

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Consumer prices rose 0.7% in the 12 months to October, following a 1.1% increase in September. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the Consumer Price Index declined 0.1% in October after increasing 0.1% in September.	
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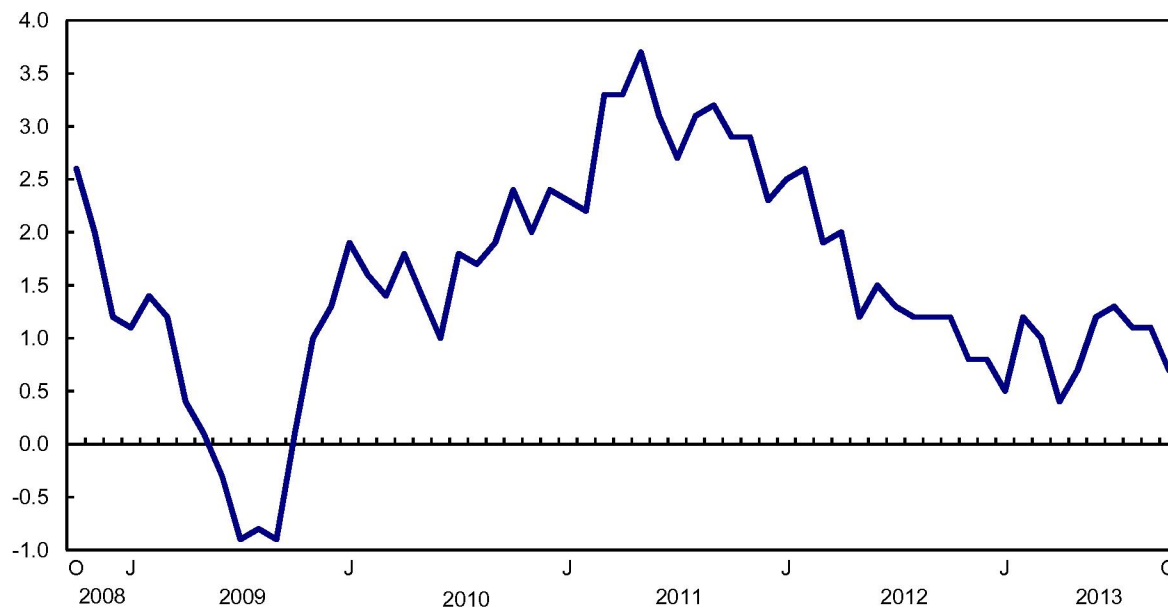
Releases

Consumer Price Index, October 2013

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.7% in the 12 months to October, following a 1.1% increase in September. This slower rise was mainly attributable to a year-over-year decline in gasoline prices.

