

The Daily

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Releases

Canadian economic accounts, third quarter 2014 and September 2014

Real gross domestic product (GDP) rose 0.7% in the third quarter, following a 0.9% gain in the second quarter. On a monthly basis, real GDP by industry increased 0.4% in September.

The main contributors to GDP growth were exports of goods (+2.2%) and household final consumption expenditure (+0.7%). Business gross fixed capital formation (+1.5%) was also up. Final domestic demand rose 0.7% after increasing 0.8% in the previous quarter.

Chart 1 Gross domestic product and final domestic demand

Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0064](#).

Household final consumption expenditure advanced in the third quarter as outlays on durable goods increased 3.0%. Semi-durable goods were also up while non-durable goods edged down. Expenditure on services slowed to 0.5%.

Business investment in residential structures rose 3.0%, the fastest pace since the first quarter of 2012. Ownership transfer costs (+7.3%), an indicator of resale activity, and new home construction (+2.3%) were the main contributors to the growth. Business investment in non-residential structures, machinery and equipment edged up 0.1%.

Exports of goods and services advanced 1.7% after increasing 4.4% in the second quarter. Imports rose 1.0% despite a 1.4% decline in imports of services.

The value added of service industries grew 0.8% in the third quarter. There were notable gains in wholesale and retail trade, finance and insurance services, at offices of real estate agents and brokers and in professional services. Increases were also recorded in the public sector (education, health and public administration combined), transportation and warehousing services as well as accommodation and food services.

The output of goods-producing industries edged up 0.1% in the third quarter. Notable gains in manufacturing and construction were mostly offset by declines in the agriculture and forestry, mining and oil and gas extraction, and utilities sectors.

Expressed at an annualized rate, real GDP expanded 2.8% in the third quarter. By comparison, real GDP in the United States rose 3.9%.

Chart 2 Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, third quarter 2014

Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0064](#).

Household spending continues to increase

Household final consumption expenditure advanced 0.7% in the third quarter, a slower pace than in the second quarter (+1.1%). Consumers increased spending on goods by 0.9%, led by durable goods (+3.0%), whereas spending on services grew 0.5% following a stronger second quarter.

Transport purchases (+2.1%) contributed the most to the growth in household final consumption, boosted by a 4.6% increase in purchases of vehicles.

Outlays on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (+0.5%), recreation and culture (+1.0%) and furnishings, household equipment and other goods and services (+1.1%) also contributed to the growth in household spending.

Expenditures by Canadians abroad fell 0.1%, following a 0.7% increase in the second quarter.

Housing demand up

The third quarter was marked by particularly strong business investment in residential structures (+3.0%), the fastest pace since the first quarter of 2012. Ownership transfer costs (+7.3%), new construction (+2.3%) and renovations (+1.5%) all contributed to growth in the housing sector.

Increased business investment in plant and equipment

Business investment in non-residential structures, machinery and equipment grew 0.1% in the third quarter, following a 0.2% increase in the second quarter.

Business investment in non-residential structures decreased 0.5% after edging up 0.1% in the second quarter. This was the third decline in four quarters.

Investment in machinery and equipment picked up 1.3%, as outlays on medium and heavy trucks, buses and other motor vehicles increased 6.5%.

Investment in intellectual property products up

After two negative quarters, business outlays on intellectual property products grew a robust 3.8% in the third quarter.

Investment in mineral exploration and evaluation increased 8.7% after falling 17.5% in the previous quarter. Investment in research and development was up 3.3% whereas investment in software grew 2.2%.

Deceleration in business inventory accumulation continues

Businesses added \$624 million in inventories in the third quarter, after accumulating \$4.8 billion in the second quarter. Inventory accumulation has slowed throughout 2014.

Retail trade increased inventories by \$1.1 billion, after drawing down inventories by \$663 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers accumulated \$2.5 billion in inventories, down from \$8.2 billion in the previous quarter.

Manufacturers slightly drew down on their inventories for the second straight quarter (-\$298 million). Farm inventories fell by \$3.0 billion, as farmers reduced their inventories for a third consecutive quarter.

Exports remain strong

Exports of goods and services rose 1.7% in the third quarter, following a strong 4.4% increase in the second quarter.

Exports of goods advanced 2.2%, with intermediate metal products (+6.7%), crude oil and crude bitumen (+2.2%) and basic chemicals and industrial chemical products (+10.0%) contributing to the increase. Exports of passenger cars and light trucks rose 2.2%, following a 10.8% advance in the previous quarter.

Exports of services were down 1.0%, as commercial services declined 2.3%.

Chart 3 Exports and imports

Source(s): CANSIM table 380-0064.

Imports increase

Imports of goods and services rose 1.0% after advancing 2.4% in the second quarter. Growth was driven by increased imports of goods (+1.5%).

Imports of crude oil and crude bitumen (+14.1%) and refined petroleum energy products (+16.8%) contributed to the increase in imports of goods.

Imports of services decreased 1.4%, mostly because of a decline in imports of commercial services (-1.9%). Imports of travel (-1.3%) and transportation (-0.3%) services were also down.

Economy-wide income grows

Nominal GDP rose 1.1% in the third quarter, up slightly from the 1.0% gain in the second quarter.

Compensation of employees increased 1.0%, following a 0.6% gain in the second quarter. Wages and salaries were up in the goods-producing (+1.2%) and service-producing (+0.9%) industries.

The gross operating surplus of financial corporations grew 8.8%, following a 5.0% gain in the second quarter. The gross operating surplus of non-financial corporations was up 1.1%. Overall, the gross operating surplus of corporations rose 1.7%.

Household saving rate unchanged

The household saving rate remained at a four-year low in the third quarter, at 3.9%.

The household debt service ratio, defined as household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid divided by disposable income, was 6.88%, its lowest level on record.

The national savings rate was 6.0% for the third quarter, up from 5.5% in the second quarter. National disposable income advanced 1.4%, slightly above the pace recorded in the previous quarter.

Terms of trade narrows

Terms of trade for Canada worsened for a second quarter in a row, limiting growth in real gross domestic income to 0.7%.

