

The Daily

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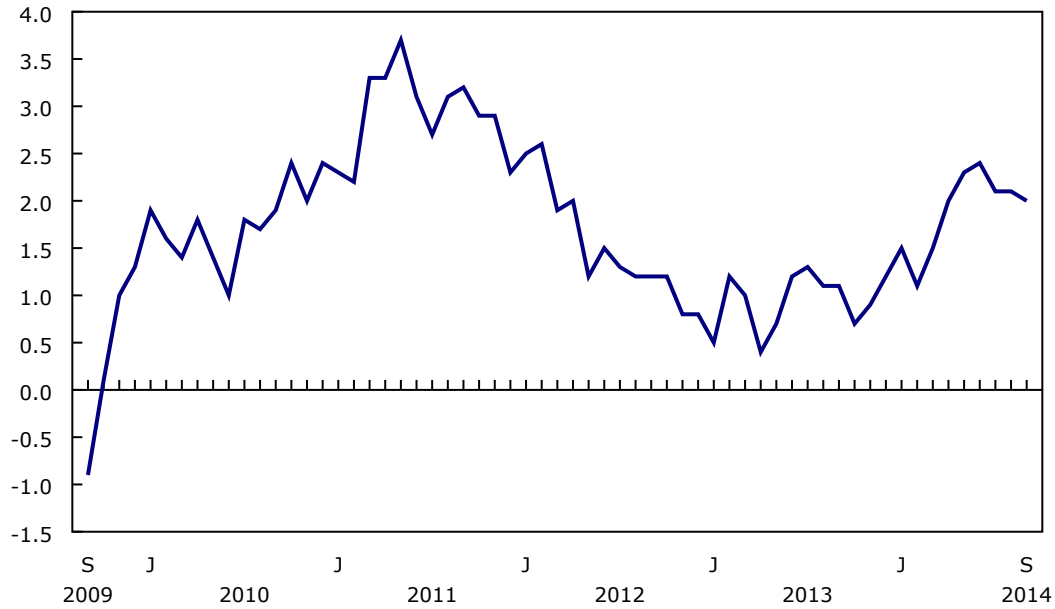
Releases

Consumer Price Index, September 2014

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 2.0% in the 12 months to September, after increasing 2.1% in August.

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

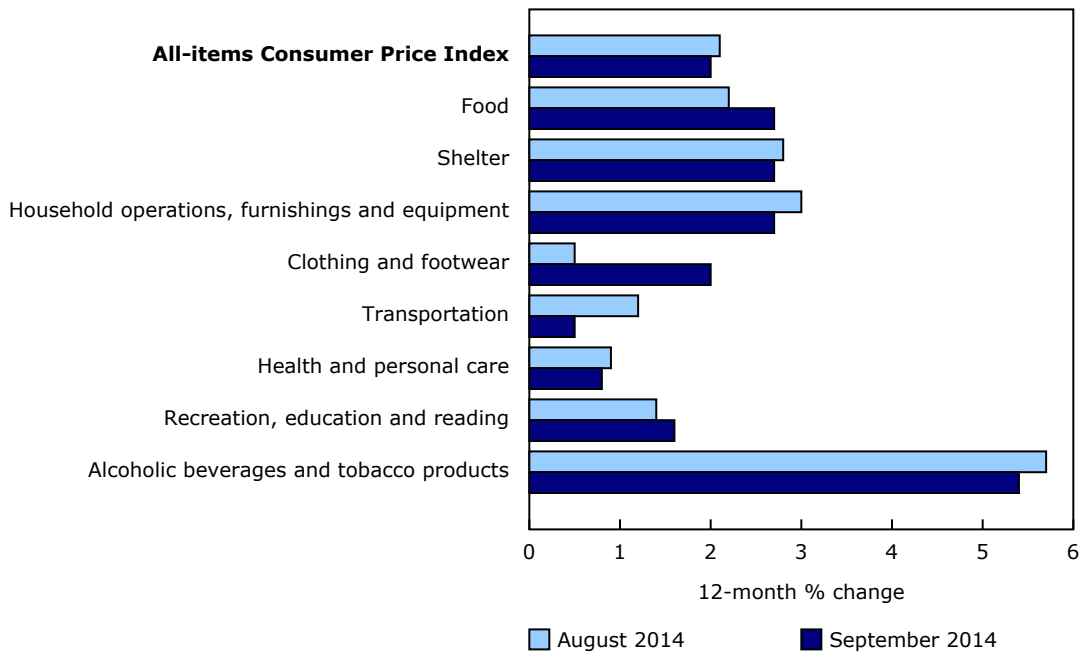
12-month % change



12-month change in the major components

Prices increased in all major components in the 12 months to September. Higher prices for shelter and food contributed the most to the rise in the CPI, while the transportation index posted the smallest increase.

