

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, June 28, 2013  
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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### Releases

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## The finance and insurance sector grows

The finance and insurance sector grew 0.6% in April. Banking, financial investment services and, to a lesser extent, insurance services all increased.

## Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction contracts

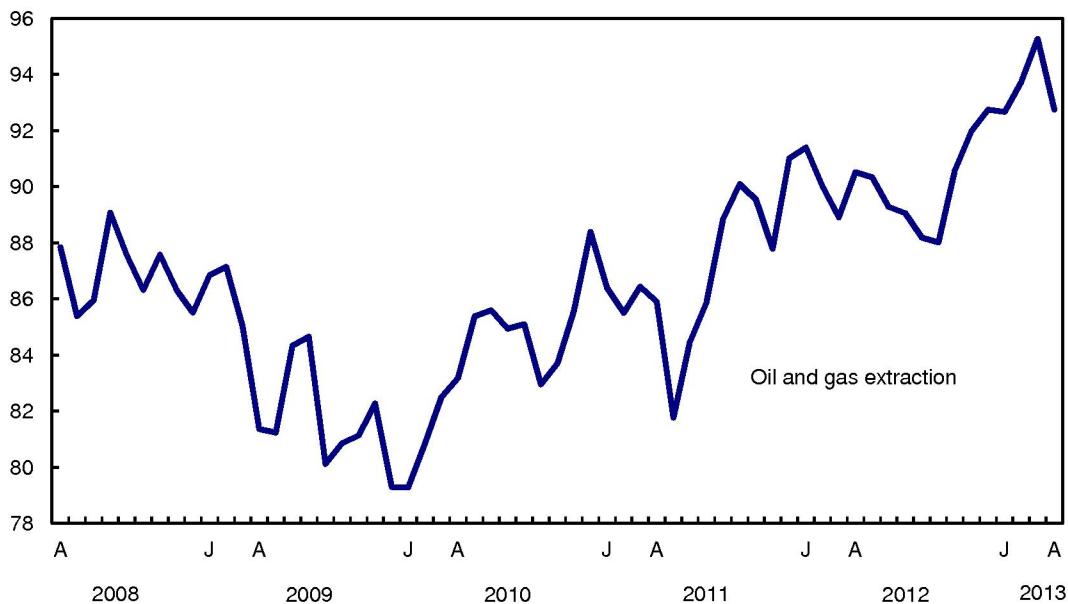
Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction contracted 1.5% in April, down for the first time in seven months.

Oil and gas extraction fell 2.7% in April, as a result of declines in both oil and gas production. This follows increases of 1.7% in March and 1.1% in February.

### Chart 2 Oil and gas extraction falls in April

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gross domestic product in billions of chained (2007) dollars



Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas extraction) decreased 0.6%, as a result of declines in output at potash and coal mines. In contrast, metallic mineral mining was up 1.0% in April.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction rose 3.2% in April, on the strength of drilling services.

## Manufacturing output increases

Manufacturing output grew 0.2% in April. Durable goods production increased 0.5%, led by gains in computer and electronic products and non-metallic mineral products. In contrast, primary metal and machinery manufacturing declined. Non-durable goods production fell 0.3% in April. Declines in petroleum and coal products, as well as chemical and food manufacturing more than offset gains in printing and related support activities, and textile, clothing and leather products manufacturing.

## Construction decreases

Construction decreased 0.4% in April. Residential and non-residential building construction declined, as did engineering and repair construction.

The output of real estate agents and brokers rose 1.0% in April, up for a second consecutive month, as activity in the home resale market increased.