Chart 1
The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index

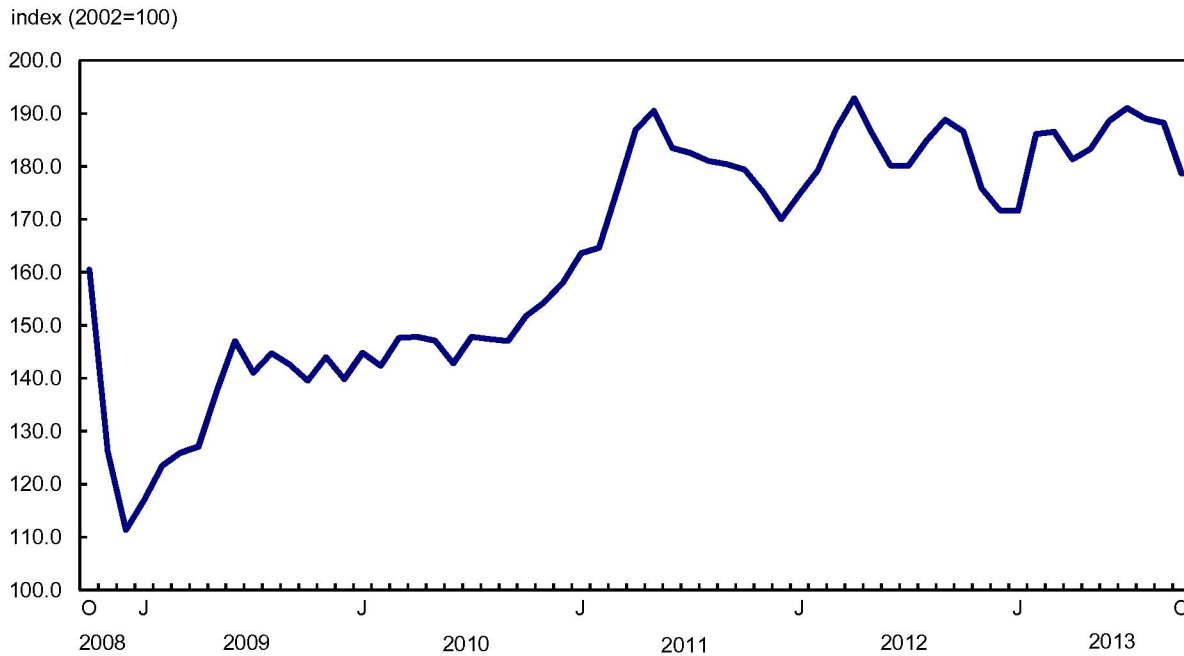
12-month % change



Gasoline prices fell 4.3% in October compared with the same month a year earlier. This followed a 0.3% decrease in the 12 months to September.

Lower gasoline prices were posted in all provinces in October, with Saskatchewan (-8.6%) recording the largest year-over-year decrease and Ontario (-1.8%) the smallest.

