

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Gross domestic product by industry, July 2013

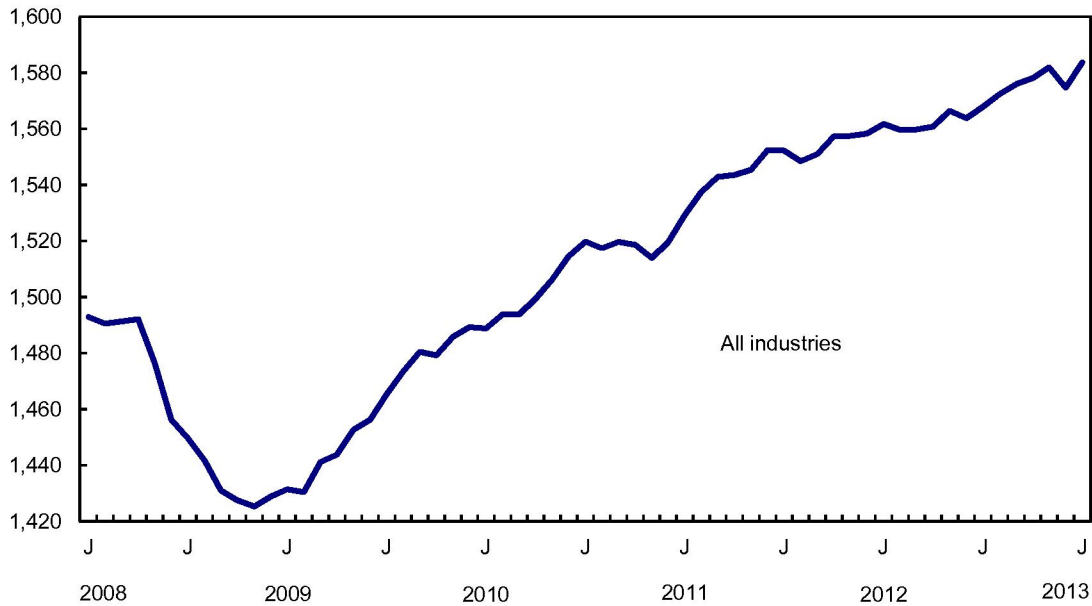
Real gross domestic product grew 0.6% in July, rebounding from a 0.5% decline in June.

Goods production rose 1.2% in July. Construction, manufacturing, as well as mining and oil and gas extraction all increased, while utilities and the agriculture and forestry sector declined.

Service industries increased 0.3% in July, as most major industrial groupings registered growth. Notable gains were recorded in wholesale and retail trade, the finance and insurance sector, and the arts and entertainment sector. The public sector (education, health and public administration combined) was unchanged in July.

Chart 1 Real gross domestic product grows in July

billions of chained (2007) dollars



Construction increases

Following a 2.1% decline in June, construction increased 1.9% in July, partly as a result of the end of a labour dispute in Quebec. Non-residential building construction rose 9.2%. Repair and engineering construction and residential building construction also grew.

The output of real estate agents and brokers rose 0.8% in July, up for a fifth consecutive month, as activity in the home resale market increased.

Manufacturing output rises

Manufacturing output rose 1.1% in July, after declining 1.0% in June. Durable goods production increased 1.4%, with gains in most major manufacturing sub-sectors. Notable increases occurred in miscellaneous manufacturing, primary metal manufacturing and fabricated metal products. In contrast, manufacturers of computer and electronic products and, to a lesser extent, wood products recorded declines.

Non-durable goods production was up 0.8% in July, led by increases in manufacturing of textile, clothing and leather products as well as printing and related support activities. Food manufacturing declined in July.

Chart 2 Manufacturing output rises in July

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2007) dollars



Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction expands

Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction expanded 1.4% in July.

Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas extraction) was up 3.5%, owing to significant increases in potash and coal mining.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction increased 4.7% in July, as both drilling and rigging services rose.

Oil and gas extraction edged up 0.2%, as the increase in crude petroleum more than offset the decrease in natural gas.

