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Releases

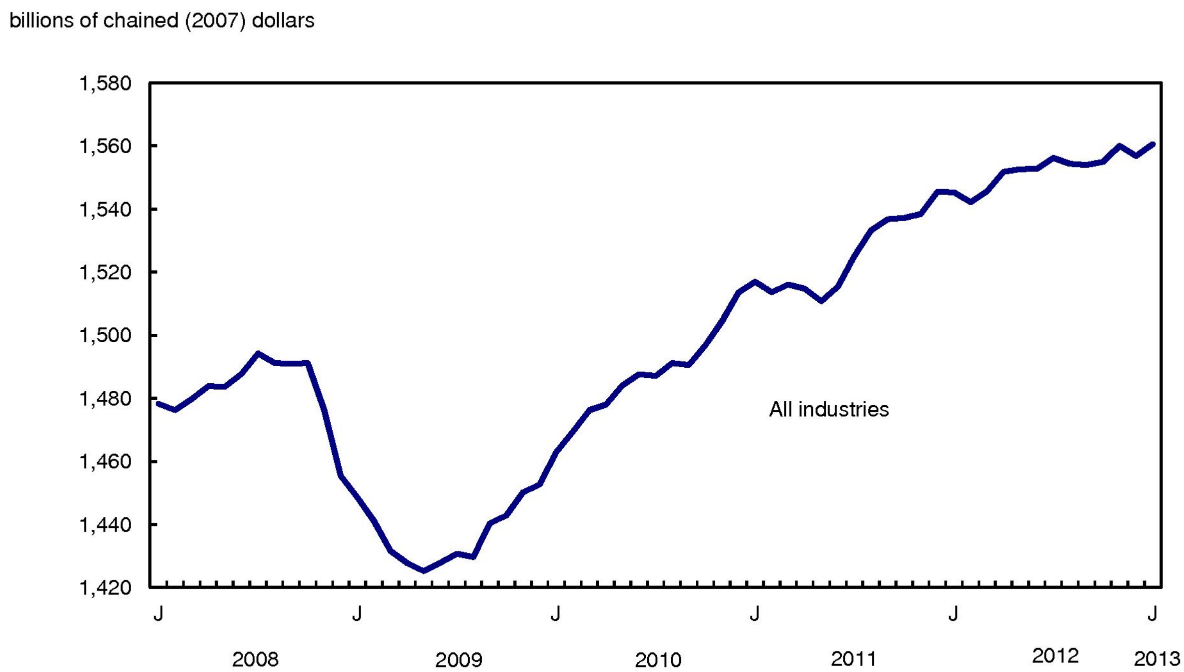
Releases

Gross domestic product by industry, January 2013

Real gross domestic product rose 0.2% in January, after a 0.2% decrease in December. Manufacturing was the largest contributor to the January growth.

Goods production grew 0.4% in January, led by the increase in manufacturing. Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction also increased. In contrast, the agriculture and forestry sector and construction declined. The output of service industries was up 0.2% in January, mainly as a result of gains in wholesale trade, arts and entertainment, and the public sector (education, health and public administration combined). On the other hand, the finance and insurance sector and transportation and warehousing services were down.

Chart 1
Real gross domestic product rises in January



Manufacturing output expands

Manufacturing output expanded 1.2% in January, following a 1.9% decline in December. Growth in durable goods production (+1.7%) in January was broadly based, with notable gains in fabricated metal products and wood products manufacturing. Conversely, transportation equipment manufacturing decreased. Non-durable goods production was up 0.5% in January. Growth in beverage and tobacco products, plastics and rubber products, as well as printing and related support activities outweighed declines recorded by manufacturers of chemical and of petroleum and coal products.

Chart 2
Manufacturing output expands in January

Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction increases

Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction increased 0.2% in January, up for a fourth consecutive month.

Mining excluding oil and gas extraction was up 0.8%. An increase in metallic mineral and coal production outweighed a decline in non-metallic mineral mining (which includes potash mining).

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction rose 3.6% on the strength of both drilling and rigging services.