Exports and imports prices declined 0.5% and 0.4%, respectively. The overall price of goods and services produced in Canada rose 0.4%, following a 0.1% increase in the second quarter.

The price of final domestic demand increased 0.4%, the same pace as in the second quarter.

Gross domestic product by industry, September 2014

Real gross domestic product rose 0.4% in September, after declining 0.1% in August.

The output of goods-producing industries grew 1.0% in September, mainly as a result of increases in mining and oil and gas extraction and, to a lesser degree, manufacturing. Utilities also advanced. In contrast, construction and the agriculture and forestry sector contracted.

The output of service industries grew 0.2% in September, largely as a result of gains in wholesale and retail trade as well as the finance and insurance sector. Declines were recorded in the public sector (education, health and public administration combined), and to a lesser extent, in transportation and warehousing services as well as the arts and entertainment sector.

Chart 4 **Real gross domestic product rises in September**

Source(s): CANSIM table [379-0031](#).

Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction expanded 2.5% in September, following declines of 1.8% in August and 1.4% in July. Oil and gas extraction grew 3.6% in September as a result of higher oil production, following maintenance activities in August. Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas extraction) increased 0.6%, mainly as a result of gains in non-metallic mineral and coal mining. The growth was partly offset by a notable decline in copper, nickel, lead and zinc mining. Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction rose 0.7% as a result of an increase in drilling services.

Wholesale trade advanced 1.7% in September, with increases in most trade groups. Notable gains were recorded in the wholesaling of building materials and supplies as well as machinery, equipment and supplies. In contrast, the wholesaling of farm products and, to a lesser extent, petroleum products declined in September. Retail trade rose 0.9%, mainly as a result of increased activity at motor vehicle and parts dealers.

Manufacturing output increased 0.8% in September, after declining 1.3% in August. Durable-goods manufacturing rose 1.6% as most major industrial groups recorded growth. Gains were notable in transportation equipment and machinery manufacturing. On the other hand, the manufacturing of fabricated metal products declined. Non-durable goods manufacturing decreased 0.3%, pulled down by a notable decline in petroleum and coal products. Conversely, food manufacturing was up in September.

The public sector decreased 0.3% in September, mainly as a result of the decline in educational services. Educational services fell 1.0% in September, mainly as a result of a labour dispute in British Columbia. Overall, public administration as well as health care and social assistance services were unchanged in September.

Construction decreased 0.2%, as both non-residential and residential building construction declined. The output of real estate agents and brokers fell 0.6% in September.

The finance and insurance sector increased 0.5% in September, a fourth consecutive monthly increase. Growth in banking services more than offset the slight declines in financial investment and insurance services.

The transportation and warehousing services edged down 0.1%, mainly as a result of a decrease in rail transportation.

The agriculture and forestry sector decreased 0.5%, largely as a result of lower crop production.

Utilities increased 1.7% in September. Electric power generation, transmission and distribution advanced, along with natural gas distribution.

Chart 5 **Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, September 2014**

1. Includes quarrying.
 2. Education, health and public administration.
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Note to readers

The Canadian System of macroeconomic accounts has implemented a new revision policy. Annual revisions, which affect the three most recent calendar years, took place on November 5, rather than in May, as was previously the practice. For more information see [Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts \(13-605-X\)](#).

For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data — Frequently asked questions](#).

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 release represent the percentage change in the series from one quarter to the next, such as from the second quarter to the third quarter of 2014.
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 2013 to the third quarter of 2014.
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 2014.

Products, services and contact information

Detailed analysis and tables

The [System of macroeconomic accounts](#) module, accessible from the [Browse by key resource](#) module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

Links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the third quarter 2014 issue of [Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review](#), Vol. 13, no. 3 ([13-010-X](#)). This publication is now available from the [Browse by key resource](#) module of our website under [Publications](#). This publication will be updated on November 28, at the time of the release of the national balance sheet and financial flow accounts.

Table 1
Gross domestic product by income account – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

| | Second quarter 2013 | Third quarter 2013 | Fourth quarter 2013 | First quarter 2014 | Second quarter 2014 | Third quarter 2014 | Second quarter 2014 | Third quarter 2014 |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | quarter-to-quarter % change | | | | | | millions of dollars | |
| Compensation of employees | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 989,356 | 998,912 |
| Gross operating surplus | -0.1 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 557,064 | 566,668 |
| Gross mixed income | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 224,472 | 226,528 |
| Taxes less subsidies on production | 1.4 | -0.9 | 1.0 | -0.8 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 77,668 | 77,924 |
| Taxes less subsidies, on products and imports | -0.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 119,932 | 122,044 |
| Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars) | 352 | -1,048 | -76 | -64 | 732 | -948 | 484 | -464 |
| Gross domestic product at market prices | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1,968,976 | 1,991,612 |

Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0063](#).

Table 2
Real gross domestic product by expenditure account, quarterly change – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, chained (2007) dollars

| | Second quarter 2013 | Third quarter 2013 | Fourth quarter 2013 | First quarter 2014 | Second quarter 2014 | Third quarter 2014 | Second quarter 2014 | Third quarter 2014 |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | quarter-to-quarter % change | | | | | | millions of dollars | |
| Final consumption expenditure | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1,344,703 | 1,351,408 |
| Household final consumption expenditure | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 971,696 | 978,496 |
| Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure | 0.5 | -0.8 | 0.1 | 0.9 | -0.1 | 0.6 | 25,224 | 25,376 |
| General governments final consumption expenditure | 0.2 | -0.1 | -0.0 | -0.1 | 0.3 | -0.0 | 348,846 | 348,758 |
| Gross fixed capital formation | -0.0 | 0.3 | -0.6 | -0.7 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 403,883 | 409,151 |
| Business gross fixed capital formation | 0.2 | 0.4 | -0.4 | -0.7 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 338,478 | 343,399 |
| Residential structures | 1.6 | 0.1 | -0.6 | -1.1 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 113,907 | 117,323 |
| Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.4 | -0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 192,959 | 193,178 |
| Intellectual property products | -2.4 | 2.9 | 0.1 | -1.1 | -2.3 | 3.8 | 33,103 | 34,348 |
| General governments gross fixed capital formation | -1.3 | 0.0 | -1.7 | -0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 63,257 | 63,626 |
| Investment in inventories (millions of dollars) | -3,648 | 4,069 | 5,132 | -4,044 | -8,499 | -4,149 | 4,796 | 647 |
| Exports of goods and services | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 551,316 | 560,579 |
| Less: imports of goods and services | -0.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | -1.2 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 570,617 | 576,202 |
| Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars) | -312 | 947 | 64 | 55 | -645 | 830 | -425 | 405 |
| Gross domestic product at market prices | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1,742,205 | 1,754,476 |
| Final domestic demand | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1,746,925 | 1,758,934 |

Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0064](#).