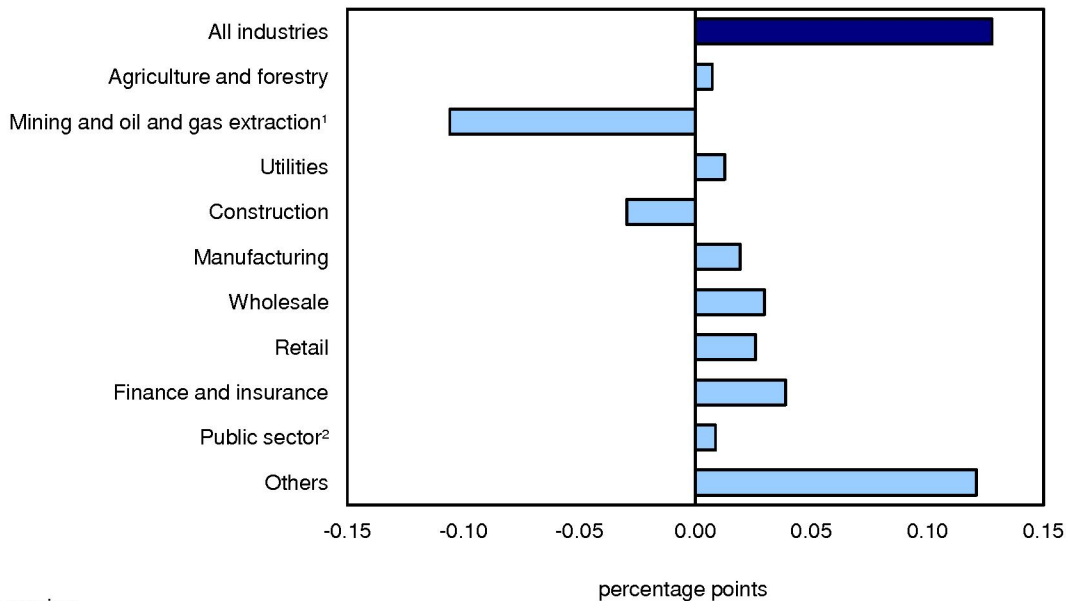
## Other industries

The arts and entertainment sector increased 3.4% in April, mainly the result of an extended season following the end of a labour dispute in professional hockey.

The public sector (education, health and public administration combined) was unchanged in April, as gains in education and health care offset the decline in public administration.

### Chart 3

#### Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, April 2013



1. Includes quarrying.

2. Education, health and public administration.

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**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**

	November 2012 <sup>r</sup>	December 2012 <sup>r</sup>	January 2013 <sup>r</sup>	February 2013 <sup>r</sup>	March 2013 <sup>r</sup>	April 2013 <sup>p</sup>	April 2013	April 2012 to April 2013
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars <sup>1</sup>	% change
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1,573,220</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>473,031</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.7	-0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	24,564	-1.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1.5	0.6	0.9	2.6	1.2	-1.5	130,539	4.0
Utilities	0.6	-2.0	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	39,608	5.6
Construction	0.3	0.1	-0.0	0.2	-0.0	-0.4	112,303	0.9
Manufacturing	0.9	-0.9	-0.4	0.7	-0.0	0.2	166,299	-2.7
<b>Services-producing industries</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1,101,506</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Wholesale trade	0.4	-1.2	1.3	-0.2	-0.5	0.6	83,351	-0.7
Retail trade	1.2	-1.8	1.4	-1.1	0.4	0.5	84,668	1.6
Transportation and warehousing	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	65,482	0.7
Information and cultural industries	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	52,132	2.0
Finance and insurance	-0.2	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	105,408	5.3
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	196,031	2.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.2	81,775	1.2
Management of companies and enterprises	-0.8	-0.6	0.8	-0.1	0.8	0.4	11,825	0.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	40,261	0.9
Educational services	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	85,961	3.9
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	110,954	1.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.4	-0.7	4.1	3.7	-0.3	3.4	12,075	5.7
Accommodation and food services	-0.2	0.1	0.9	-0.3	0.7	0.4	33,291	3.3
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	-0.0	0.3	0.6	-0.0	0.7	32,486	2.9
Public administration	0.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	106,018	-1.2
<b>Other aggregations</b>								
Industrial production	1.1	-0.5	0.1	1.4	0.5	-0.4	340,610	0.6
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.2	0.1	-0.7	1.2	0.2	-0.3	69,149	-1.3
Durable manufacturing industries	1.5	-1.7	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.5	97,342	-3.7
Information and communication technologies industries	0.3	-0.6	0.8	-0.1	-0.1	1.5	69,413	2.4
Energy sector	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.3	-1.3	152,752	3.3
Public sector	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	302,864	1.3

<sup>r</sup> revised<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. At annual rates.