Chart 2
The gasoline price index

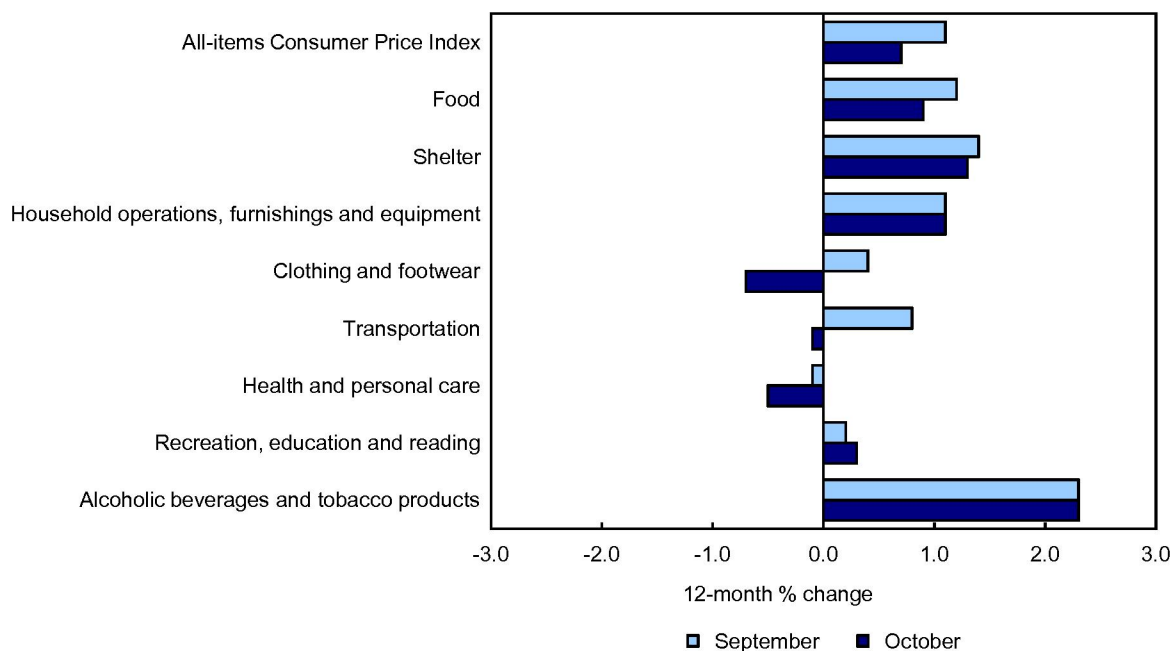


On a monthly basis, gasoline prices fell 5.1% in October. Since the beginning of 2013, there have been an equal number of monthly increases and decreases in the gasoline price index, resulting in an average year-over-year growth rate of 0.3% over these 10 months.

12-month change in the major components

In October, five of the eight major components recorded year-over-year gains. Higher shelter and food costs led the rise in the CPI. In contrast, the transportation and the clothing and footwear components contributed the most to the deceleration in the CPI.

Chart 3
Prices increase in five of eight major components



Shelter costs rose 1.3% in the 12 months to October, following a 1.4% gain in September. The shelter index was led by a 3.2% year-over-year increase in property taxes. Consumers also paid more for rent, while mortgage interest cost declined 2.6%.

Food prices rose 0.9% in October compared with the same month last year, after posting a 1.2% gain in September. This slower increase was largely attributable to smaller year-over-year price gains for food purchased from stores, notably fresh vegetables and bakery products. Consumers paid 1.4% more for food purchased from restaurants in the 12 months to October, after paying 1.5% more in September.

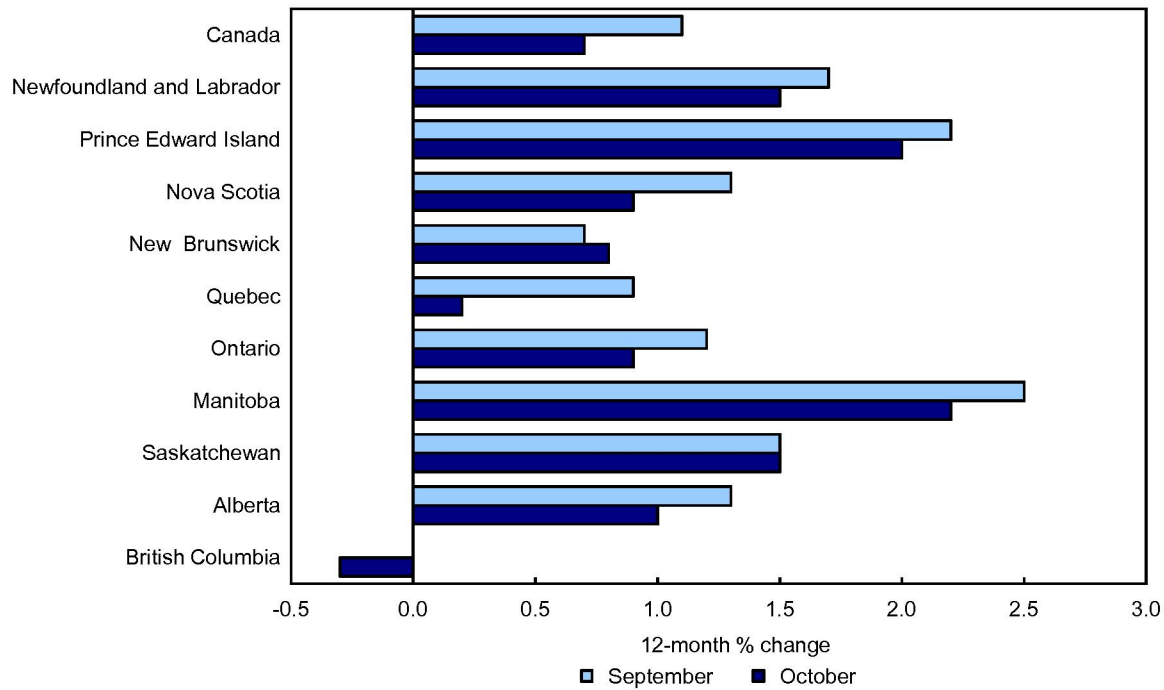
The transportation index decreased 0.1% on a year-over-year basis in October, following a 0.8% increase in September. While consumers paid less for gasoline in the 12 months to October, they paid 1.7% more for the purchase of passenger vehicles, after paying 1.4% more in September.