Table 3
Real gross domestic product by expenditure account, annualized change – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, chained (2007) dollars

| | Second quarter 2013 | Third quarter 2013 | Fourth quarter 2013 | First quarter 2014 | Second quarter 2014 | Third quarter 2014 | Second quarter 2014 | Third quarter 2014 |
|---|---|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | quarter-to-quarter % change, annualized | | | | | | millions of dollars | |
| Final consumption expenditure | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 1,344,703 | 1,351,408 |
| Household final consumption expenditure | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 971,696 | 978,496 |
| Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure | 2.2 | -3.3 | 0.4 | 3.7 | -0.5 | 2.4 | 25,224 | 25,376 |
| General governments final consumption expenditure | 0.7 | -0.2 | -0.0 | -0.5 | 1.2 | -0.1 | 348,846 | 348,758 |
| Gross fixed capital formation | -0.1 | 1.4 | -2.3 | -2.7 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 403,883 | 409,151 |
| Business gross fixed capital formation | 1.0 | 1.6 | -1.5 | -2.9 | 3.2 | 5.9 | 338,478 | 343,399 |
| Residential structures | 6.6 | 0.5 | -2.3 | -4.2 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 113,907 | 117,323 |
| Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment | -0.3 | 0.5 | -1.4 | -1.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 192,959 | 193,178 |
| Intellectual property products | -9.3 | 11.9 | 0.5 | -4.2 | -8.9 | 15.9 | 33,103 | 34,348 |
| General governments gross fixed capital formation | -5.2 | 0.2 | -6.5 | -1.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 63,257 | 63,626 |
| Investment in inventories (millions of dollars) | -3,648 | 4,069 | 5,132 | -4,044 | -8,499 | -4,149 | 4,796 | 647 |
| Exports of goods and services | 2.0 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 19.0 | 6.9 | 551,316 | 560,579 |
| Less: imports of goods and services | -0.9 | 2.4 | 1.4 | -4.8 | 9.8 | 4.0 | 570,617 | 576,202 |
| Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars) | -312 | 947 | 64 | 55 | -645 | 830 | -425 | 405 |
| Gross domestic product at market prices | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 1,742,205 | 1,754,476 |
| Final domestic demand | 2.1 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 1,746,925 | 1,758,934 |

Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0064](#).

Table 4
Real gross domestic product by expenditure account – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

| | Second quarter 2014 | Third quarter 2014 | Third quarter 2014 | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| | | | Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product | Contributions to percent change in implicit price indexes | Annualized contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product |
| | millions of chained (2007) dollars | | percentage points | | |
| Final consumption expenditure | 1,344,703 | 1,351,408 | 0.383 | 0.257 | 1.553 |
| Household final consumption expenditure | 971,696 | 978,496 | 0.380 | 0.189 | 1.541 |
| Goods | 449,030 | 453,120 | 0.220 | -0.019 | 0.894 |
| Durable goods | 139,587 | 143,803 | 0.202 | -0.011 | 0.817 |
| Semi-durable goods | 81,616 | 82,513 | 0.043 | 0.022 | 0.174 |
| Non-durable goods | 229,276 | 228,868 | -0.024 | -0.030 | -0.097 |
| Services | 522,544 | 525,315 | 0.160 | 0.208 | 0.647 |
| Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure | 25,224 | 25,376 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.032 |
| General governments final consumption expenditure | 348,846 | 348,758 | -0.005 | 0.060 | -0.020 |
| Gross fixed capital formation | 403,883 | 409,151 | 0.307 | 0.147 | 1.238 |
| Business gross fixed capital formation | 338,478 | 343,399 | 0.286 | 0.150 | 1.153 |
| Residential structures | 113,907 | 117,323 | 0.201 | 0.072 | 0.813 |
| Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment | 192,959 | 193,178 | 0.012 | 0.082 | 0.049 |
| Non-residential structures | 115,269 | 114,716 | -0.035 | 0.051 | -0.141 |
| Machinery and equipment | 74,427 | 75,374 | 0.047 | 0.031 | 0.190 |
| Intellectual property products | 33,103 | 34,348 | 0.072 | -0.004 | 0.291 |
| Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation | 2,281 | 2,272 | -0.001 | 0.001 | -0.004 |
| General governments gross fixed capital formation | 63,257 | 63,626 | 0.022 | -0.004 | 0.089 |
| Investment in inventories | 4,796 | 647 | -0.249 | 0.090 | -1.007 |
| Exports of goods and services | 551,316 | 560,579 | 0.533 | -0.163 | 2.155 |
| Goods | 469,622 | 479,802 | 0.583 | -0.198 | 2.357 |
| Services | 82,514 | 81,654 | -0.050 | 0.035 | -0.202 |
| Less: imports of goods and services | 570,617 | 576,202 | 0.318 | -0.111 | 1.286 |
| Goods | 462,536 | 469,513 | 0.399 | -0.129 | 1.613 |
| Services | 107,861 | 106,402 | -0.081 | 0.018 | -0.327 |
| Statistical discrepancy | -425 | 405 | 0.048 | 0.000 | 0.194 |
| Gross domestic product at market prices | 1,742,205 | 1,754,476 | 0.704 | 0.442 | 2.847 |
| Final domestic demand | 1,746,925 | 1,758,934 | 0.691 | 0.404 | 2.791 |

Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0064](#) and [380-0066](#)

