

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Real gross domestic product (GDP) advanced 0.9% in the third quarter, after declining 0.1% in the second quarter. Increased demand for exports led third quarter GDP growth. Final domestic demand slowed to 0.2%. On a monthly basis, real GDP by industry increased 0.2% in September.	
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Between September and October, the Industrial Product Price Index and the Raw Materials Price Index declined 0.1% and 1.2% respectively, as a result of a sharp decrease in the price of metals.	
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Releases

Canadian economic accounts

Third quarter 2011 and September 2011

Real gross domestic product (GDP) advanced 0.9% in the third quarter, after declining 0.1% in the second quarter. Increased demand for exports led third quarter GDP growth. On a monthly basis, real GDP by industry increased 0.2% in September.

Consumer spending on goods and services rose 0.3% in the third quarter, slightly below its second quarter gain of 0.5%.

Government expenditures on goods and services grew 0.2%, similar to the previous quarter (+0.3%).

Housing investment strengthened to 2.6%, well above the second quarter pace of 0.4%. This was the strongest growth since the first quarter of 2010.

However, business investment in plant and equipment fell 0.9%, the first quarterly decline since 2009.

Final domestic demand has been slowing throughout 2011 compared with 2010. On average, it has recorded quarterly growth of 0.5% since the start of the year. This was down from the average quarterly growth of 1.1% over the same period of 2010.

Both the goods-producing industries (+1.4%) and the service industries (+0.6%) grew in the third quarter. The energy sector led the way and notable increases were also seen in manufacturing, construction, wholesale trade and the transportation and warehousing sector.

The energy sector increased 2.6% in the third quarter, as crude oil extraction more than recovered from a period of maintenance activities and production difficulties at some oil fields. Manufacturing output rose 0.9%, mostly on increased production of transportation equipment, machinery and chemicals. There were widespread gains in wholesale trade (+1.4%). The transportation and warehousing sector grew 1.3%, partly as a result of the end of labour disputes in postal services.

Note to readers

The historical revision to the Canadian National Accounts, originally scheduled for release in June 2012, has been delayed to early fall 2012. This accommodates data users who indicated that they needed more time to prepare for the conceptual, methodological and classification changes associated with the historical revision.

A new schedule of releases has been posted on the National economic accounts website. Additional information will be posted as it becomes available.

For more information, contact the information officer (csna-info-scnc@statcan.gc.ca).

Percentage changes for expenditure-based and industry-based statistics (such as personal expenditures, investment, exports, imports and output) are calculated from volume measures that are adjusted for price variations. Percentage changes for income-based and flow-of-funds statistics (such as labour income, corporate profits, mortgage borrowing and total funds raised) are calculated from nominal values; that is, they are not adjusted for price variations.

There are four ways of expressing growth rates for gross domestic product (GDP) and other time series found in this release.

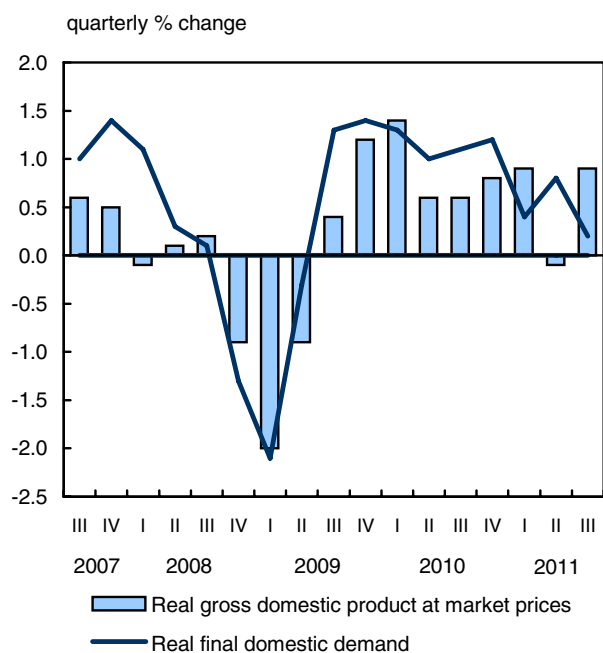
1. Unless otherwise stated, the growth rates of all quarterly data in this article represent the percentage change in the series from one quarter to the next, such as from the second quarter to the third quarter of 2011.

2. Quarterly growth can be expressed at an annual rate by using a compound growth formula, similar to the way in which a monthly interest rate can be expressed at an annual rate. Expressing growth at an annual rate facilitates comparisons with official GDP statistics from the United States. Both the quarterly growth rate and the annualized quarterly growth rate should be interpreted as an indication of the latest trend in GDP.

3. The year-over-year growth rate is the percentage change in GDP from a given quarter in one year to the same quarter one year later, such as from the third quarter of 2010 to the third quarter of 2011.

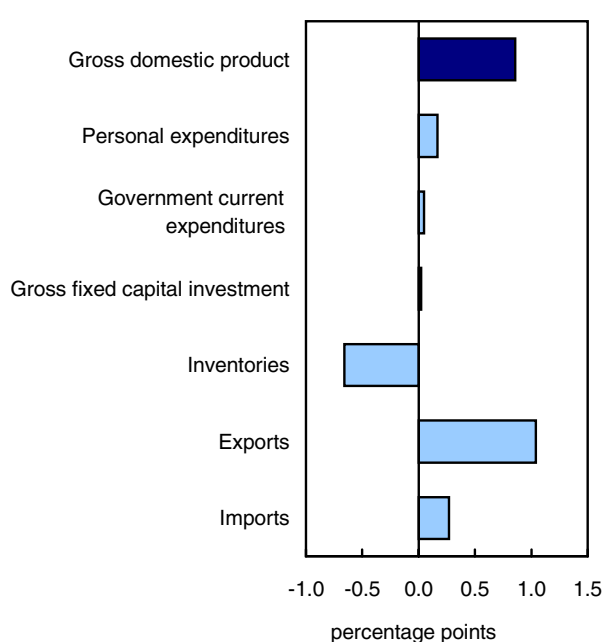
4. The growth rates of all monthly data in this article represent the percentage change in the series from one month to the next, such as from August to September 2011.

