

The Daily

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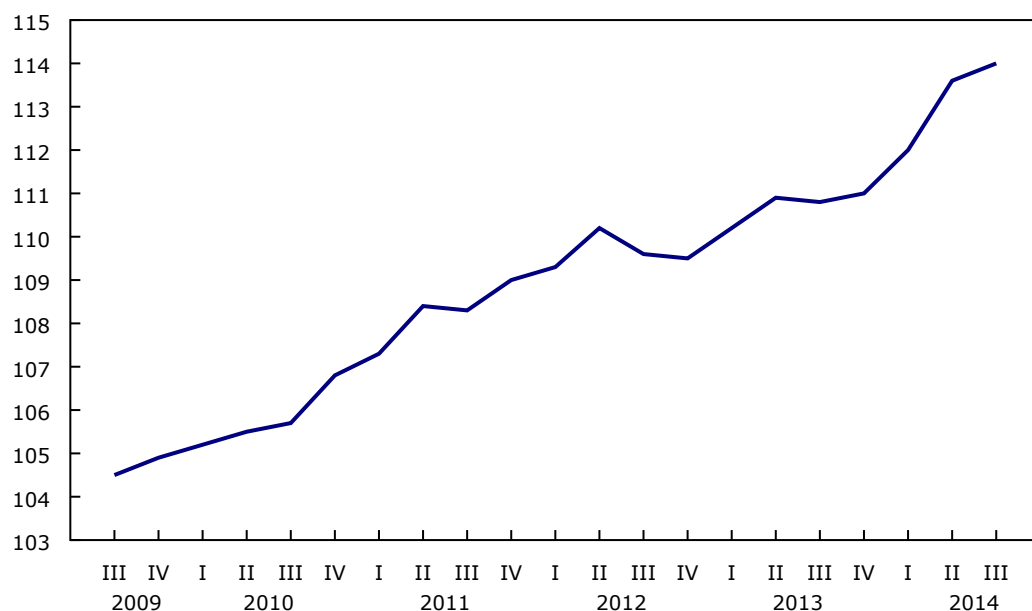
Releases

Retail Services Price Index, third quarter 2014

The Retail Services Price Index (RSPI) rose 0.4% in the third quarter, with 7 of the 10 major retail sectors posting margin gains. This was the first time the RSPI has increased in the third quarter since 2010.

Chart 1 Retail Services Price Index

index (2008=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0007](#).

Retail margins for gasoline stations increased 3.0%. Margin gains were moderated at gasoline stations with convenience stores (+0.7%) as a result of declining margins for convenience store goods, while other gasoline stations rose 3.9% because of higher margins for fuel products. Given its high relative importance in the index, the gasoline stations sector was the greatest contributor to the growth in the RSPI in the third quarter.

Electronics and appliance stores posted the largest retail margin gain (+3.2%), as a result of higher margins at appliance, television and other electronics stores (+3.1%).

Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores posted a margin gain of 1.2%, while sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores saw retail margins rise 0.9%.

Moderating the increase in the overall RSPI were lower margins at food and beverage stores (-1.1%) and health and personal care stores (-0.6%). The decrease in the heavily weighted food and beverage stores sector was, in part, driven by falling retail margins for beef products. According to the Industrial Product Price Index, processor's prices for fresh and frozen beef and veal rose 11.6% in the third quarter. Retailers absorbed much of the rising input prices, resulting in declining margins in this sector.

Year over year the RSPI was up 2.9%, registering the largest year-over-year increase of the index since the fourth quarter of 2009. Of the 10 major retail sectors, 9 were up, with gasoline stations (+10.2%) posting the largest gain.

Furniture and home furnishing stores (+4.3%) and general merchandise stores (+3.7%) also reported notable year-over-year increases.

To a lesser extent, rising margins at clothing and clothing accessories stores (+2.4%), miscellaneous store retailers (+2.4%), electronics and appliance stores (+2.3%) and health and personal care stores (+2.1%) also contributed to the year-over-year increase in the RSPI.

Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers (+1.4%) and sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores (+1.3%) also posted gains.

The overall year-over-year rise of the RSPI was moderated by lower margins at food and beverage stores (-0.3%). This was the first year-over-year decrease for this sector since the first quarter of 2010. The decline at food and beverage stores resulted from declining margins at grocery stores (-0.8%), while margins at specialty food stores (+4.2%) rose and provided a moderating effect.

Note to readers

The Retail Services Price Index (RSPI) represents the change in the price of the retail service. The **price of the retail service** is defined as the margin price, which is the difference between the average purchase price and the average selling price of the retail product being priced. The RSPI is not a retail selling price index.

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. Data are available at the Canada level only.