Table 5
Canadian economic accounts key indicators – Seasonally adjusted

| | Second quarter 2013 | Third quarter 2013 | Fourth quarter 2013 | First quarter 2014 | Second quarter 2014 | Third quarter 2014 |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Economy-wide | | | | | | |
| Real gross domestic income (index 2007=100) | 109.0 | 109.8 | 110.3 | 110.9 | 111.4 | 112.1 |
| Gross domestic product deflator (index 2007=100) | 110.6 | 111.3 | 111.4 | 112.9 | 113.0 | 113.5 |
| Terms of trade (index 2007=100) | 102.2 | 102.4 | 101.5 | 102.7 | 101.2 | 101.0 |
| Household sector | | | | | | |
| Household disposable income (millions of dollars) | 1,074,280 | 1,082,044 | 1,095,188 | 1,107,992 | 1,113,948 | 1,125,660 |
| Household net saving (millions of dollars) | 55,316 | 50,444 | 54,200 | 55,940 | 43,332 | 43,800 |
| Household saving rate (%) | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Household debt service ratio (%) | 7.12 | 7.10 | 7.00 | 6.95 | 6.91 | 6.88 |
| Government sector | | | | | | |
| General government disposable income (millions of dollars) | 366,716 | 378,836 | 379,908 | 388,876 | 387,348 | 398,344 |
| General government net saving (millions of dollars) | -40,288 | -29,628 | -30,424 | -27,488 | -29,508 | -19,596 |
| Corporate sector | | | | | | |
| Non-financial corporations' net operating surplus (millions of dollars) | 220,304 | 230,116 | 234,068 | 246,372 | 249,352 | 253,252 |
| Financial corporations' net operating surplus (millions of dollars) | 28,240 | 29,260 | 25,488 | 26,920 | 29,028 | 32,852 |
| Non-financial corporations' net saving (millions of dollars) | 15,800 | 17,480 | 13,948 | 22,376 | 27,732 | 25,364 |
| Financial corporations' net saving (millions of dollars) | 48,704 | 39,748 | 41,944 | 37,664 | 46,904 | 49,596 |
| National | | | | | | |
| National net saving (millions of dollars) | 79,708 | 76,588 | 77,940 | 87,088 | 88,468 | 98,044 |
| National saving rate (%) | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.0 |

Source(s): CANSIM tables: [380-0065](#), [380-0066](#), [380-0071](#), [380-0072](#), [380-0073](#), [380-0076](#) and [380-0079](#).

Table 6
Real gross domestic product by expenditure account, year-over-year change – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, chained (2007) dollars

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | year-over-year % change | | | | | | millions of dollars | |
| Final consumption expenditure | 3.4 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1,295,728 | 1,320,106 |
| Household final consumption expenditure | 2.8 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 924,243 | 947,321 |
| Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure | 5.0 | 2.9 | -0.8 | 6.5 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 24,685 | 25,082 |
| General governments final consumption expenditure | 4.6 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 346,931 | 348,251 |
| Gross fixed capital formation | 1.6 | -11.5 | 11.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 403,146 | 404,755 |
| Business gross fixed capital formation | 0.7 | -15.6 | 11.7 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 0.8 | 335,776 | 338,438 |
| Residential structures | -4.9 | -7.0 | 8.7 | 1.7 | 5.7 | -0.4 | 112,476 | 112,048 |
| Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment | 4.2 | -20.2 | 14.5 | 12.7 | 9.0 | 2.6 | 189,133 | 193,959 |
| Intellectual property products | 2.8 | -16.9 | 9.9 | 5.7 | 1.0 | -4.6 | 35,566 | 33,944 |
| General governments gross fixed capital formation | 4.7 | 9.3 | 10.5 | -7.1 | -4.8 | -1.6 | 65,194 | 64,168 |
| Investment in inventories (millions of dollars) | -906 | -13,136 | 4,651 | 11,364 | -3,474 | 4,930 | 7,437 | 12,368 |
| Exports of goods and services | -4.5 | -13.1 | 6.9 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 511,739 | 522,052 |
| Less: imports of goods and services | 0.8 | -12.4 | 13.6 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 554,560 | 561,603 |
| Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars) | 1,397 | 154 | 601 | -642 | 428 | -1,163 | 885 | -279 |
| Gross domestic product at market prices | 1.2 | -2.7 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1,672,067 | 1,705,567 |
| Final domestic demand | 2.9 | -1.9 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1,697,394 | 1,723,322 |

Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0064](#).

Table 7
Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2007) dollars –
Seasonally adjusted

| | April 2014 ^r | May 2014 ^r | June 2014 ^r | July 2014 ^r | August 2014 ^r | September 2014 ^p | September 2014 ^p | September 2013 to September 2014 |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| | month-to-month % change | | | | | | millions of dollars ¹ | % change |
| All industries | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.4 | 1,644,253 | 2.3 |
| Goods-producing industries | -0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | -0.2 | -1.1 | 1.0 | 495,559 | 1.8 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | -0.8 | -0.5 | -2.1 | -2.1 | -2.1 | -0.5 | 24,353 | -15.4 |
| Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction | -0.3 | 0.4 | 2.1 | -1.4 | -1.8 | 2.5 | 138,757 | 5.9 |
| Utilities | -1.3 | -1.3 | -0.3 | -2.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 39,288 | -0.7 |
| Construction | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | -0.6 | -0.2 | 117,474 | 0.6 |
| Manufacturing | -0.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.1 | -1.3 | 0.8 | 174,835 | 3.3 |
| Services-producing industries | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1,149,650 | 2.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.2 | -0.4 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 94,864 | 7.3 |
| Retail trade | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 0.9 | 90,211 | 3.7 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 69,464 | 5.0 |
| Information and cultural industries | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.0 | 52,592 | 0.2 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.4 | -0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 111,628 | 3.3 |
| Real estate, and rental and leasing | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 207,449 | 2.8 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | -0.0 | 87,974 | 2.7 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 11,836 | 0.3 |
| Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.4 | -0.1 | 41,285 | 1.9 |
| Educational services | -0.0 | -0.4 | -1.9 | 1.7 | 0.5 | -1.0 | 83,592 | -1.1 |
| Health care and social assistance | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | -0.0 | 111,024 | 1.7 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 0.2 | 0.2 | -0.6 | 0.2 | 0.6 | -0.6 | 11,376 | -0.1 |
| Accommodation and food services | 1.1 | 0.4 | -0.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 34,261 | 3.2 |
| Other services (except public administration) | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 32,819 | 2.7 |
| Public administration | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.0 | 110,198 | 0.7 |
| Other aggregations | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial production | -0.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | -0.3 | -1.2 | 1.5 | 359,201 | 3.9 |
| Non-durable manufacturing industries | 0.1 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.5 | -1.0 | -0.3 | 72,186 | 4.0 |
| Durable manufacturing industries | -0.3 | 1.3 | -0.4 | 1.5 | -1.6 | 1.6 | 103,033 | 2.8 |
| Information and communication technologies industries | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 73,352 | 3.6 |
| Energy sector | -0.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | -2.0 | -1.3 | 2.4 | 160,285 | 3.9 |
| Public sector | 0.0 | -0.0 | -0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | -0.3 | 304,868 | 0.6 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. At annual rates.