Growth of gross domestic product outpaces that of final domestic demand



Expressed at an annualized rate, real GDP expanded 3.5% in the third quarter, following a 0.5% decline in the second quarter. By comparison, real GDP in the United States grew 2.0% in the third quarter.

Contributions to percentage change in real gross domestic product, third quarter 2011



Real gross domestic product¹

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2010	1.4	5.6	2.1
Second quarter 2010	0.6	2.3	3.6
Third quarter 2010	0.6	2.5	3.8
Fourth quarter 2010	0.8	3.1	3.3
First quarter 2011	0.9	3.5	2.8
Second quarter 2011	-0.1	-0.5	2.1
Third quarter 2011	0.9	3.5	2.4

1. The change is the growth rate from one period to the next. The annualized change is the growth rate compounded annually. The year-over-year change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in the previous year.

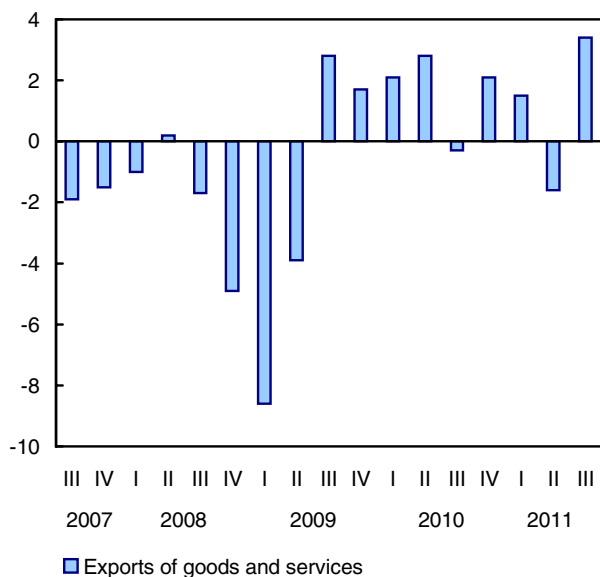
Exports rebound

Exports advanced 3.4% in the third quarter after declining in the second quarter. Exports of goods increased 4.1%, while exports of services fell 0.7%.

The main contributors to the increase of goods were industrial goods and materials, and machinery and equipment. On the other hand, forestry (-0.9%) and automotive products (-0.1%) declined. This was the fourth decrease in the last five quarters for automotive products.

Exports rebound

quarterly % change, chained (2002) dollars



In the third quarter, demand for exports of services declined following a 3.1% gain in the second quarter. Increases in transportation, travel and government services were more than offset by declines in commercial services and financial intermediation.

Demand for imports fall

Imports of goods and services fell 0.8% in the third quarter, the first quarterly decline this year. All major categories of goods imports declined except for automotive products (+5.6%) and forestry products (+1.1%). Machinery and equipment (-3.0%) and energy products (-6.3%) contributed the most to the decline in goods imports in the third quarter. Similarly, most major categories of services imports fell, led by declines in commercial services (-2.6%) and travel (-2.0%).

Consumer spending slows

Consumer spending on goods and services slowed to 0.3% in the third quarter, from 0.5% in the second quarter. In the third quarter, consumers reduced their purchases of durable goods (-0.4%). However, purchases of semi-durable goods (+1.0%), non-durable goods (+0.4%), as well as services (+0.3%) increased.

Purchases of new and used motor vehicles fell 1.2%, the third quarterly decline in a row. Spending on furniture, carpets and other floor coverings also fell in the third quarter.

The increase in expenditure on services reflects the rise in spending on purchased transportation, recreational services and financial, legal and other services. Purchased transportation has been increasing steadily since the second quarter of 2009.

Clothing and footwear purchases (+1.5%) were also up in the quarter.

Housing demand picks up

Housing investment advanced 2.6% in the third quarter, a much faster pace than in the second quarter (+0.4%). Ownership transfer costs related to housing resale activity increased 1.5% after falling in the second quarter. Renovation activity rose 1.7% following a gain of 0.2% in the previous quarter. New housing construction rose 3.9%, matching the pace in the previous quarter.

Business investment in plant and equipment falls

Business investment in plant and equipment fell 0.9% in the third quarter, following six consecutive quarterly increases.

Business investment in non-residential structures increased 1.1% in the third quarter, after falling 0.2% in the second quarter. Business investment in engineering structures grew 2.1%, while investment in buildings fell 1.7%, the second decline in a row.

Business investment in machinery and equipment fell 2.9%, after an unusually strong second quarter increase of 7.3% that was mainly because of the arrival of a natural gas platform. With the exception of agricultural machinery, software and automobiles, investment in all major categories of machinery and equipment fell. This was the first decline in machinery equipment since the fourth quarter of 2009.

Business inventories register moderate buildup

There was a buildup in business inventories of \$10 billion in the third quarter. Retail trade inventories made up almost half of this increase. This was in contrast to the second quarter buildup of \$21 billion, when manufacturers and wholesalers had built up durable goods inventories.

Economy-wide income expands

Nominal GDP expanded 1.1% in the third quarter, more than double the growth recorded in the previous quarter. Corporate profits grew 4.2% after declining 2.0% in the second quarter.

Labour income grew 0.7% in the third quarter. Wages and salaries increased in both goods-producing and services industries. Personal disposable income remained unchanged in the third quarter compared with growth of 0.8% in the previous quarter.

The personal saving rate was 3.5% in the third quarter, down from 4.1% in the second quarter. The national saving rate was 6.3%, and has remained above 6% since the beginning of the year.

Purchasing power increased

Canada's real gross domestic income, a measure of purchasing power, increased 0.6% in the third quarter. Canada's terms of trade, which measure export prices relative to import prices, declined 0.8%.

The price of goods and services produced in Canada rose 0.3% in the third quarter, half of the pace in the second quarter, as export prices slowed to 0.2% from an increase of 1.7% in the second quarter. The price of final domestic demand categories rose 0.5% compared with 0.3% in the second quarter.