Wholesale and retail trade increase

Wholesale trade grew 1.6% in July, after declining 2.6% in June. Wholesaling of machinery, equipment and supplies and of building materials and supplies were the main contributors to the July increase. In contrast, farm products wholesaling declined.

Retail trade was up 0.6% in July, after decreasing 1.4% in June. Increases in activity were broad based, with notable gains at general merchandise stores (which includes department stores), food and beverage stores, as well as clothing and clothing accessories stores. In contrast, activity at motor vehicles and parts dealers and, to a lesser extent, electronics and appliances stores was down.

Other industries

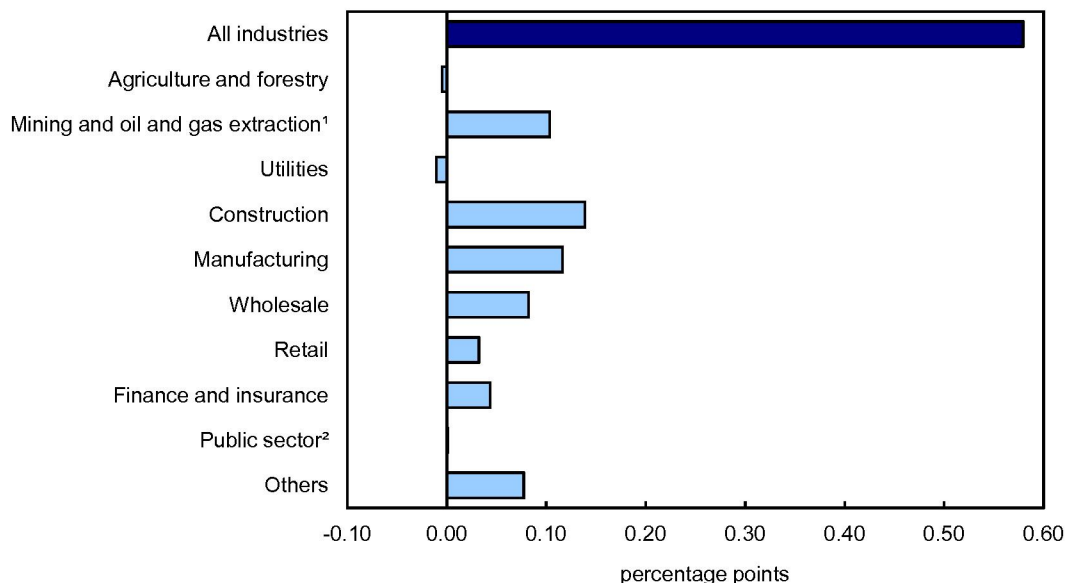
The finance and insurance sector increased 0.7% in July. Banking, financial investment services and insurance services all rose.

Utilities declined 0.4% in July, as the demand for both electricity and natural gas decreased.

The public sector (education, health and public administration combined) was unchanged overall in July, as declines in education services and public administration offset gains in health services.

Chart 3

Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, July 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 (2010).

For the period starting with January 2011, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2010 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*.

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, the data incorporate the revised 2009 and new 2010 input-output annual benchmarks, revised source data, improved methodologies and revised seasonal adjustment factors. As a result, the monthly series have been revised back to January 2007.

Revisions for the January 1997 to December 2006 period are planned for release on October 31, 2013.

For more information about monthly national GDP by industry, see the [System of national economic accounts](#) module on our website.