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**Available in CANSIM: table 379-0031.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.**

Data on gross domestic product by industry for May will be released on July 31.

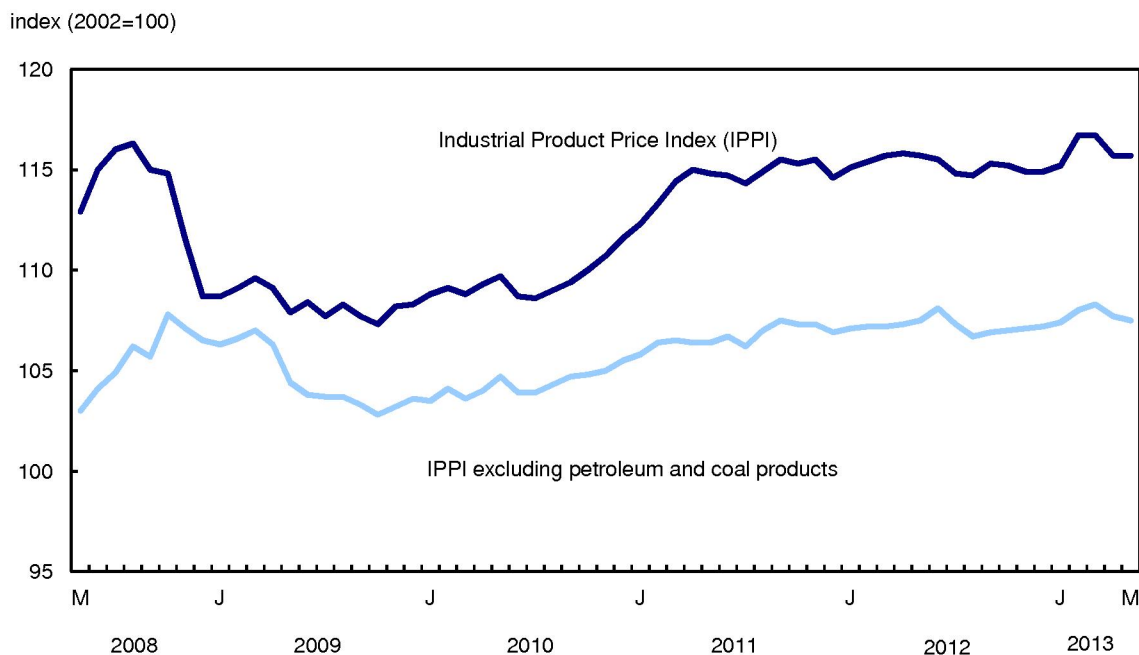
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

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, May 2013

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) was unchanged from April. Higher prices for petroleum and coal products offset declines for primary metal products and lumber and other wood products. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) rose 0.2% in May, mostly as a result of higher prices for animals and animal products.

### Chart 1 Prices for industrial goods unchanged



### Industrial Product Price Index, monthly change

The IPPI remained at the same level in May, after falling 0.9% in April. Of the 21 major product groups, 7 were up, 8 were down and 6 were unchanged.

Petroleum and coal products (+1.1%) posted the largest gain, following two consecutive declines. The increase was mainly a result of higher prices for gasoline (+3.6%). The IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products was down 0.2% in May.

The advance in petroleum and coal products was largely offset by declines in primary metal products (-1.1%) and lumber and other wood products (-1.1%).

The decrease in primary metal products was attributable mostly to lower prices for other non-ferrous metal products (-2.8%), specifically gold and gold alloys in primary form as well as silver and platinum. Nickel products (-4.2%) and aluminum products (-0.9%) were also down. With the exception of February, prices for primary metal products have been falling since the beginning of 2013.

The decline in lumber and other wood products was largely because of lower prices for lumber and ties (-2.0%) and, to a lesser extent, softwood veneer and plywood (-6.3%).



## **Industrial Product Price Index, 12-month change**

Compared with May 2012, the IPPI was unchanged, after edging down 0.1% in April.

The largest advance was in lumber and other wood products (+6.9%), specifically lumber and ties (+11.5%). Prices for lumber and other wood products remained on the upward trend that started in February 2012.

Prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (+0.6%) also increased on a year-over-year basis, mostly because of the 1.0% depreciation in the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar. Without the measurable effect of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have fallen 0.2% instead of remaining unchanged.

Among the other product groups that advanced were fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products (+1.2%) as well as electrical and communications products (+1.6%).

Conversely, primary metal products (-5.1%) and chemical products (-2.1%) largely offset the year-over-year price increases.

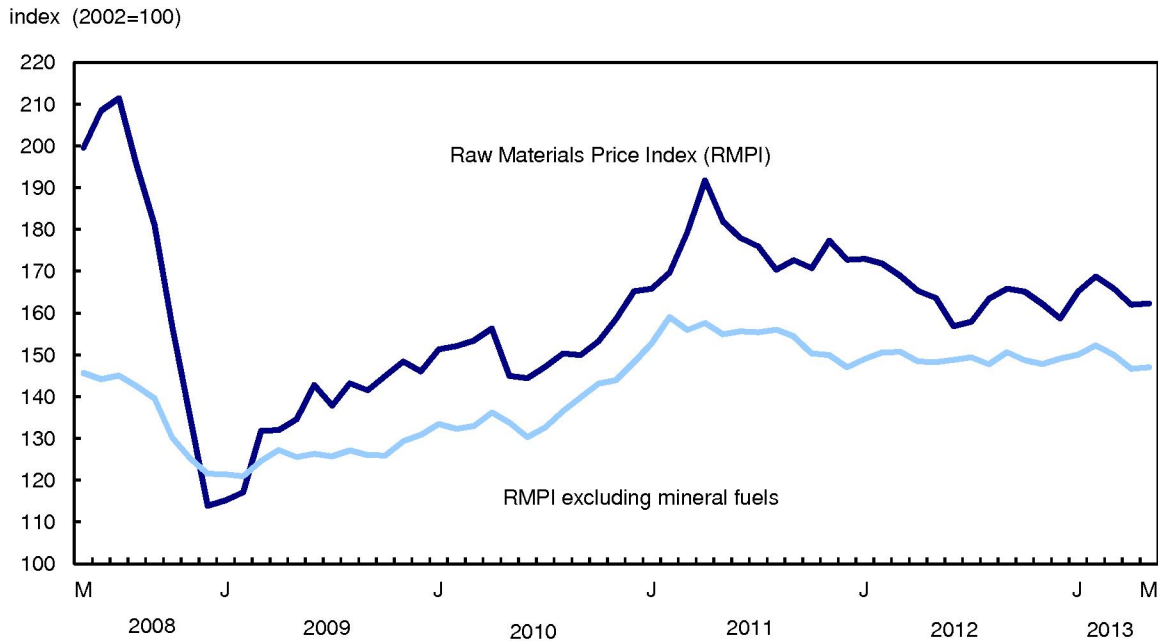
Compared with May 2012, the decrease in primary metal products was attributable mostly to lower prices for other non-ferrous metal products (-10.3%), particularly gold and gold alloys in primary form as well as silver and platinum. Year-over-year, prices for primary metal products have declined since November 2011.

Chemical products were down on a year-over-year basis, mainly as a result of lower prices for fertilizers (-18.2%), specifically urea (-29.8%).

## **Raw Materials Price Index, monthly change**

Following two consecutive decreases, the RMPI rose 0.2% in May. Of the major product groups, 4 were up, 2 were down and 1 was unchanged.

**Chart 2**  
**Prices for raw materials increase**



The largest contributor to the increase of the RMPI was animals and animal products (+2.8%), mostly because of higher prices for hogs-swine for slaughter (+10.2%) and cattle for slaughter (+4.5%). It was the largest increase since June 2012 for animals and animal products.

To a lesser extent, vegetable products (+1.0%) also contributed to the RMPI advance, largely because of higher prices for grain (+1.6%), natural rubber and allied gums (+4.2%) and oilseeds (+1.2%).

Conversely, the advance of the RMPI was moderated mainly by non-ferrous metals (-1.4%) and ferrous materials (-5.3%).

