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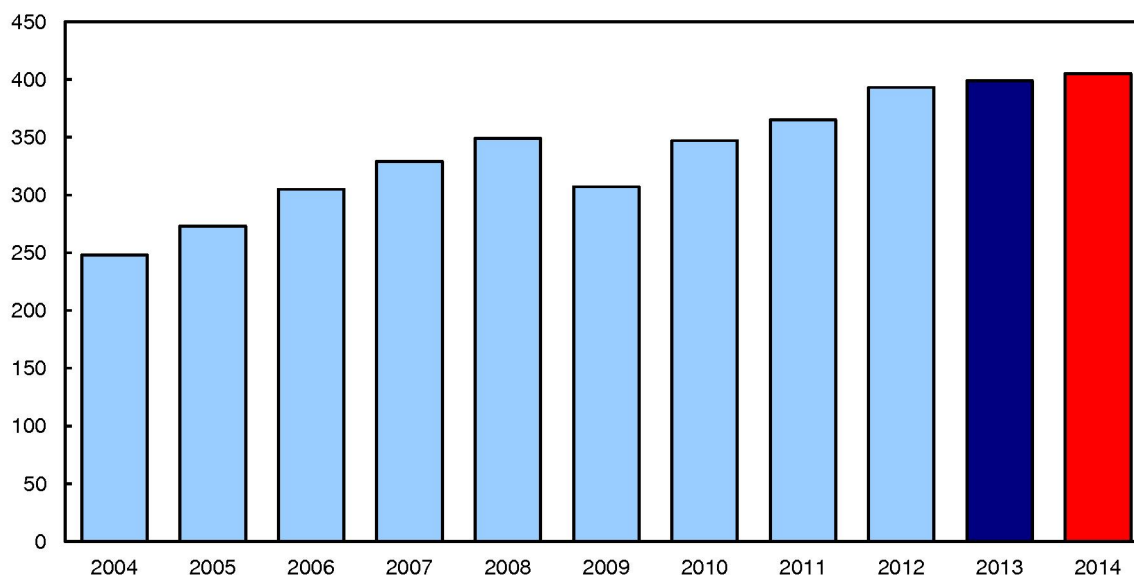
Private and public investment, 2014 (intentions)

Public and private organizations and the housing sector intend to invest \$404.5 billion in construction and machinery and equipment in 2014, up 1.4% from 2013.

Strong increases in the volume of anticipated investment in the transportation and warehousing, housing and public administration sectors are the principal drivers. The gains reported for these sectors are partially offset by anticipated declines in investments by organizations in the utilities, retail trade and health care and social assistance sectors.

Chart 1 Investment intentions advance

billions of dollars



Note(s): Actual from 2004 to 2012, 2013 preliminary actual and 2014 intentions.

Higher public sector capital investment in 2013 is expected to continue, rising 1.9% from 2013 to \$89.3 billion in 2014.

Capital investment in the private sector, including housing, is expected to reach \$315.2 billion in 2014, up 1.3% from 2013. Investment in the housing sector is estimated to increase 1.8% to \$107.1 billion in 2014, based on projected housing starts by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Investment in non-residential construction, which represents more than 62% of total investment excluding housing, is expected to decline 0.2% to \$185.4 billion. Spending on capital machinery and equipment is anticipated to increase by 3.9% to \$112.0 billion.

Transportation and warehousing

Capital investment intentions in the transportation and warehousing sector are expected to increase 14.7% to \$27.3 billion in 2014.

Higher expected investment in pipeline transportation as well as transit and ground passenger transportation is primarily responsible for this increase. Pipeline transportation investment intentions by companies are expected to increase 35.8% from 2013 to \$9.2 billion in 2014. This would account for over two-thirds (68.7%) of the anticipated increase in the transportation and warehousing sector.

Investment in transit and ground passenger transportation is expected to rise 17.2% to \$7.2 billion in 2014.

Mining, oil and gas extraction

Capital investment intentions in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector are projected to edge up 0.1% to \$88.3 billion in 2014. The gain in the oil and gas extraction subsector is expected to offset a decline in the mining subsector.

In the oil and gas extraction subsector, investment intentions are expected to increase 3.1% from 2013 to \$71.6 billion in 2014. The conventional oil and gas extraction industry, which would account for more than half (53.3%) of this amount, is expected to increase 3.8% to \$38.1 billion. Investment in the non-conventional oil industry is expected to rise 2.3% to \$33.4 billion.

Investment in the mining subsector is expected to decrease 14.8% to \$11.5 billion in 2014. Metal ore mining is projected to be the main contributor to this decline.

Utilities and retail trade

In the utilities sector, investment in construction and machinery and equipment is expected to fall 4.1% to \$30.5 billion, following a record level of investment in 2013.

The utilities sector is the third largest sector for capital spending, accounting for more than 10% of total investment, excluding housing.

The strong increases expected in natural gas distribution as well as water, sewage and other systems are not projected to offset lower capital spending for electricity generation, transmission and distribution, which is expected to decline by 8.0% to \$22.8 billion.