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

	February 2013 ^r	March 2013 ^r	April 2013 ^r	May 2013 ^r	June 2013 ^r	July 2013 ^p	July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All Industries	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.5	0.6	1,583,785	1.4
Goods-producing industries	0.8	0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.9	1.2	473,621	0.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.6	-0.3	26,226	4.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1.5	0.5	-1.9	-1.6	-0.0	1.4	127,758	4.3
Utilities	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	-0.4	39,233	1.9
Construction	0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.3	-2.1	1.9	113,827	1.2
Manufacturing	0.8	-0.3	0.2	0.2	-1.0	1.1	165,892	-2.6
Services-producing industries	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	-0.3	0.3	1,111,153	1.7
Wholesale trade	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	-2.6	1.6	85,448	0.4
Retail trade	-0.5	0.3	0.8	1.5	-1.4	0.6	85,546	1.3
Transportation and warehousing	-0.0	0.4	0.7	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	64,663	-0.7
Information and cultural industries	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	53,151	1.4
Finance and insurance	0.3	0.3	0.8	-0.0	0.1	0.7	106,857	3.5
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	201,103	3.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	-0.0	0.1	83,695	1.5
Management of companies and enterprises	-0.3	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	12,118	4.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	40,360	0.8
Educational services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.0	-0.2	85,065	2.1
Health care and social assistance	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.2	108,775	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.2	0.8	2.0	0.8	-3.1	2.5	11,451	0.7
Accommodation and food services	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	33,166	3.5
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.5	-0.1	0.2	31,668	2.5
Public administration	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	108,338	-0.8
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	1.1	0.1	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	1.0	337,977	0.5
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.9	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.8	69,339	-0.5
Durable manufacturing industries	0.6	-0.6	0.2	0.6	-1.4	1.4	96,753	-4.1
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.2	0.1	1.0	0.4	-0.5	0.5	69,693	2.2
Energy sector	0.8	0.8	-1.3	-1.7	0.6	0.5	151,511	2.7
Public sector	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	302,221	0.9

^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 August will be released on October 31.

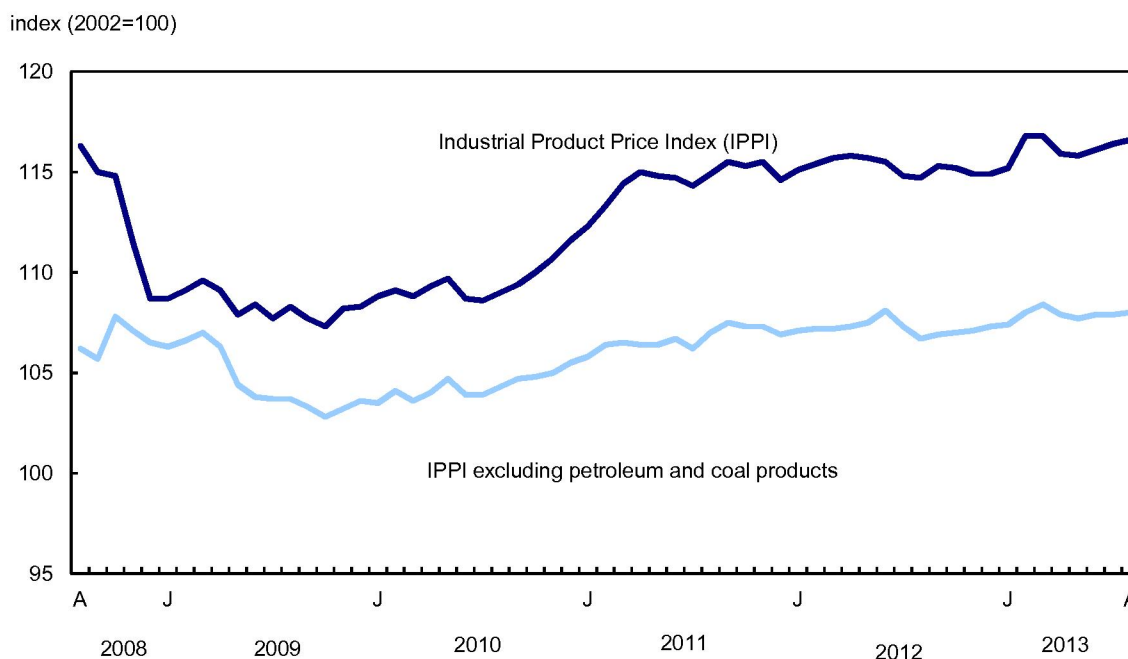
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, August 2013

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) increased 0.2% in August, mainly because of higher prices for primary metal products. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) rose 0.9% as a result of higher prices for crude oil and non-ferrous metals.