Real gross domestic income

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2010	1.8	7.3	4.8
Second quarter 2010	0.4	1.5	5.8
Third quarter 2010	0.4	1.6	5.0
Fourth quarter 2010	1.8	7.5	4.4
First quarter 2011	1.3	5.3	3.9
Second quarter 2011	0.1	0.4	3.7
Third quarter 2011	0.6	2.4	3.9

1. The change is the growth rate from one period to the next. The annualized change is the growth rate compounded annually. The year-over-year change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in the previous year.

Financial flow accounts: Demand for funds softens

Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors totalled \$221 billion (seasonally adjusted at annual rates) in the third quarter, down from \$263 billion in the second quarter. Financing activity was notably lower in both the non-financial corporations and other levels of government sectors.

Financing activity in non-financial private corporations slowed to \$48 billion in the third quarter, down from \$71 billion in the second quarter. Most of the financing during the quarter occurred via equities and mortgages, while bond issues and loans were appreciably lower.

Federal government short-term paper issues were significantly higher, while bond issues were lower. Other levels of government borrowed less in the third quarter compared with the second quarter.

Overall household borrowing (mortgages, consumer credit and loans) also slowed, decreasing from \$97 billion in the second quarter to \$91 billion in the third quarter. The decrease in loans and consumer credit more than offset the increase in mortgage borrowing.

In the third quarter, financial institutions invested heavily in fixed income securities, notably bonds primarily related to asset-backed securities. In comparison, net new loan issuances slowed considerably in the quarter.

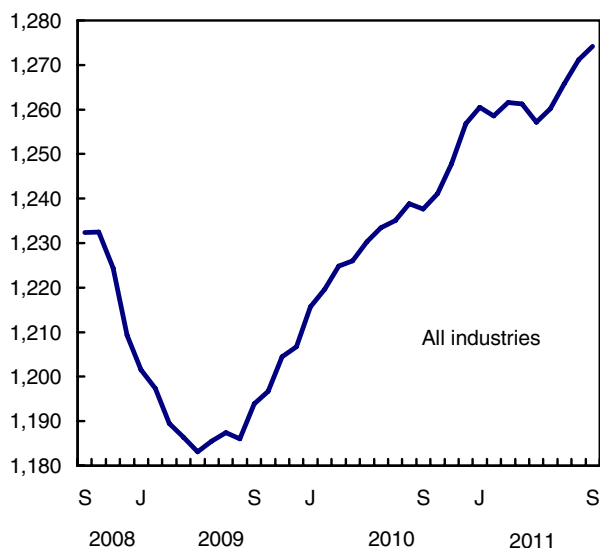
Non-residents purchased significant amounts of Canadian Treasury bills in the third quarter. However, the third quarter also marked the lowest quarterly acquisitions of Canadian bonds by non-residents in three years.

Gross domestic product by industry, September 2011

Real GDP rose 0.2% in September, following 0.4% increases in both August and July. Output in the goods-producing industries rose 0.5% in September as increased activity was recorded in manufacturing, mining and oil and gas extraction as well as utilities and construction. The service sector edged up 0.1%, with advances in retail trade, transportation and some tourism-related industries. Conversely, the finance and insurance sector retreated. The public sector (public administration, education and health care) was essentially unchanged for a second month in a row.

Real gross domestic product rises in September

billions of chained (2002) dollars



Manufacturing output rebounded 0.6% in September from a 0.2% decline in August. Manufacturers of durable goods increased production by 1.7%. Significant increases were recorded in manufacturing of machinery and, to a lesser extent, furniture and related products, non-metallic mineral products as well as fabricated metal products. The decline in food manufacturing accounted for most of the 0.8% decrease in non-durable goods manufacturing.

Retail trade advanced 0.7%, largely because of increased activity at new car dealers, food and beverage stores, and electronics and appliance stores. Wholesale trade edged up 0.1%.

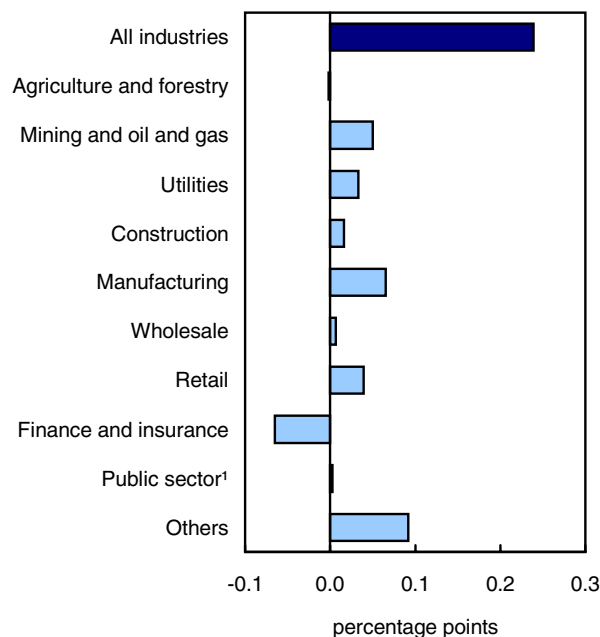
Output in the energy sector (+1.1%) progressed for a fourth consecutive month. Oil and gas extraction, electric power generation and support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction accounted for most of the growth. Increases in other metal ore mining (which includes uranium) and refineries contributed to a lesser extent.

Construction continued to rise, up 0.2% in September. Engineering and repair work as well as residential building construction increased while non-residential building construction declined. The output of real estate agents and brokers increased 3.2%.

The finance and insurance sector fell 1.0% after rising 1.4% in August. Most of the decrease came

from a lower volume of trading on the stock exchanges, following strength in August and reduced sales of mutual funds. Output of insurance carriers was up 0.6%.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, September 2011



1. Education, health and public administration.

Products, services and contact information

Detailed analysis and tables

The *National economic accounts* module, accessible from the *Key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

Additional tables and links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the third quarter 2011 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 10, no. 3 (13-010-X, free). This publication is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*. This publication will be updated on December 13, at the time of the release of the National balance sheet accounts. Revised estimates of the Income and expenditure accounts for the first quarter and second quarter of 2011 have been released, along with those for the third quarter of 2011. These estimates incorporate

new and revised source data and updated estimates of seasonal patterns.