Chart 2
Prices increase in all major components



Shelter costs rose 2.7% in the 12 months to September, led by a 16.2% increase in natural gas prices. Consumers also paid more for homeowners' home and mortgage insurance, property taxes and electricity in September compared with the same month in 2013. Conversely, the mortgage interest cost index declined year over year.

Food prices were up 2.7% on a year-over-year basis in September. This followed a 2.2% increase in August. Prices for food purchased from stores rose 3.0% year over year in September, after advancing 2.3% the previous month. This faster rise was led by meat prices, which increased 11.5% in the 12 months to September, following a 9.3% gain in August. Food purchased from restaurants cost 2.3% more in September compared with the same month a year earlier.

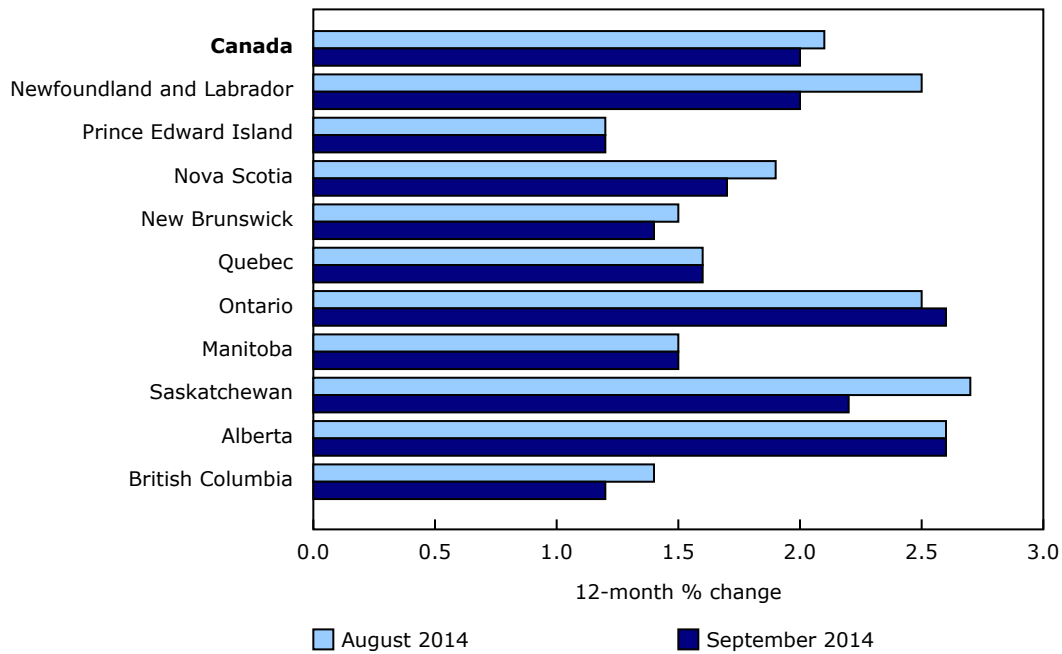
The transportation index increased 0.5% in the 12 months to September, after advancing 1.2% in August. Prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles recorded a 0.5% year-over-year rise in September, following a 2.9% increase the previous month. Conversely, consumers paid 0.5% less for gasoline on a year-over-year basis in September.

Tuition fees, which are part of the recreation, education and reading major component, rose 3.2% in September compared with the same month a year earlier. Tuition fees increased the most for Ontario residents (+4.0%) and least for residents of Newfoundland and Labrador (+0.9%).

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose in every province in the 12 months to September, with Ontario and Alberta posting the largest increases.

