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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Releases

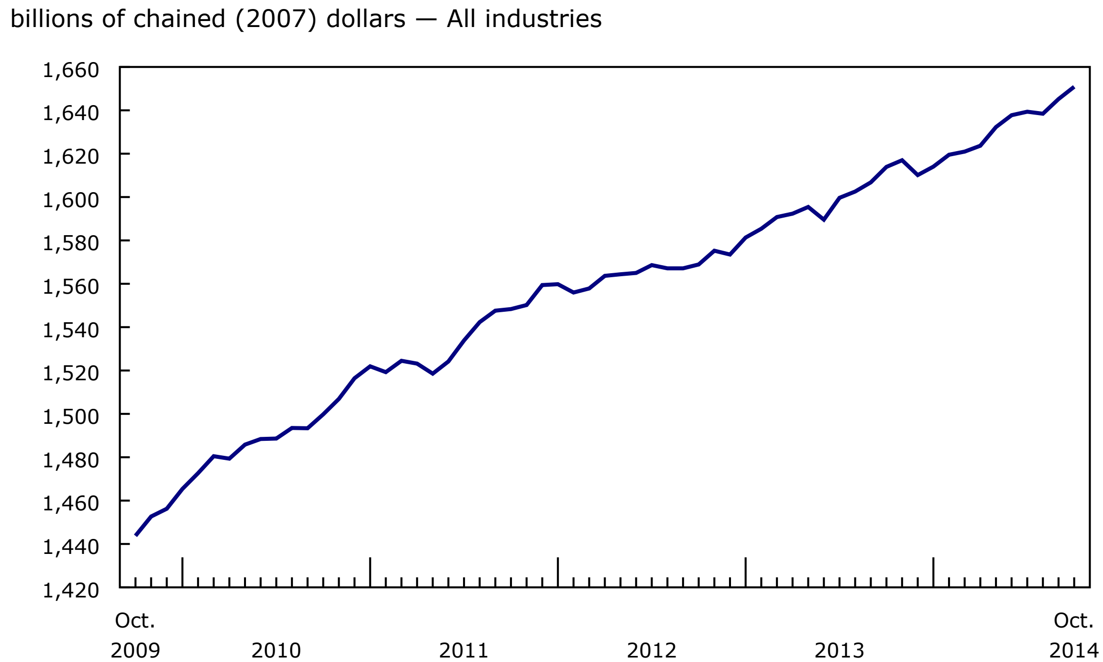
Gross domestic product by industry, October 2014

Real gross domestic product grew 0.3% in October, following a 0.4% increase in September.

Goods production rose 0.4% in October. Notable gains were recorded in mining and oil and gas extraction as well as manufacturing. Construction also increased in October. In contrast, utilities and the agriculture and forestry sector declined.

The output of service industries increased 0.3% in October, led mainly by growth in the public sector (education, health and public administration combined). The finance and insurance sector and professional services also advanced. Wholesale trade declined in October while retail trade was unchanged.

Chart 1
Real gross domestic product grows in October



Source(s): CANSIM table 379-0031.