Source(s): CANSIM table [379-0031](#).

Table 8
Quarterly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2007) dollars –
Seasonally adjusted

| | Second quarter 2013 ^r | Third quarter 2013 ^r | Fourth quarter 2013 ^r | First quarter 2014 ^r | Second quarter 2014 ^r | Third quarter 2014 ^p | Third quarter 2014 ^p |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | quarter-to-quarter % change | | | | | | millions of dollars ¹ |
| Goods-producing industries | -0.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 494,093 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 3.5 | 1.7 | -2.5 | -5.2 | -2.8 | -5.1 | 24,611 |
| Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction | -1.8 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 1.4 | -0.3 | 137,332 |
| Utilities | 1.4 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 | -2.1 | -1.2 | 38,656 |
| Construction | -0.1 | 0.3 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 117,859 |
| Manufacturing | -0.5 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 174,753 |
| Services-producing industries | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1,146,968 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 93,639 |
| Retail trade | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 89,712 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 69,523 |
| Information and cultural industries | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.3 | -0.0 | 52,573 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 111,037 |
| Real estate, and rental and leasing | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 207,029 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.4 | -0.0 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 87,780 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 2.7 | 1.6 | 0.7 | -0.3 | -0.0 | 0.1 | 11,825 |
| Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 41,261 |
| Educational services | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.9 | -0.3 | -1.0 | 0.2 | 84,036 |
| Health care and social assistance | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 110,939 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 2.3 | 0.1 | 1.9 | -2.7 | 1.9 | -0.0 | 11,400 |
| Accommodation and food services | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 34,137 |
| Other services (except public administration) | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 32,706 |
| Public administration | -0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 110,194 |
| Other aggregations | | | | | | | |
| Industrial production | -0.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 357,016 |
| Non-durable manufacturing industries | -0.1 | -0.9 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 72,572 |
| Durable manufacturing industries | -0.8 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 102,515 |
| Information and communication technologies industries | -0.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 72,991 |
| Energy sector | -1.2 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.3 | -1.3 | 158,525 |
| Public sector | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 305,216 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. At annual rates.

Source(s): CANSIM table [379-0031](#).

Gross domestic product by industry

Available in CANSIM: table [379-0031](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [1301](#).

With this release of monthly gross domestic product by industry, the data incorporate the new 2011 input-output annual benchmarks, revised source data, improved methodologies and revised seasonal adjustment factors. As a result, the monthly series have been revised back to January 2010.

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

For more information, or to order data, 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 Allan Tomas (613-951-9277), Industry Accounts Division.

Gross domestic product by income and by expenditure accounts

Available in CANSIM: tables [380-0063 to 380-0076](#), [380-0078 to 380-0088](#) and [382-0006](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [1901](#) and [2602](#).

Data on gross domestic product for the third quarter has been released along with revised data for the first and second quarters. These data incorporate new and revised source data and updated data on seasonal patterns.

Data on gross domestic product by income and by expenditure for the fourth quarter of 2014 will be released on March 3, 2015. For more information, consult the *Guide to the Income and Expenditure Accounts (13-017-X)*.

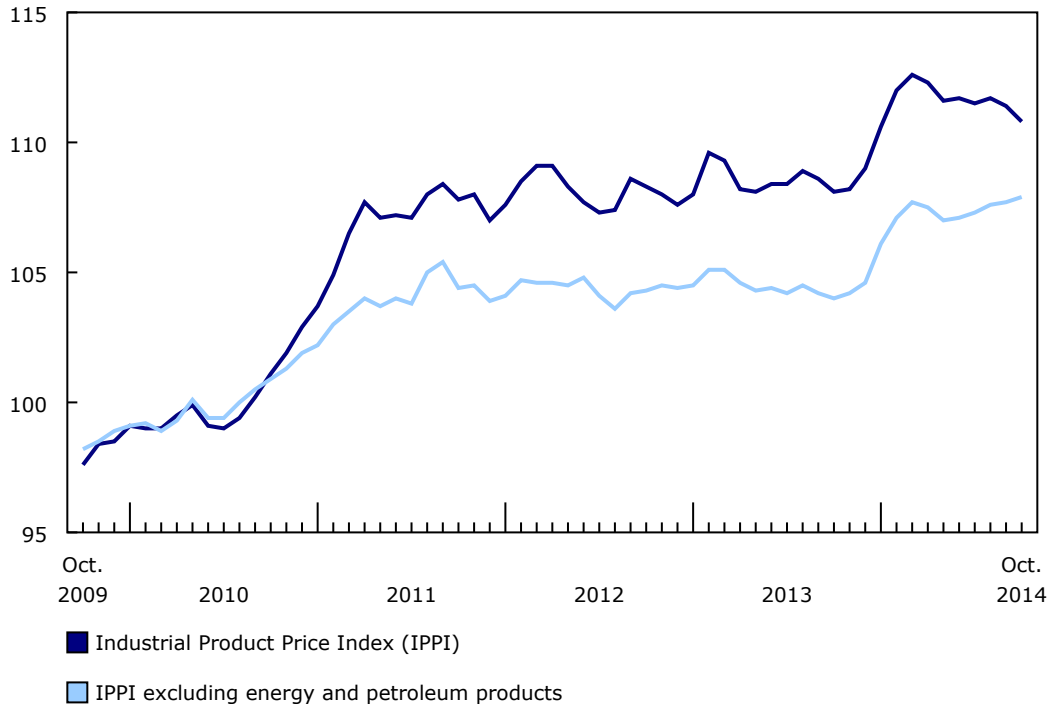
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, October 2014

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) decreased 0.5% in October, mainly because of lower prices for energy and petroleum products. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) declined 4.3% in October, largely as a result of lower prices for crude energy products.