Chart 3
Consumer prices rise the most in Ontario and Alberta



Ontario's CPI advanced 2.6% on a year-over-year basis in September, following a 2.5% rise in August. On a provincial basis, Ontario recorded the largest increase in clothing prices in the 12 months to September. Prices for natural gas and electricity also both rose more in Ontario than they did at the national level.

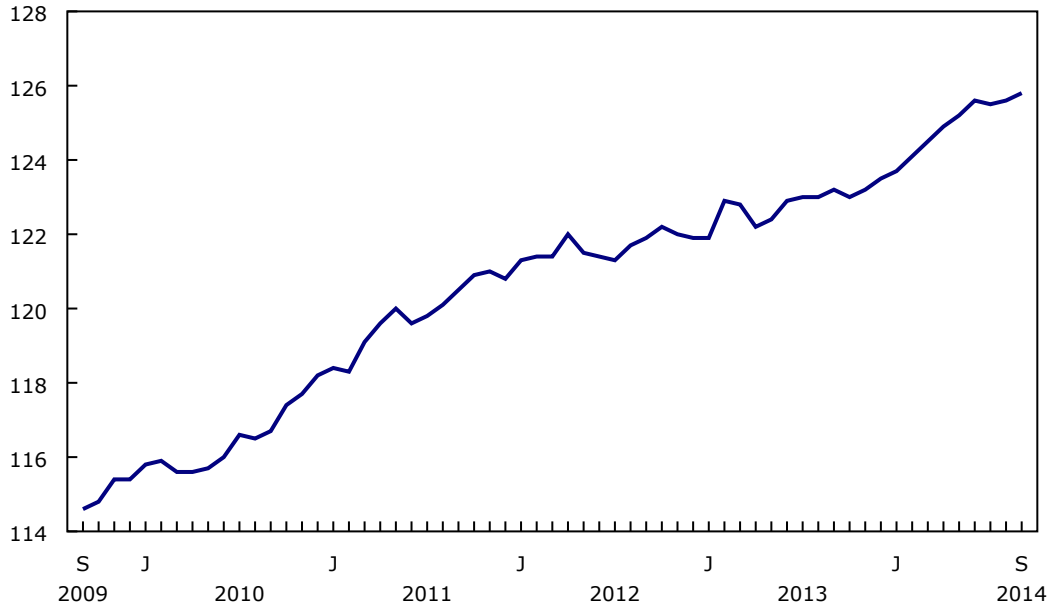
Consumer prices in Alberta increased 2.6% in the 12 months to September, matching the rise in August. Provincially, Alberta recorded the largest year-over-year gains in the indexes for homeowner's home and mortgage insurance and gasoline. Moreover, passenger vehicle insurance premiums rose more in Alberta than in Canada as a whole.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index increases

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI increased 0.2% in September, after rising 0.1% in August.

Chart 4
Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)



Of the eight major components, five increased on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in September.

The seasonally adjusted index for food (+0.7%) posted the largest monthly rise in September, followed by the clothing and footwear index (+0.4%). The shelter index, the recreation, education and reading index, as well as the index for alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, also rose.

On a seasonally adjusted basis in September, both the transportation index and the household operations, furnishings and equipment index declined. The index for health and personal care recorded no change.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 2.1% in the 12 months to September, matching the increase in August.

The seasonally adjusted core index increased 0.2% on a monthly basis in September, matching the rise in August.

Note to readers

A [video](#) providing an overview of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is now available on Statistics Canada's website.

A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Users employing CPI data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components.

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

	Relative importance ¹	September 2013	August 2014	September 2014	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	100.00²	123.3	125.7	125.8	0.1	2.0
Food	16.60	131.9	135.9	135.5	-0.3	2.7
Shelter	26.26	129.0	132.4	132.5	0.1	2.7
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.66	114.5	117.5	117.6	0.1	2.7
Clothing and footwear	5.82	93.7	92.1	95.6	3.8	2.0
Transportation	19.98	129.3	130.8	130.0	-0.6	0.5
Health and personal care	4.93	118.4	119.2	119.3	0.1	0.8
Recreation, education and reading	10.96	107.9	109.4	109.6	0.2	1.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.79	140.9	148.4	148.5	0.1	5.4
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	84.91	121.4	123.7	124.0	0.2	2.1
All-items CPI excluding energy	91.44	120.1	122.4	122.6	0.2	2.1
Energy ⁴	8.56	163.0	168.3	167.4	-0.5	2.7
Gasoline	4.62	188.2	188.8	187.2	-0.8	-0.5
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	74.85	117.5	119.4	119.7	0.3	1.9
Goods	48.18	114.8	116.7	116.9	0.2	1.8
Services	51.82	131.7	134.7	134.8	0.1	2.4