Oil and gas extraction declined 0.5%, with declines in conventional oil and natural gas production.

Wholesale and retail trade rise

Wholesale trade rose 0.7% in January, after a 0.7% decline in December. Increases in the wholesaling of personal and household goods and of machinery, equipment and supplies led the January gain. Wholesaling of motor vehicles and parts, however, declined.

Retail trade edged up 0.1% in January, following a 1.4% decline in December. Clothing and clothing accessories stores, furniture and home furnishing stores, and motor vehicles and parts dealers recorded increases in January. Conversely, retailing activity at food and beverage stores decreased.

Construction edges down

Construction edged down 0.1% in January. A decline in residential building construction outweighed increases in non-residential building, engineering and repair construction.

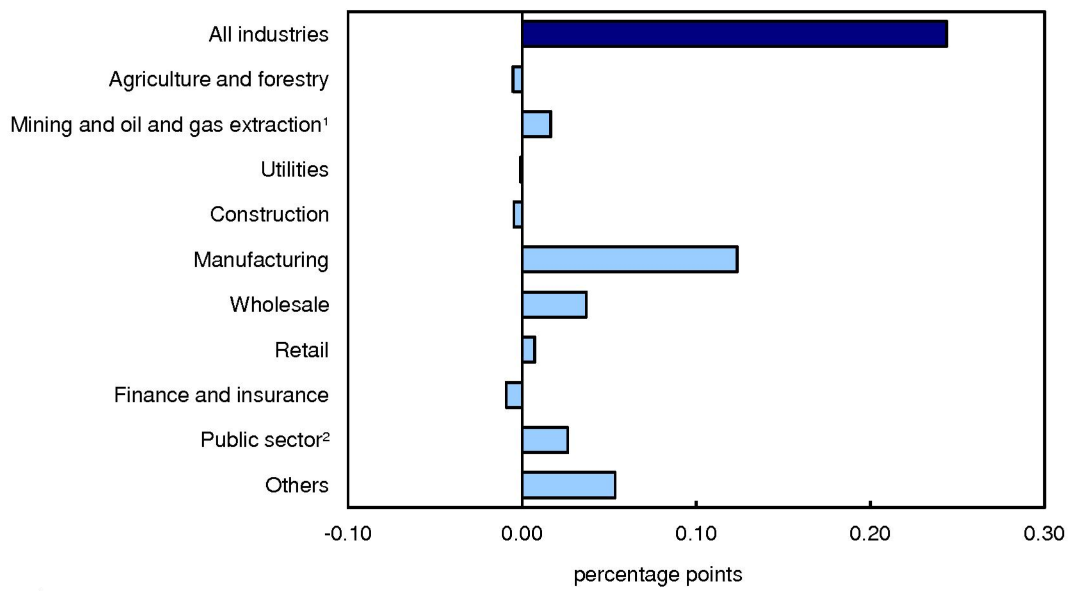
After three consecutive monthly declines, the output of real estate agents and brokers increased 0.4% in January, as activity in the home resale market was up.

Other industries

The arts and entertainment sector increased 4.1% in January, mainly because of the end of the labour dispute in professional hockey.

The public sector (education, health and public administration combined) edged up 0.1%.

Chart 3
Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, January 2013



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 (2009).

For the period starting with January 2010, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2009 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 Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

For more information about monthly national GDP by industry, see the National economic accounts module on our website.

