

Dictionary

Apparent consumption
Average weekly earnings (including overtime)

Basic prices
Boneless weight - Food available statistics

Capital expenditure
Capital stocks
Carcass weight - Food available statistics
Chain price indexes
Constant prices
Consumer goods
Consumer price index
Current prices

Disappearance - Food available statistics
Durable goods

Employee - Employment statistics
Employee - Manufacturing statistics
Employment - Labour force
Employment rate - Labour force (Employment/Population ratio)
Establishment - Manufacturing statistics
Eviscerated basis - Food available statistics
Exports

Factor cost
Farm inventories
Final domestic demand
Food available - Food available statistics
Food available adjusted for losses - Food available statistics

Government current expenditure on goods and services
Gross domestic product (GDP)
Gross domestic product (GDP) - Expenditure based
Gross domestic product (GDP) - Implicit price indexes
Gross domestic product (GDP) - Income based

Imports
Industrial product price index
Industrial capacity utilization rate
Intramural expenditures
Inventories - Manufacturing statistics
Investment in fixed capital

Labour force
Labour productivity

Manufacturing - Food available statistics
Market prices
Milk solid equivalent - Food available statistics

North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)
Non-durable goods
Nutrient value

Participation rate - Labour force
Per capita disappearance - Food available statistics
Personal disposable income
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services
Personal income
Personal savings
Production workers - Manufacturing statistics

Raw materials price index
Real gross domestic product per hours worked
Retail trade
Retail weight - Food available statistics

Salaries and wages - Manufacturing statistics
Seasonally adjusted
Semi-durable goods
Service producing industries
Standard industrial classification for companies and enterprises (SIC-C)
Standard industrial classification (by establishments) (SIC-E)
Supply-disposition - Food available statistics

Unemployment - Labour force
Unemployment rate - Labour force
Unit labour cost

Value added (Census) - Manufacturing statistics
Value added by manufacturing - Manufacturing statistics
Value of shipments - Manufacturing statistics
Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture - Manufacturing statistics

Waste - Food available statistics
Wholesale trade

Apparent consumption

Same definition as: *Food available / Food available statistics*

Average weekly earnings (including overtime)

Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly payrolls by the payroll employment.

Basic prices

Valuation of output at basic prices means reporting income as the amount receivable by producers for the production or sale of products minus any tax payable, plus any subsidy receivable, on those products. The concept of Gross Domestic Product at *factor cost* has been replaced by the concept of Gross Domestic Product at basic prices.

Boneless weight - Food available statistics

The weight of a fresh or processed product. In the case of red meat and poultry, boneless conversion factors applied to the portion of the carcass that is available for consumption after the skin, bone and trimmed fat have been removed.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditures includes the cost of procuring, constructing and installing new durable plant and machinery and equipment, whether for replacement of worn or obsolete assets, as additions to existing assets or for lease or rent to others.

Capital stocks

Capital stocks are reproducible tangible assets that are used as factors of production in combination with other factor inputs such as labour, energy and other natural resources or materials. The stock of capital consists of: building construction, such as plants and offices; engineering construction, such as roads and dams; and machinery and equipment used in the production process.

Carcass weight - Food available statistics

Weight of carcass after adjustments (shrinkage, hide removal, head meat recovery, kidneys, tongue, etc).

Chain price indexes

Price indexes where the values of the aggregate index for two adjacent periods, calculated from the detailed price indexes, are based on the expenditure pattern from the first of the two periods, and where these index values are linked together in a chain to form the index.

Constant prices

A valuation at constant prices is expressed as the prices prevailing during a fixed reference or base period. See *current prices*.

Consumer Goods

New goods acquired by households for their own consumption. See also *Durable goods*, *Semi-durable goods* and *Non-durable goods*.

Consumer price index (CPI)

The consumer price index (CPI) is an indicator of the changes in consumer prices experienced by the target population. The CPI measures price change by comparing, through time, the cost of a fixed basket of commodities purchased in a fixed year. Since the basket contains commodities of unchanging or equivalent quantity and quality, the index reflects only pure price movements.

Current prices

Prices prevailing during a reference period. See *constant prices*.

Disappearance - Food available statistics

Same definition as: *Food available / Food available statistics*

Durable goods

Used repeatedly or continuously for more than one year.
See *semi-durable goods* and *non-durable goods*.

Employee - Employment statistics (Survey of employment, payrolls and hours)

Any person drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences and for whom the employer must complete a Canada Customs and Revenue Agency T-4 Supplementary Form. Includes full-time employees, part-time employees and casual or temporary employees, working owners, directors, partners and other officers of incorporated businesses.