Chart 1 Prices for industrial goods decrease

index (2010=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [329-0074](#).

Industrial Product Price Index, monthly change

The IPPI declined 0.5% in October after decreasing 0.3% in September. Of the 21 major commodity groups, 12 were up, 4 were down and 5 were unchanged.

The decline in the IPPI was led by lower prices for energy and petroleum products (-4.6%). This was the largest decline for energy and petroleum products since June 2012. Motor gasoline (-7.2%), and, to a lesser extent, light fuel oils (-4.3%) and diesel fuel (-3.3%), were the main reasons for the decline in this commodity group. The last time motor gasoline decreased to this extent was July 2009 when prices fell 7.2%. Growing crude oil supplies and weaker global demand have put downward pressure on prices for refined petroleum products. The IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products increased 0.2% in October.

Moderating the decline in the IPPI for October was higher prices for motorized and recreational vehicles (+0.9%). The main reason for the gain was higher prices for passenger cars and light trucks (+0.9%), motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (+0.9%) as well as aircraft (+1.8%). 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.

To a lesser extent, chemicals and chemical products (-0.8%) also contributed to the decline in the IPPI. Lower prices for petrochemicals (-4.4%) was the main reason for the decline in this commodity group, as lower petrochemical feedstock prices have put downward pressure on prices.

Also contributing to the decline in the IPPI was fruit, vegetables, feed and other food products (-0.6%). The decrease in this commodity group was mainly due to grain and oilseed products, not elsewhere classified (-4.7%) as well as other animal feed (-2.4%).

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 September to October, the Canadian dollar depreciated 1.8% relative to the US dollar. If the exchange rate had remained constant, the IPPI would have declined 1.0% instead of decreasing 0.5%.

Industrial Product Price Index, 12-month change

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

Compared with October 2013, the advance of the IPPI was mainly attributable to motorized and recreational vehicles (+5.1%), led by higher prices for passenger cars and light trucks (+5.3%), motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (+4.0%) and aircraft (+9.8%).

Moderating the year-over-year increase in the IPPI was lower prices for energy and petroleum products (-3.7%). The decline in this commodity group was mainly due to lower prices for diesel fuel (-8.7%), motor gasoline (-2.5%) and light fuel oils (-5.0%).

Meat, fish, and dairy products (+11.0%) also contributed to the year-over-year increase in the IPPI, with higher prices for fresh and frozen beef and veal (+32.4%) and fresh and frozen pork (+17.6%).

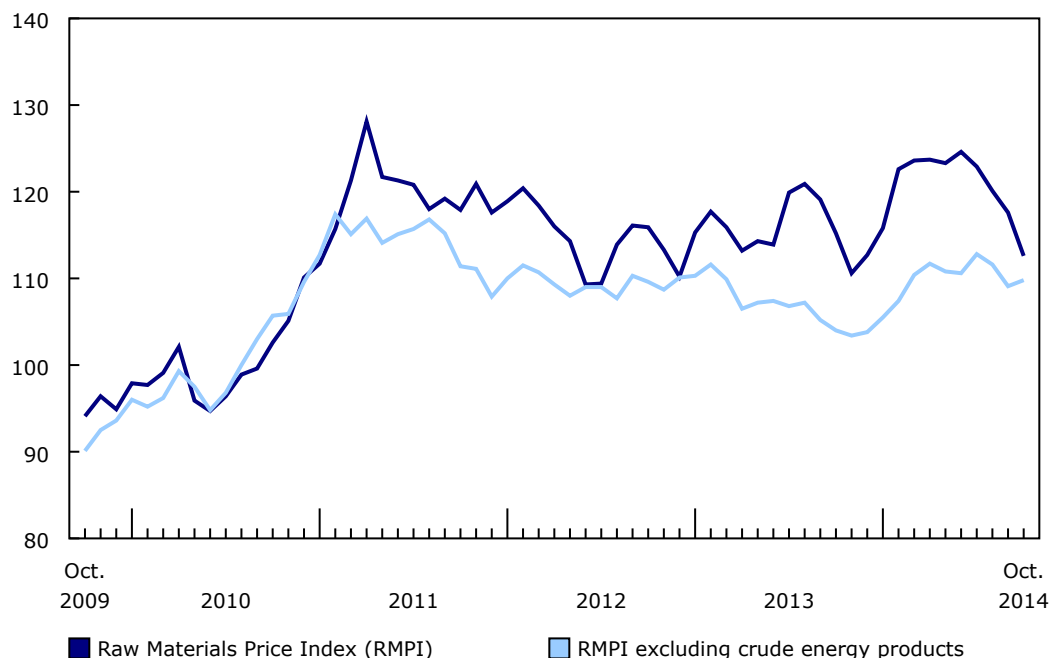
Chemicals and chemical products (+4.5%) also contributed to the year-over-year increase of the IPPI, primarily as a result of higher prices for dyes and pigments, and petrochemicals (+9.9%), plastic resins (+7.3%) as well as fertilizers, pesticides and other chemical products (+4.4%).

Raw Materials Price Index, monthly change

The RMPI fell 4.3% in October, following a 2.1% decrease in September. It was the fourth consecutive monthly decline and the largest decrease in the index since the 4.4% drop in June 2012. Of the six major commodity groups, two were down, three were up and one was unchanged.

Chart 2
Prices for raw materials decrease

index (2010=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [330-0008](#).

The decrease in the RMPI was mainly attributable to lower prices for crude energy products (-8.8%), which posted the largest decline since June 2012. Lower prices for conventional crude oil (-8.9%) were largely responsible for the decline in this commodity group. The decrease in crude oil prices was partly due to higher crude oil production and a slowdown in world demand. The RMPI excluding crude energy products rose 0.6% in October.