Prices for clothing and footwear declined 0.7% in the 12 months to October, following a 0.4% increase in September. This decline was mainly attributable to a smaller monthly price gain in October compared with the same month last year.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose at a slower year-over-year rate in seven provinces in October compared with September. Quebec recorded the largest deceleration. In New Brunswick, prices rose at a faster year-over-year rate, and in Saskatchewan prices increased at the same rate in October as in September. British Columbia was the only province to record a decline in consumer prices in the 12 months to October.

Chart 4
Consumer prices increase at a slower rate in seven provinces



In Quebec, prices rose 0.2% on a year-over-year basis, after increasing 0.9% in September. This 0.7 percentage point difference was largely attributable to gasoline prices, which decreased 6.3% in the 12 months to October, after declining 0.3% in September. Quebec posted the smallest year-over-year price increase for the purchase of passenger vehicles among the provinces.

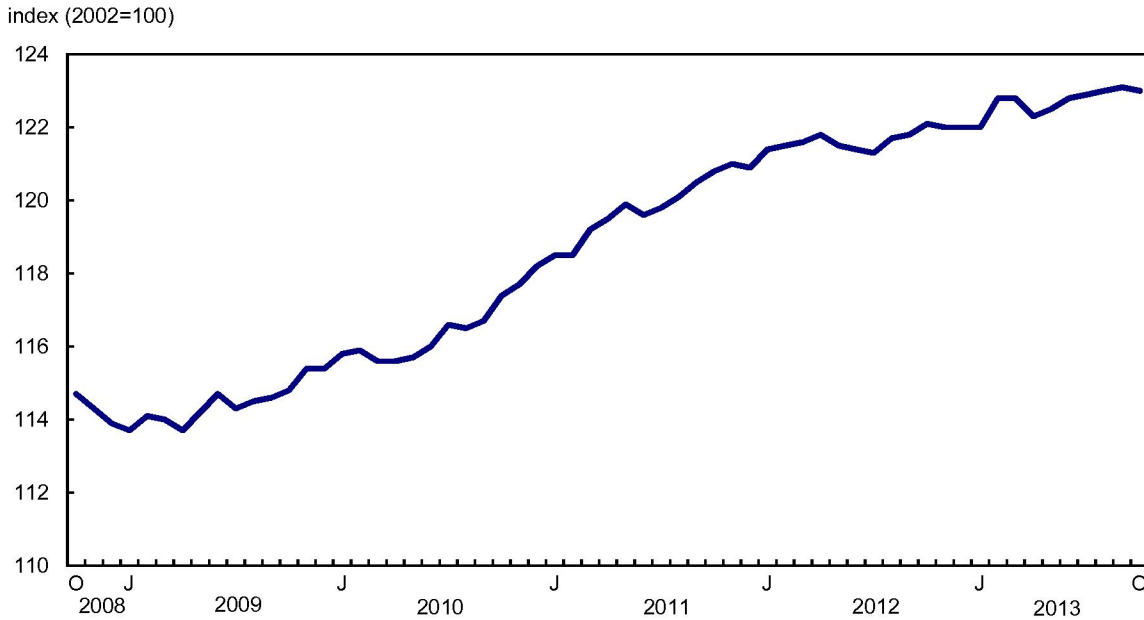
Consumer prices in New Brunswick increased 0.8% in the 12 months to October, after rising 0.7% the previous month. Electricity prices rose 2.0% in October, the first monthly price change since June 2010.