Employee - Manufacturing statistics

The average number of workers employed by the reporting establishment during the year.

Employment - Labour force

Employed persons are those who, during the reference week:

(a) did any work at all at a job or business, that is, paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment. It also includes unpaid family work, which is defined as unpaid work contributing directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related member of the same household; or

(b) had a job but were not at work due to factors such as own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation, labour dispute or other reasons (excluding persons on layoff, between casual jobs, and those with a job to start at a future date).

Employment Rate - Labour Force (Employment/Population Ratio)

Number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

Establishment - Manufacturing statistics

For purpose of economic production, the establishment is defined as the smallest operating entity which produces as homogenous a set of goods and services as possible and for which records exist that permit the calculation of value added.

Eviscerated Basis - Food available statistics

This refers to poultry meat that is dressed and ready for sale.

Exports

Domestic exports include goods grown, extracted or manufactured in Canada, including goods of foreign origin which have been materially transformed in Canada. Re-exports are exports of goods of foreign origin which have not been materially transformed in Canada, including foreign goods withdrawn for export from bonded customs warehouses. Total exports are the sum of domestic exports and re-exports.

Factor Cost

A valuation reflecting the cost of the factors of production (labour and capital). It corresponds to the value remaining after the deduction from market prices of all applicable taxes and subsidies.

See [market prices](#).

Farm Inventories

Farm output stored on farms; includes grains, tobacco, potatoes and livestock.

Final Domestic Demand

The sum of personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, net government current expenditure on goods and services, government gross fixed capital formation and business gross fixed capital formation.

Food Available - Food available statistics

The quantity of food available for consumption, after all uses other than human consumption are deducted.

See [supply-disposition](#).

Food available adjusted for Losses - Food available statistics

Disappearance adjusted for retail, household, cooking and plate loss.

Government current expenditure on goods and services

Current outlays for goods and services by the government sector, including wages and salaries of government employees. It also includes expenditures on weapons for defence and an imputation for the depreciation of government fixed assets.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

The total unduplicated value of the goods and services produced in the economic territory of a country or region during a given period.

Gross domestic product (GDP) - Expenditure based

GDP calculated as total final sales of current production.

Gross domestic product (GDP) - Implicit price indexes

These indexes are obtained by dividing an expenditure series expressed at current prices by the corresponding series expressed at constant prices.

Gross domestic product (GDP) - Income based

GDP calculated as total incomes earned in current production

Imports

Imports include all goods which have crossed Canada's territorial boundary, whether for immediate consumption in Canada or stored in bonded custom warehouses.

Industrial capacity utilization rate

Capacity utilization by industry is calculated by taking the actual production level for an establishment (production can be measured in dollars or units) and dividing by the establishment's maximum production level under normal conditions.

Industrial product price index

The industrial product price index (IPPI) measures the changes in prices received by Canadian manufacturers for goods as they leave the factory gate. Indirect taxes, transportation, wholesale and retail costs are not included in the price.

Intramural expenditures

Expenditures for research and development work performed within the reporting company, including work financed by others.

Inventories - Manufacturing statistics

The book value of inventory owned and held in Canada, including goods in transit or goods held on consignment in Canada.

Investment in fixed capital

Expenditures by government and business sectors on buildings, engineering, construction and machinery and equipment.

Labour force

This is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Labour productivity

Labour productivity, or *real GDP per hour worked*, is the ratio of output to labour input (hours worked).

Manufacturing - Food available statistics

Includes the production of edible and non-edible products as well as requirements for processing, seed, animal feed and industrial use.

Market prices

A valuation at market price is expressed in terms of the prices actually paid by the purchaser, that is after all applicable taxes and subsidies. See [factor cost](#).

Milk solid equivalent - Food available statistics

Proportion of a product which comprises butterfat and non-fat solids.

Non-durable goods

Goods used only once. In practice, also includes a few goods of little value used more than once. See [durable goods](#) and [semi-durable goods](#).

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is an industry classification system developed by the statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico and the United States. NAICS was implemented in 1997 as the North American and Canadian standard for the classification of statistical establishments by industry. It is used for the classification of statistical locations by activity and for the classification of statistical companies and statistical enterprises by industry. Contains a level for Canadian detailed classes. Replaces both the SIC-E and the SIC-C.