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

	August 2012[r]	September 2012[r]	October 2012[r]	November 2012[r]	December 2012[r]	January 2013[p]	January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars[1]	% change
All industries	**-0.1**	**-0.0**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**-0.2**	**0.2**	**1,560,549**	**1.0**
Goods-producing industries	**-0.5**	**-0.3**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**-0.7**	**0.4**	**467,795**	**-0.0**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	24,139	-2.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-0.8	-0.5	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	125,541	-1.7
Utilities	-0.5	0.4	1.7	0.6	-2.0	-0.0	38,610	2.7
Construction	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.1	111,683	3.5
Manufacturing	-0.8	-0.7	-1.6	1.3	-1.9	1.2	167,419	-1.6
Services-producing industries	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**1,094,000**	**1.4**
Wholesale trade	0.0	-0.8	0.3	0.2	-0.7	0.7	83,634	1.6
Retail trade	-0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	-1.4	0.1	83,371	-0.3
Transportation and warehousing	0.2	0.5	-1.2	0.7	-0.3	-0.2	64,946	0.2
Information and cultural industries	0.5	-0.3	-0.0	-0.2	0.4	0.1	51,759	1.5
Finance and insurance	-0.0	0.4	0.1	-0.3	0.8	-0.1	103,346	3.3
Real estate, and rental and leasing	-0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	194,799	2.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	81,491	1.0
Management of companies and enterprises	-0.1	-0.0	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2	0.3	12,303	2.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.2	-0.0	0.3	-0.0	0.1	-0.4	40,189	1.1
Educational services	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	84,482	2.4
Health care and social assistance	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	110,284	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.1	-3.5	-2.1	-0.5	-0.8	4.1	11,274	-4.3
Accommodation and food services	-0.7	0.3	0.2	-0.4	0.7	0.8	33,302	2.7
Other services (except public administration)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	31,863	0.8
Public administration	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	107,095	-0.1
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.7	-0.5	0.0	1.2	-1.1	0.7	336,355	-1.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	1.0	-1.1	-1.2	1.0	-0.7	0.5	69,604	-0.3
Durable manufacturing industries	-2.1	-0.4	-1.9	1.6	-2.8	1.7	98,010	-2.6
Information and communication technologies industries	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.6	-0.2	0.5	68,622	1.4
Energy sector	-0.2	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	150,715	0.9
Public sector	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	301,826	1.2

[r] *revised*
[p] *preliminary*
1. *At annual rates.*

Available in CANSIM: table 379-0031.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for February will be released on April 30.

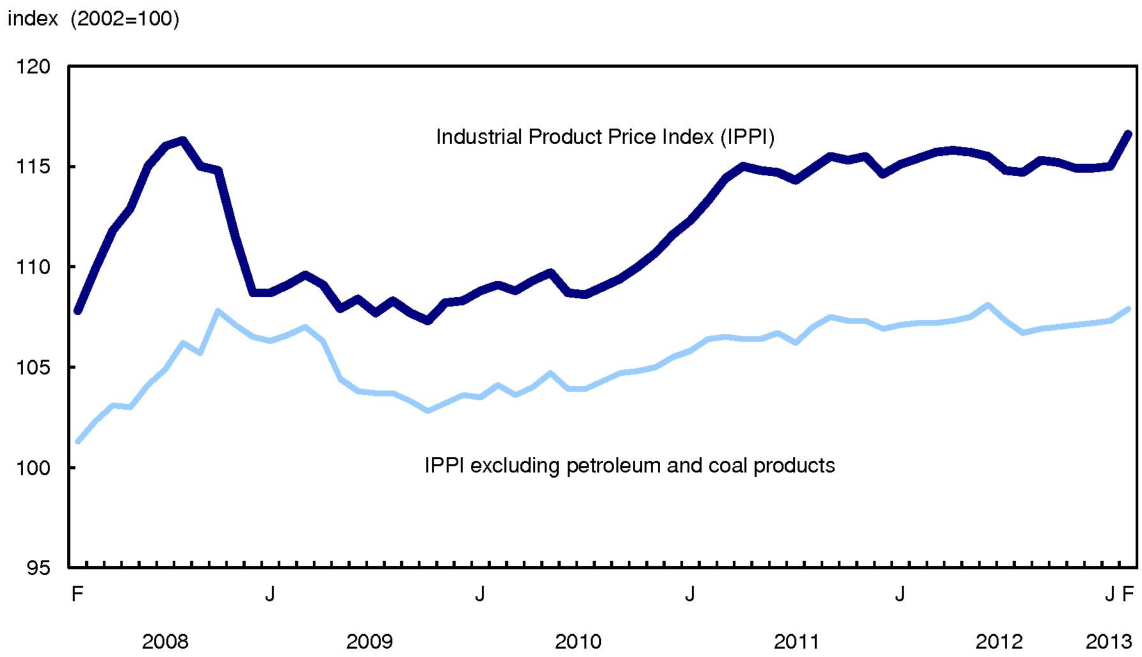
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Allan Tomas (613-951-9277), Industry Accounts Division.

