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Releases

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, September 2014

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) decreased 0.4% in September, mainly because of lower prices for energy and petroleum products. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) declined 1.8% in September, largely as a result of lower prices for crude energy products.

Chart 1 Prices for industrial goods decrease

Industrial Product Price Index, monthly change

The IPPI decreased 0.4% in September, after increasing 0.3% in August. Of the 21 major commodity groups, 13 were up, 7 were down and 1 was unchanged.

The decrease in the IPPI was led by lower prices for energy and petroleum products (-1.7%). The decline in this commodity group was mainly due to lower prices for motor gasoline (-1.2%), light fuel oils (-3.0%) and diesel fuel (-2.2%). Diesel fuel has been declining since March 2014. Higher crude oil supplies in North America have exerted downward pressure on prices for refined petroleum products. The IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products edged down 0.1% in September.

Also contributing to the decline in the IPPI in September was primary non-ferrous metal products (-1.9%). The main reason for the decrease was lower prices for unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys (-4.9%), primarily unwrought silver and silver alloys (-6.9%), unwrought gold and gold alloys (-4.3%) and other unwrought precious metals and precious metals alloys, including platinum group metals (-4.0%). This was the largest decline in unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys since the 5.6% decline in May 2013.

To a lesser extent, meat, fish and dairy products (-0.3%) also contributed to the decrease in the IPPI. The main reason for the decline was lower prices for meat products (-0.5%), primarily fresh and frozen pork (-2.6%). Higher prices for fresh and frozen beef and veal (+0.9%) tempered the decline for meat products.

Moderating the decrease in the IPPI were higher prices for motorized and recreational vehicles (+0.6%). The increase in this commodity group was mainly due to higher prices for passenger cars and light trucks (+0.7%), motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (+0.4%) as well as aircraft (+0.9%). The increase in the prices of motorized and recreational vehicles was closely linked to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

Some IPPI prices are reported in US dollars and are converted to Canadian dollars using the average monthly exchange rate. Consequently, any change in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar will affect the level of the index. From August to September, the Canadian dollar decreased 0.8% relative to the US dollar. If the exchange rate had remained constant, the IPPI would have declined 0.5% instead of decreasing 0.4%.

Industrial Product Price Index, 12-month change

The IPPI rose 2.5% during the 12-month period ending in September, following a 2.6% gain in August.

Compared with September 2013, the advance of the IPPI was mainly attributable to meat, fish, and dairy products (+10.2%), specifically fresh and frozen beef and veal (+27.7%) and fresh and frozen pork (+19.1%).

Year over year, prices for motorized and recreational vehicles were up 4.1%, mainly resulting from higher prices for passenger cars and light trucks (+4.1%), motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (+3.1%) as well as aircraft (+8.1%). On a year-over-year basis, prices for motorized and recreational vehicles have been on an upward trend since July 2013.

Chemicals and chemical products (+4.3%) also contributed to the year-over-year increase of the IPPI, primarily as a result of higher prices for petrochemicals (+10.9%), plastic resins (+8.9%) as well as ammonia and chemical fertilizers (+8.0%).

On a year-over-year basis, primary ferrous metal products increased 7.5%, reflecting higher prices for iron and steel basic shapes (+10.3%) as well as wire and other rolled and drawn steel products (+10.5%).

Energy and petroleum products declined 1.0% compared with September 2013. Lower prices for diesel fuel (-4.5%), jet fuel (-4.7%) and motor gasoline (-0.4%) were the main reasons for the decline in this commodity group. Higher prices for asphalt and asphalt products (+6.1%) moderated the decrease. This was the first year-over-year decline for energy and petroleum products since May 2013.

Raw Materials Price Index, monthly change

The RMPI declined 1.8% in September, following a 2.2% decrease in August. It was the third consecutive monthly decrease. Of the six major commodity groups, four were down, one was up and one was unchanged.

Chart 2 Prices for raw materials decrease

Crude energy products (-1.9%) contributed the most to the decline of the RMPI in September, largely as a result of lower prices for conventional crude oil (-1.8%). This was the third straight monthly decline for crude energy products. Abundant supply and slow growth in world oil demand were the main factors exerting downward pressure on crude oil prices. The RMPI excluding crude energy products was down 1.7%.

Animals and animal products (-3.4%) also contributed significantly to the decline of the RMPI, as a result of lower prices for live animals (-5.2%), particularly hogs (-12.3%), which posted its largest decrease since September 2012.

Crop products (-2.3%) were also down in September, as prices declined for a fourth consecutive month. The decrease in this commodity group was primarily due to lower prices for other crop products (-2.4%), mainly oilseeds (except canola), which fell 5.6%, following a 3.5% decline the previous month.