In Saskatchewan, consumer prices rose 1.5% in the 12 months to October, matching the increase in the previous month. In addition to recording the largest price decline for gasoline, Saskatchewan posted the biggest year-over-year price gain for the purchase of passenger vehicles (+4.9%) among the provinces.

Seasonally adjusted monthly CPI decreases

On a [seasonally adjusted](#) monthly basis, the CPI declined 0.1% in October, following a 0.1% increase in September.

Chart 5
Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index



On a seasonally adjusted basis, four of the eight major components posted decreases in October. The clothing and footwear index (-0.7%) recorded the largest decline on a seasonally adjusted basis, while the transportation and the health and personal care indexes were both down 0.2%. The recreation, education and reading component fell 0.1% on a seasonally adjusted basis.

After seasonal adjustment the index for food rose 0.1%, while before adjustment the cost of food declined 0.2% in October. This indicates that the decline in food prices was largely seasonal, although smaller than the typical decrease in October.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 1.2% in the 12 months to October, after increasing 1.3% in September.

On a monthly basis, the seasonally adjusted core index posted no change in October, after rising 0.1% the previous month.

Note to readers

A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Users employing Consumer Price Index data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the Consumer Price Index'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.

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

	Relative importance ¹	October 2012	September 2013	October 2013	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	100.00²	122.2	123.3	123.0	-0.2	0.7
Food	16.60	130.5	131.9	131.7	-0.2	0.9
Shelter	26.26	127.6	129.0	129.2	0.2	1.3
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.66	113.5	114.5	114.7	0.2	1.1
Clothing and footwear	5.82	94.7	93.7	94.0	0.3	-0.7
Transportation	19.98	128.6	129.3	128.5	-0.6	-0.1
Health and personal care	4.93	118.5	118.4	117.9	-0.4	-0.5
Recreation, education and reading	10.96	106.6	107.9	106.9	-0.9	0.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.79	137.8	140.9	141.0	0.1	2.3
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	84.91	120.2	121.4	121.6	0.2	1.2
All-items CPI excluding energy	91.44	119.2	120.1	120.3	0.2	0.9
Energy ⁴	8.56	159.5	163.0	157.0	-3.7	-1.6
Gasoline	4.62	186.6	188.2	178.6	-5.1	-4.3
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	74.85	116.7	117.5	117.8	0.3	0.9
Goods	48.18	114.5	114.8	114.3	-0.4	-0.2
Services	51.82	129.8	131.7	131.8	0.1	1.5

1. 2011 CPI basket weights at January 2013 prices, Canada, effective February 2013. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm).

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 website (www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/).

4. The special aggregate "Energy" includes: electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles.

Table 2
Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	October 2012	September 2013	October 2013	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	122.2	123.3	123.0	-0.2	0.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.36	124.8	126.6	126.7	0.1	1.5
Prince Edward Island	0.36	126.5	129.0	129.0	0.0	2.0
Nova Scotia	2.59	125.6	127.3	126.7	-0.5	0.9
New Brunswick	1.96	122.5	123.5	123.5	0.0	0.8
Quebec	22.04	121.3	122.0	121.6	-0.3	0.2
Ontario	39.05	122.2	123.5	123.3	-0.2	0.9
Manitoba	3.16	121.3	124.0	124.0	0.0	2.2
Saskatchewan	2.94	124.8	126.4	126.7	0.2	1.5
Alberta	12.32	128.0	129.5	129.3	-0.2	1.0
British Columbia	14.05	118.0	118.1	117.7	-0.3	-0.3
Whitehorse	0.08	121.6	124.0	123.6	-0.3	1.6
Yellowknife	0.07	124.4	126.4	126.4	0.0	1.6
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	115.2	117.5	116.6	-0.8	1.2

1. 2011 Consumer Price Index basket weights at January 2013 prices, effective February 2013. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm).