The decline of the RMPI was moderated primarily by prices for animals and animal products, which rose 1.8% in October, after two consecutive monthly decreases. The main contributors to the increase in this commodity group were live animals (+2.8%), particularly cattle and calves (+3.7%) and hogs (+4.0%).

Raw Materials Price Index, 12-month change

The RMPI fell 2.3% in the 12-month period ending in October, after declining 1.3% in September. On a year-over-year basis, it was the largest decrease in the index since November 2013.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the decrease in the RMPI was almost entirely attributable to a 9.2% drop in the prices of crude energy products. Conventional crude oil (-9.3%) was mainly responsible for the decline in this commodity group. The RMPI excluding crude energy products rose 5.6% in October.

The decrease in the RMPI over the 12-month period was moderated mainly by higher prices for animals and animal products (+14.3%), which have been trending upward on a year-over-year basis since April 2013. Live animals (+24.6%), particularly cattle and calves (+43.6%) and hogs (+20.2%), was primarily the source of the increase in this commodity group.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the decline of the RMPI was also moderated by prices for metal ores, concentrates and scrap (+1.6%), which posted a sixth consecutive year-over-year increase.

Note to readers

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) and Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) 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** 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 | October 2013 | September 2014 ^r | October 2014 ^p | September to October 2014 | October 2013 to October 2014 |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| | % | (2010=100) | | % change | | |
| Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) | 100.00 | 108.1 | 111.4 | 110.8 | -0.5 | 2.5 |
| IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products | 86.40 | 104.0 | 107.7 | 107.9 | 0.2 | 3.8 |
| Aggregation by commodities | | | | | | |
| Meat, fish, and dairy products | 7.21 | 108.4 | 120.3 | 120.3 | 0.0 | 11.0 |
| Fruit, vegetables, feed and other food products | 7.53 | 110.5 | 110.3 | 109.6 | -0.6 | -0.8 |
| Beverages (except juices) | 1.92 | 104.6 | 105.1 | 105.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Tobacco products | 0.25 | 114.6 | 126.3 | 126.4 | 0.1 | 10.3 |
| Textile and leather products | 0.57 | 104.8 | 106.0 | 106.2 | 0.2 | 1.3 |
| Clothing, footwear and accessories | 0.51 | 101.5 | 103.0 | 103.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Chemicals and chemical products | 8.46 | 107.7 | 113.5 | 112.6 | -0.8 | 4.5 |
| Plastic and rubber products | 2.79 | 104.8 | 108.3 | 108.7 | 0.4 | 3.7 |
| Lumber and other wood products | 2.27 | 103.4 | 106.7 | 106.7 | 0.0 | 3.2 |
| Pulp and paper products | 4.09 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 101.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Energy and petroleum products | 13.60 | 134.0 | 135.3 | 129.1 | -4.6 | -3.7 |
| Primary ferrous metal products | 3.32 | 99.4 | 106.1 | 106.4 | 0.3 | 7.0 |
| Primary non-ferrous metal products | 8.03 | 100.8 | 103.9 | 104.3 | 0.4 | 3.5 |
| Fabricated metal products and construction materials | 3.17 | 100.5 | 103.3 | 103.7 | 0.4 | 3.2 |
| Motorized and recreational vehicles | 17.23 | 101.3 | 105.5 | 106.5 | 0.9 | 5.1 |
| Machinery and equipment | 5.73 | 103.5 | 104.9 | 105.1 | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| Electrical, electronic, audiovisual and telecommunication products | 4.69 | 101.2 | 103.1 | 103.8 | 0.7 | 2.6 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 1.49 | 101.8 | 102.7 | 102.8 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Cement, glass, and other non-metallic mineral products | 2.34 | 105.4 | 107.2 | 107.1 | -0.1 | 1.6 |
| Packaging materials and containers | 2.38 | 105.2 | 108.8 | 109.0 | 0.2 | 3.6 |
| Miscellaneous products | 2.41 | 106.1 | 107.9 | 107.9 | 0.0 | 1.7 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [329-0074](#).

Table 2
Raw Materials Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

| | Relative importance ¹ | October 2013 | September 2014 ^r | October 2014 ^p | September to October 2014 | October 2013 to October 2014 |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| | % | (2010=100) | | | % change | |
| Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) | 100.00 | 115.2 | 117.6 | 112.6 | -4.3 | -2.3 |
| RMPI excluding crude energy products | 51.83 | 104.0 | 109.1 | 109.8 | 0.6 | 5.6 |
| Crude energy products | 48.17 | 127.3 | 126.7 | 115.6 | -8.8 | -9.2 |
| Crop products | 8.68 | 117.4 | 116.6 | 117.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Animals and animal products | 15.51 | 117.3 | 131.7 | 134.1 | 1.8 | 14.3 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 1.85 | 104.3 | 107.9 | 108.4 | 0.5 | 3.9 |
| Logs, pulpwood, natural rubber and other forestry products | 2.84 | 107.5 | 105.9 | 105.9 | 0.0 | -1.5 |
| Metal ores, concentrates and scrap | 22.96 | 89.6 | 91.5 | 91.0 | -0.5 | 1.6 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [330-0008](#).

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 November 2014 will be released on January 6, 2015.

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).

Food services and drinking places, September 2014

Sales at food services and drinking places decreased 1.1% to \$4.9 billion in September, following a 1.7% gain in August. This industry had experienced strong sales growth since January 2014.

Prices for food purchased from restaurants were up 2.3% in the 12 months to September, following a 2.1% increase in August.

Chart 1 Food services and drinking places sales decrease in September

Source(s): CANSIM table 355-0006.

In September, three of the four sectors reported lower sales. Sales in the full-service restaurant sector decreased 2.5%, more than offsetting August's gain. Sales in the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, were down 2.9%. Sales in the drinking places sector declined 1.1% in September. The limited-service restaurant sector's sales increased 0.7%, the ninth consecutive increase.

Sales were down in eight provinces in September, largely as a result of the decline in the full-service restaurant sector.