Educational services return to normal levels

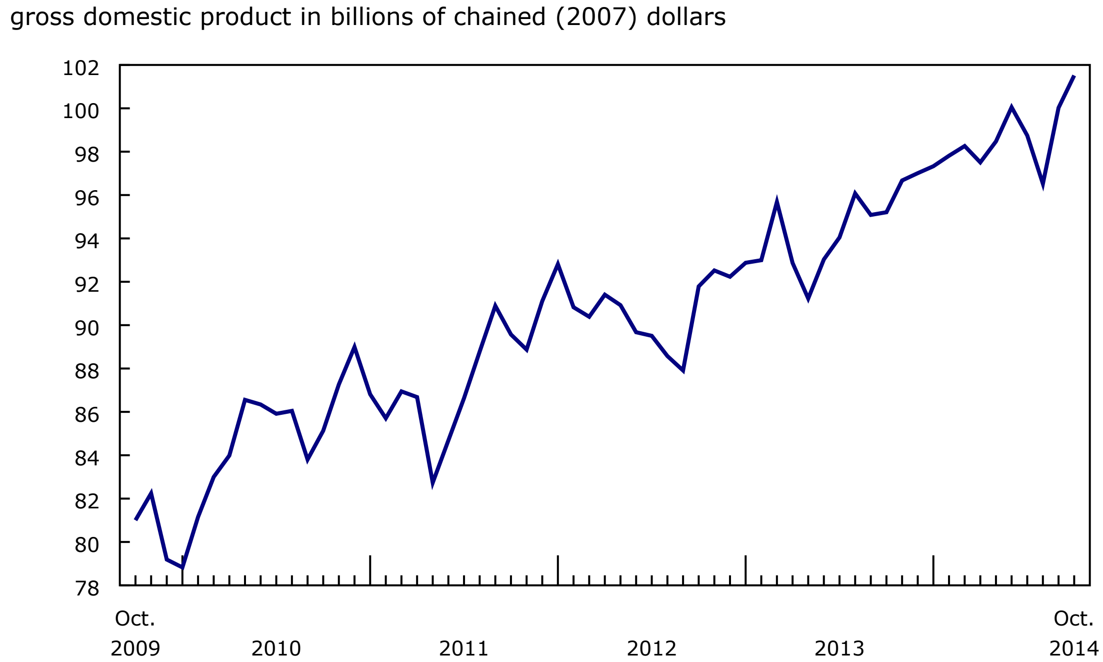
The public sector rose 0.8% in October, mainly as a result of an increase in educational services. Educational services rose 2.6% in October, returning to normal levels of activity following a labour dispute in British Columbia in September.

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction rises again

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction rose 1.2% in October, a second consecutive monthly increase.

Following a 3.6% increase in September, oil and gas extraction expanded 1.5% in October. The increase was led by non-conventional oil production, while natural gas production was down.

Chart 2
Oil and gas extraction rises in October



Source(s): CANSIM table 379-0031.

Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas extraction) increased 1.5% in October. A notable gain in potash mining more than offset a decline in copper, nickel, lead and zinc mining.

However, support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction declined 1.6% as a result of a decline in drilling services.

Manufacturing output grows

Manufacturing output grew 0.7% in October, after rising 0.8% in September. Non-durable goods manufacturing rose 0.9% as most major industrial groupings posted gains. Growth was notable in petroleum and coal products, chemical as well as plastic and rubber products manufacturing. Conversely, food manufacturing declined.

Durable-goods manufacturing increased 0.4%, mainly as a result of the manufacturing of fabricated metal products as well as furniture and related products. On the other hand, the manufacturing of machinery and of primary metals declined.

Wholesale trade declines while retail trade is unchanged

Wholesale trade declined 0.2% in October, after increasing 1.6% in September and 0.4% in August. The wholesaling of food, beverage and tobacco as well as personal and household goods was down. However, wholesaling of building materials and supplies, petroleum products, motor vehicles and parts as well as miscellaneous wholesaling (which include agricultural supplies) was up in October.

Retail trade was unchanged in October. Declines in retailing activity at motor vehicle and parts dealers as well as furniture and home furnishings stores offset gains at building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers as well as electronics and appliance stores.

The finance and insurance sector is up

The finance and insurance sector was up 0.2% in October, a fifth consecutive monthly increase. Banking services and, to a lesser extent, financial investment services grew, while insurance services were down.

Construction rises

Construction rose 0.3% in October, led by increases in residential building as well as engineering and repair construction. Non-residential building also grew.