Table 1
Retail 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
	%	(2008=100)			% change	
Retail Services Price Index	100.00	110.8	113.6	114.0	0.4	2.9
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores ²	1.53	110.1	111.8	113.1	1.2	2.7
Furniture and home furnishings stores	3.33	103.1	107.9	107.5	-0.4	4.3
Electronics and appliance stores	3.42	78.5	77.8	80.3	3.2	2.3
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	5.97	117.6	119.0	119.3	0.3	1.4
Food and beverage stores	21.81	116.7	117.7	116.4	-1.1	-0.3
Health and personal care stores	6.68	112.9	116.0	115.3	-0.6	2.1
Gasoline stations	11.52	106.5	114.0	117.4	3.0	10.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	5.24	98.5	100.8	100.9	0.1	2.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	2.48	101.6	102.0	102.9	0.9	1.3
General merchandise stores	11.47	117.7	121.6	122.1	0.4	3.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	2.56	110.8	113.3	113.5	0.2	2.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the weight that each three-digit code of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) contributes to the overall Retail Services Price Index. The total does not equal 100 as automobile dealers (NAICS 4411), other motor vehicle dealers (NAICS 4412) and non-store retailers (NAICS 454) were not surveyed.

2. Within motor vehicle and parts dealers (NAICS 441), data are only available for automotive parts, accessories and tire stores (NAICS 4413) and the constituent five-digit NAICS series. Automobile dealers (NAICS 4411) and other motor vehicle dealers (NAICS 4412) are not surveyed and, therefore, data are not available at this time.

Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0007](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [332-0003](#) and [332-0007](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5135](#).

The Retail Services Price Index for the fourth quarter of 2014 will be released in May.

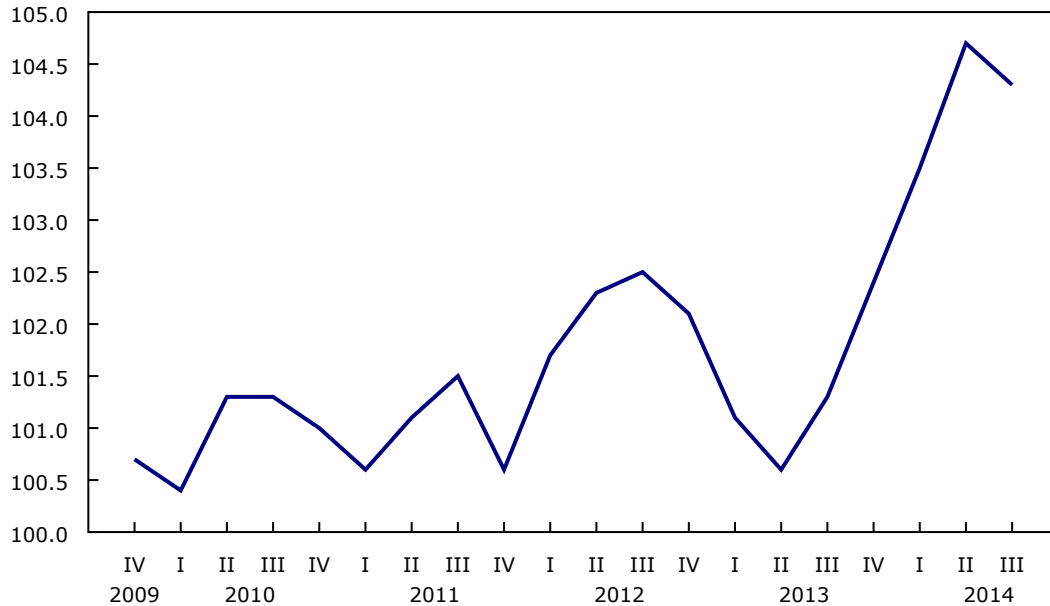
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Wholesale Services Price Index, third quarter 2014

The Wholesale Services Price Index (WSPI) decreased 0.4% in the third quarter. This was the first decline in five quarters. Of the eight major wholesale sectors, margins were down in four and up in four.

Chart 1 Wholesale Services Price Index

index (2008=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0008](#).

The largest decline in the third quarter was posted by wholesalers of farm products (-5.1%). The decrease in the farm sector resulted from lower margins for canola for all three months of the quarter.

Margins for wholesalers of petroleum products (-3.6%) declined as a result of lower margins for gasoline and diesel fuel. Wholesalers of food, beverage and tobacco (-3.3%) posted their first quarterly margin decrease in seven quarters and contributed to the third quarter reduction in the WSPI. The decrease was mostly driven by margin reductions posted by wholesalers of seafood, fresh fruit and vegetable, speciality-line food as well as cigarette and tobacco products.

Margin decreases by wholesalers of machinery, equipment and supplies (-0.2%) also contributed to the decrease in the WSPI.