- 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).
- Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.
- 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/).
- 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	September 2013	August 2014	September 2014	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	123.3	125.7	125.8	0.1	2.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.36	126.6	129.1	129.1	0.0	2.0
Prince Edward Island	0.36	129.0	130.2	130.5	0.2	1.2
Nova Scotia	2.59	127.3	129.0	129.5	0.4	1.7
New Brunswick	1.96	123.5	124.9	125.2	0.2	1.4
Quebec	22.04	122.0	123.8	123.9	0.1	1.6
Ontario	39.05	123.5	126.5	126.7	0.2	2.6
Manitoba	3.16	124.0	125.6	125.8	0.2	1.5
Saskatchewan	2.94	126.4	129.1	129.2	0.1	2.2
Alberta	12.32	129.5	132.7	132.9	0.2	2.6
British Columbia	14.05	118.1	119.6	119.5	-0.1	1.2
Whitehorse	0.08	124.0	125.1	124.9	-0.2	0.7
Yellowknife	0.07	126.4	129.0	128.7	-0.2	1.8
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	117.5	119.0	118.8	-0.2	1.1

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

Table 3
Consumer Price Index and major components – Seasonally adjusted¹

	July 2014	August 2014	September 2014	July to August 2014	August to September 2014
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	125.5	125.6	125.8	0.1	0.2
Food	135.8	135.4	136.3	-0.3	0.7
Shelter	132.6	132.4	132.5	-0.2	0.1
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	116.3	117.8	117.5	1.3	-0.3
Clothing and footwear	93.5	93.2	93.6	-0.3	0.4
Transportation	131.4	131.2	130.5	-0.2	-0.5
Health and personal care	119.1	119.2	119.2	0.1	0.0
Recreation, education and reading	107.5	107.8	107.9	0.3	0.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	147.1	148.4	148.5	0.9	0.1
Special aggregates					
Core CPI ²	123.3	123.6	123.8	0.2	0.2
All-items CPI excluding food and energy ³	119.2	119.5	119.6	0.3	0.1

- 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).
- The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components. For additional information on the core CPI, please consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/).
- 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](#), [326-0020](#) and [326-0022](#).

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

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The September 2014 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 93, no. 9 ([62-001-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

More information about the concepts and use of the Consumer Price Index 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 October will be released on November 21.

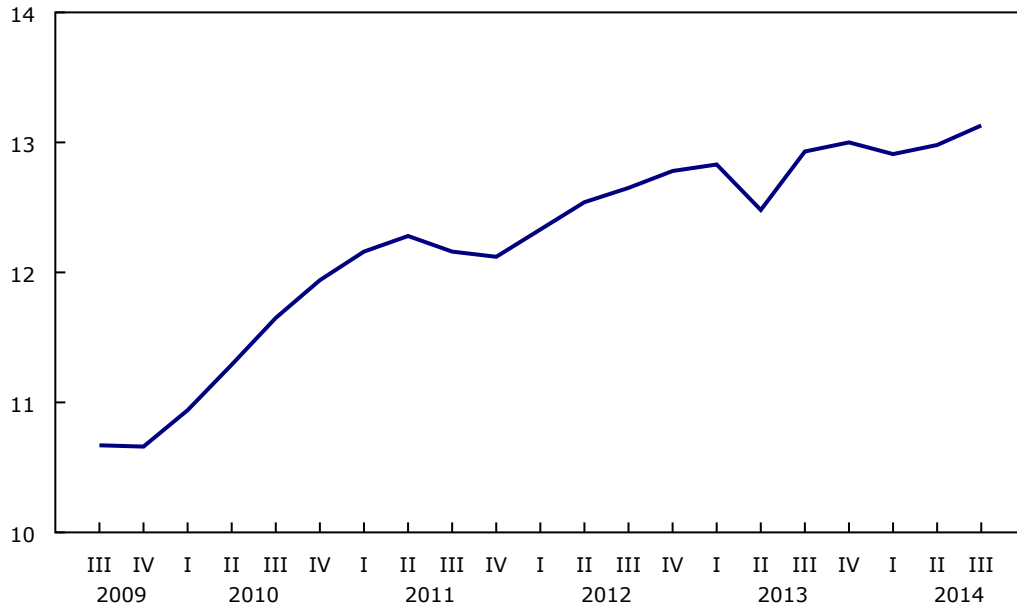
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Investment in non-residential building construction, third quarter 2014

