130	9,690	9,860	170	-270	1.8	-2.7
Edmonton	9,290	9,920	9,470	-450	180	-4.5	1.9
British Columbia							
Kelowna	2,750	2,430	2,370	-60	-380	-2.5	-13.8
Abbotsford–Mission	3,100	2,420	2,420	0	-680	0.0	-21.9
Vancouver	23,630	21,580	21,960	380	-1,670	1.8	-7.1
Victoria	3,230	3,000	3,010	10	-220	0.3	-6.8

^P preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 Standard Geographical Classification.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table: 276-0031.

Table 4
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by occupation,² Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2012	June 2013 ^P	July 2013 ^P	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	number			change		% change	
All occupations	534,600	514,820	503,920	-10,900	-30,680	-2.1	-5.7
Management occupations	32,130	30,850	30,950	100	-1,180	0.3	-3.7
Senior management occupations	2,740	2,640	2,630	-10	-110	-0.4	-4.0
Other management occupations	29,380	28,200	28,320	120	-1,060	0.4	-3.6
Business, finance and administrative occupations	72,700	65,190	64,020	-1,170	-8,680	-1.8	-11.9
Professional occupations in business and finance	5,130	5,050	4,930	-120	-200	-2.4	-3.9
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	18,760	16,980	16,870	-110	-1,890	-0.6	-10.1
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	48,810	43,160	42,230	-930	-6,580	-2.2	-13.5
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	24,470	26,900	26,980	80	2,510	0.3	10.3
Health occupations	8,860	7,400	7,370	-30	-1,490	-0.4	-16.8
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,400	1,190	1,200	10	-200	0.8	-14.3
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	7,460	6,210	6,170	-40	-1,290	-0.6	-17.3
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	32,380	27,180	29,630	2,450	-2,750	9.0	-8.5
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	16,530	14,380	15,690	1,310	-840	9.1	-5.1
Teachers and professors	15,840	12,800	13,950	1,150	-1,890	9.0	-11.9
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	10,580	9,840	9,720	-120	-860	-1.2	-8.1

Table 4 - continued
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by occupation,² Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2012	June 2013 ^P	July 2013 ^P	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
Sales and service occupations	105,130	96,290	96,430	140	-8,700	0.1	-8.3
Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	5,520	5,220	5,140	-80	-380	-1.5	-6.9
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	19,600	18,770	18,480	-290	-1,120	-1.5	-5.7
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	20,560	18,010	18,070	60	-2,490	0.3	-12.1
Occupations in protective services	5,900	5,450	5,360	-90	-540	-1.7	-9.2
Childcare and home support workers	16,960	15,760	16,120	360	-840	2.3	-5.0
Sales and service occupations (not elsewhere classified), including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	36,590	33,080	33,250	170	-3,340	0.5	-9.1
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	154,510	167,440	154,160	-13,280	-350	-7.9	-0.2
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	5,680	6,270	6,070	-200	390	-3.2	6.9
Construction trades	27,330	35,670	28,070	-7,600	740	-21.3	2.7
Other trades occupations	34,310	38,140	34,330	-3,810	20	-10.0	0.1
Transport and equipment operators	40,950	39,860	39,940	80	-1,010	0.2	-2.5
Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations	46,240	47,490	45,760	-1,730	-480	-3.6	-1.0
Occupations unique to primary industry	39,820	35,660	36,960	1,300	-2,860	3.6	-7.2
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	53,890	47,930	47,500	-430	-6,390	-0.9	-11.9
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	26,370	23,000	22,900	-100	-3,470	-0.4	-13.2
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	27,510	24,930	24,600	-330	-2,910	-1.3	-10.6

^P preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 National Occupational Classification – Statistics.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table: 276-0041.

Available in CANSIM: tables 276-0003, 276-0004, 276-0011, 276-0020 to 276-0022, 276-0030 to 276-0032, 276-0040 and 276-0041.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*, choose *Subject*, then *Labour*.