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, February 2013

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) rose 1.4% in February, led by higher prices for petroleum and coal products. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) increased 2.2% as a result of higher prices for crude oil.

Chart 1
Prices for industrial goods increase



Industrial Product Price Index, monthly change

After remaining nearly unchanged in the last few months, the IPPI grew 1.4% in February, its largest advance since June 2008. Although petroleum and coal products were mainly responsible for the increase, all major commodity groups except meat, fish and dairy products were up.

The petroleum and coal products group (+6.6%) posted its largest gain since March 2011. Price increases were observed for most products, including gasoline (+8.3%) and diesel fuel (+5.6%). The increase in gasoline prices was partly attributable to reduced supply and higher world prices for crude oil. The IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products rose 0.6% in February.

Motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (+1.0%) also contributed to the advance of the IPPI in February, primarily as a result of higher prices for motor vehicles. The depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar was largely responsible for this increase.

Some Canadian producers who export their products report their prices in US dollars. Consequently, the 1.8% decrease in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar may have the effect of increasing the IPPI. Without the measurable effect of the exchange rate, the index would have risen 1.0% instead of 1.4%.

Among the other commodity groups that contributed to the upward movement was primary metal products (+1.3%), specifically aluminum products (+2.5%), copper and copper alloy products (+2.7%) and other non-ferrous metal products (+1.0%). Prices for primary metal products have been fluctuating on a monthly basis since November 2012.

In contrast, meat, fish and dairy products (-0.3%) declined because of lower prices for meat products. It was the only major commodity group that decreased in February.

Industrial Product Price Index, 12-month change

Compared with February 2012, the IPPI increased 1.0%, after edging down 0.1% in January.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the advance of the IPPI was largely a result of petroleum and coal products (+3.6%), specifically diesel fuel (+5.0%) and gasoline (+3.4%). The IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products was up 0.7% on a year-over-year basis.

With a 9.7% increase, lumber and other wood products also made a substantial contribution to the year-over-year increase of the IPPI. Higher prices for lumber and ties (+18.1%) were largely responsible for the increase. Prices for lumber and other wood products continued the upward trend observed since February 2012.

Motor vehicles and other transportation equipment posted a 1.0% year-over-year gain, mostly a result of the 1.3% depreciation in the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar. Without the measurable effect of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have risen 0.7% instead of 1.0% on a year-over-year basis.