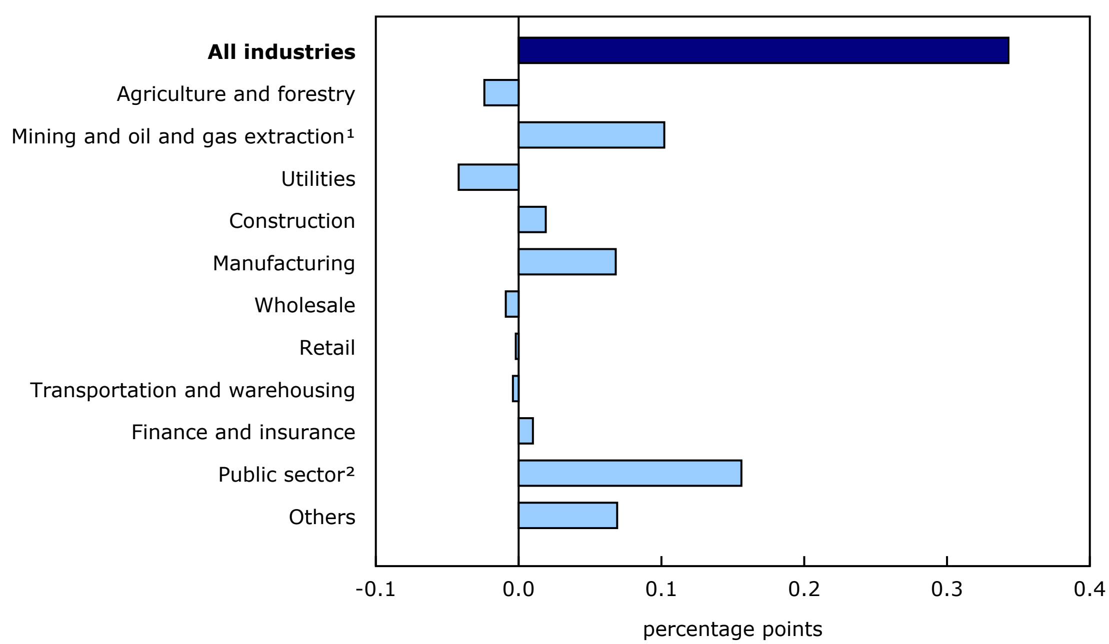
The output of real estate agents and brokers was down 0.2% in October, after declining 0.7% in September.

Other industries

After increasing 1.5% in August and 1.4% in September, utilities declined 1.8% in October. The demand for both electricity and natural gas was down in October.

The agriculture and forestry sector decreased 1.4% in October, mainly the result of lower crop production.

Chart 3
Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, October 2014



1. Includes quarrying.
2. Education, health and public administration.

Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2007 as the reference year. This means that the data for each industry and each aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 2007. The monthly data are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables up to the latest input-output tables year (2011).

For the period starting with January 2012, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2011 industry prices.

This approach makes the monthly GDP by industry data more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions.

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2014.

For more information about monthly national GDP by industry, see the System of macroeconomic accounts module on our website.

Table 1
Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2007) dollars – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2014[r]	June 2014[r]	July 2014[r]	August 2014[r]	September 2014[r]	October 2014[p]	October 2014[p]	October 2013 to October 2014[p]
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars[1]	% change
All industries	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**-0.1**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**1,650,855**	**2.3**
Goods-producing industries	**0.7**	**0.7**	**-0.2**	**-1.0**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**498,283**	**1.8**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.5	-1.5	-1.2	-1.4	-0.2	-1.4	25,051	-12.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	0.3	2.0	-1.5	-1.6	2.0	1.2	139,820	5.3
Utilities	-1.4	-0.5	-2.1	1.5	1.4	-1.8	38,281	-2.7
Construction	1.0	0.6	0.5	-0.6	-0.2	0.3	117,773	0.7
Manufacturing	1.5	0.4	1.0	-1.1	0.8	0.7	176,403	3.2
Services-producing industries	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**1,153,522**	**2.5**
Wholesale trade	1.9	1.2	-0.4	0.4	1.6	-0.2	94,585	6.2
Retail trade	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	-0.0	90,243	3.6
Transportation and warehousing	1.8	0.6	-0.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	69,045	3.4
Information and cultural industries	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.0	52,456	-0.4
Finance and insurance	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	112,201	3.4
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	208,166	3.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	88,150	2.7
Management of companies and enterprises	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	11,886	0.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	41,422	1.6
Educational services	-0.4	-1.9	1.7	0.5	-1.0	2.6	85,843	1.1
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	111,164	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.2	-0.6	0.1	0.6	-0.5	-0.5	11,342	-1.4
Accommodation and food services	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.9	0.2	0.4	34,450	3.2
Other services (except public administration)	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	33,010	2.9
Public administration	0.0	-0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.0	0.1	110,427	0.7
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.7	1.0	-0.3	-1.0	1.3	0.6	360,919	3.4
Non-durable manufacturing industries	1.8	1.5	-0.0	-0.9	-0.6	0.9	72,173	1.9
Durable manufacturing industries	1.3	-0.4	1.8	-1.2	1.9	0.4	104,696	4.2
Information and communication technologies industries	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.2	-0.1	73,227	3.1
Energy sector	0.9	0.7	-2.1	-1.3	2.0	0.4	160,062	3.5
Public sector	-0.0	-0.5	0.6	0.2	-0.3	0.8	307,456	1.2