Gross domestic product by industry

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number, including related survey, 1301.

The September 2011 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 25, no. 9 (15-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for October will be released on December 23.

For more information, or to order data, contact the information officer (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; 613-951-4623; iad-info-dci@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Allan Tomas (613-951-9277), Industry Accounts Division.

Income and expenditure accounts

Available on CANSIM: tables 026-0009, 380-0001 to 380-0017, 380-0019 to 380-0035, 380-0056, 380-0059 to 380-0062 and 382-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1901 and 2602.

The third quarter 2011 issues of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts: Data Tables*, Vol. 4, no. 3 (13-019-X, free), and *Estimates of Labour Income: Data Tables*, Vol. 4, no. 3 (13-021-X, free), are also now available from the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, consult the *Guide to the Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-017-X, free), or contact the information officer (613-951-3640; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Financial flow accounts

Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0015 to 378-0048.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1804.

The third quarter 2011 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts: Data Tables*, Vol. 4, no. 3 (13-020-X, free), is also now available from the *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 the information officer (613-951-3640; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

□

Canadian economic accounts key indicators – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates¹

	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	2009	2010
millions of dollars at current prices								
Gross domestic product by income and by expenditure								
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	844,404	854,420	866,472	879,632	885,288	891,128	814,707	849,618
	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.7	-0.5	4.3
Corporation profits before taxes	172,664	177,084	193,648	202,872	198,788	207,224	149,087	180,723
	-3.8	2.6	9.4	4.8	-2.0	4.2	-33.1	21.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	71,488	68,756	71,120	73,408	73,040	69,872	64,401	70,039
	3.9	-3.8	3.4	3.2	-0.5	-4.3	-22.1	8.8
Net income of unincorporated business	104,020	106,144	106,996	108,112	109,856	113,140	98,843	104,989
	1.2	2.0	0.8	1.0	1.6	3.0	4.4	6.2
Taxes less subsidies	171,248	173,968	176,140	177,772	178,892	180,208	164,064	172,628
	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.7	-0.4	5.2
Personal disposable income	1,025,996	1,012,152	1,029,168	1,035,744	1,043,808	1,043,296	966,269	1,013,778
	3.9	-1.3	1.7	0.6	0.8	-0.0	1.3	4.9
Personal saving rate ²	6.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.5	4.6	4.8

millions of chained (2002) dollars								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	836,966	842,863	852,009	851,894	856,297	858,792	814,215	841,466
	0.4	0.7	1.1	-0.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	3.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	280,770	281,114	283,002	282,126	282,878	283,520	274,131	280,846
	0.8	0.1	0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.2	3.6	2.4
Gross fixed capital formation	301,261	310,144	315,946	322,413	328,437	328,773	277,316	305,166
	2.7	2.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	0.1	-13.0	10.0
Investment in inventories	13,270	15,584	185	9,810	20,816	10,358	-540	8,872

Exports of goods and services	447,341	446,035	455,537	462,493	454,914	470,458	419,126	445,967
	2.8	-0.3	2.1	1.5	-1.6	3.4	-13.8	6.4
Imports of goods and services	571,588	583,246	582,528	594,379	613,680	608,682	504,142	570,377
	5.0	2.0	-0.1	2.0	3.2	-0.8	-13.4	13.1
Final domestic demand	1,416,766	1,431,830	1,448,561	1,454,001	1,465,111	1,468,558	1,363,351	1,425,138
	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	-2.1	4.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,320,294	1,328,350	1,338,481	1,350,078	1,348,342	1,359,904	1,283,722	1,324,993
	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	-0.1	0.9	-2.8	3.2
Gross domestic product at basic prices by industry								
Goods producing industries	351,964	355,152	358,043	363,671	361,541	366,767	334,478	352,456
	2.1	0.9	0.8	1.6	-0.6	1.4	-9.2	5.4
Industrial production	250,863	252,682	255,032	259,382	256,906	261,502	239,250	251,004
	2.2	0.7	0.9	1.7	-1.0	1.8	-9.5	4.9
Energy sector	83,816	84,453	85,808	87,484	86,084	88,282	81,691	84,116
	1.7	0.8	1.6	2.0	-1.6	2.6	-4.5	3.0
Manufacturing	159,051	159,643	158,967	161,320	160,493	162,009	150,431	158,326
	2.2	0.4	-0.4	1.5	-0.5	0.9	-12.4	5.2
Non-durable manufacturing	65,809	65,248	64,264	65,091	64,465	64,686	63,860	65,151
	0.8	-0.9	-1.5	1.3	-1.0	0.3	-5.8	2.0
Durable manufacturing	93,031	94,311	94,731	96,276	96,123	97,479	86,116	93,022
	3.3	1.4	0.4	1.6	-0.2	1.4	-17.4	8.0
Construction	73,016	74,209	74,929	76,049	76,408	77,337	68,011	73,467
	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.2	-9.2	8.0
Services producing industries	883,156	887,059	895,707	901,317	903,101	908,445	864,940	886,794
	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.5
Wholesale trade	68,438	67,904	69,707	70,530	70,578	71,567	65,268	68,822
	-1.2	-0.8	2.7	1.2	0.1	1.4	-6.3	5.4
Retail trade	74,988	75,539	76,430	76,103	76,371	76,660	72,774	75,634
	-0.8	0.7	1.2	-0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.7	3.9
Transportation and warehousing	57,386	57,837	58,127	59,420	59,307	60,067	55,338	57,569
	0.8	0.8	0.5	2.2	-0.2	1.3	-4.4	4.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and renting	256,992	257,501	260,219	262,926	262,876	265,073	251,128	257,488
	0.7	0.2	1.1	1.0	-0.0	0.8	2.3	2.5
Information and communication technologies	58,990	59,784	60,732	60,909	61,341	61,199	58,069	59,566
	0.4	1.3	1.6	0.3	0.7	-0.2	-0.9	2.6

... not applicable

1. The first line is the series itself expressed in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. The second line is the quarter-to-quarter percentage change at quarterly rates.