Chart 1 Prices for industrial goods increase



Industrial Product Price Index, monthly change

The IPPI posted a third consecutive monthly gain in August. Of the 21 major commodity groups, 7 were up, 4 were down, and 10 were unchanged.

The increase of the index was mostly a result of primary metal products (+2.2%), which posted its first gain since February, attributable in part to positive signs of growth in China. Other non-ferrous metal products (+4.7%), copper and copper alloy products (+3.9%) and aluminum products (+1.6%) led the growth. Silver and platinum (+9.9%) as well as gold and gold alloys in primary form (+4.9%) were the main contributors to the advance of other non-ferrous metal products, which was up for the first time since November 2012.

To a lesser extent, lumber and other wood products (+0.5%) also contributed to the increase of the IPPI, mainly because of higher prices for softwood lumber (+1.1%).

Among other groups that posted gains was petroleum and coal products, which edged up 0.1% in August following a 2.4% increase in July.

Conversely, the growth of the IPPI was moderated mostly by fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products (-0.5%) as well as meat, fish and dairy products (-0.5%).

Industrial Product Price Index, 12-month change

The IPPI rose 1.7% in the 12-month period ending in August, following a 1.4% increase in July.

Compared with August 2012, the advance of the IPPI was mainly attributable to petroleum and coal products (+4.4%), specifically diesel fuel (+4.3%) and gasoline (+2.9%). The IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products was up 1.2% on a year-over-year basis.

During the 12-month period ending in August, motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (+3.0%) also contributed significantly to the increase of the IPPI. The depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar was partly responsible for this gain.

Some Canadian producers who export their products report their prices in US dollars. Consequently, the 4.7% year-over-year decrease in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar may have had the effect of increasing the IPPI. Without the measurable effect of the exchange rate, the index would have risen 0.5% instead of 1.7%.

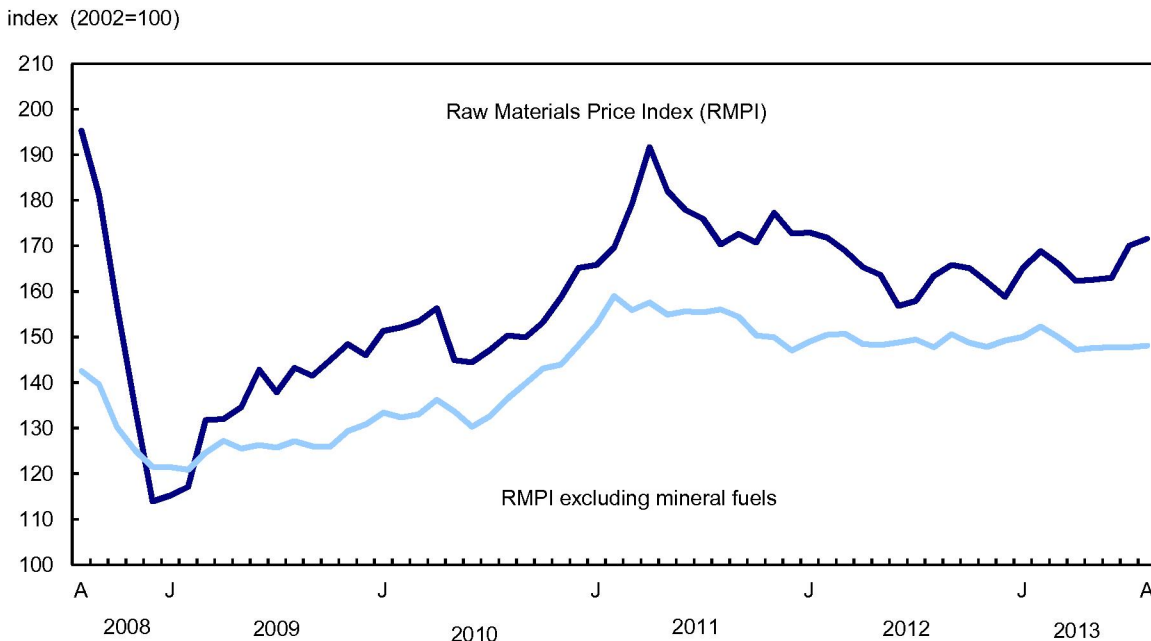
Among other commodity groups that contributed to the year-over-year advance were pulp and paper products (+3.6%), lumber and other wood products (+3.0%) as well as electrical and communication products (+3.3%).