r revised
p preliminary
1. At annual rates.
Source(s): CANSIM table **379-0031**.

Available in CANSIM: table 379-0031.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for November 2014 will be released on January 30, 2015.

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 Allan Tomas (613-951-9277), Industry Accounts Division.

General Social Survey: Social identity, 2013

The holiday time often means getting together with family and friends. A new survey, conducted in 2013, indicates that more than half (55%) of Canadians aged 15 years and older felt close to at least five family members, and 51% reported having five or more close friends.

Very few Canadians (4%) reported having no close relatives and a similar proportion (6%) reported no close friends.

Besides close family and friends, Canadians reported a large network of 'other' friends, neighbours and acquaintances. In 2013, 47% of Canadians reported having at least 20 'other' friends.

Young adults tended to have larger social networks. People under the age of 25 had a median of 24 'other' friends, while those between 25 and 34 years old had a median of 20 friends. In general, the older the person, the smaller the circle of friends, as the figure drops to 15 friends between the ages of 45 and 54, and to 10 friends for those aged 65 years and older.

One possible reason for the larger circle of friends in younger years may relate to the greater likelihood of meeting new people. In 2013, 6 in 10 Canadians under 35 years old indicated that they met someone new in the month prior to the survey with plans of keeping in touch. The same was reported by just under half of those aged 35 to 44, 41% of people aged 45 to 54, and about one-third of seniors.

Younger Canadians were more likely to meet new people online. Of Canadians who met someone new, 20% of those under 35 years of age had made new online acquaintances. This was higher than their older counterparts (14%).

Canadians more often phone family members and see friends

Daily contact was somewhat more common among friends than with family members outside the home. Overall, 38% of Canadians saw, spoke to, texted, or emailed friends on a daily basis. By comparison, 30% had daily contact with their family members.

Canadians were more likely to regularly connect with family by phone, while they more often saw, sent text messages or emailed their friends. Two-thirds had weekly telephone conversations with their relatives, while 54% did the same when connecting with friends.

Regularly getting together with friends was reported by 63% of Canadians, while regularly seeing family members outside the home was reported by 43%.

Emailing or texting friends was another way people stayed in touch with friends, with 57% of Internet users regularly emailing their friends or connecting on a social networking site. A further 66% of texting Canadians sent text messages to their friends on a weekly basis. Somewhat lower proportions of Canadians used the Internet (44%) or sent text messages (55%) to connect with family.

Residents of the East Coast more often have large family networks

Large family networks were generally more often seen on the East Coast and in the Prairie provinces. For example, over two-thirds of residents of Newfoundland and Labrador reported close ties to at least five family members, significantly higher than the national average of 55%.