2. Actual rate.

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2002) dollars – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2011 ^r	May 2011 ^r	June 2011 ^r	July 2011 ^r	August 2011 ^r	September 2011 ^p	September 2011	September 2010 to September 2011
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All industries	-0.0	-0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	1,274,219	3.0
Goods-producing industries	-0.0	-1.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.5	369,299	4.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.5	-0.0	-2.0	-0.9	0.3	-0.1	27,878	-2.4
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0.4	-5.2	2.5	0.4	3.5	0.5	58,913	7.9
Utilities	0.3	0.7	-0.6	1.5	-0.7	1.4	34,941	6.3
Construction	-0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	77,530	4.1
Manufacturing	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	1.3	-0.2	0.6	162,569	2.4
Services-producing industries	-0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	909,523	2.2
Wholesale trade	-0.4	1.1	-0.6	1.9	-0.8	0.1	71,447	4.4
Retail trade	0.4	0.5	0.9	-0.8	0.4	0.7	77,111	1.5
Transportation and warehousing	0.0	0.1	-1.5	2.1	0.1	0.3	60,204	4.5
Information and cultural industries	-0.0	0.4	-0.5	-0.0	0.1	-0.4	45,701	0.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	-0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	-0.1	265,446	2.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	61,480	2.1
Administrative and waste management services	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	30,611	0.1
Education services	0.3	-0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	63,654	1.4
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.3	-0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	84,688	0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.4	-0.2	2.2	0.1	-1.0	1.7	11,358	0.7
Accommodation and food services	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	-0.8	0.9	27,506	2.8
Other services (except public administration)	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	33,285	2.5
Public administration	0.2	0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	76,392	0.9
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.0	-2.4	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.6	263,790	5.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.2	-1.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	-0.8	64,458	-0.8
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.9	0.4	-1.0	1.9	-0.8	1.7	98,338	5.0
Business sector industries	-0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	1,058,215	3.3
Non-business sector industries	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.0	216,285	1.4
Information and communication technologies industries	0.6	0.4	-0.8	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	61,089	2.0
Energy sector	0.4	-4.4	2.2	0.2	3.1	1.1	89,794	7.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Millions of chained (2002) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Gross domestic product, implicit chain price indexes, quarterly change – Using seasonally adjusted data (2002=100)

	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011
	quarterly % change					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3
Business gross fixed capital formation	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.9
Exports of goods and services	-1.7	0.1	3.8	2.1	1.7	0.2
Imports of goods and services	-0.9	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.9
Gross domestic product at market prices	0.1	0.3	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.3
Final domestic demand	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5

Gross domestic product, implicit chain price indexes, year-over-year change – Using seasonally adjusted data (2002=100)

	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011
	year-over-year % change					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.0
Business gross fixed capital formation	-0.1	0.8	0.8	0.3	-0.2	0.9
Exports of goods and services	1.9	3.1	3.6	4.3	7.9	7.9
Imports of goods and services	-4.7	-0.8	0.1	0.8	2.6	2.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.4
Final domestic demand	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1

Financial market summary table – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

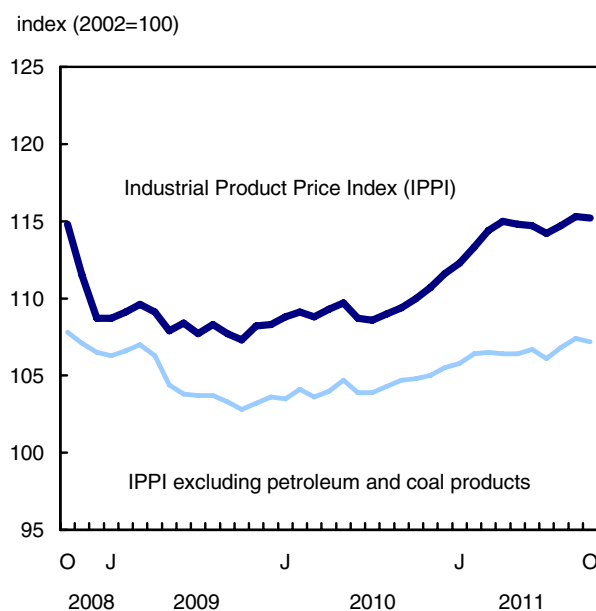
	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	2009	2010
	\$ millions							
Funds raised								
Persons and unincorporated business	81,444	92,356	95,020	86,192	97,300	91,940	90,002	89,314
Consumer credit	22,136	22,684	23,420	17,644	20,400	19,364	35,223	22,669
Loans	-5,944	3,952	5,504	5,776	6,180	1,344	-2,514	1,144
Mortgages	65,252	65,720	66,096	62,772	70,720	71,232	57,293	65,501
Non-financial private corporations	54,000	47,336	102,328	52,044	71,068	47,728	40,452	64,298
Loans	5,528	-22,608	2,348	-1,612	9,612	-9,256	-28,603	-6,230
Short-term paper	2,564	12,788	808	-6,008	2,328	7,160	-14,298	2,533
Mortgages	15,508	10,680	9,640	1,656	8,572	15,744	9,316	11,811
Bonds	-5,000	34,624	48,564	23,968	19,696	7,892	35,088	26,788
Shares	35,400	11,852	40,968	34,040	30,860	26,188	38,949	29,396
Non-financial government enterprises	-988	5,968	3,576	7,908	-3,152	356	1,032	5,014
Loans	-1,424	-1,444	792	5,692	620	196	206	-1,167
Short-term paper	1,012	108	1,604	2,020	-2,024	-820	-1,001	744
Mortgages	-24	-4	20	12	4	-8	-3	-21
Bonds	-552	7,308	1,160	184	-1,752	988	1,830	5,458
Shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal government	28,628	57,568	27,896	15,332	39,940	46,460	86,482	39,525
Loans	28	76	212	228	260	88	110	41
Short-term paper	-32,224	23,664	2,940	-25,668	14,088	24,676	3,494	-10,974
Bonds	60,824	33,828	24,744	40,772	25,592	21,696	82,878	50,458
Other levels of government	82,188	3,980	52,440	41,316	57,592	34,296	45,261	44,056
Loans	2,144	3,028	2,120	2,092	1,884	1,924	2,228	2,297
Short-term paper	5,960	-23,712	19,592	-8,116	9,264	-3,020	5,816	-324
Mortgages	-8	-4	4	0	0	0	-5	0
Bonds	74,092	24,668	30,724	47,340	46,444	35,392	37,222	42,083
Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors	245,272	207,208	281,260	202,792	262,748	220,780	263,229	242,207
Consumer credit	22,136	22,684	23,420	17,644	20,400	19,364	35,223	22,669
Loans	332	-16,996	10,976	12,176	18,556	-5,704	-28,573	-3,915
Short-term paper	-22,688	12,848	24,944	-37,772	23,656	27,996	-5,989	-8,021
Mortgages	80,728	76,392	75,760	64,440	79,296	86,968	66,601	77,291
Bonds	129,364	100,428	105,192	112,264	89,980	65,968	157,018	124,787
Shares	35,400	11,852	40,968	34,040	30,860	26,188	38,949	29,396