Investment in non-residential building construction increased 1.2% from the second quarter to \$13.1 billion in the third quarter. This was the second consecutive quarterly increase and largely resulted from higher spending for commercial building construction.

Chart 1
Investment in non-residential building construction

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

Total non-residential investment rose in five provinces in the third quarter, with the largest gains occurring in Alberta and Ontario. In Alberta, the gains were led by higher investment in the commercial and institutional components, while in Ontario, they occurred in the industrial, commercial and institutional components.

All four of the Atlantic provinces and Quebec posted declines in the third quarter. Quebec recorded the largest drop, mostly as a result of lower spending on commercial and industrial projects.

Census metropolitan areas

Non-residential investment rose in 19 of 34 census metropolitan areas. The largest increases were in Calgary and Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo.

In Calgary, the gain was mostly attributable to commercial and institutional investment, while in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, it came from higher spending on institutional and industrial projects.

Hamilton and Ottawa posted the largest declines, as a result of decreases in all three components.

Commercial component

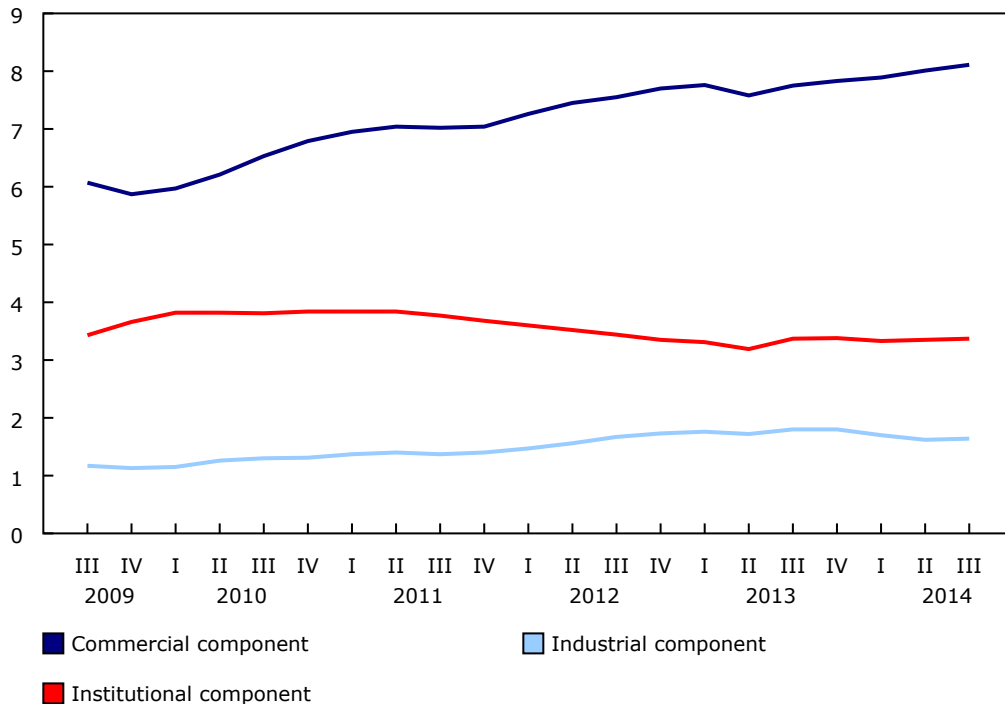
Investment in commercial building construction increased 1.3% from the second quarter to \$8.1 billion in the third quarter. This was the fifth consecutive quarter of growth and resulted from gains spread among several categories of commercial buildings in six provinces.