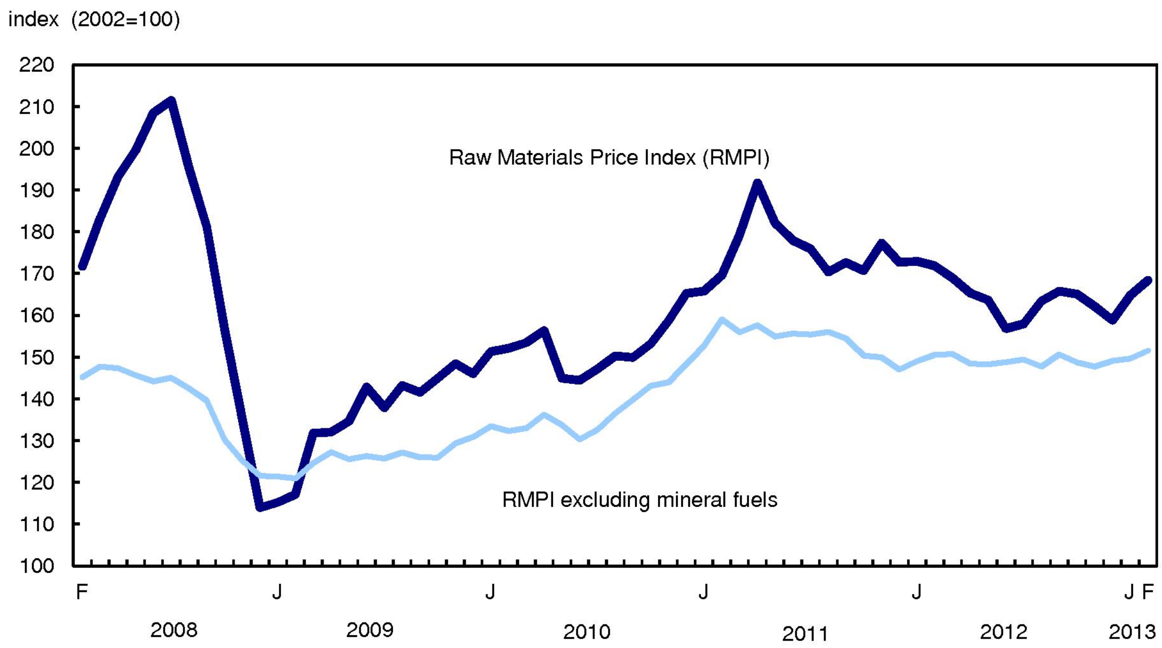
Among the other commodity groups that posted increases was fruit, vegetables and feeds (+2.3%), specifically feeds (+10.9%).

In contrast, the increase of the IPPI was moderated mainly by primary metal products (-3.8%). The largest year-over-year declines were in iron and steel products (-2.8%), aluminum products (-5.4%) and nickel products (-12.2%).

Raw Materials Price Index, monthly change

The RMPI rose 2.2% in February, the second consecutive monthly advance. All major product groups were up, except for non-metallic minerals.

Chart 2
Prices for raw materials increase



The increase of the index was mostly a result of mineral fuels (+3.3%), particularly crude petroleum (+3.5%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was up 1.3% in February.

Upward pressure was also exerted on the RMPI by non-ferrous metals (+2.7%), which increased mainly because of higher prices for copper concentrates (+3.8%) and zinc concentrates (+6.2%).

Raw Materials Price Index, 12-month change

Compared with the same month one year earlier, the RMPI decreased 2.0%, continuing the downward trend that began in March 2012.

The decline of the RMPI was largely because of mineral fuels (-4.8%), specifically crude petroleum (-4.8%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased 0.7% on a year-over-year basis.

Compared with February 2012, non-ferrous metals (-1.0%) were also down, primarily as a result of lower prices for radioactive concentrates (-15.8%) and precious metals (-6.3%).

The year-over-year decline of the RMPI was moderated slightly by vegetable products (+4.5%), wood products (+2.7%) and animals and animal products (+1.0%).

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted and usually subject to revision for a period of six months (for example, when the July index is released, the index for the previous January becomes final).