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

October 2011

Between September and October, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) and the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) declined 0.1% and 1.2% respectively, as a result of a sharp decrease in the price of metals.

Prices for industrial goods decline slightly



The IPPI edged down in October, following increases of 0.4% in August and 0.5% in September. The decline in the index was mainly attributable to primary metal products (-4.4%).

The decrease in the demand for primary metals was more pronounced in October, particularly for precious metals. Prices were down 16.3% for silver and platinum, 12.5% for precious metal basic manufactured shapes, and 5.0% for gold and gold alloy in primary forms.

All other metal groups except iron and steel products posted substantial declines. Prices for primary copper products (-12.7%), primary aluminum products (-3.9%) and primary nickel products (-5.8%) were particularly sensitive to the global economic slowdown.

The decrease in the IPPI in October was moderated by higher prices for motor vehicles (+1.2%), petroleum and coal (+0.6%) and pulp and paper products (+0.7%).

In October, the decline of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar continued for a third straight

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted and usually subject to revision for a period of six months (for example, when the July index is released, the index for the previous January becomes final).

The **Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)** reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including transportation, wholesale and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often indicate their prices in foreign currencies, especially in US dollars, which are then converted into Canadian dollars. In particular, this is the case for motor vehicles, pulp, paper and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI. But the conversion into Canadian dollars only reflects how respondents provide their prices. Moreover, this is not a measure that takes into account the full effect of exchange rates, since that is a more difficult analytical task.

The conversion of prices received in US dollars is based on the average monthly exchange rate (noon spot rate) established by the Bank of Canada, and it is available on CANSIM in table 176-0064 (series v37426). Monthly and annual variations in the exchange rate, as described in the text, are calculated according to the indirect quotation of the exchange rate (for example, CAN\$1 = US\$X).

The **Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of those prices are set on the world market. However, as few prices are denominated in foreign currencies, their conversion into Canadian dollars has only a minor effect on the calculation of the RMPI.

month. The decrease in the exchange rate (-1.7%) led to higher prices, especially for motor vehicles and pulp and paper products.

Some Canadian producers who export their products are generally paid on the basis of prices set in US dollars. Consequently, the weakness of the Canadian dollar in relation to the US dollar in October had the effect of increasing the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars. Without the impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have declined 0.5% instead of edging down 0.1%.

Excluding petroleum and coal prices, the IPPI declined 0.2% in October following a 0.6% increase in September.

12-month change in the IPPI: Slower growth in October

The IPPI rose 4.7% in October compared with the same month a year earlier, a slightly lower growth rate than those observed from June to September. Of the 21 major commodity aggregations, 19 were up in October compared with 14 in September.

Relative to October 2010, the IPPI was pushed upward mainly by higher prices for petroleum and coal products (+25.2%). Chemical products (+7.5%), and fruit, vegetables and feeds (+5.2%) also contributed to the advance.

Year over year, petroleum and coal products continued their upward trend, having posted increases since November 2009. The growth of prices in October was slower than in September (+30.2%), but remained comparable with the rates observed since March.

Year over year, excluding petroleum and coal prices, the IPPI rose 2.3% in October, comparable to the average year-over-year growth rate for the first 10 months of 2011.

Year over year, primary metal products had little impact overall on the growth of the IPPI in October. Increases in precious metals and iron and steel products were almost completely offset by declines in nickel, copper and aluminum products.

Raw Materials Price Index: Pushed downward by non-ferrous metals

The RMPI declined 1.2% in October after increasing 1.4% in September. The index was pulled downward mainly by the prices of non-ferrous metals (-8.8%) and vegetable products (-3.5%).

Prices decreased in October for all non-ferrous metals except radioactive concentrates, which rose 2.8%. The largest contributors were copper and nickel concentrates (-12.0%), non-ferrous metal scrap (-13.4%), precious metals (-7.9%) and zinc concentrates (-9.2%).

The declines in vegetable products in October were observed for grains (-2.3%), unrefined sugar (-13.0%) and natural rubber (-6.8%). Increased supply affected the price of corn (-8.1%) and unrefined sugar, while the decline in natural rubber prices was attributable to lower demand in Asia.

In October, the decline in the RMPI was moderated by increases in animal products (+3.4%) and mineral fuels (+0.7%).

Prices for hogs for slaughter rose sharply (+11.3%) as a result of heavy demand, both domestic and foreign, and limited supply. Prices for cattle and calves for slaughter increased 4.4%.