The decline in non-ferrous metals was largely attributable to lower prices for precious metals (-4.6%), copper and nickel concentrates (-0.7%) and non-ferrous metal scrap (-1.1%). It was the third consecutive decrease for non-ferrous metals.

The decline in ferrous materials was led by lower prices for iron ore (-9.2%).

### Raw Materials Price Index, 12-month change

Compared with May 2012, the RMPI was down 0.8%, continuing the downward trend that began in March 2012.

Non-ferrous metals (-7.2%) posted the largest year-over-year decrease, mainly as a result of lower prices for radioactive concentrates (-20.9%), copper and nickel concentrates (-6.2%) and precious metals (-10.9%).

Mineral fuels (-0.8%) also contributed to the year-over-year RMPI decline, mostly because of lower prices for crude oil (-1.1%).

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Compared with the same month a year earlier, animals and animal products (+4.6%) moderated the decline of the RMPI, specifically hogs-swine for slaughter (+11.5%) and cattle for slaughter (+5.8%). Wood products and vegetable products were also up on a year-over-year basis.

### **Note to readers**

*With each release, data for the previous six months may have been revised. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.*

*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.*

### **Upcoming changes: Basket update and new classification**

*Statistics Canada is undertaking two important initiatives for the IPPI and the RMPI program.*

*Changes will soon be made in the IPPI and RMPI classification, and the basket will be updated (2010=100). These changes will be made at the end of 2013. For more information, see [Upcoming changes](#).*

**Table 1**  
**Industrial Product Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	May 2012	April 2013 <sup>r</sup>	May 2013 <sup>p</sup>	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products</b>	<b>93.70</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	110.0	111.0	110.7	-0.3	0.6
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	128.1	129.7	129.6	-0.1	1.2
Beverages	1.52	123.9	125.0	124.2	-0.6	0.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	177.8	181.0	181.0	0.0	1.8
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	120.5	122.1	122.2	0.1	1.4
Textile products	1.37	103.8	103.8	103.9	0.1	0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	103.0	103.2	103.2	0.0	0.2
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	92.9	100.4	99.3	-1.1	6.9
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	118.0	118.6	118.6	0.0	0.5
Pulp and paper products	6.40	100.4	100.8	101.2	0.4	0.8
Printing and publishing	1.84	105.4	105.6	105.9	0.3	0.5
Primary metal products	6.99	143.4	137.6	136.1	-1.1	-5.1
Fabricated metal products	4.45	125.2	123.2	123.1	-0.1	-1.7
Machinery and equipment	4.41	106.3	107.2	107.3	0.1	0.9
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	78.3	78.8	78.8	0.0	0.6
Electrical and communications products	5.02	93.6	94.9	95.1	0.2	1.6
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	118.3	119.5	119.5	0.0	1.0
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	239.1	236.1	238.8	1.1	-0.1
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	140.4	137.5	137.5	0.0	-2.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	122.5	122.5	121.7	-0.7	-0.7
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	276.6	235.4	233.9	-0.6	-15.4
<b>Intermediate goods<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>62.15</b>	<b>123.9</b>	<b>123.9</b>	<b>123.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
First-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>	7.56	138.9	136.6	136.4	-0.1	-1.8
Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>4</sup>	54.60	121.9	122.1	122.0	-0.1	0.1
<b>Finished goods<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>37.85</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	120.1	120.8	120.4	-0.3	0.2
Capital equipment	12.19	88.0	88.6	88.7	0.1	0.8
All other finished goods	18.54	104.8	104.3	104.8	0.5	0.0

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	May 2012	April 2013 <sup>r</sup>	May 2013 <sup>p</sup>	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>163.6</b>	<b>162.0</b>	<b>162.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
<b>RMPI excluding mineral fuels</b>	<b>58.56</b>	<b>148.2</b>	<b>146.6</b>	<b>147.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Mineral fuels	41.44	185.6	184.0	184.1	0.1	-0.8
Vegetable products	9.89	147.4	148.2	149.7	1.0	1.6
Animal and animal products	19.81	121.2	123.3	126.8	2.8	4.6
Wood	11.82	92.0	94.8	94.9	0.1	3.2
Ferrous materials	2.88	158.2	157.2	148.9	-5.3	-5.9
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	248.2	233.5	230.3	-1.4	-7.2
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	164.6	162.0	162.0	0.0	-1.6

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> 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 May 2013 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X) will be available soon.