Following strong increases in August, Ontario (-0.9%) and Quebec (-1.9%) accounted for more than half of the national decrease.

Sales in British Columbia were down 1.3%, following a 2.5% increase in August.

Nova Scotia reported a 1.4% decline in sales, the first decrease since March 2014.

Sales were up in Newfoundland and Labrador (+0.1%) and Prince Edward Island (+0.5%).

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data — Frequently asked questions](#).

Table 1
Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted

| | September 2013 | June 2014 ^r | July 2014 ^r | August 2014 ^r | September 2014 ^p | August to September 2014 | September 2013 to September 2014 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | thousands of dollars | | | | | change % | |
| Total, food services sales | 4,602,894 | 4,799,164 | 4,831,202 | 4,912,592 | 4,859,582 | -1.1 | 5.6 |
| Full-service restaurants | 1,990,970 | 2,078,440 | 2,090,682 | 2,138,444 | 2,085,275 | -2.5 | 4.7 |
| Limited-service eating places | 2,038,349 | 2,120,484 | 2,133,562 | 2,153,233 | 2,167,854 | 0.7 | 6.4 |
| Special food services | 384,917 | 408,737 | 413,170 | 428,490 | 416,141 | -2.9 | 8.1 |
| Drinking places | 188,659 | 191,502 | 193,788 | 192,425 | 190,312 | -1.1 | 0.9 |
| Provinces and territories | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 67,396 | 67,000 | 66,809 | 67,380 | 67,465 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 16,768 | 16,826 | 16,883 | 16,682 | 16,758 | 0.5 | -0.1 |

Table 1 - continued
Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted

| | September 2013 | June 2014 ^r | July 2014 ^r | August 2014 ^r | September 2014 ^p | August to September 2014 | September 2013 to September 2014 |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Nova Scotia | 111,208 | 117,736 | 118,634 | 119,587 | 117,869 | -1.4 | 6.0 |
| New Brunswick | 81,641 | 84,195 | 84,935 | 84,770 | 84,073 | -0.8 | 3.0 |
| Quebec | 863,612 | 892,402 | 893,848 | 908,694 | 891,080 | -1.9 | 3.2 |
| Ontario | 1,766,365 | 1,853,953 | 1,873,313 | 1,907,274 | 1,889,636 | -0.9 | 7.0 |
| Manitoba | 134,705 | 138,517 | 140,970 | 141,904 | 141,221 | -0.5 | 4.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 143,787 | 149,260 | 151,611 | 152,624 | 150,081 | -1.7 | 4.4 |
| Alberta | 700,481 | 731,162 | 730,511 | 742,014 | 740,042 | -0.3 | 5.6 |
| British Columbia | 704,322 | 733,687 | 739,071 | 757,674 | 747,516 | -1.3 | 6.1 |
| Yukon | 4,967 | 5,719 | 5,821 | 5,834 | F | F | F |
| Northwest Territories | 6,419 | 7,551 | 7,605 | 6,989 | F | F | F |
| Nunavut | 1,222 | 1,157 | 1,191 | 1,165 | F | F | F |

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [355-0006](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [355-0006](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2419](#).

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).

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, October 2014

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index (CMSPI) declined 0.2% in October compared with September. The courier portion decreased 0.2% while the local messenger component was down 0.2%.

On a year-over-year basis, the CMSPI increased 5.4% in October.

Note to readers

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index is a monthly price index measuring price changes at a national level for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

Data for the current month and the previous six months of the series are subject to revision. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: table [329-0053](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5064](#).

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index for November will be released on December 24.

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).

Commercial Software Price Index, October 2014

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) increased by 1.0% in October compared with the previous month.

Year over year, the CSPI was up by 4.1%.

Note to readers

The Commercial Software Price Index is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of software typically bought by businesses and governments. With each release, data for the previous six months may have been revised. The index is not seasonally adjusted.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available in CANSIM: table [331-0009](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5068](#).

The Commercial Software Price Index for November will be released on December 23.

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).

Computer and peripherals price indexes, October 2014

Prices for commercial computers increased 0.2% from September to October and consumer computer prices rose by 1.3%. In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices fell by 0.1% and printer prices increased by 0.6%.

Year over year, prices for commercial computers decreased 1.0% and prices for consumer computers were down by 1.8%. Monitor prices decreased by 0.3% and printer prices declined by 1.1%.

Note to readers

The computer and peripherals price indexes are monthly series measuring changes over time in the price of computers and computer peripherals sold to governments, businesses and consumers. With each release, data for the previous six months may have been revised. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available in CANSIM: tables [331-0010](#) and [331-0011](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5032](#).

The computer and peripherals price indexes for November will be released on December 23.

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).

New products and studies

New products

Videos - Statistics Canada: "Canadian Agriculture Statistics"

Catalogue number [11-629-X2014002](#) (HTML)

Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review, Third quarter 2014, Vol. 13, no. 3

Catalogue number [13-010-X](#) (HTML)

Release dates: December 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

| Release date | Title | Reference period |
|--------------|---|--|
| 1 | Homicide in Canada | 2013 |
| 4 | Production of principal field crops | November 2014 |
| 5 | Labour Force Survey | November 2014 |
| 5 | Canadian international merchandise trade | October 2014 |
| 5 | Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost | Third quarter 2014 |
| 8 | Building permits | October 2014 |
| 11 | Industrial capacity utilization rates | Third quarter 2014 |
| 11 | New Housing Price Index | October 2014 |
| 12 | Job vacancies | Three-month average ending in September 2014 |
| 12 | Canada's international investment position | Third quarter 2014 |
| 15 | National balance sheet and financial flow accounts | Third quarter 2014 |
| 16 | Canada's international transactions in securities | October 2014 |
| 16 | Monthly Survey of Manufacturing | October 2014 |
| 17 | Wholesale trade | October 2014 |
| 17 | Travel between Canada and other countries | October 2014 |
| 18 | Employment Insurance | October 2014 |
| 19 | Consumer Price Index | November 2014 |
| 19 | Retail trade | October 2014 |
| 22 | Payroll employment, earnings and hours | October 2014 |
| 23 | Gross domestic product by industry | October 2014 |

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



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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