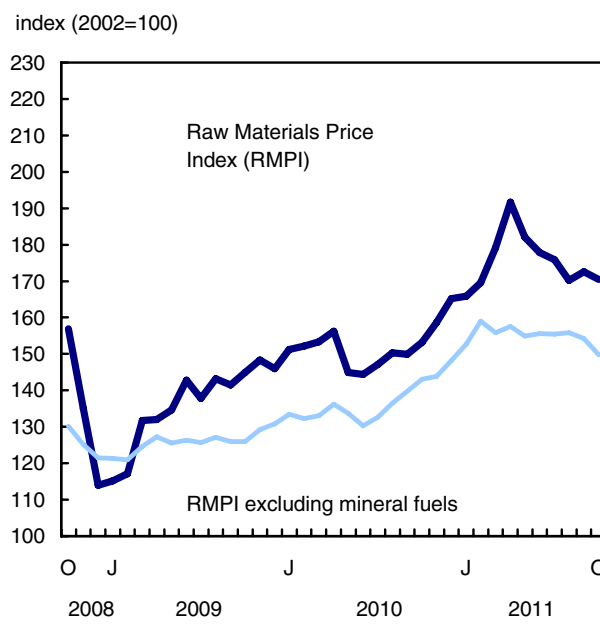
Crude oil prices were very volatile in October, resulting in a slight increase of 0.9%. Crude oil inventories were down in the United States, and prospects for economic growth were better.

Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI would have declined 2.9% in October following a 1.0% decrease in September.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the RMPI rose 11.3% in October, a lower growth rate than in September (+15.1%). The main factors in the year-over-year increase were higher prices for mineral fuels (+19.2%), animals and animal products (+14.8%) and vegetable products (+12.7%). Non-ferrous metals (-4.2%) moderated the growth of the RMPI, posting their first decline since September 2009.

Year over year, excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI rose 4.7% in October. This marked the fourth consecutive decline in the growth rate since the 19.4% increase in June.

Prices for raw materials decline



Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0056 to 329-0068 and 330-0007.

Table 329-0056: Industrial Product Price Index by major commodity aggregations.

Table 329-0057: Industrial Product Price Index by industry.

Table 329-0058: Industrial Product Price Index by stage of processing.

Tables 329-0059 to 329-0068: Industrial Product Price Index by commodity.

Table 330-0007: Raw Materials Price Index by commodity.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The October 2011 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will be available soon.

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for November will be released on January 5, 2012.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free: 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Industrial product price index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	October 2010	September 2011 ^r	October 2011 ^p	September to October 2011	October 2010 to October 2011
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	110.0	115.3	115.2	-0.1	4.7
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.70	104.8	107.4	107.2	-0.2	2.3
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	105.5	108.8	108.9	0.1	3.2
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	120.2	126.7	126.4	-0.2	5.2
Beverages	1.52	119.5	121.3	121.5	0.2	1.7
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	161.1	172.9	172.9	0.0	7.3
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	116.1	119.7	119.8	0.1	3.2
Textile products	1.37	101.0	104.3	104.6	0.3	3.6
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	100.4	102.0	102.1	0.1	1.7
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	89.1	88.9	88.9	0.0	-0.2
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	116.5	116.4	116.4	0.0	-0.1
Pulp and paper products	6.40	101.0	100.8	101.5	0.7	0.5
Printing and publishing	1.84	103.3	104.2	104.6	0.4	1.3
Primary metal products	6.99	148.5	155.6	148.8	-4.4	0.2
Fabricated metal products	4.45	121.9	124.4	124.8	0.3	2.4
Machinery and equipment	4.41	103.2	104.1	104.5	0.4	1.3
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	77.8	77.6	78.5	1.2	0.9
Electrical and communications products	5.02	93.3	93.4	93.9	0.5	0.6
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	117.1	117.9	117.9	0.0	0.7
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	188.6	234.8	236.2	0.6	25.2
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	128.1	137.6	137.7	0.1	7.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	117.1	124.0	123.2	-0.6	5.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	259.8	276.9	281.7	1.7	8.4
Intermediate goods²	62.15	117.7	124.0	123.7	-0.2	5.1
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.56	140.3	146.5	143.4	-2.1	2.2
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	54.60	114.5	120.9	120.9	0.0	5.6
Finished goods⁵	37.85	97.5	101.0	101.4	0.4	4.0
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	115.2	118.2	118.3	0.1	2.7
Capital equipment	12.19	87.0	87.0	87.7	0.8	0.8
All other finished goods	18.54	97.6	103.7	103.9	0.2	6.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of production.

2. Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

3. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

4. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

5. Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

Raw materials price index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	October 2010	September 2011 ^r	October 2011 ^p	September to October 2011	October 2010 to October 2011
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	153.2	172.6	170.5	-1.2	11.3
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	58.56	143.1	154.3	149.8	-2.9	4.7
Mineral fuels	41.44	167.8	198.7	200.0	0.7	19.2
Vegetable products	9.89	132.6	155.0	149.5	-3.5	12.7
Animal and animal products	19.81	109.3	121.4	125.5	3.4	14.8
Wood	11.82	89.4	89.9	89.7	-0.2	0.3
Ferrous materials	2.88	157.7	164.5	160.6	-2.4	1.8
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	260.6	273.9	249.7	-8.8	-4.2
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	154.5	162.1	162.1	0.0	4.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of intermediate inputs.



Food services and drinking places

September 2011 (preliminary)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry were up 0.9% from August to \$4.3 billion in September. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants remained unchanged, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Since September 2010, sales for food services and drinking places have grown 5.7%, while the price of food purchased in restaurants has increased 3.1%.

In September, each of the industry's four sectors posted higher sales compared with the previous month.

The strongest growth in sales was in the special food services sector (+2.5%). This sector includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services.

Sales in the limited-service restaurant sector rose 1.3%. Sales at full-service restaurants increased 0.3%, while those at drinking places rose 0.2%.

All provinces posted higher sales in September, except New Brunswick (-0.1%). Prince Edward Island (+2.2%) recorded the largest increase in sales, followed by British Columbia (+1.8%).

Note: All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars.

