The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Gross domestic product by industry, November 2014 Real gross domestic product declined 0.2% in November, largely the result of declines in manufacturing, mining, and oil and gas extraction. This follows increases of 0.4% in September and 0.3% in October. General Social Survey: Giving, volunteering and participating, 2013	2				
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Releases

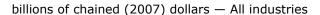
Gross domestic product by industry, November 2014

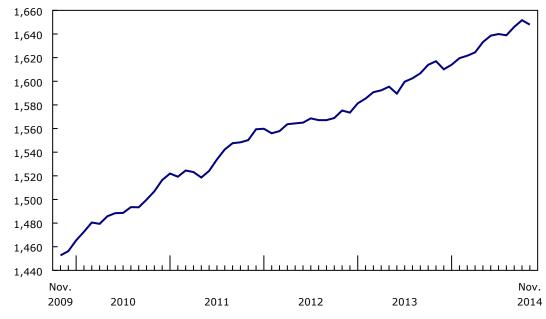
Real gross domestic product declined 0.2% in November, largely the result of declines in manufacturing, mining, and oil and gas extraction.

Goods production fell 0.8% in November. Notable decreases were recorded in manufacturing and mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction. In contrast, utilities and the agriculture and forestry sector increased. Construction was unchanged in November.

The output of service industries was unchanged in November, as increases in retail trade and the public sector (education, health and public administration combined) were offset by declines in other areas. Notable decreases occurred in wholesale trade and the finance and insurance sector.

Chart 1
Real gross domestic product declines in November





Source(s): CANSIM table 379-0031.

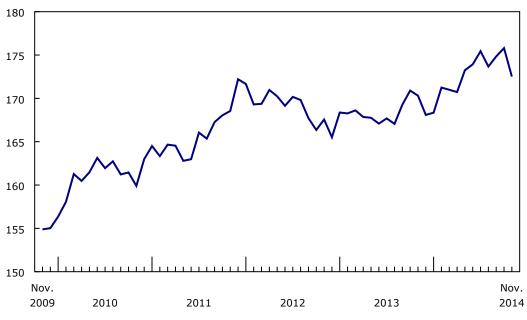
Manufacturing output falls

Manufacturing output fell 1.9% in November, after rising 0.7% in September and 0.6% in October. Durable-goods manufacturing decreased 1.8% in November, as most industrial subgroups declined. Decreases were most notable in the manufacturing of machinery, fabricated metal products and primary metal.

Non-durable goods manufacturing fell 1.9% in November, mostly as a result of notable decreases in chemical, and to a lesser extent, plastic and rubber products manufacturing.

Chart 2
Manufacturing falls in November

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2007) dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table 379-0031.

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction decreases

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction decreased 1.5% in November, following increases of 1.9% in September and 1.2% in October.

Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas extraction) fell 2.5% in November, after increasing 1.8% in October, mainly as a result of declines in iron ore, potash and coal mining.

After rising 3.5% in September and 1.7% in October, oil and gas extraction was down 0.7% in November, owing to the decline in non-conventional oil extraction. Conventional oil and gas extraction increased in November.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction decreased 3.7% as a result of a decline in rigging services.

Wholesale trade declines while retail trade increases

Wholesale trade declined 0.6% in November, following a 0.2% decrease in October. November's decline was mostly a result of decreases in the wholesaling of machinery, equipment and supplies and, to a lesser extent, of building materials and supplies as well as petroleum products. In contrast, the wholesaling of motor vehicles and parts and of personal and household goods grew in November.

Retail trade was up 0.9% in November. Increases were notable in clothing and clothing accessories stores, general merchandise stores (which include department stores) and electronics and appliance stores. However, there were declines in retailing activity at food and beverage stores as well as building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers.

The finance and insurance sector declines

After rising for five consecutive months, the finance and insurance sector was down 0.4% in November. Banking services, financial investment services and insurance services all decreased.

Construction unchanged

Construction was unchanged in November. Increases in non-residential building and engineering construction were offset by declines in residential building and repair construction.

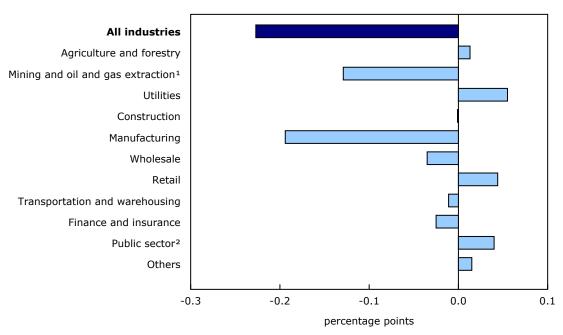
The output of real estate agents and brokers was down 0.6% in November, a third consecutive monthly decline.

Other industries

Utilities increased 2.4% in November, after declining 1.5% in October. The demand for both electricity and natural gas rose in November.

The agriculture and forestry sector increased 0.8% in November, mainly the result of higher crop production.

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



^{1.} Includes quarrying.

Source(s): Gross domestic product by industry (1301).