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

Table 3
Consumer Price Index and major components – Seasonally adjusted¹

	August 2013	September 2013	October 2013	August to September 2013	September to October 2013
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	123.0	123.1	123.0	0.1	-0.1
Food	132.6	132.7	132.8	0.1	0.1
Shelter	128.8	129.0	129.2	0.2	0.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	114.4	114.4	114.6	0.0	0.2
Clothing and footwear	93.0	91.9	91.3	-1.2	-0.7
Transportation	129.6	129.9	129.7	0.2	-0.2
Health and personal care	118.2	118.3	118.1	0.1	-0.2
Recreation, education and reading	106.6	106.3	106.2	-0.3	-0.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	140.4	140.9	141.0	0.4	0.1
Special aggregates					
Core CPI ²	121.2	121.3	121.3	0.1	0.0
All-items CPI excluding food and energy ³	117.3	117.4	117.5	0.1	0.1

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 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm).

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, consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/).

3. The special aggregate "Energy" includes: electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles.

Available in CANSIM: tables 326-0009, 326-0012, 326-0015 and 326-0020 to 326-0022.

CANSIM table 326-0015 has been updated to October 2012.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The October 2013 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 92, no. 10 (62-001-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

With this issue, data on inter-city indexes of price differentials of consumer goods and services, appearing in [Table 15](#) of the publication has been updated to October 2012.

More information about the concepts and use of the Consumer Price Index are also available online in *Your Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (62-557-X), from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The Consumer Price Index for November will be released on December 20.

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).

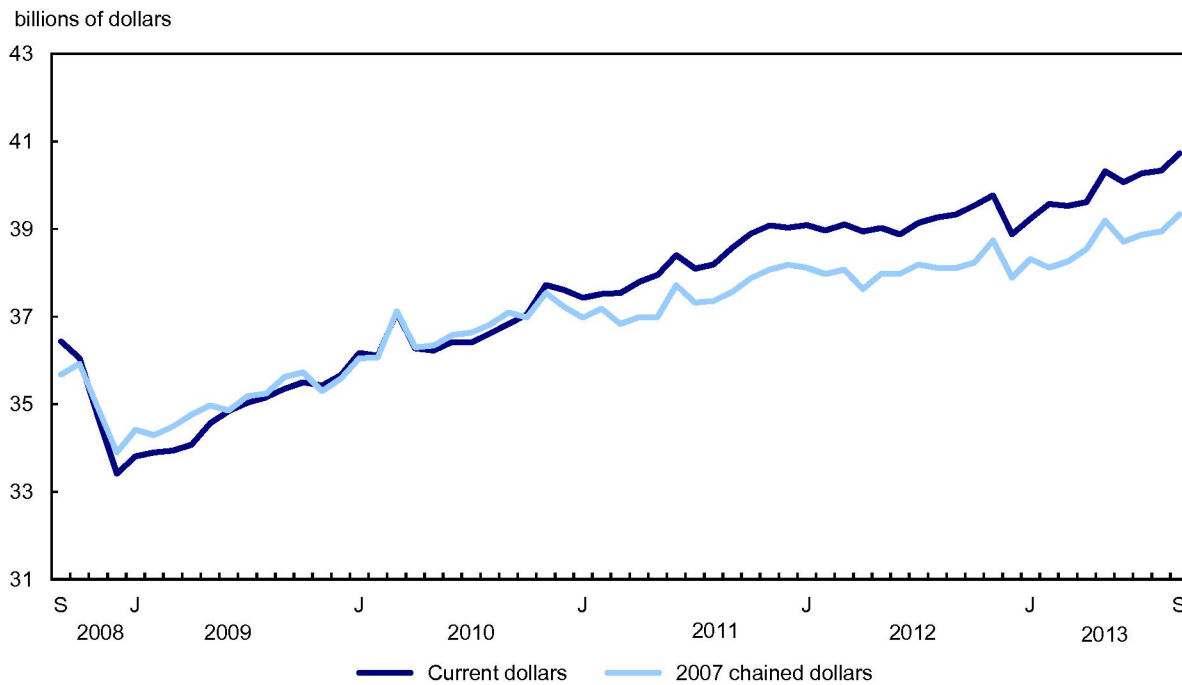
Retail trade, September 2013

Retail sales rose 1.0% to \$40.7 billion in September, a third consecutive monthly increase. This advance was largely attributable to higher sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers.