The ***Industrial Product Price Index*** *(IPPI) 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. But 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*** *(RMPI) 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]	February 2012	January 2013[r]	February 2013[p]	January to February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	**100.00**	**115.4**	**115.0**	**116.6**	**1.4**	**1.0**
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**93.70**	**107.2**	**107.3**	**107.9**	**0.6**	**0.7**
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	109.5	111.0	110.7	-0.3	1.1
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	126.5	129.1	129.4	0.2	2.3
Beverages	1.52	123.4	124.0	124.4	0.3	0.8
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	177.2	177.7	177.7	0.0	0.3
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	119.9	121.2	121.3	0.1	1.2
Textile products	1.37	103.1	103.2	103.3	0.1	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	103.4	103.6	103.7	0.1	0.3
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	90.0	98.2	98.7	0.5	9.7
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	118.0	118.6	118.6	0.0	0.5
Pulp and paper products	6.40	99.1	99.7	100.1	0.4	1.0
Printing and publishing	1.84	104.9	105.4	105.6	0.2	0.7
Primary metal products	6.99	150.7	143.1	145.0	1.3	-3.8
Fabricated metal products	4.45	125.1	123.0	123.3	0.2	-1.4
Machinery and equipment	4.41	105.4	106.5	106.9	0.4	1.4
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	77.6	77.6	78.4	1.0	1.0
Electrical and communications products	5.02	92.9	93.9	94.3	0.4	1.5
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	118.7	119.3	119.3	0.0	0.5
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	239.0	232.3	247.7	6.6	3.6
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	137.8	135.4	136.9	1.1	-0.7
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	124.4	123.6	123.9	0.2	-0.4
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	275.8	237.3	243.5	2.6	-11.7
Intermediate goods[2]	**62.15**	**123.9**	**123.5**	**125.2**	**1.4**	**1.0**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	7.56	142.5	136.6	139.8	2.3	-1.9
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	54.60	121.3	121.7	123.1	1.2	1.5
Finished goods[5]	**37.85**	**101.5**	**101.2**	**102.5**	**1.3**	**1.0**
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	119.6	120.4	120.3	-0.1	0.6
Capital equipment	12.19	87.3	87.6	88.3	0.8	1.1
All other finished goods	18.54	104.0	102.8	105.0	2.1	1.0

r revised

p preliminary

1. *The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of production.*
2. *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
3. *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
4. *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
5. *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*

Table 2
Raw Materials Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance[1]	February 2012	January 2013[r]	February 2013[p]	January to February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	**100.00**	**171.8**	**164.8**	**168.4**	**2.2**	**-2.0**
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	**58.56**	**150.5**	**149.6**	**151.5**	**1.3**	**0.7**
Mineral fuels	41.44	202.4	186.6	192.7	3.3	-4.8
Vegetable products	9.89	144.2	149.1	150.7	1.1	4.5
Animal and animal products	19.81	123.8	124.3	125.0	0.6	1.0
Wood	11.82	91.6	94.1	94.1	0.0	2.7
Ferrous materials	2.88	158.8	151.3	152.6	0.9	-3.9
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	258.7	249.3	256.0	2.7	-1.0
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	162.5	160.1	159.9	-0.1	-1.6

r *revised*

p *preliminary*

1. *The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of intermediate inputs.*

Available in CANSIM: tables 329-0056 to 329-0068 and 330-0007.

Table 329-0056: Industrial Product Price Index, by major commodity aggregations.

Table 329-0057: Industrial Product Price Index, by industry.

Table 329-0058: Industrial Product Price Index, by stage of processing.

Tables 329-0059 to 329-0068: Industrial Product Price Index, by commodity.

Table 330-0007: Raw Materials Price Index, by commodity.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2306 and 2318.

The February 2013 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X) will be available soon.

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for March will be released on April 30.

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

Food services and drinking places, January 2013

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry rose 0.5% from December to $4.5 billion in January. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants edged up 0.2%.

In January, two of the four industry sectors posted higher sales compared with December: the limited-service restaurant sector (+0.9%) and the full-service restaurant sector (+0.2%). Sales decreased 0.1% in the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, and 0.4% in the drinking places sector.

In January, six provinces saw higher sales. The largest increases were in Alberta (+1.6%) and Quebec (+1.5%), while the biggest decline was in Saskatchewan (-0.7%).

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

Seasonally adjusted data are revised for the three previous months. Data are also revised annually. Revisions improve data quality and coherence and are based on information not available at the time of the initial estimates.

With this release, data for Food services and drinking places will be based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2012 instead of NAICS 2007.