Moderating the decline in the WSPI were margin increases by wholesalers of building material and supplies (+1.8%), miscellaneous products (+1.5%), motor vehicles and parts (+0.9%) and personal and household goods (+0.5%).

Year over year, the WSPI advanced 3.0% in the third quarter.

The year-over-year gain in the WSPI was mainly attributable to margin increases registered by wholesalers of petroleum (+14.9%) and farm (+6.7%) products. Higher prices for natural gas in the fourth quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014 drove margins up in the petroleum sector year over year.

Higher crop production in 2013, coupled with growing inventories, continued to put downward pressure on the purchase price for oilseed and grain products. However, selling prices did not fall at the same rate as declining purchase prices, causing margins to increase.

Wholesalers of food, beverage and tobacco products (+3.4%) posted their fifth consecutive year-over-year increase in the third quarter.

Margin gains by wholesalers of building materials and supplies (+3.1%), machinery, equipment and supplies (+3.0%), motor vehicles and parts (+2.0%) and miscellaneous products (+1.1%) also contributed to the year-over-year advance.

Year over year, the margin for personal and household goods declined 0.2%.

Note to readers

The Wholesale Services Price Index (WSPi) represents the change in the price of the wholesale service. The **price of the wholesale service** is defined as the margin price, which is the difference between the average purchase price and the average selling price of the wholesale product being priced. The WSPi is not a wholesale selling price index.

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. Data are available at the Canada level only.

Table 1
Wholesale 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
	%	(2008=100)			% change	
Wholesale Services Price Index	100.00	101.3	104.7	104.3	-0.4	3.0
Farm products	2.58	99.9	112.3	106.6	-5.1	6.7
Petroleum products	4.94	75.3	89.7	86.5	-3.6	14.9
Food, beverage and tobacco	14.90	115.1	123.1	119.0	-3.3	3.4
Personal and household goods	16.60	101.0	100.3	100.8	0.5	-0.2
Motor vehicles and parts	9.92	108.6	109.8	110.8	0.9	2.0
Building material and supplies	13.88	94.4	95.6	97.3	1.8	3.1
Machinery, equipment and supplies	21.67	99.3	102.5	102.3	-0.2	3.0
Miscellaneous	11.02	107.6	107.2	108.8	1.5	1.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the weight that each three-digit code of the North American Industry Classification System contributes to the overall Wholesale Services Price Index. The total does not equal 100 as the wholesale agents and brokers group was not surveyed and data are imputed.

Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0008](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [332-0006](#) and [332-0008](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5106](#).

The Wholesale Services Prices Index for the fourth quarter of 2014 will be released in May.

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).

Machinery and Equipment Price Index, fourth quarter 2014

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) increased 3.9% in the fourth quarter compared with the previous quarter. The import component was up 4.7% over the period, while the domestic component rose 1.5%.

The Canadian dollar depreciated 4.1% against the US dollar in the fourth quarter compared with the third quarter. Variations in exchange rates can have a significant influence on the MEPI given the high weight of imported machinery and equipment in the index.

Every industry reported higher prices of machinery and equipment purchased in the fourth quarter. The finance, insurance and real estate industry (+4.5%) was the largest contributor to the quarterly rise in the total MEPI. Both subsectors of this industry experienced increases, as the real estate and rental and leasing subcomponent was up 4.3%, while the finance and insurance subcomponent increased 4.6%. The second largest contributor to the quarterly increase was transportation and warehousing (+4.3%).

Most commodities posted price increases in the fourth quarter. Computers and computer peripheral equipment (+4.0%) and logging, mining and construction machinery and equipment (+3.1%) were the commodities that contributed the most to the quarterly increase of the total MEPI.

Compared with the fourth quarter of 2013, the total MEPI increased 7.7%, with the import component rising 9.4% and the domestic component up 2.6%. The movement in the import component was partly influenced by the year-over-year depreciation of the Canadian dollar (-7.6%) against the US dollar.

Note to readers

With the release of third quarter 2014 data, Statistics Canada converted the Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) series to 2010=100, with 2010 as the base year. The relative importance of the basket items has been updated using the 2010 annual gross additions to capital for machinery and equipment purchases by industries in Canada.

Also, the MEPI (2010=100) adopted the commodity and industry classifications incorporated in the current input-output tables of the Canadian System of National Accounts (CSNA) for final demand expenditures by machinery and equipment categories. With the 2012 historical revision of the CSNA, the classifications incorporated in the input-output tables published by Statistics Canada have been updated. For more information regarding the changes applied to the input-output tables, see the [Modernization of the Input-Output Tables](#) document.

For vectors that have a concordance, MEPI historical data (prior to the first quarter 2010) based on the new basket (2010=100) are available on CANSIM.