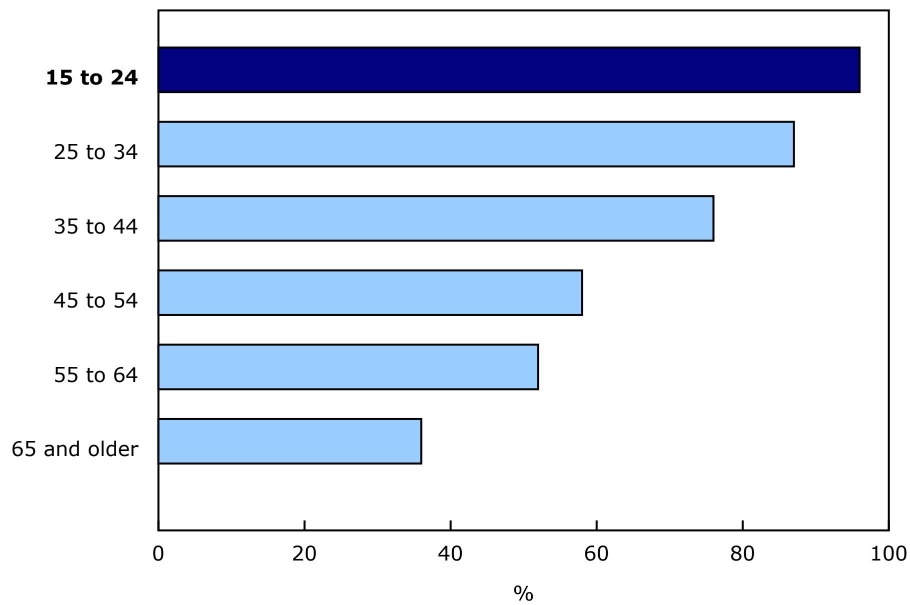
In contrast, large family networks were less common in Quebec, with 48% reporting feeling close to five or more family members. Residents of Quebec (85%), however, were slightly more likely than average (82%) to keep in touch with their family on a weekly basis.

Social networking sites used by Canadians of all ages

For the first time, Canadians were asked about their use of social networking sites. Among Internet users, 7 in 10 accessed a social networking site. These sites were most popular among young people aged 15 to 24, although they were also used by middle-aged adults and seniors. Three-quarters of Canadians aged 35 to 44 used Facebook or Twitter, as did more than half (58%) of 45- to 54-year-olds. More than one in three seniors also used social networking sites.

When asked how many Facebook friends they have, about half (47%) of users said they had less than 150, while the other half (48%) had 150 or more connections. On average, users reported 228 Facebook friends, ranging from 393 Facebook friends among 15- to 24-year-olds to 54 among seniors.

Chart 1
Use of social networking site, by age, 2013



Note(s): Includes only those who reported using the Internet. All categories are significantly different from the '15 to 24' reference age group.
Source(s): General Social Survey, 2013 (5024).

Note to readers

Statistics Canada has released a report on Canadians' connections with family and friends based on new data from the 2013 General Social Survey (GSS): Social Identity.

The 2013 GSS on Social Identity was one of the first social surveys at Statistics Canada to offer an Internet option to survey respondents. This new approach to data collection was in recognition of the success of online data collection with the census, combined with the need to adapt to the changing use of technology and the ever present demands on Canadians' time.

The target population included all persons 15 years of age and older living in the provinces of Canada, excluding full-time residents of institutions.

Available in CANSIM: tables 118-0001 to 118-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5024.

The publication "Canadians' connections with family and friends" in *Spotlight on Canadians: Results from the General Social Survey* (**89-652-X**) is now available. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