Alberta was by far the main contributor to the increase in commercial investment, followed by British Columbia. In Alberta, commercial investment rose 3.6% to \$2.0 billion. This was the fourth consecutive quarterly gain and came mainly from higher spending in several commercial building categories. In British Columbia, investment increased 5.7% to \$880 million, the second straight quarterly gain. The increase resulted from rising investment for most types of commercial buildings.

The largest drop occurred in Quebec, where investment fell 3.3% to \$1.3 billion, mainly because of lower spending for office buildings.

Chart 2 Commercial, institutional and industrial components

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

Industrial component

Investment in industrial projects increased in six provinces, rising 1.3% nationally to \$1.6 billion in the third quarter. This was mainly the result of higher spending on the construction of primary industry, utility and maintenance buildings.

The biggest gain was in Ontario, where investment rose 9.5% to \$663 million as a result of higher spending recorded in every industrial category except manufacturing plants.

Conversely, the largest decrease occurred in Quebec where investment fell 9.2% to \$304 million, mainly as a result of lower spending on the construction of manufacturing plants.

Institutional component

Investment in institutional construction increased 0.7% in the third quarter to \$3.4 billion, the second consecutive quarterly increase. The gain was mostly attributable to higher investment for educational facilities.

Quebec and Alberta were the major contributors to the increase in institutional investment. The advance in Quebec resulted mainly from higher spending on the construction of educational buildings, while the increase in Alberta was the result of higher spending spread among several institutional building categories.

New Brunswick had the largest decline, as lower spending was recorded in the construction of educational buildings and health care facilities.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data expressed in current dollars, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Investments in non-residential building construction exclude engineering construction (such as for highways, sewers, bridges and oil and gas pipelines). This series is based on the Building Permits Survey of municipalities, which collects information on construction intentions.

Work put-in-place patterns are assigned to each type of structure (industrial, commercial and institutional). These work patterns are used to distribute the value of building permits according to project length. Work put-in-place patterns differ according to the value of the construction project; a project worth several million dollars will usually take longer to complete than will a project of a few hundred thousand dollars.

Additional data from the Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey are used to create this investment series. Investments in non-residential building data are also benchmarked to Statistics Canada's System of National Accounts' non-residential building investment series.

For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: the Ottawa part and the Gatineau part.

Table 1
Investment in non-residential building construction, by building type, by province and territory –
Seasonally adjusted

	Third quarter 2013	Second quarter 2014	Third quarter 2014	Second quarter to third quarter 2014	Third quarter 2013 to third quarter 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	12,928	12,979	13,131	1.2	1.6
Industrial	1,802	1,620	1,642	1.3	-8.9
Commercial	7,755	8,007	8,115	1.3	4.6
Institutional	3,371	3,352	3,375	0.7	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	147	129	127	-1.7	-13.2
Industrial	12	21	23	8.7	87.4
Commercial	110	88	86	-1.9	-21.2
Institutional	25	21	18	-11.5	-26.5
Prince Edward Island	37	37	37	-0.2	1.8
Industrial	5	7	8	22.4	57.9
Commercial	17	18	19	6.3	9.3
Institutional	14	13	10	-21.2	-28.4
Nova Scotia	202	175	170	-2.7	-15.9
Industrial	16	24	31	32.0	95.5
Commercial	141	107	97	-9.0	-30.9
Institutional	45	44	41	-6.3	-8.4
New Brunswick	181	187	171	-8.6	-5.8
Industrial	11	10	12	16.6	4.4
Commercial	71	68	66	-2.7	-6.7
Institutional	99	109	93	-14.7	-6.4
Quebec	2,649	2,566	2,516	-1.9	-5.0
Industrial	416	334	304	-9.2	-27.0
Commercial	1,506	1,378	1,332	-3.3	-11.5
Institutional	728	853	880	3.2	21.0
Ontario	4,875	4,980	5,064	1.7	3.9
Industrial	619	606	663	9.5	7.2
Commercial	2,837	3,110	3,126	0.5	10.2
Institutional	1,419	1,265	1,274	0.7	-10.2
Manitoba	384	403	433	7.4	12.6
Industrial	61	60	61	1.0	-0.5
Commercial	203	215	245	13.9	20.6
Institutional	120	128	127	-0.5	5.7
Saskatchewan	443	470	475	1.1	7.3
Industrial	63	62	59	-3.9	-5.3
Commercial	229	268	282	5.0	23.1
Institutional	152	140	134	-4.1	-11.4
Alberta	2,529	2,635	2,726	3.4	7.8
Industrial	401	352	348	-1.3	-13.4
Commercial	1,736	1,884	1,953	3.6	12.5
Institutional	392	399	426	6.7	8.6
British Columbia	1,417	1,333	1,360	2.0	-4.1
Industrial	195	138	127	-8.0	-34.9
Commercial	861	833	880	5.7	2.3
Institutional	362	362	353	-2.6	-2.6
Yukon	9	12	13	10.8	53.2
Industrial	1	2	3	8.3	163.3
Commercial	5	7	7	-3.0	39.1
Institutional	3	2	4	51.9	39.0
Northwest Territories	20	17	14	-19.0	-31.8
Industrial	1	3	3	14.1	507.2
Commercial	12	7	5	-31.4	-58.9
Institutional	8	7	6	-19.7	-27.6
Nunavut	35	35	26	-25.5	-25.2
Industrial	1	1	0	-78.6	-77.1
Commercial	29	24	17	-29.0	-41.2
Institutional	4	9	8	-8.1	103.7