^{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

	June 2014 ^r	July 2014 ^r	August 2014 ^r	September 2014 ^r	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^p	November 2014 ^p	November 2013 to November 2014 ^p
			month-to-moi	nth % change			millions of dollars ¹	% change
All industries	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.3	-0.2	1,647,922	1.9
Goods-producing industries	0.7	-0.3	-1.0	0.9	0.5	-0.8	495,266	1.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-1.5	-1.2	-1.6	-0.0	0.1	0.8	25,695	-8.8
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2.1	-1.6	-1.7	1.9	1.2	-1.5	138,744	4.3
Utilities	-0.7	-1.9	1.2	1.3	-1.5	2.4	39,375	-2.0
Construction	0.6	0.5	-0.7	-0.1	0.3	-0.0	117,872	1.1
Manufacturing	0.4	0.9	-1.0	0.7	0.6	-1.9	172,519	1.3
Services-producing industries	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	1,153,635	2.2
Wholesale trade	1.2	-0.2	0.5	1.7	-0.2	-0.6	93,460	4.7
Retail trade	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	-0.2	0.9	90,939	3.6
Transportation and warehousing	0.6	-0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	68,840	2.0
Information and cultural industries	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	52,420	-0.4
Finance and insurance	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.2	-0.4	111,963	2.4
Real estate, and rental and leasing Professional, scientific and technical	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	208,532	2.9
services	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	-0.0	88,108	2.6
Management of companies and enterprises Administrative and support, waste	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	12,022	1.4
management and remediation services	-0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	41,126	0.7
Educational services	-1.9	1.7	0.6	-0.9	2.6	0.6	86,636	1.9
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	111,192	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.4	-0.0	0.5	-0.5	-0.7	1.1	11,414	-0.3
Accommodation and food services	-0.1	-0.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	-0.4	34,305	2.7
Other services (except public administration)	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	-0.2	32,857	2.2
Public administration	-0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.0	0.2	0.1	110,671	0.8
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	1.0	-0.4	-1.0	1.2	0.6	-1.2	356,964	2.1
Non-durable manufacturing industries	1.3	-0.2	-0.8	-0.6	0.8	-1.9	70,658	0.5
Durable manufacturing industries Information and communication technologies	-0.3	1.7	-1.1	1.6	0.3	-1.8	102,307	1.9
industries	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	-0.3	-0.1	72,980	2.4
Energy sector	0.8	-2.1	-1.3	1.8	0.6	-0.2	160,869	2.9
Public sector	-0.5	0.6	0.3	-0.2	0.8	0.2	308,510	1.4

r revised

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 December 2014 will be released on March 3, 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.

p preliminary

^{1.} At annual rates.

General Social Survey: Giving, volunteering and participating, 2013

In 2013, 44% of Canadians volunteered their time and almost twice as many (82%) gave money to a charitable or non-profit organization.

While the proportion of Canadians who volunteered their time declined by 3 percentage points between 2010 and 2013, the total number of hours volunteered remained virtually unchanged.

In 2013, volunteers devoted almost 2 billion hours to their volunteer activities, or the equivalent of about 1 million full-time jobs.

Canadians who volunteered did so for an annual average of 154 hours in 2013.

Mirroring patterns in volunteering, the percentage of Canadians donating to charitable or non-profit organizations declined in recent years, falling from 84% in 2010 to 82% in 2013. Donation amounts, however, increased.

The average annual amount per donor in 2013 was \$531, up \$61 from 2010.

Overall, Canadians gave \$12.8 billion to charitable or non-profit organizations in 2013, 14% higher than 2010.

A range of charitable and non-profit organizations benefited from these donations.

Of the total donated in 2013, 41% or \$5.2 billion were donated to religious organizations, 13% or \$1.7 billion to organizations in the health sector and 12% or \$1.6 billion to social services organizations.

Changing profile of volunteers and donors

As with the population in general, the population of volunteers and donors is getting older.

In 2013, 28% of all Canadian volunteers were aged 55 and older, compared with 26% in 2010, 24% in 2007 and 23% in 2004.

Older people, when they volunteer, are more likely to do certain types of activities. For example, in 2013, 42% of volunteers aged 55 and over sat on a committee or board, compared with 34% of volunteers aged 35 to 54 and 26% of volunteers aged 15 to 34.

The typical donor is also getting older. In 2013, 35% of all donors were aged 55 and over, up from 29% in 2004.

Older donors give more on average. In 2013, donors aged 55 and over gave an average of \$702 to charitable or non-profit organizations, or about \$400 more than donors aged 15 to 34.

Together with the aging profile of Canadian donors, the proportion of the total amount of charitable donations contributed by Canadians aged 55 and over has increased, from 39% in 2004 to 47% in 2013.

Regional variations in volunteering and giving

The rate of volunteerism and donation varies across Canada. In 2013, the volunteer rate was highest in Saskatchewan (56%) and Manitoba (52%). Both were significantly above the national average (44%).