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for June will be released on July 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).

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## For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index, first quarter 2013

The For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index increased 0.9% in the first quarter from the fourth quarter 2012.

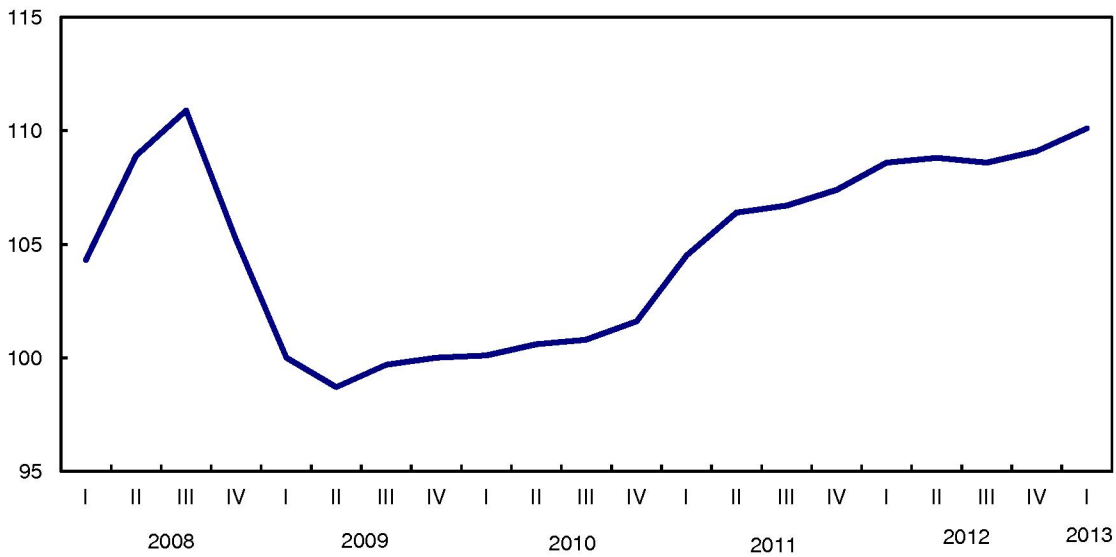
The general freight trucking component went up 1.4% and the specialized freight trucking component increased 0.4%.

Year-over-year, the index advanced 1.4% in the first quarter compared with the same quarter of 2012.

**Chart 1**  
**For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index**

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index (2007=100)



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### 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 <sup>1</sup>	First quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012 <sup>r</sup>	First quarter 2013 <sup>p</sup>	Fourth quarter 2012 to first quarter 2013	First quarter 2012 to first quarter 2013
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
<b>Truck transportation</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>General freight trucking</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>109.5</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>
General freight trucking, local	23.6	111.5	111.5	114.4	2.6	2.6
General freight trucking, long distance	76.4	108.8	109.3	110.4	1.0	1.5
<b>Specialized freight trucking</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Used household and office goods moving	8.1	108.8	109.9	110.2	0.3	1.3
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	37.6	103.3	103.0	103.5	0.5	0.2
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long distance	54.3	110.1	111.3	111.7	0.4	1.5

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> 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 September 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, April 2013

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry decreased 1.4% from March to \$4.5 billion in April. During the same period, the price index for food purchased from restaurants declined 0.8%.

In April, three of the four industry sectors posted lower sales compared with March: the full-service restaurant sector (-1.7%), the limited-service restaurant sector (-1.4%) and the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services (-0.2%). Sales in the drinking places sector edged up 0.1%.

In April, eight provinces reported lower sales and one posted an increase. The largest decreases were in Prince Edward Island (-2.7%) and Quebec (-2.5%) while the increase was in Alberta (+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.