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

Table 2
Investment in non-residential building construction, by census metropolitan area¹– Seasonally adjusted

	Third quarter 2013	Second quarter 2014	Third quarter 2014	Second quarter to third quarter 2014	Third quarter 2013 to third quarter 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	9,774	9,865	10,011	1.5	2.4
St. John's	90	95	95	0.9	6.4
Halifax	136	107	103	-3.6	-24.2
Moncton	67	66	55	-16.2	-18.4
Saint John	19	23	27	15.6	40.2
Saguenay	38	42	39	-7.8	0.8
Québec	318	291	277	-4.7	-12.7
Sherbrooke	102	56	56	-1.2	-45.5
Trois-Rivières	44	43	40	-7.4	-9.3
Montréal	1,461	1,445	1,439	-0.5	-1.6
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	562	640	606	-5.4	7.8
Gatineau part	86	94	94	0.3	9.2
Ottawa part	476	546	512	-6.4	7.5
Kingston	57	116	151	29.9	165.4
Peterborough	25	17	26	51.0	3.7
Oshawa	116	99	112	13.5	-3.5
Toronto	2,418	2,528	2,549	0.8	5.4
Hamilton	347	303	255	-15.8	-26.6
St. Catharines–Niagara	106	145	123	-14.8	16.4
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	187	167	210	25.9	12.1
Brantford	38	27	23	-15.7	-39.7
Guelph	62	62	65	4.7	5.0
London	173	100	107	7.1	-38.0
Windsor	97	78	73	-5.9	-24.6
Barrie	36	58	72	24.6	102.3
Greater Sudbury	55	56	63	12.5	15.4
Thunder Bay	38	43	46	4.7	20.9
Winnipeg	285	298	311	4.5	9.2
Regina	118	119	131	9.9	10.9
Saskatoon	176	191	186	-2.6	5.9
Calgary	990	981	1,059	8.0	7.0
Edmonton	569	667	702	5.2	23.5
Kelowna	50	69	68	-1.5	35.6
Abbotsford–Mission	42	29	35	22.0	-15.8
Vancouver	863	798	811	1.6	-6.0
Victoria	91	106	97	-8.2	6.7

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the [census metropolitan areas](#).

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

Available in CANSIM: table [026-0016](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5014](#).

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 Mahamat Hamit-Haggar (mahamat.hamit-haggar@statcan.gc.ca; 613-951-0862), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Spending on research and development, 2014 (intentions)

Canada's gross domestic expenditures on research and development (R&D) are expected to total \$30.6 billion for 2014. This is virtually unchanged from total R&D expenditures in 2013 of \$30.7 billion.