Raw Materials Price Index, 12-month change

The RMPI decreased 0.9% in the 12-month period ending in September, after declining 0.6% in August.

Compared with the same period a year earlier, the decrease in the RMPI was mainly attributable to lower prices for crude energy products (-5.4%), which posted its largest decline since January 2013. Conventional crude oil (-5.5%) was mainly responsible for the decrease in this commodity group. On a year-over-year basis, the RMPI excluding crude energy products was up 4.6%.

Compared with September 2013, crop products (-1.6%) also contributed to the decline in the RMPI, as a result of lower prices for other crop products (-2.7%), canola (-11.6%) and wheat (-6.5%). The decline of crop products was moderated by higher prices for fresh fruit, nuts and vegetables (+13.4%).

The decrease in the RMPI over the 12-month period was moderated primarily by higher prices for animals and animal products (+11.3%), which have been rising on a year-over-year basis since April 2013. Prices for live animals (+20.1%), particularly cattle and calves (+40.9%), were the main source of the increase in this commodity group.

Metal ores, concentrates and scrap were also up compared with September 2013, as prices rose 2.5%, following a 1.2% increase the previous month.

Note to readers

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) and Raw Materials Price Index are available at the Canada level only. Selected commodity groups within the IPPI are also available by region.

With each release, data for the previous six months may have been revised. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

*The **Industrial Product Price Index** 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 the 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. However, the conversion into Canadian dollars only reflects how respondents provide their prices. This is not a measure that takes the full effect of exchange rates into account.

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 release, 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.*

**Table 1
Industrial Product Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted**

| | Relative importance ¹ | September 2013 | August 2014 ^r | September 2014 ^p | August to September 2014 | September 2013 to September 2014 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | % | (2010=100) | | | % change | |
| Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) | 100.00 | 108.6 | 111.7 | 111.3 | -0.4 | 2.5 |
| IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products | 86.40 | 104.2 | 107.6 | 107.5 | -0.1 | 3.2 |
| Aggregation by commodities | | | | | | |
| Meat, fish and dairy products | 7.21 | 109.2 | 120.7 | 120.3 | -0.3 | 10.2 |
| Fruit, vegetables, feed and other food products | 7.53 | 111.9 | 110.2 | 110.5 | 0.3 | -1.3 |
| Beverages (except juices) | 1.92 | 103.6 | 105.2 | 105.1 | -0.1 | 1.4 |
| Tobacco products | 0.25 | 114.6 | 122.2 | 122.3 | 0.1 | 6.7 |
| Textile and leather products | 0.57 | 105.6 | 105.7 | 106.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Clothing, footwear and accessories | 0.51 | 101.4 | 102.9 | 103.0 | 0.1 | 1.6 |
| Chemicals and chemical products | 8.46 | 108.3 | 112.8 | 113.0 | 0.2 | 4.3 |
| Plastic and rubber products | 2.79 | 104.6 | 107.9 | 108.3 | 0.4 | 3.5 |
| Lumber and other wood products | 2.27 | 102.6 | 106.3 | 106.6 | 0.3 | 3.9 |
| Pulp and paper products | 4.09 | 100.8 | 101.8 | 101.2 | -0.6 | 0.4 |
| Energy and petroleum products | 13.60 | 136.7 | 137.6 | 135.3 | -1.7 | -1.0 |
| Primary ferrous metal products | 3.32 | 98.9 | 106.5 | 106.3 | -0.2 | 7.5 |
| Primary non-ferrous metal products | 8.03 | 101.8 | 105.4 | 103.4 | -1.9 | 1.6 |
| Fabricated metal products and construction materials | 3.17 | 100.5 | 102.8 | 103.2 | 0.4 | 2.7 |
| Motorized and recreational vehicles | 17.23 | 101.1 | 104.6 | 105.2 | 0.6 | 4.1 |
| Machinery and equipment | 5.73 | 103.4 | 104.7 | 104.9 | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| Electrical, electronic, audiovisual and telecommunication products | 4.69 | 101.3 | 102.8 | 103.1 | 0.3 | 1.8 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 1.49 | 101.6 | 102.8 | 102.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Cement, glass, and other non-metallic mineral products | 2.34 | 104.8 | 107.3 | 107.4 | 0.1 | 2.5 |
| Packaging materials and containers | 2.38 | 105.0 | 108.5 | 108.8 | 0.3 | 3.6 |
| Miscellaneous products | 2.41 | 106.7 | 108.7 | 107.8 | -0.8 | 1.0 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2010 values of production.