In contrast, the rate of volunteering was lowest in Quebec, where about one-third (32%) of the population aged 15 and over volunteered their time for an organization. The average number of volunteer hours during the year was also lower in Quebec (123 hours) compared with Canada as a whole (154 hours).

There was less variation between provinces in terms of donor rate. In 2013, the proportion of the population which made a financial donation was highest in Newfoundland and Labrador (87%) and lowest in British Columbia (78%).

The amount of donations differed throughout the country, with donors in Alberta (\$863), British Columbia (\$704) and Manitoba (\$699) reporting the highest average financial contributions in 2013. Conversely, average donations were lowest in Quebec (\$264) and New Brunswick (\$345).

Note to readers

Today, Statistics Canada releases a report on "Volunteering and charitable giving in Canada" in Canada, based on new data from the 2013 General Social Survey (GSS) on giving, volunteering and participating.

The target population included all persons 15 years and older living in the 10 provinces of Canada, excluding full-time residents of institutions.

Definitions

Volunteers are people who have provided a service, without monetary compensation, for a group or organization. This includes any unpaid help provided to schools, religious organizations, sports, or community associations.

Donors are defined as those who have made at least one monetary donation to a charity or non-profit organization during the 12 months preceding the survey. This definition excludes donations of food, clothing and household goods.

Not all donations reported to the GSS on giving, volunteering and participating are eligible for a tax receipt and thus would not be included in the data collected from income tax returns.

Differences in total donation amounts were calculated using constant dollars.

Available in CANSIM: tables 119-0001 to 119-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4430.

The article "Volunteering and charitable giving in Canada" is now available online in *Spotlight on Canadians:* Results from the General Social Survey (89-652-X). From the Browse by key resource module of our website, choose Publications.

Additional data are available upon request.

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, December 2014

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index (CMSPI) declined 1.2% in December compared with November. The couriers portion decreased 1.4% while the local messengers and local delivery component was down 0.4%.

On a year-over-year basis, the CMSPI increased 4.3% in December.

Note to readers

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index is a monthly price index measuring price changes at the Canada 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 January will be released on February 27.

Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index, fourth quarter 2014

The Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index (TASPI) decreased 11.0% in the fourth quarter from the previous quarter. The leisure clients (-13.4%) and the business clients (-8.9%) components both posted declines.

Year over year, the TASPI rose 2.3% in the fourth quarter compared with the same quarter of 2013. An increase in both leisure clients (+3.1%) and business clients (+1.5%) components contributed to this change.

Note to readers

The Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index measures the monthly price movement for the accommodation services. This index reflects changes in room rates for overnight or short stays with no meals or other services provided and excluding all indirect taxes.

Separate index aggregations are available for Canada, the provinces and the territories by major client group.

The index is not subject to revision and not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: table 326-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2336.

The Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index for the first quarter will be released on April 30.

Commercial Software Price Index, December 2014

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) increased 1.4% in December compared with the previous month.

Year over year, the CSPI was up 5.0%.

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 January will be released on February 27.

Computer and peripherals price indexes, December 2014

Prices for commercial computers decreased 0.1% from November to December and consumer computer prices were unchanged. In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices increased 0.2% and printer prices declined 0.2%.

Year over year, prices for commercial computers decreased 0.7% and prices for consumer computers were up 0.1%. Monitor prices decreased 0.2% and printer prices were down 0.8% 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 January will be released on February 27.

Revisions to the Labour Force Survey, 2001 to 2014

The following CANSIM tables with revised Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates from 2001 to 2014 are now available: 279-0029 to 279-0039, 282-0025, 282-0026, 282-0101 to 282-0108, 282-0137 to 282-0140, and 282-0200 to 282-0225.

Note to readers

More details on these revisions are available in the article "The 2015 Revisions of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)," as part of the Improvements to the Labour Force Survey (71F0031X) series.

The CANSIM tables 282-0079 to 282-0084 will be released February 2.

The January LFS estimates will be released on February 6.

Available in CANSIM: tables 279-0029 to 279-0039, 282-0025, 282-0026, 282-0101 to 282-0108, 282-0137 to 282-0140 and 282-0200 to 282-0225.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

The article "The 2015 Revisions of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)," as part of *Improvements to the Labour Force Survey* (71F0031X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

New products and studies

New studies

Spotlight on Canadians: Results from the General Social Survey: "Volunteering and charitable giving in Canada", No. 1

Catalogue number **89-652-X2015001** (HTML | PDF)

Release dates: February 2015

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
3	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	December 2014
4	Canadian Government Finance Statistics: Balance sheet	2007 to 2012
4	Stocks of principal field crops	December 31, 2014
5	Canadian international merchandise trade	December 2014
6	Building permits	December 2014
6	Labour Force Survey	January 2015
12	New Housing Price Index	December 2014
13	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 2014
17	Canada's international transactions in securities	December 2014
18	Wholesale trade	December 2014
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	December 2014
19	Employment Insurance	December 2014
20	Retail trade	December 2014
24	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Fourth quarter 2014
26	Consumer Price Index	January 2015
26	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	December 2014

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



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