The concordance information between the old CANSIM vectors and the new CANSIM vectors is available in [Concordance table between the old and new CANSIM vectors](#).

The MEPI provides quarterly estimates of price changes for machinery and equipment purchased by industries in Canada.

Data are available at the Canada level only.

The contribution of a given sub-aggregate to the composite price change depends on both the price change exhibited by the sub-aggregate and on its importance in the basket, as measured by the weight.

With each release, data for the previous two quarters may have been revised. The index is not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1
Machinery and Equipment Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	Fourth quarter 2013	Third quarter 2014 ^r	Fourth quarter 2014 ^p	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2013 to fourth quarter 2014
	%	(2010=100)			% change	
Machinery and Equipment Price Index	100.00	104.5	108.3	112.5	3.9	7.7
Domestic	26.99	102.8	103.9	105.5	1.5	2.6
Imported	73.01	105.2	109.9	115.1	4.7	9.4
Crop and animal production	3.96	107.4	111.8	116.4	4.1	8.4
Forestry and logging	0.17	106.8	110.7	115.4	4.2	8.1
Fishing, hunting and trapping	0.07	105.0	106.6	110.7	3.8	5.4
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.13	105.9	109.6	114.3	4.3	7.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	12.00	107.6	111.3	115.1	3.4	7.0
Utilities	5.04	104.9	108.6	112.5	3.6	7.2
Construction	6.20	107.2	111.0	115.2	3.8	7.5
All manufacturing	11.72	103.7	107.8	111.5	3.4	7.5
Trade	5.95	102.9	106.7	110.4	3.5	7.3
Transportation and warehousing	10.19	106.7	110.4	115.1	4.3	7.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	18.78	104.2	107.6	112.4	4.5	7.9
Private education services, health care and social assistance	0.68	102.1	106.1	110.0	3.7	7.7
Other services (excluding public administration)	11.40	100.1	103.8	107.6	3.7	7.5
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	3.36	102.7	106.5	110.0	3.3	7.1
Public administration	9.84	104.3	108.2	112.5	4.0	7.9
Non-profit institutions serving households	0.51	102.1	105.8	109.8	3.8	7.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance in the Machinery and Equipment Price Index represents shares of capital investment by industry for the year 2010. They are derived from the final demand matrix of the input-output table, compiled by the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Source(s): CANSIM table [327-0055](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [327-0054](#) and [327-0055](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2312](#).

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index for the first quarter will be released on May 27.

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).

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products, November 2014

Domestic sales decrease

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8.6 million cubic metres in November, 283 000 cubic metres (-3.2%) lower than November 2013.

Refinery production in November totalled 9.2 million cubic metres.

Refinery receipts rise

Canadian refineries received 8.3 million cubic metres of crude oil in November, 344 000 cubic metres (+4.3%) more the same month a year earlier.

Refinery receipts of domestic crude oil totalled 5.6 million cubic metres, 418 000 cubic metres (+8.0%) higher than the same month a year earlier.

Crude oil imports were 2.7 million cubic metres, 74 000 cubic metres (-2.7%) below November 2013. Imports represented 32.7% of total refinery requirements.

Note to readers

The Monthly Refined Petroleum Products survey collects data on the activities of all Canadian refineries involved in the production of refined petroleum products (North American Industry Classification System {NAICS} 324000) and of selected major distributors of these products (NAICS 412000).

Domestic sales include all sales by reporting companies, excluding exports and sales to other reporting companies. Refinery production is measured at a net-yield level, for example, after exchanges between refinery processes.

Refinery receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons (condensates and pentanes plus) are for refinery consumption or storage from domestic and foreign sources.

Available in CANSIM: tables [134-0001](#) to [134-0004](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2150](#).

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Oilseed crushing statistics, January 2015

Oilseed processors crushed 652 073 tonnes of canola in January. Oil production totalled 280 998 tonnes, while meal production amounted to 364 895 tonnes.

Note to readers

An animated [video](#) that illustrates the nature and breadth of agricultural statistical data collected and disseminated by Statistics Canada is now available.

Available in CANSIM: table [001-0005](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3404](#).

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Deliveries of major grains, January 2015

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for January.

Major grains include wheat (excluding durum), durum wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and canola. Data on the deliveries of these grains are available at the Canada and regional levels.

Note to readers

An animated [video](#) that illustrates the nature and breadth of agricultural statistical data collected and disseminated by Statistics Canada is now available.

Available in CANSIM: table [001-0001](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3403](#), [3404](#), [3443](#), [5046](#) and [5153](#).

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New products and studies

New products

Report on Energy Supply and Demand in Canada, 2013 Preliminary
Catalogue number [57-003-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Retail Trade, December 2014, Vol. 86, no. 12
Catalogue number [63-005-X](#) (HTML | PDF)



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