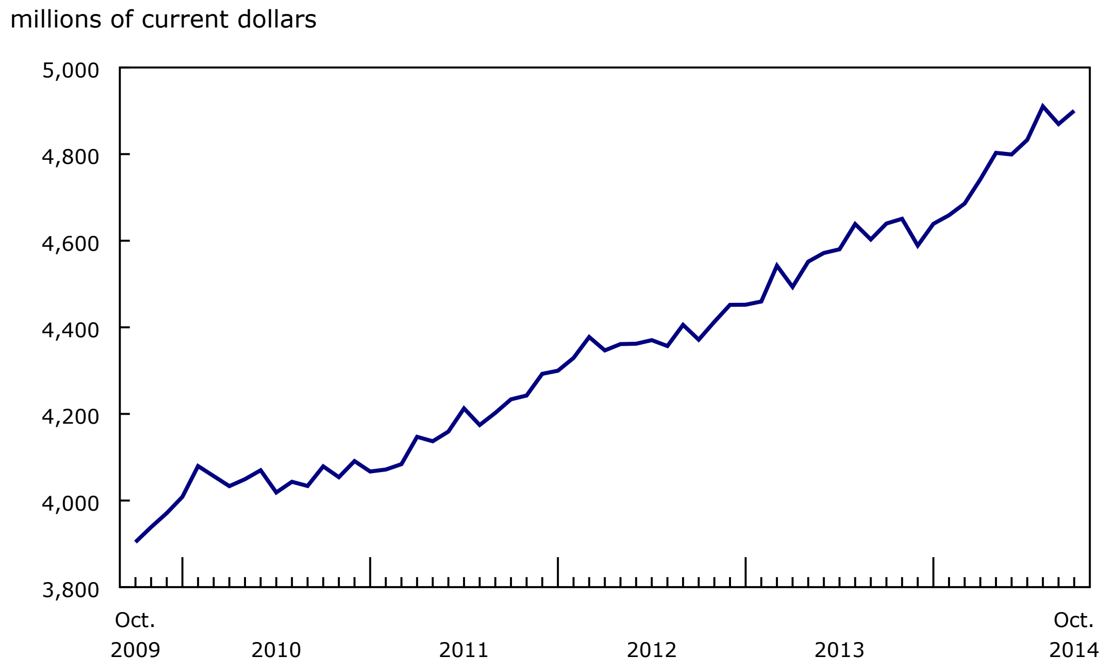
Additional data are available upon request.

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, October 2014

Sales at food services and drinking places rose 0.6% to $4.9 billion in October. Prices for food purchased from restaurants were up 2.2% in the 12 months to October, following a 2.3% increase in September.

Chart 1
Food services and drinking places sales increase in October



Source(s): CANSIM table 355-0006.

In October, three of the four sectors reported higher sales, led by the limited-service restaurant sector (+0.8%). Sales in this sector have been on an upward trend since January 2014. Sales rose 0.7% in the full-service restaurant sector in October, partially offsetting September's decline. Sales in the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, were essentially unchanged from September. The drinking places sector posted a 0.5% decline, its third consecutive decrease.

Sales were up in every province in October, following declines in eight provinces in September. Four provinces posted gains in October that more than offset their September losses.

Ontario (+0.7%) accounted for most of the national gain in dollar terms. Higher sales in the limited-service restaurant sector led the growth.

The largest gain in percentage terms was registered in Manitoba (+2.7%), on the strength of higher sales at limited service restaurants.

Saskatchewan reported a 1.6% increase in sales, the fourth gain in five months.

Quebec (+0.3%) and British Columbia (+0.3%) posted the smallest percentage increases, as higher sales at limited service restaurants were partially offset by weaker sales in the special food services sector.

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

	October 2013	July 2014[r]	August 2014[r]	September 2014[r]	October 2014[p]	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
	thousands of dollars					change %	
Total, food services sales	**4,639,669**	**4,832,859**	**4,910,326**	**4,869,547**	**4,900,141**	**0.6**	**5.6**
Full-service restaurants	2,001,767	2,091,589	2,139,292	2,096,210	2,110,155	0.7	5.4
Limited-service eating places	2,056,910	2,134,297	2,148,730	2,165,779	2,183,191	0.8	6.1
Special food services	392,809	412,940	428,940	415,532	415,692	0.0	5.8
Drinking places	188,182	194,032	193,364	192,027	191,104	-0.5	1.6
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	69,632	66,868	67,798	67,855	68,314	0.7	-1.9
Prince Edward Island	16,779	16,969	16,886	16,976	17,422	2.6	3.8
Nova Scotia	110,598	118,887	121,668	119,239	119,772	0.4	8.3
New Brunswick	82,029	85,090	85,376	84,931	85,250	0.4	3.9
Quebec	871,402	893,659	908,995	891,594	894,249	0.3	2.6
Ontario	1,780,376	1,874,522	1,901,719	1,894,600	1,908,680	0.7	7.2
Manitoba	136,065	141,078	141,518	140,228	144,018	2.7	5.8
Saskatchewan	146,132	151,827	153,420	151,229	153,711	1.6	5.2
Alberta	701,920	730,733	743,638	741,427	744,916	0.5	6.1
British Columbia	711,182	738,658	755,384	747,286	749,375	0.3	5.4
Yukon	5,146	5,828	5,967	5,845	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,161	7,568	6,859	7,225	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,246	1,172	1,098	1,112	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**).