**Table 2
Raw Materials Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted**

| | Relative importance ¹ | September 2013 | August 2014 ^r | September 2014 ^p | August to September 2014 | September 2013 to September 2014 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | % | (2010=100) | | | % change | |
| Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) | 100.00 | 119.1 | 120.2 | 118.0 | -1.8 | -0.9 |
| RMPI excluding crude energy products | 51.83 | 105.2 | 111.9 | 110.0 | -1.7 | 4.6 |
| Crude energy products | 48.17 | 134.0 | 129.1 | 126.7 | -1.9 | -5.4 |
| Crop products | 8.68 | 119.7 | 120.6 | 117.8 | -2.3 | -1.6 |
| Animals and animal products | 15.51 | 118.3 | 136.4 | 131.7 | -3.4 | 11.3 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 1.85 | 104.8 | 107.1 | 107.3 | 0.2 | 2.4 |
| Logs, pulpwood, natural rubber and other forestry products | 2.84 | 106.0 | 106.9 | 105.8 | -1.0 | -0.2 |
| Metal ores, concentrates and scrap | 22.96 | 90.8 | 93.1 | 93.1 | 0.0 | 2.5 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2010 values of raw material inputs into production.

Available in CANSIM: tables [329-0074](#) to [329-0077](#) and [330-0008](#).

Table 329-0074: Industrial Product Price Index, by major commodity aggregations.

Table 329-0075: Industrial Product Price Index, by commodity.

Table 329-0076: Industrial Product Price Index, for selected groups, by region.

Table 329-0077: Industrial Product Price Index, by North American Industry Classification System.

Table 330-0008: Raw Materials Price Index, by commodity.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2306](#) and [2318](#).

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for October will be released on November 28.

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).

Railway carloadings, August 2014

The volume of rail freight carried in Canada totalled 29.5 million tonnes in August, up 3.3% from the same month last year. Increased shipments of wheat and canola, which were influenced by recent grain transportation regulations, helped offset a decline in shipments received from the United States.

Domestic rail freight originating in Canada and destined within Canada and other parts of the world rose 6.0% to 26.2 million tonnes. These shipments are composed of non-intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via box cars or loaded in bulk) and intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via containers and trailers on flat cars).

Non-intermodal freight rose 5.0% to 285,000 carloads. The amount of freight loaded into these cars totalled 23.4 million tonnes, up 6.0%. The increase was attributable to gains in several commodity groupings, particularly wheat (up 839 000 tonnes), canola (up 536 000 tonnes) and fuel oils and crude petroleum (up 306 000 tonnes).

Intermodal freight loadings rose 7.2% to 189,000 units in August. From a tonnage perspective, traffic grew 6.0% to 2.7 million tonnes. The gain stemmed from increases in both containerized cargo shipments and trailers loaded on flat cars.

Traffic received from the United States fell 13.6% to 3.4 million tonnes. The decline was attributable to decreased non-intermodal and intermodal shipments.

Note to readers

Data in this release are not seasonally adjusted.

For non-intermodal traffic, rail carriers report the number of cars and tonnes by commodity of revenue-generating freight that they have loaded in Canada.

For intermodal freight, carriers report the number of units and tonnes for containers on flat cars and trailers on flat cars, with no commodity data.

Available in CANSIM: table [404-0002](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2732](#).

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 Health Measures Survey: Household and physical measures data, 2012 to 2013

More than 6 in 10 Canadians aged 18 to 79 were either overweight or obese, based on their body mass index in 2012 to 2013. This was about double the proportion among children 5 to 17 years old, where 31% were classified as overweight or obese based on their body mass index.

These findings are part of cycle 3 of the Canadian Health Measures Survey, which focused on household and physical measures of Canadians, including data on height and weight, blood pressure and spirometry (lung function).

This is the first of several cycle 3 data releases.

Body composition of adults

Based on the directly measured body mass index, 62% of Canadian adults aged 18 to 79 were overweight or obese in 2012 to 2013, while 2% were underweight and 36% had a normal body mass index. The proportion of Canadians considered to be obese has doubled since the 1978/1979 Canada Health Survey (from 13% to 26%).

The prevalence of overweight and obese Canadians was greater in the older age groups. Males (78%) and females (59%) aged 40 and older were more likely to be overweight or obese than males (58%) and females (47%) 18 to 39 years of age.

Using the body mass index and waist circumference together, 41% of Canadians aged 18 to 79 (34% of males and 48% of females) were identified as having a body composition associated with increased health risk. (For more information, see "Body composition of adults, 2012 to 2013.")