Table 1
Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2012	October 2012[r]	November 2012[r]	December 2012[r]	January 2013[p]	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	thousands of dollars					% change	
Total, food services sales	**4,298,280**	**4,379,019**	**4,460,064**	**4,480,155**	**4,500,811**	**0.5**	**4.7**
Full-service restaurants	1,848,719	1,874,780	1,933,083	1,947,330	1,950,615	0.2	5.5
Limited-service eating places	1,891,417	1,941,947	1,960,281	1,959,997	1,978,357	0.9	4.6
Special food services	361,416	366,479	371,850	378,811	378,589	-0.1	4.8
Drinking places	196,729	195,813	194,851	194,017	193,250	-0.4	-1.8
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	59,725	62,607	63,178	63,706	64,246	0.8	7.6
Prince Edward Island	16,196	15,985	16,213	16,135	16,318	1.1	0.8
Nova Scotia	110,528	110,662	111,133	110,539	111,714	1.1	1.1
New Brunswick	81,543	82,041	82,576	82,995	83,608	0.7	2.5
Quebec	852,348	859,302	876,423	868,781	881,943	1.5	3.5
Ontario	1,634,027	1,678,522	1,705,678	1,720,187	1,717,794	-0.1	5.1
Manitoba	126,213	125,596	128,309	129,742	129,441	-0.2	2.6
Saskatchewan	126,729	137,378	137,486	138,891	137,958	-0.7	8.9
Alberta	625,074	644,547	655,017	662,113	672,897	1.6	7.7
British Columbia	652,410	649,693	669,516	673,006	671,278	-0.3	2.9
Yukon	4,936	5,190	5,044	5,150	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,917	6,397	8,197	7,300	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,634	1,098	1,295	1,609	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.*

Available in CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information or to order data, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yukman Cheung (613-951-8354; yukman.cheung@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

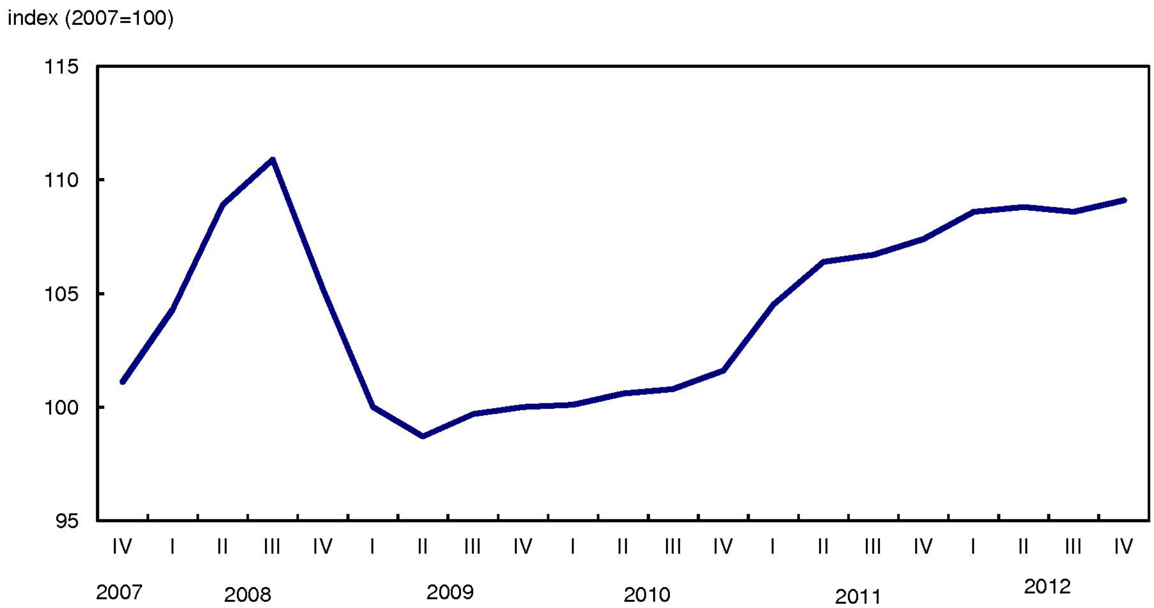
For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index, fourth quarter 2012

The For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index increased 0.5% in the fourth quarter from the third quarter.

The general freight trucking component went up 0.7% and the specialized freight trucking component increased 0.1%.

Year over year, the index advanced 1.6% in the fourth quarter.

Chart 1
For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index



Note to readers

The For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index measures changes over time in prices 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.