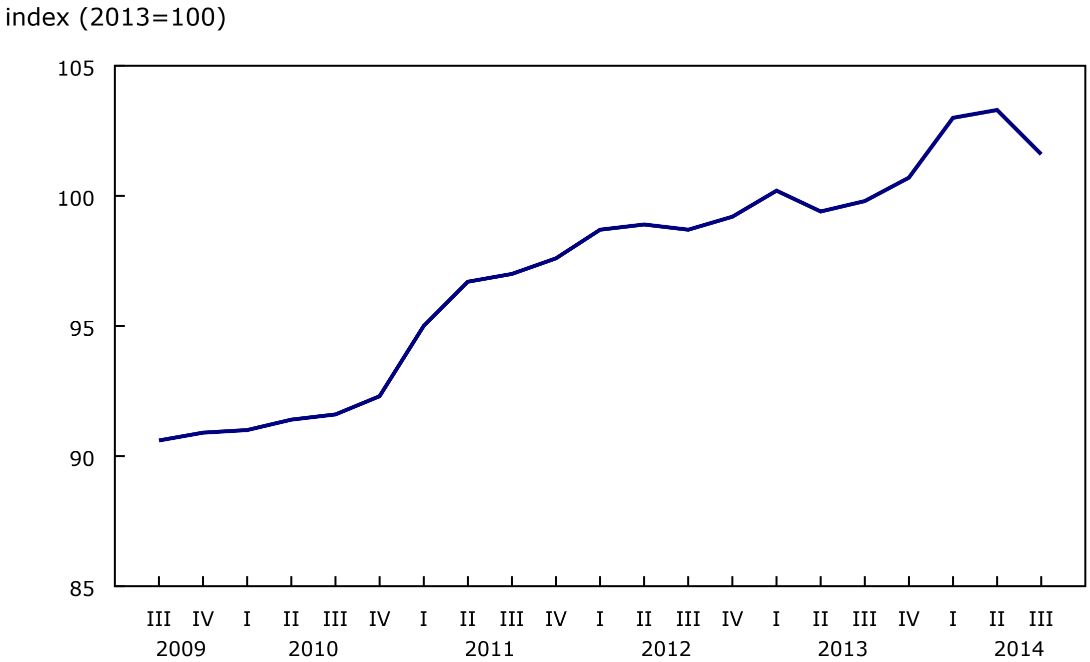
For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index, third quarter 2014

The For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index decreased 1.6% in the third quarter from the second quarter.

The general freight trucking component (-1.3%) and the specialized freight trucking component (-2.2%) posted declines.

Year over year, the index advanced 1.8% in the third quarter compared with the same quarter of 2013.

Chart 1
For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index



Source(s): CANSIM table 332-0017.

Note to readers

The For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index measures changes over time in prices, at the Canada level, for the for-hire motor carrier freight services provided by general and specialized freight trucking companies.

With each release, data for the previous quarter may have been revised. The series are also subject to an annual revision with the release of second quarter data of the following reference year. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

With the release of 2014 second quarter data, the For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index series was converted from a base year of 2007=100 to 2013=100. The relative importance of the component North American Industry Classification System has been updated based on 2013 revenues of the sampled establishments. Accordingly, the entire data series has been updated to reflect the new index reference period.

The new series appear in CANSIM tables 332-0016 and 332-0017 with new vectors. The old index series, based on 2007=100, are terminated (CANSIM tables 332-0004 and 332-0009).