Data on Employment Insurance for August will be released on October 24.

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 Lahouaria Yssaad (613-951-0627; lahouaria.yssaad@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Study: Understanding public-private sector differences in work absences, 2012

In 2012, full-time employees in the public sector took 12.4 days off for sickness and personal or family responsibilities, compared with 8.3 days in the private sector—a difference of 4.1 days.

The difference can be attributed to several factors, as the public sector workforce tends to be older, more female and more unionized. Accounting for these factors reduces the gap in work absences between public and private sector employees by approximately 80%, or from 4.1 days to 0.8 days.

Overall, unionized full-time employees missed an average of 12.9 days for personal reasons in 2012, compared with 7.5 days for their non-unionized counterparts. Unionized employees in both the public and private sector took more days off than their non-unionized counterparts.

Full-time employees aged 55 to 64 missed 12.4 days on average, compared with 6.1 days for those aged 20 to 24. Women missed 11.4 days, compared with 7.6 days for men.

Work absences also varied across occupational categories. However, these differences did not explain public-private differences in work absences.

Note to readers

This article uses 2012 data on work absences released today, which are derived from the Labour Force Survey. Work absences refer to the estimated number of days taken by full-time employees holding only one job (excluding the military) for illness or disability, or personal and family responsibilities, and exclude all other forms of absences (including parental and maternity leave).

The public sector includes employees in public administration at the federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, First Nations and other Aboriginal levels as well as in Crown corporations, liquor control boards and other government institutions such as schools (including universities), hospitals and public libraries.

Available in CANSIM: tables 279-0029 to 279-0039.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

The article "Understanding public-private sector differences in work absences" in *Insights on Canadian Society* (75-006-X) is now available. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

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

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Natural gas sales, July 2013

Natural gas sales totalled 4 814 million cubic metres in July, up 0.7% compared with July 2012.

The volumes of sales to the residential and commercial sectors were up by 9.4% and 6.4% respectively compared with the same month a year earlier, while industrial sector sales were down 0.6%.

Total sales in July were 0.4% lower compared with June.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

Table 1
Natural gas sales

	July 2012	June 2013	July 2013 ^P	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Total sales	4 782 227	4 833 883	4 813 612	-0.4	0.7
Residential ¹	379 720	538 087	415 560	-22.8	9.4
Commercial ²	304 637	409 837	324 277	-20.9	6.4
Industrial ³ and direct sales ⁴	4 097 870	3 885 959	4 073 775	4.8	-0.6

^P 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).

Households and the Environment Survey: Energy Use, 2011

Canadian households consumed 1.4 million terajoules of energy in their homes in 2011, up 4% from 2007. However, on average the amount of energy consumed per household edged down from 106 gigajoules (GJ) in 2007 to 105 GJ in 2011.

The most common sources of household energy were natural gas (45%) and electricity (38%) in 2011. This was similar to the pattern of energy consumed in 2007.

Natural gas was the main heating fuel in 50% of Canadian homes in 2011, followed by electricity (39%). Natural gas was the primary energy source to heat homes in Ontario, the Prairie provinces, and British Columbia, while electricity was the predominant energy source for heating in Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, and New Brunswick. Oil was the main energy source used for heating in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

Just over four out of five (82%) households reported using at least one energy-saving practice in their homes in 2011. The most common practices were washing laundry in cold water and turning off computer monitors not in use; each of these practices were used by 58% of households.

Note to readers

These data come from the energy use supplement of the 2011 Households and the Environment Survey. This supplement had three themes: heating fuels and equipment; energy consumption by household and dwelling characteristics; energy-saving practices and retrofitting practices

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3881.

The publication *Households and the Environment: Energy Use Report, 2011* (11-526-S), is now available. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Environment*.

For more information, 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 Gordon Dewis (613-951-4591; gordon.dewis@statcan.gc.ca), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division.

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, July 2013

Data from the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available for July.

Available in CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

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

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