Seasonally adjusted data are revised for the three previous months. Data are also revised annually. Revisions improve data quality and coherence, and are based on information not available at the time of the initial estimates.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

To obtain data, or for more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; servicesind@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Pierre Felix (613-951-0075; pierre.felix@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted

	September 2010	June 2011 ^r	July 2011 ^r	August 2011 ^r	September 2011 ^P	August to September 2011	September 2010 to September 2011
	\$ thousands				% change		
Total, food services sales	4,034,057	4,245,473	4,247,811	4,225,591	4,263,216	0.9	5.7
Full-service restaurants	1,738,148	1,836,805	1,839,084	1,830,393	1,835,588	0.3	5.6
Limited-service eating places	1,764,838	1,857,682	1,857,746	1,850,102	1,873,472	1.3	6.2
Special food services	329,654	349,801	350,900	344,782	353,454	2.5	7.2
Drinking places	201,417	201,185	200,081	200,314	200,702	0.2	-0.4
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	54,676	56,219	55,448	55,634	55,863	0.4	2.2
Prince Edward Island	15,521	15,753	15,726	15,469	15,804	2.2	1.8
Nova Scotia	105,114	106,884	106,703	107,416	107,941	0.5	2.7
New Brunswick	81,005	81,367	80,382	80,665	80,596	-0.1	-0.5
Quebec	811,477	836,641	837,650	831,708	844,078	1.5	4.0
Ontario	1,523,213	1,626,960	1,624,471	1,613,729	1,616,923	0.2	6.2
Manitoba	115,479	122,743	122,655	122,535	122,918	0.3	6.4
Saskatchewan	120,264	125,557	124,954	126,370	126,382	0.0	5.1
Alberta	558,002	604,281	607,146	602,333	611,230	1.5	9.5
British Columbia	635,490	655,642	659,224	656,335	668,037	1.8	5.1
Yukon	4,897	4,883	4,792	4,613	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,449	6,828	6,950	7,187	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,470	1,715	1,710	1,597	F	F	F

^r revised

^P preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

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

Railway carloadings

September 2011 (preliminary)

Canadian railways carried 27.4 million tonnes of freight in September, up 12.9% from September 2010. The gain was the result of increases in both domestic and international cargo loadings.

Loadings in the railway industry's core domestic non-intermodal and intermodal transportation systems increased 11.2% to 24.2 million tonnes in September compared with the same month a year earlier.

Non-intermodal freight loadings rose 12.1% from September 2010 levels to 21.8 million tonnes. The gain was spurred by increased traffic in more than half of the commodity classifications carried by the railways. The commodity groups with the largest increases in tonnage were potash, lumber and colza seeds (canola).

Intermodal freight loadings of containers and trailers on flat cars rose 3.7% from the same month a year earlier to 2.4 million tonnes in September. The increase occurred solely on the strength of containerized cargo shipments.

Internationally, traffic received from the United States destined for or passing through Canada rose to 3.2 million tonnes in September, an increase of 27.4% compared with September 2010. The gain was driven primarily by increased loadings of non-intermodal freight.

From a geographic perspective, 58.4% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was in the Western Division of Canada, with the remainder loaded in the Eastern Division. For statistical purposes, the Eastern and Western Divisions are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The September 2011 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 88, no. 9 (52-001-X, free), is now available from the *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 Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Elementary and secondary public school indicators

2009/2010

Just under 5.1 million students were enrolled in publicly funded elementary and secondary schools in Canada during the academic year 2009/2010, down 0.2% from the previous academic year. This was the lowest level since 1997/1998, when data for the Elementary–Secondary Education Survey were first collected. Enrolment peaked at nearly 5.4 million students in 1999/2000.

Since the peak, enrolment has declined in general in every province and territory except Alberta. The largest declines were in the Atlantic provinces, followed by the Northwest Territories. Similarly, between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010, enrolment also fell in all jurisdictions except Alberta, Saskatchewan and Quebec.

On the other hand, enrolment in second-language immersion programs in public elementary and secondary schools has increased steadily. In 2009/2010, about 328,600 students were enrolled in a second-language immersion program, up 3.5% from 2008/2009 and 18.3% from the start of the decade.

More than 351,000 students graduated from publicly funded secondary schools in 2009/2010, a 3.4% increase from the previous academic year. The number of graduates has steadily increased across Canada, led primarily by Ontario and Quebec.

In 2009/2010, there were 337,600 educators in Canada, up 0.5% from the previous year. The national student–educator ratio declined again in 2009/2010, to 14.0, maintaining its decade-long downward trend.

Note: Data are obtained from the departments of education in each province and territory.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5102.

The report, "Summary Public School Indicators for Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 2005/2006 to 2009/2010" is now available as part of the *Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers* (81-595-M2011095, free) from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. It examines trends in enrolment, graduates and the number of educators in public schools, as well as basic financial statistics, such as total spending as well as spending per student, in public elementary and secondary schools between 2005/2006 and 2009/2010.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; educationstats@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Criminal victimization in the territories

2009

Data from the General Social Survey: Victimization in the territories are now available. Custom data tables are available upon request.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4504.

General Social Survey (Cycle 23): Victimization, 2009: Territories (89C0039, various prices) is now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-5979; sasd-dssea@statcan.gc.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division. ■

New products and studies

Canadian Social Trends, Winter 2011, no. 92
Catalogue number 11-008-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review,
Third quarter 2011, Vol. 10, no. 3
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
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Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses and industry work force in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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2	Labour Force Survey	November 2011
6	Production of principal field crops	November 2011
6	Building permits	October 2011
7	Projections of the Aboriginal populations in Canada, provinces and territories	2006 to 2031
8	New Housing Price Index	October 2011
9	Canadian international merchandise trade	October 2011
9	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	Third quarter 2011
12	Canada's international investment position	Third quarter 2011
13	National balance sheet accounts	Third quarter 2011
14	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	October 2011
14	New motor vehicle sales	October 2011
14	Leading indicators	November 2011
15	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Third quarter 2011
16	Canada's international transactions in securities	October 2011
16	Employment Insurance	October 2011
19	Wholesale trade	October 2011
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	October 2011
20	Consumer Price Index	November 2011
21	Health Reports	December 2011
21	Retail trade	October 2011
22	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	October 2011
23	Gross domestic product by industry	October 2011