Compared with August 2012, the growth of the IPPI was moderated primarily by fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products (-1.6%), specifically feeds (-7.3%).

Raw Materials Price Index, monthly change

The RMPI rose 0.9% in August, the fourth consecutive monthly increase. Of the seven major product groups, three were up, two were down, and two were unchanged.

Chart 2
Prices for raw materials rise



The rise of the index was mainly attributable to higher prices for mineral fuels (+1.7%), specifically crude oil (+1.8%). Crude oil prices increased in August, partly because of political tensions in some oil producing countries. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased 0.3% in August.

Non-ferrous metals (+2.8%) also contributed to the increase in the RMPI, mainly as a result of higher prices for copper concentrates (+5.5%) and precious metals (+6.0%). This was the first advance for non-ferrous metals since February.

The growth of the RMPI was moderated partly by a decline in vegetable products (-3.4%), largely because of lower prices for grains (-6.2%), specifically corn (-8.8%). Prices were also down for barley, wheat and oats.

Raw Materials Price Index, 12-month change

The RMPI rose 5.0% in the 12-month period ending in August, after increasing 7.7% in July.

The year-over-year advance of the RMPI was mostly because of higher prices for mineral fuels (+10.4%), specifically crude oil (+10.7%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was up 0.3% on a year-over-year basis.

Among other commodity groups that contributed to the year-over-year increase in the RMPI were animals and animal products (+5.1%), ferrous materials (+10.0%) and wood products (+3.7%).

Compared with August 2012, the growth of the RMPI was slightly moderated by vegetable products (-10.1%) and non-ferrous metals (-1.4%).

Upcoming changes: Basket update and new classification

Statistics Canada is undertaking two important initiatives for the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) and the Raw Materials Price Index (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](#).

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** 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** 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	August 2012	July 2013 ^r	August 2013 ^p	July to August 2013	August 2012 to August 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	114.7	116.4	116.6	0.2	1.7
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.70	106.7	107.9	108.0	0.1	1.2
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	110.4	113.0	112.4	-0.5	1.8
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	131.5	130.1	129.4	-0.5	-1.6
Beverages	1.52	123.7	124.8	125.3	0.4	1.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	181.4	182.0	182.0	0.0	0.3
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	121.2	123.2	123.2	0.0	1.7
Textile products	1.37	103.4	103.5	103.5	0.0	0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	103.2	102.9	102.9	0.0	-0.3
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	95.4	97.8	98.3	0.5	3.0
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	118.5	118.8	118.8	0.0	0.3
Pulp and paper products	6.40	99.0	102.7	102.6	-0.1	3.6
Printing and publishing	1.84	105.0	106.2	106.2	0.0	1.1
Primary metal products	6.99	138.4	134.7	137.7	2.2	-0.5
Fabricated metal products	4.45	123.0	123.9	124.1	0.2	0.9
Machinery and equipment	4.41	106.2	108.1	108.1	0.0	1.8
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	77.5	79.8	79.8	0.0	3.0
Electrical and communications products	5.02	93.2	96.3	96.3	0.0	3.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	118.7	120.0	120.0	0.0	1.1
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	235.4	245.4	245.7	0.1	4.4
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	135.2	135.5	135.6	0.1	0.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	122.6	120.8	121.7	0.7	-0.7
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	262.2	231.0	218.4	-5.5	-16.7
Intermediate goods²	62.15	122.7	124.2	124.5	0.2	1.5
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.56	134.1	136.5	137.1	0.4	2.2
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	54.60	121.1	122.6	122.8	0.2	1.4
Finished goods⁵	37.85	101.8	103.6	103.6	0.0	1.8
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	120.2	121.2	121.0	-0.2	0.7
Capital equipment	12.19	87.3	89.7	89.7	0.0	2.7
All other finished goods	18.54	104.2	106.0	106.0	0.0	1.7