Gains were observed in 6 of the 11 subsectors, accounting for 55% of retail trade. Excluding receipts at motor vehicle and parts dealers, sales were relatively flat.

In volume terms, retail sales were up 1.0%.

Chart 1
Retail sales increase in September



Sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers rose 4.1% in September. Following two consecutive monthly declines, sales at new car dealers increased 5.0%, the largest monthly gain since January 2009. This advance was attributable to a higher volume of sales. Gains were also reported at automotive parts, accessories and tire stores (+1.8%) and used car dealers (+0.7%). Sales at other motor vehicle dealers were down 1.3%.

Gasoline station sales rose 0.8%, the fourth increase in five months.

Sales at building materials and garden equipment and supplies dealers (+0.8%) were up for a third straight month.

Receipts at health and personal care stores (+0.2%) rose for a seventh consecutive month, reflecting an increase in volumes sold.

Sales at food and beverage stores fell 0.3% in September, after increasing 1.4% in August. The main contributor to the decline was lower sales at supermarkets and other grocery stores (-0.6%). Higher sales were reported at convenience stores (+1.5%) and at beer, wine and liquor stores (+0.3%).

Following gains in July and August, sales at clothing and clothing accessories stores were down 0.6% in September. The decrease was largely attributable to lower sales at clothing stores (-1.0%) and shoe stores (-2.0%).

Sales at electronics and appliance stores fell 1.1% in September, the fifth straight monthly decline.

Sales up in nine provinces

Retail sales rose in nine provinces in September. Ontario (+1.0%) reported the largest gain in dollar terms, in part because of higher sales at new car dealers. This was the fourth increase in five months for the province.

In Alberta, retail sales increased 2.0% in September following relatively stable sales the previous two months. This gain was mainly a result of higher sales at new car dealers as well as at building materials and garden equipment and supplies dealers.

The 0.7% sales gain in Quebec more than offset the decline in August.

Retail sales in British Columbia (+0.4%) increased for the fourth time in five months. In Nova Scotia (+0.3%), sales were up for a seventh straight month.

Prince Edward Island (-0.3%) was the lone province to post a sales decline in September.

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 the 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 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