**Table 1**  
**Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted**

	April 2012	January 2013 <sup>r</sup>	February 2013 <sup>r</sup>	March 2013 <sup>f</sup>	April 2013 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 2013	April 2012 to April 2013
	thousands of dollars					% change	
<b>Total, food services sales</b>	<b>4,332,490</b>	<b>4,463,492</b>	<b>4,473,825</b>	<b>4,534,804</b>	<b>4,473,191</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Full-service restaurants	1,860,878	1,921,402	1,927,506	1,976,359	1,942,141	-1.7	4.4
Limited-service eating places	1,913,797	1,969,023	1,963,242	1,967,452	1,940,500	-1.4	1.4
Special food services	364,293	376,150	384,336	392,654	391,914	-0.2	7.6
Drinking places	193,522	196,917	198,740	198,339	198,636	0.1	2.6
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	61,039	65,277	66,418	67,516	66,666	-1.3	9.2
Prince Edward Island	16,113	16,932	16,434	16,721	16,269	-2.7	1.0
Nova Scotia	110,272	110,544	109,903	111,694	109,246	-2.2	-0.9
New Brunswick	80,997	83,302	82,183	82,884	81,631	-1.5	0.8
Quebec	865,057	873,306	885,421	896,727	874,112	-2.5	1.0
Ontario	1,654,354	1,716,819	1,690,420	1,733,455	1,702,831	-1.8	2.9
Manitoba	126,464	126,294	126,613	130,777	128,529	-1.7	1.6
Saskatchewan	132,737	140,249	140,762	141,595	141,576	0.0	6.7
Alberta	628,048	658,776	668,272	663,699	668,058	0.7	6.4
British Columbia	644,397	658,420	673,778	675,750	670,268	-0.8	4.0
Yukon	4,980	5,276	5,140	5,308	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,521	7,140	7,287	7,409	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,511	1,157	1,195	1,269	F	F	F

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.



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**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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Carey Olineck (613-951-1984; [carey.olineck@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:carey.olineck@statcan.gc.ca)), Service Industries Division.

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## Computer and peripherals price indexes, May 2013

Prices for commercial computers increased 0.5% from April to May, while consumer computer prices rose 2.4%. In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices were up 1.4% while printer prices fell 1.9%.

Year over year, prices declined for both commercial computers (-4.0%) and consumer computers (-3.9%). Also, monitor prices decreased 2.9% and printer prices were down 3.6%.

### **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 June will be released on July 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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, May 2013

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index decreased 0.5% in May compared with April. The courier portion fell 0.7% while the local messenger component declined 0.2%.

The index increased 1.8% in May 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.**

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## Commercial Software Price Index, May 2013

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) decreased by 1.3% in May compared with the previous month. This was the third consecutive monthly decrease for the index.

Year over year, the CSPI was down 2.1%.

### **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 computer and peripherals price indexes for June will be released on July 26.

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Survey Methodology**, June 2013, Vol. 39, no. 1  
Catalogue number 12-001-X (PDF)

### New studies

Combining cohorts in longitudinal surveys  
**Survey Methodology**

Conservative variance estimation for sampling designs with zero pairwise inclusion probabilities  
**Survey Methodology**

Objective stepwise Bayes weights in survey sampling  
**Survey Methodology**

On the performance of self benchmarked small area estimators under the Fay-Herriot area level model  
**Survey Methodology**

Optimizing quality of response through adaptive survey designs  
**Survey Methodology**

Estimation of the variance of cross-sectional indicators for the SILC survey in Switzerland  
**Survey Methodology**

Indirect sampling applied to skewed populations  
**Survey Methodology**

Automatic editing with hard and soft edits  
**Survey Methodology**

Sparse and efficient replication variance estimation for complex surveys  
**Survey Methodology**

## Release dates: July 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
3	Canadian international merchandise trade	May 2013
5	Labour Force Survey	June 2013
8	Building permits	May 2013
11	Police-reported hate crimes	2011
11	New Housing Price Index	May 2013
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	May 2013
17	Canada's international transactions in securities	May 2013
17	Investment in non-residential building construction	second quarter 2013
17	Health Reports	2012
18	Employment Insurance	May 2013
18	Wholesale trade	May 2013
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	May 2013
19	Consumer Price Index	June 2013
23	Retail trade	May 2013
25	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	May 2013
30	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	June 2013
31	Gross domestic product by industry	May 2013

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



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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