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

	Relative importance[1]	Fourth quarter 2011	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012p	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2011 to fourth quarter 2012
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Truck transportation	**100.0**	**107.4**	**108.6**	**109.1**	**0.5**	**1.6**
General freight trucking	**57.9**	**108.1**	**109.0**	**109.8**	**0.7**	**1.6**
General freight trucking, local	23.6	109.8	110.8	111.5	0.6	1.5
General freight trucking, long distance	76.4	107.5	108.5	109.3	0.7	1.7
Specialized freight trucking	**42.1**	**106.5**	**108.0**	**108.1**	**0.1**	**1.5**
Used household and office goods moving	8.1	109.2	113.6	109.9	-3.3	0.6
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	37.6	102.5	102.8	103.0	0.2	0.5
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long distance	54.3	108.8	110.7	111.4	0.6	2.4

p preliminary
1. The relative importance of the General freight trucking and Specialized freight trucking main categories is based on their contributions to the overall For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index. The relative importance of the subcategories is based on their contributions to the main categories.

Available in CANSIM: tables 332-0004 and 332-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5136.

The For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index for the first quarter will be released on June 28.

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

Computer and peripherals price indexes, February 2013

Prices for commercial computers increased 0.9% from January to February, while consumer computer prices fell 0.2%. In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices increased 0.3% and printer prices were up 0.1%.

Year over year, prices declined for both commercial computers (-2.6%) and consumer computers (-5.8%). Also, monitor prices decreased 4.3% and printer prices were down 4.9%.

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. This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted, and the indexes published are subject to a six-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

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 March will be released on April 26.

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

Commercial Software Price Index, February 2013

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) increased 1.1% in February compared with the previous month. This was the third consecutive monthly increase for the index.

Year over year, the CSPI was up 2.6%.

Note to readers

The Commercial Software Price Index is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments. This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted, and the indexes published are subject to a six-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

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 March will be released on April 26.

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

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, February 2013

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index decreased 0.2% in February compared with January. The courier portion fell 0.3% while the local messenger component advanced 0.5%.

The index increased 2.7% in February compared with the same month in 2012.

Note to readers

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices 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.

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

Coverage estimates of the 2011 Census

The preliminary coverage estimates of the 2011 Census are now available.

Note to readers

Final estimates will be available on September 27.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3902.

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

To obtain the preliminary coverage estimates, contact Karen Bruce (613-951-7298; karen.bruce@statcan.gc.ca), Social Survey Methods Division.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Christian Thibault (613-951-6935; christian.thibault@statcan.gc.ca), Social Survey Methods Division.

Exporter Register, 2011

Data from the Exporter Register Database are now available from 2010 to 2011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5124.

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

New products and studies

New products

Canada at a Glance, 2013
Catalogue number 12-581-X (Print)

New studies

Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: "Cultural Influences Across Time and Space: Do Source-country Gender Roles Affect Immigrant Women's Paid and Unpaid Labour Activity?", No. 349
Catalogue number 11F0019M2013349 (HTML | PDF)

Release dates: April 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
2	**Study: Social participation of full-time workers**	2010
5	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	February 2013
5	**Labour Force Survey**	March 2013
9	**Building permits**	February 2013
11	**New Housing Price Index**	February 2013
15	**New motor vehicle sales**	February 2013
16	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	February 2013
16	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	February 2013
16	**Job vacancies**	Three-month average ending in January 2013
17	**Health Reports**	April 2013
18	**Employment Insurance**	February 2013
18	**Investment in non-residential building construction**	First quarter 2013
18	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	February 2013
19	**Consumer Price Index**	March 2013
19	**Wholesale trade**	February 2013
23	**Retail trade**	February 2013
24	**Principal field crop areas**	March 31, 2013
25	**Payroll employment, earnings and hours**	February 2013
26	**Foreign direct investment**	2012
26	**Gross domestic product by industry: Provinces and territories**	2012
30	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	March 2013
30	**Gross domestic product by industry**	February 2013

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