Body mass index of children and youth

In 2012 to 2013, 31% of children and youth aged 5 to 17 were overweight or obese, based on their measured body mass index.

The prevalence of overweight and obesity differed by age group. Children and youth aged 12 to 17 (37%) were more likely to be overweight or obese than those aged 5 to 11 (26%).

Boys (15%) were more likely to be obese than girls (11%), but the two groups were equally likely to be overweight (19%). (For more information, see "Body mass index (BMI) of children and youth, 2012 to 2013.")

Blood pressure of adults

Canadian adults aged 20 to 79 had a measured average resting blood pressure of 112/71 mm Hg (millimetres of mercury) in 2012 to 2013.

Approximately 22% of Canadian adults aged 20 to 79 had high blood pressure (hypertension). High blood pressure was more than two times more likely among adults who were overweight or obese compared with their normal-weight counterparts.

Among those Canadian adults with high blood pressure, 16% were unaware of their condition and another 17% were aware of their condition but were either not being treated or the condition was not controlled. (For more information, see "Blood pressure of adults, 2012 to 2013.")

Blood pressure of children and youth

The average resting blood pressure of children and youth aged 6 to 19 was 96/62 mm Hg in 2012 to 2013. Among this group, 95% had a measured blood pressure that was considered normal, 3% had results considered borderline and 2% were categorized as having elevated blood pressure.

Children and youth who were classified as being overweight or obese had a higher average blood pressure than normal weight children. (For more information, see "Blood pressure of children and youth, 2012 to 2013.")

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Spirometry (lung function) results revealed that 11% of Canadians aged 35 to 79 had a measured airflow obstruction consistent with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). This was significantly higher than the 3% who self-reported a diagnosis of COPD by a health care professional.

Among the 11% of 35 to 79 year olds with measured airflow obstruction, 10% self-reported a diagnosis of COPD. (For more information, see "Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in adults, 2012 to 2013.")

Note to readers

Both the Canadian Health Measures Survey and the Canadian Community Health Survey – Annual Component produce fact sheets for some topics.

The Canadian Health Measures Survey fact sheets are based on directly measured data from physical measures tests administered to about 5,800 people, with only national data available. The Canadian Community Health Survey – Annual Component fact sheets are based on self-reported responses from about 65,000 people, and data are available at the national, provincial, territorial and health region levels.

More information on the differences between self-reported and directly measured data has been previously published in "A comparison of self-reported leisure-time physical activity and measured moderate-to-vigorous physical activity in adolescents and adults" and "Adjusting the scales: Obesity in Canada after correcting for respondent bias."

Available in CANSIM: tables [117-0001 to 117-0012](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5071](#).

The fact sheets "Body composition of adults, 2012 to 2013," "Body mass index (BMI) of children and youth, 2012 to 2013," "Blood pressure of adults, 2012 to 2013," "Blood pressure of children and youth, 2012 to 2013" and "Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in adults, 2012 to 2013," from the publication *Health Fact Sheets (82-625-X)*, are now available from the *Browse by Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Weight files and instructions are available for combining cycle 3 Canadian Health Measures Survey data (where possible) with equivalent data from cycle 1 and/or cycle 2.

The public is also invited to [chat with an expert](#) on Thursday, October 30, from 1:30 to 2:30 p.m., Eastern Time.

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).

Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning, 2013

Almost 7 in 10 Canadian children (68%) 17 years old or younger had savings set aside for their postsecondary education. New data from the 2013 Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning (SAEP) mirror data from 2008, the last time similar data were collected. In 2008, 70% of children had savings set aside for their postsecondary education.

However, the proportion of those children whose parents were using Registered Education Savings Plans (RESPs) as a vehicle for savings increased in 2013. More than three-quarters (77%) of children with savings had an RESP in 2013, compared with 69% in 2008.

The average value of these RESPs was unchanged compared with the 2008 Access and Support to Education and Training Survey. In the 2013 SAEP, parents of children 17 years old or younger were asked to report the value of their child's RESP at the end of 2012. The average amount among children with an RESP was \$10,253. This compares with an average of \$10,217 at the end 2007 (in 2012 dollars).

Parental education, education expectations and the child's academic performance reflected in savings patterns

Survey results highlighted the importance played by parental education and postsecondary education expectations in saving behaviours, as well as the role of the child's academic performance.

Among children whose parents had a high school diploma or less, 52% had savings set aside for their education. This proportion increased to 66% among children whose parents had a trade certificate or college diploma and 78% among children whose parents had a university degree.

Among children whose parents hoped they would go into the trades or to college, 53% already had savings set aside at the time of the survey. This compares with 71% among children whose parents hoped they would attend university.