Table 1
For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance[1]	Third quarter 2013	Second quarter 2014[r]	Third quarter 2014[p]	Second quarter to third quarter 2014	Third quarter 2013 to third quarter 2014
	%	(2013=100)			% change	
Truck transportation	**100.0**	**99.8**	**103.3**	**101.6**	**-1.6**	**1.8**
General freight trucking	66.3	99.7	102.9	101.6	-1.3	1.9
General freight trucking, local	6.4	100.0	103.4	101.5	-1.8	1.5
General freight trucking, long distance	59.9	99.6	102.6	101.3	-1.3	1.7
Specialized freight trucking	33.7	100.0	104.1	101.8	-2.2	1.8
Used household and office goods moving	2.6	101.4	103.6	104.5	0.9	3.1
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	9.3	99.8	102.5	99.4	-3.0	-0.4
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long distance	21.8	99.8	104.8	102.5	-2.2	2.7

r revised
p preliminary
1. The relative importance is calculated by dividing the weight of each four-digit code of the North American Industry Classification System by the sum of weights. The weight corresponds to the aggregate revenue of establishments at the time of sample selection.

Source(s): CANSIM table **332-0017**.

Available in CANSIM: tables 332-0016 and 332-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5136.

The For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index for the fourth quarter of 2014 will be released on March 30, 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**).

Commercial Software Price Index, November 2014

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) increased by 0.8% in November compared with the previous month.

Year over year, the CSPI was up by 4.4%.

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 December 2014 will be released on January 30, 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**).

Computer and peripherals price indexes, November 2014

Prices for commercial computers increased 0.3% from October to November and consumer computer prices rose by 1.2%. In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices increased by 0.4% and printer prices declined by 0.1%.

Year over year, prices for commercial computers decreased 1.1% and prices for consumer computers were down by 0.3%. Monitor prices decreased by 0.4% and printer prices were up 1.0% year over year.

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 December 2014 will be released on January 30, 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**).

Canadian Megatrends, December 2014

Resources: Long-term shifts in commodities

Canada's economic story owes much to its bountiful natural resources. The December edition of *Canadian Megatrends* examines the role these assets have played in the growth and development of this country.

The start of the Canadian journey began in the East, in the seas off the Atlantic provinces, and then moved to the boreal forests and fields of Quebec and Ontario and onto the rich soils of the Prairies, which helped feed the world. At the same time, the fishing, forestry and mineral resources of British Columbia were being developed.

The focus subsequently moved to the riches that lie beneath the soil in the Canadian bedrock. An abundance of wealth has been generated from coal and gold to uranium and potash. More recently, oil and natural gas extracted from the land and at sea have influenced the nation's economy.

The one constant has been the important role that Canada's natural resources overall have played over time.

The article "Resources: Long-term shifts in commodities," part of *Canadian Megatrends* (**11-630-X**), is now available from *The Daily* module of our website.

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**).

Inter-corporate ownership, third quarter 2014

The third quarter issue of the product *Inter-corporate Ownership* is now available.

This product is a directory of corporate ownership in Canada that provides information on every individual corporation that is part of a group of commonly controlled corporations with combined assets exceeding $600 million or combined revenue exceeding $200 million. Individual corporations with debt obligations or equity owing to non-residents exceeding a net book value of $1 million are covered as well.

Ultimate corporate control is determined through a careful study of holdings by corporations, the effects of options, insider holdings, convertible shares and interlocking directorships.

The information presented is based on non-confidential returns filed by Canadian corporations under the *Corporations Returns Act* and on research using public sources such as Internet sites. Entries for each corporation provide both the country of control and the country of residence.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2503.

The third quarter 2014 issue of *Inter-corporate Ownership* (**61-517-X**) is now available via Statistics Canada's electronic files transfer system.

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

To order this product, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Louise Noel (**iofd-clientservicesunit@statcan.gc.ca**), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products, September 2014

Data on the supply and disposition of refined petroleum products are now available for September at the Canada and provincial and territorial levels.

Available in CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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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