Nutrient value

The apparent nutrient value of the Canadian food supply, per capita, per day is calculated by dividing per capita disappearance of each food available by 365 and then multiplying it by the food's nutritive value "as purchased at retail".

Participation rate - Labour force

Total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over.

Per capita disappearance - Food available statistics

The total amount of food available for consumption divided by the Canadian population as of July 1.

Personal disposable income

Personal income less current transfers to government.

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services

All household spending on new consumer goods and services, plus any mark-up on used goods.

Personal income

The sum of all incomes received by persons residing in Canada, whether factor earnings from current production or current transfers from other sectors, plus the investment income that associations of individuals accumulate on their own behalf or on behalf of persons.

Personal savings

Personal disposable income less personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, less current transfers from persons to corporations and to non-residents.

Production workers - Manufacturing statistics

Average number of persons actually engaged in the manufacturing process rather than administration functions.

Raw materials price index

The raw materials price index (RMPI) measures price changes for the purchase of raw materials by Canadian industry. The term raw materials refers to either a commodity that is sold for the first time after being extracted from nature, or a substitutable recycled product.

Real gross domestic product per hours worked

See [Labour productivity](#)

Retail trade

Aggregate sales made through retail locations, usually stores, in which the principal activity is the sale of merchandise and related services to the general public, for household or personal consumption.

Retail weight - Food available statistics

The weight of a fresh or processed product. In the case of beef and pork, retail conversion factors applied to the portion of the carcass that is available for consumption after the skin and trimmed fat have been removed.

Salaries and wages - Manufacturing statistics

The compilation of wages and salaries is on a gross basis, that is before the deduction for employee income taxes and contributions to the various social insurance programs. Employer contributions are not included. The total value of salaries and wages includes the payment for regular work, overtime and paid leave, bonuses, commissions, severance pay, etc. Withdrawals by working owners and partners of unincorporated businesses are excluded.

Seasonally adjusted

A seasonally adjusted time series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those which are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

Semi-durable goods

These are for multiple occasions and have an expected lifetime of one year or somewhat more. See [durable goods](#) and [non-durable goods](#).

Service producing industries

Also known as service sector or service industries. Includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

Standard Industrial Classification (by establishments) (SIC-E)

A system for arranging producing units into industries. The present classification has been developed primarily for establishments. Please note that the SIC-E has been replaced by NAICS Canada. Once implementation of NAICS Canada is complete, the SIC-E will be discontinued.

See [North American Industrial Classification System \(NAICS\)](#)

Standard Industrial Classification for Companies and Enterprises (SIC-C)

The SIC-C is a system for classifying companies and enterprises according to the activity(ies) in which they are engaged. It is used to facilitate the collection, tabulation, presentation and analysis of financial statistics and related data.

See [North American Industrial Classification System \(NAICS\)](#)

Supply-disposition - Food available statistics

All components of supply are added together and all uses (disposition) other than human consumption are deducted. The residual represents the amount of food available for consumption (disappearance).

See also [*Per capita disappearance - Food available statistics*](#)

Unemployment - Labour force

Unemployed persons are those who, during the survey reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Unemployment rate - Labour force

Number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Unit labour cost

Unit labour cost is the labour cost per unit of output. It is calculated as the ratio of labour compensation to real Gross Domestic Product. It is also the equivalent of the ratio between labour compensation per hour worked and labour productivity.

Value added (Census) - Manufacturing statistics

The difference between the value of goods and industrial services produced and the direct material costs associated with the production of the goods and services. This represents, in effect, the payment to the factors of production. This concept does not include a provision for the cost of purchased service inputs nor a revaluation of inventories from book value to current period prices. Census value added is conceptually different from the measurement of value added in the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Value added by manufacturing - Manufacturing statistics

Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture plus net change in inventory of goods in process and finished goods, less cost of materials and supplies used, fuel and electricity.

Value of shipments - Manufacturing statistics

Revenue from all production, sales, services and related activities for reporting establishments, head offices or ancillary units. Values represent net selling values at the reporting establishment.

Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture - Manufacturing statistics

The value of shipments of goods produced by the establishment, receipts of custom and repair revenue, as well as the value of goods made under contract. Valuations are on a net basis; they exclude discounts, returns, allowances, sales and excise taxes and duties and transportation charges made by common or contract carriers.

Waste - Food available statistics

Waste factors attempt to account for amount of fresh food product that is removed during processing or will be lost in storage; does not allow for losses in stores, households, private institutions or restaurants.

Wholesale trade

Selling of merchandise to retailers, industrial, commercial, institutional and professional users and farmers for farm use.