The business enterprise sector has historically been the largest contributing sector to gross domestic expenditures in both performing and funding R&D. For 2014, business enterprises performing R&D expect to spend \$15.4 billion, down 0.9% from the previous year. For R&D funding, the business enterprise sector is expected to finance \$14.1 billion in 2014, down 1.1% from the previous year.

The higher education sector's R&D performing intentions for 2014 are \$12.4 billion and \$5.5 billion for funding intentions.

The federal government funds more R&D than it performs. This sector anticipates performing \$2.3 billion in R&D, down 6.9% from 2013. Federal government funding of R&D is expected to decline 1.9% to \$5.8 billion in 2014.

Provincial governments, similar to their federal counterpart, also fund more R&D than they perform. For 2014, provincial government performance of R&D activities is predicted to be \$304 million, while provincial governments expect to increase R&D funding by 1.1% from 2013 to \$2.1 billion. Provincial research organizations, although often combined with provincial government data, actually perform more R&D activities than they fund. Provincial research organizations are projected to perform \$34 million in R&D activity and fund \$5 million.

The private non-profit sector anticipates a 5.0% increase in its R&D performance to \$169 million. This sector expects to increase R&D funding by 1.2%.

R&D funding also includes the foreign sector, which anticipates financing \$1.8 billion in 2014, relatively unchanged from 2013.

Note to readers

Data for gross domestic expenditures on research and development (R&D) are available in current and constant dollars for both performing and funding sectors by science type, province, territory and region in CANSIM table 358-0001.

Gross domestic expenditures on research and development (GERD) data presented are performance based. This means funding sector data are derived from the source of funds indicated by the performing sectors. As a result, GERD funding sector values will not equal funding data collected and released by individual sectors.

National level data are released to intentions year 2014. Data by province and territory are available to year reference year 2012. Data for the provincial government performing sector is currently modelled based on responses from the 2010 Provincial Scientific Activities Survey. However, this release includes 2012 data on R&D activities performed by the provincial governments of Alberta and Quebec as they conducted their own survey and provided this information to Statistics Canada. Provincial research organization data are collected through a Statistics Canada survey.

Table 1
Research and development spending intentions

	2013	2014	2013 to 2014
	millions of dollars		% change
Total, performing sector	30,748	30,572	-0.6
Business enterprises	15,535	15,401	-0.9
Higher education	12,237	12,360	1.0
Federal government	2,475	2,305	-6.9
Provincial government and provincial research organizations	339	338	-0.3
Private non-profit	161	169	5.0
Total, funding sector	30,748	30,572	-0.6
Business enterprises	14,282	14,119	-1.1
Federal government	5,920	5,806	-1.9
Higher education	5,478	5,533	1.0
Provincial government and provincial research organizations	2,043	2,066	1.1
Foreign	1,831	1,842	0.6
Private non-profit	1,193	1,207	1.2

Note(s): Components may not add up to totals because of rounding. Performing and funding sectors are ranked separately from highest to lowest expenditures.

Available in CANSIM: table [358-0001](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5198](#).

The publication *Gross Domestic Expenditures on Research and Development in Canada (GERD) and the Provinces (88-221-X)* will soon be available. This publication includes national estimates for 2004 to 2014 and provincial estimates for 2008 to 2012.

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

To enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Carl Sauriol (613-951-6830; carl.sauriol@statcan.gc.ca) or Cindy Carter (613-951-1856; cindy.carter@statcan.gc.ca), Investment Science and Technology Division.

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, August 2014

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

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*.

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).

End use of refined petroleum products, 2013

Preliminary data on the end use of refined petroleum products are now available for 2013 upon request.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2168](#).

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).

Secondary distributors of refined petroleum products, 2013

Preliminary data on secondary distributors of refined petroleum products are now available for 2013 upon request.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5168](#).

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).

Production and value of ranch-raised pelts, 2013

Data on the production and value of ranch-raised pelts are now available for 2013.

Available in CANSIM: tables [003-0014](#) and [003-0015](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3426](#).

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

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Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts

Release dates: October 20 to 24, 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
20	Wholesale trade	August 2014
20	Travel between Canada and other countries	August 2014
22	Retail trade	August 2014
23	Employment Insurance	August 2014

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



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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