^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	August 2012	July 2013 ^r	August 2013 ^p	July to August 2013	August 2012 to August 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	163.4	170.0	171.6	0.9	5.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	58.56	147.7	147.7	148.1	0.3	0.3
Mineral fuels	41.44	186.0	201.8	205.3	1.7	10.4
Vegetable products	9.89	154.3	143.6	138.7	-3.4	-10.1
Animal and animal products	19.81	124.1	130.4	130.4	0.0	5.1
Wood	11.82	94.8	99.8	98.3	-1.5	3.7
Ferrous materials	2.88	144.6	153.6	159.1	3.6	10.0
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	236.2	226.5	232.8	2.8	-1.4
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	159.3	162.3	162.3	0.0	1.9

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

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for September will be released on October 29.

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).

Food services and drinking places, July 2013

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry increased 0.2% from June to \$4.6 billion in July. During the same period, the price index for food purchased from restaurants rose 0.3%.

In July, two of the four industry sectors posted higher sales compared with June. The full-service restaurant sector edged up 0.2%, and the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, increased 2.0%.

Meanwhile, the limited-service restaurant sector edged down 0.1% while the drinking places sector was down 0.9%.

In July, five provinces posted higher sales, four provinces saw declines and one was stable. The largest increase was in Nova Scotia (+1.0%) and the biggest decrease was in Prince Edward Island (-1.6%).

Table 1
Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2012	April 2013 ^r	May 2013 ^r	June 2013 ^r	July 2013 ^p	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	thousands of dollars					% change	
Total, food services sales	4,380,654	4,515,261	4,571,259	4,604,060	4,611,059	0.2	5.3
Full-service restaurants	1,885,071	1,962,368	1,993,058	2,013,672	2,016,928	0.2	7.0
Limited-service eating places	1,927,859	1,965,136	1,994,462	2,006,459	2,004,521	-0.1	4.0
Special food services	371,689	388,017	383,867	384,630	392,147	2.0	5.5
Drinking places	196,035	199,740	199,872	199,299	197,464	-0.9	0.7
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	61,411	66,104	66,874	66,632	66,074	-0.8	7.6
Prince Edward Island	15,762	16,571	16,819	16,621	16,362	-1.6	3.8
Nova Scotia	109,693	110,100	112,064	111,432	112,579	1.0	2.6
New Brunswick	81,921	81,959	82,257	83,302	83,164	-0.2	1.5
Quebec	870,462	883,628	897,591	906,696	897,181	-1.0	3.1
Ontario	1,673,871	1,719,476	1,746,111	1,759,010	1,769,529	0.6	5.7
Manitoba	125,888	130,974	132,338	134,940	134,908	0.0	7.2
Saskatchewan	135,464	143,477	144,462	144,323	144,589	0.2	6.7
Alberta	646,902	671,014	674,848	675,553	678,606	0.5	4.9
British Columbia	646,038	675,155	684,381	690,572	692,714	0.3	7.2
Yukon	4,854	5,180	5,331	5,114	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,857	10,250	6,789	8,288	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,532	1,373	1,395	1,578	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.

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.