About 78% of children with grades above 90% had parents who were currently saving. This proportion was much lower (53%) for children with grades between 60% and 70%.

Amount saved varies with the child's age and household income level

For children with parents who were already saving, the RESP amounts saved varied according to several factors, including the child's age and household income. Further analysis of the SAEP data will broaden understanding of the relative importance of the factors influencing the postsecondary planning process.

The average RESP amount saved at the end of 2012 for children up to four years old was approximately \$4,100. For children aged 5 to 12, it was \$10,387, and for those aged 13 to 17, it was \$15,904.

Household income was also a factor in the amount of money saved by current RESP contributors. The survey provided information for five household income levels, the lowest group having household income of less than \$30,000 and the highest \$100,000 or more.

As of October/November 2013, 44% of children living in households with income of less than \$30,000 had parents who were saving. This proportion increased by income group to 82% among children living in households with income of \$100,000 or more. Among those with savings, children in the highest income grouping were also more likely to use RESPs. Among those with RESP savings, the value was highest for children with household income of \$100,000 or more. The value of RESP savings for children was lowest among those in households with income from \$30,000 to less than \$50,000.

Note to readers

Data in this release come from the Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning (SAEP), conducted by Statistics Canada in partnership with Employment and Social Development Canada.

SAEP collects detailed information on how Canadians prepare for their children's postsecondary education and was conducted in October and November 2013 as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey. Just over 9,000 children 17 years old or younger were selected for the sample. In most cases, their parents or guardians responded, although in some instances, older children living on their own were contacted.

They were asked a series of questions about the educational aspirations parents have for their children; children's academic performance; and financing strategies to be used to cover the costs of postsecondary education.

Prior to 2013, SAEP was also conducted as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey in 1999 and 2002. In 2008, the SAEP was integrated into the Access and Support to Education Survey. Results are reported for children whose parents hoped that they would pursue postsecondary education

Table 1
Postsecondary savings set aside for children 17 years old or younger, by household income, 2013

| | Proportion with savings | Proportion of savers with a registered education savings plan | Average value of registered education savings plans (at the end of 2012) |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| | % | | dollars |
| Household income | | | |
| Less than \$30,000 | 44.0 | 72.3 | 7,230 |
| \$30,000 to less than \$50,000 | 53.4 | 69.7 | 6,500 |
| \$50,000 to less than \$75,000 | 67.5 | 69.1 | 8,282 |
| \$75,000 to less than \$100,000 | 68.6 | 76.6 | 7,952 |
| \$100,000 and over | 81.9 | 83.4 | 12,713 |

Available in CANSIM: tables [477-0074](#) to [477-0076](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [4442](#).

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 society and economy

Today, Statistics Canada launches a new [presentation series](#) featuring statistical findings on Canada's economy, environment and society. These presentations will provide data users with an opportunity to look into the latest outcomes of Statistics Canada's analysis on different socioeconomic topics.

The first presentation, "An overview of recent macroeconomic developments in Canada," focuses on changes in the Canadian economy following the recession in 2008 and 2009, and developments during the first two quarters of 2014. The content is organized around three general themes: output and employment; financial conditions in the household sector; and international trade. Graphical information is based on seasonally adjusted data retrieved from Statistics Canada's CANSIM database on September 30, 2014.

This presentation complements the September release of "Recent Developments in the Canadian Economy: Fall 2014," which provides an integrated summary of recent changes in output, employment, household demand, international trade and prices.

The presentation "An overview of recent macroeconomic developments in Canada," as part of *A presentation series from Statistics Canada about the economy, environment and society (11-631-X)*, is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

On Thursday, November 13, from 1:30 and 2:30 p.m. (Eastern Daylight Time), you are invited to [chat with an expert](#) on the recent macroeconomic developments in Canada.

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 Guy Gellatly (613-951-3758; guy.gellatly@statcan.gc.ca) or Cyndi Bloskie (613-951-3634; cindy.bloskie@statcan.gc.ca), Analytical Studies Branch.

New products and studies

New products

Health Fact Sheets

Catalogue number [82-625-X](#) (HTML)

New studies

A presentation series from Statistics Canada about the economy, environment and society: "An overview of recent macroeconomic developments in Canada"

Catalogue number [11-631-X2014001](#) (HTML | PDF)

[Blood pressure of adults, 2012 to 2013](#)

Health Fact Sheets

[Body composition of adults, 2012 to 2013](#)

Health Fact Sheets

[Body mass index \(BMI\) of children and youth, 2012 to 2013](#)

Health Fact Sheets

[Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in adults, 2012 to 2013](#)

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