	September 2012	August 2013 ^r	September 2013 ^p	August to September 2013	September 2012 to September 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	39,331	40,333	40,729	1.0	3.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	695	716	716	0.1	3.1
Prince Edward Island	163	167	166	-0.3	2.4
Nova Scotia	1,114	1,151	1,155	0.3	3.6
New Brunswick	920	921	940	2.2	2.3
Quebec	8,633	8,783	8,842	0.7	2.4
Ontario	13,768	14,158	14,303	1.0	3.9
Manitoba	1,427	1,432	1,450	1.2	1.6
Saskatchewan	1,511	1,531	1,544	0.8	2.2
Alberta	5,832	6,078	6,197	2.0	6.3
British Columbia	5,113	5,249	5,271	0.4	3.1
Yukon	57	55	54	-1.6	-5.9
Northwest Territories	69	63	63	0.0	-9.2
Nunavut	30	30	28	-5.1	-6.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Table 2
Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	September 2012	August 2013 ^r	September 2013 ^p	August to September 2013	September 2012 to September 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total retail trade (current dollars)	39,331	40,333	40,729	1.0	3.6
Total retail trade (2007 chained dollars)	38,113	38,941	39,338	1.0	3.2
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	30,531	30,994	31,008	0.0	1.6
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	25,469	25,949	25,923	-0.1	1.8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	8,800	9,340	9,721	4.1	10.5
New car dealers	7,150	7,525	7,900	5.0	10.5
Used car dealers	485	525	529	0.7	9.1
Other motor vehicle dealers	599	662	653	-1.3	9.0
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	566	627	638	1.8	12.7
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,275	1,303	1,310	0.5	2.8
Furniture stores	803	818	814	-0.4	1.4
Home furnishings stores	471	486	496	2.1	5.2
Electronics and appliance stores	1,241	1,188	1,175	-1.1	-5.3
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,250	2,326	2,344	0.8	4.1
Food and beverage stores	8,954	8,975	8,952	-0.3	0.0
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,344	6,320	6,284	-0.6	-1.0
Convenience stores	568	542	550	1.5	-3.1
Specialty food stores	446	480	480	0.0	7.5
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,595	1,633	1,638	0.3	2.7
Health and personal care stores	2,826	2,913	2,917	0.2	3.2
Gasoline stations	5,062	5,045	5,085	0.8	0.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,170	2,287	2,274	-0.6	4.8
Clothing stores	1,674	1,780	1,762	-1.0	5.2
Shoe stores	250	252	247	-2.0	-1.4
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	245	255	265	4.1	8.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	894	934	936	0.3	4.7
General merchandise stores	4,921	5,050	5,045	-0.1	2.5
Department stores	2,239	2,218	2,203	-0.7	-1.6
Other general merchandise stores	2,682	2,832	2,842	0.3	6.0
Miscellaneous store retailers	940	973	970	-0.4	3.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Available in CANSIM: tables 080-0020 and 080-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2406 and 2408.

The September 2013 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-X) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for October will be released on December 20.

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 Ashley Ker (613-951-2252; ashley.ker@statcan.gc.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

Large urban transit, September 2013

Total operating revenue (excluding subsidies) for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit systems rose 5.1% in September from the same month in 2012 to \$301.8 million.

These 10 systems represent about 80% of total urban transit activity across the country.

Over the same period, ridership levels increased 1.9% to 150.1 million passenger trips.

Note to readers

All the data in this monthly release are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: table 408-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.

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

Canadian potato production, 2013

Potato production for 2013 is estimated at 102,704,020 hundredweight (4 658 576 tonnes), up 2.6% from 2012.

Harvested area decreased in 2013 while average yield increased. Potato yield was 292 hundredweight per acre (32.7 tonnes per hectare), up 6.8% from 2012. Harvested area was down 4.0% to 351,800 acres (142 369 hectares) from 2012.

Note to readers

This release also includes recent data on potato production for the United States. Data for Mexico will be available at a later date.

Available in CANSIM: tables 001-0014, 001-0045 and 001-0070.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3401, 3407, 3446, 7526 and 7529.

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).

Oilseed crushing statistics, October 2013

Oilseed processors crushed 639 261 tonnes of canola in October. Oil production totalled 275 937 tonnes, while meal production amounted to 361 686 tonnes.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

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).

Milled wheat and wheat flour produced, September 2013

Data on milled wheat and wheat flour produced are now available for September.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0044.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3403 and 3443.

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).

Residential and non-residential property assessment values, 2009 to 2012

Data on residential and non-residential property assessment values for provinces and territories for reference years 2009 to 2012 are now available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5191.

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 Yu (Stanley) Su (613-951-6386), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

New products and studies

New products

The Consumer Price Index, October 2013, Vol. 92, no. 10
Catalogue number 62-001-X (HTML | PDF)

Release dates: November 25 to 29, 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
25	Canada's population estimates: Age and sex	2013
26	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Third quarter 2013
26	Farm income	2011 and 2012
27	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	September 2013
27	International travel account	Third quarter 2013
28	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	October 2013
28	Canada's balance of international payments	Third quarter 2013
29	Canadian economic accounts	Third quarter 2013 and September 2013
29	Gross domestic product by industry	September 2013

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



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