Available in CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

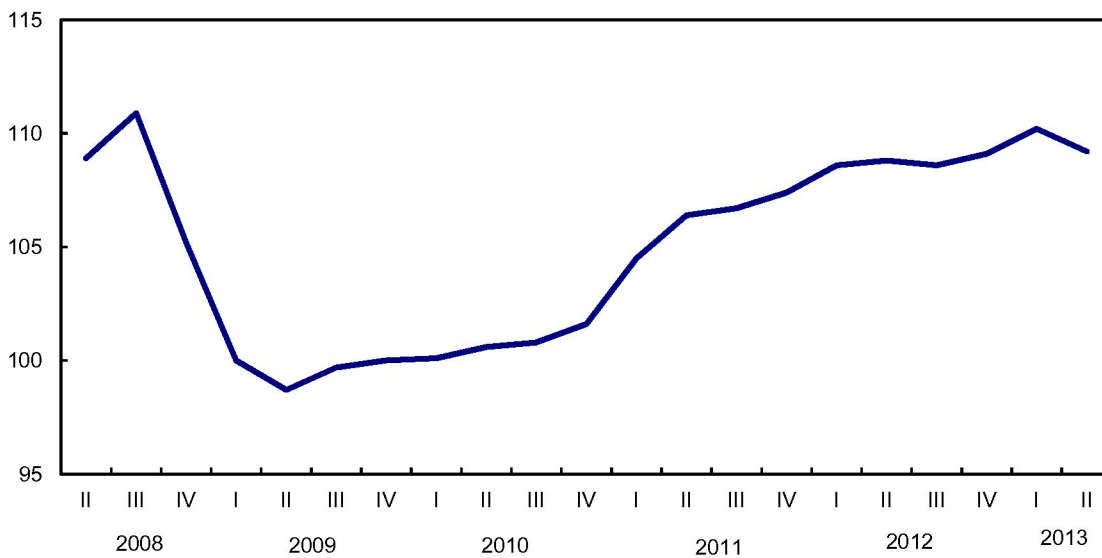
For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Xinye Yang (613-951-1743; xinye.yang@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

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

The For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index decreased 0.9% in the second quarter from the first quarter. The general freight trucking component fell 1.3% and the specialized freight trucking component decreased 0.3%. Year over year, the index was up 0.4% in the second quarter from the same quarter of 2012.

Chart 1
For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index

index (2007=100)



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	Second quarter 2012	First quarter 2013 ^r	Second quarter 2013 ^p	First quarter to second quarter 2013	Second quarter 2012 to second quarter 2013
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Truck transportation	100.0	108.8	110.2	109.2	-0.9	0.4
General freight trucking	57.9	109.4	111.5	110.0	-1.3	0.5
General freight trucking, local	23.6	110.9	114.4	113.4	-0.9	2.3
General freight trucking, long distance	76.4	108.9	110.6	108.9	-1.5	0.0
Specialized freight trucking	42.1	108.0	108.5	108.2	-0.3	0.2
Used household and office goods moving	8.1	110.3	109.6	111.0	1.3	0.6
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	37.6	103.0	103.5	102.9	-0.6	-0.1
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long distance	54.3	111.1	111.7	111.4	-0.3	0.3

^r revised

^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 third quarter will be released on December 23.

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).

Electric power selling price indexes, May to August 2013

Electric power selling price indexes (2009=100) are now available for May to August.

Note to readers

The Electric Power Selling Price Index is a monthly series measuring the price movements of sales of electricity by distributors to commercial and industrial users; the estimates are produced three times per year.

Data released are not seasonally adjusted.

Indexes for the current year and the previous year are subject to revision.

Available in CANSIM: table 329-0073.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2325.

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

The Electric power selling price indexes for September to December will be released on February 3, 2014.

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).

New products and studies

New products

Your Guide to Data Sources on Census Program Topics: "Your Guide to Data Sources on Census Program Topics", Census year 2011
Catalogue number 92-135-G2011001 ([HTML](#) | [PDF](#))

New studies

Economic Insights: "Recent Developments in the Canadian Economy: Fall 2013", No. 30
Catalogue number 11-626-X2013030 ([HTML](#) | [PDF](#))

Release dates: October 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
4	Production of principal field crops	September 2013
7	Building permits	August 2013
8	Canadian international merchandise trade	August 2013
10	New Housing Price Index	August 2013
11	Labour Force Survey	September 2013
15	New motor vehicle sales	August 2013
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 2013
17	Canada's international transactions in securities	August 2013
17	Investment in non-residential building construction	third quarter 2013
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	August 2013
18	Consumer Price Index	September 2013
21	Wholesale trade	August 2013
22	Retail trade	August 2013
24	Employment Insurance	August 2013
29	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	September 2013
31	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	August 2013
31	Gross domestic product by industry	August 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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