In 2014, two provinces are expected to account for most of the decline in the utilities sector. In Quebec, capital spending in the sector is anticipated to decline by 16.6% to \$6.0 billion. In Alberta, the decrease is expected to be 8.7% to \$6.9 billion.

Organizations in the retail trade sector anticipate that investment in construction and machinery and equipment will fall by 10.7% to \$9.1 billion, following a record level of investment in 2013. Quebec and Ontario anticipate the largest decline for the sector.

Other sectors

Capital investment intentions for organizations in the health care and social assistance sector indicate a 7.9% decrease to \$8.9 billion in 2014. The hospitals subsector accounts for more than three-quarters (78%) of the overall expected decrease in this sector.

Manufacturers reported a 4.7% increase in investment intentions to \$18.9 billion, led primarily by the petroleum and coal, chemical, and transportation equipment industries.

Capital investment intentions for organizations in the arts, entertainment and recreation sector indicate an 8.4% increase to \$2.2 billion in 2014, as a result of large investment intentions in the amusement, gambling and recreation industries.

Public administration organizations reported investment intentions of \$37.9 billion, up 2.7% from 2013. Local, municipal and regional public administration is expected to account for most of the gains. Federal government public administration anticipates a 5.0% increase to \$5.8 billion in 2014, while provincial and territorial public administrations expect a 0.8% decline to \$15.9 billion in 2014.

Provinces and territories

Geographically, total capital investment is anticipated to increase in 6 of 13 provinces and territories in 2014. Alberta anticipates the largest increase at \$2.7 billion, as a result of higher investment intentions for the mining and oil and gas as well as the transportation and warehousing sectors. Ontario follows with an expected increase of \$2.6 billion, as a result of higher investment intentions by the public administration as well as the transportation and warehousing sectors. In Quebec, capital investment is expected to rise by \$1.3 billion, mainly because of increased investment in the transportation and warehousing sector.

In New Brunswick, total investment intentions are expected to rise 2.1%, mainly as a result of the manufacturing sector.

Private and public organizations and the housing sector in Newfoundland and Labrador anticipate spending \$12.2 billion on construction and machinery and equipment, down 1.0% from the record high level of investment reported in 2013.

Total capital investment is anticipated to decrease 1.9% in Saskatchewan, where the mining and oil and gas as well as the utilities sectors anticipate lower investment compared with 2013.

Note to readers

Investment intentions for non-residential construction and machinery and equipment are based upon a sample survey of 25,000 private and public organizations. This survey was conducted between October 2013 and late January 2014.

For residential construction, the private and public investment program uses housing start estimates from the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). Housing starts are forecast under high, medium and low scenarios by the CMHC. These scenarios are used to estimate new housing investment, a key component of the overall housing forecast estimates.

The 2014 estimates for housing in this release are based on the mid-case scenario for each province. The table "Capital spending in Canada, 2014 intentions, by scenario," which appears at the end of this release, covers all three scenarios.

Data in this release are expressed in current dollars.

Table 1
Capital spending, construction and machinery and equipment, industrial sectors

	2012 actual	2013 preliminary actual	2014 intentions	Actual 2012 to preliminary actual 2013	Preliminary actual 2013 to intentions 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, construction and machinery and equipment¹	392,706.6	398,768.4	404,524.3	1.5	1.4
Total, public investment	82,253.9	87,693.1	89,339.9	6.6	1.9
Total, private investment	310,452.7	311,075.2	315,184.4	0.2	1.3
Industrial sectors (based on NAICS²)					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5,837.0	6,246.7	6,383.4	7.0	2.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	89,391.0	88,187.3	88,293.6	-1.3	0.1
Utilities	27,429.0	31,783.6	30,485.7	15.9	-4.1
Construction	6,052.0	6,778.2	7,025.7	12.0	3.7
Manufacturing	17,982.0	18,072.8	18,915.6	0.5	4.7
Wholesale trade	5,659.1	5,948.6	6,370.5	5.1	7.1
Retail trade	9,572.0	10,211.0	9,115.1	6.7	-10.7
Transportation and warehousing	21,680.4	23,822.4	27,334.7	9.9	14.7
Information and cultural industries	8,753.5	8,770.2	8,863.0	0.2	1.1
Finance and insurance	12,913.7	11,354.2	11,904.5	-12.1	4.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	11,381.3	12,010.6	12,395.7	5.5	3.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	4,135.8	3,728.2	3,788.9	-9.9	1.6
Management of companies and enterprises	333.8	306.9	312.0	-8.1	1.7
Administration, support waste management and remedial service	2,366.9	2,015.5	2,019.0	-14.8	0.2
Educational services	9,690.3	10,099.7	9,921.0	4.2	-1.8
Health care and social assistance	10,282.4	9,616.8	8,861.2	-6.5	-7.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,932.9	2,010.3	2,178.8	4.0	8.4
Accommodation and food services	3,687.3	3,672.9	3,396.6	-0.4	-7.5
Other services (except public administration)	2,205.3	1,971.1	1,951.9	-10.6	-1.0
Public administration	36,178.3	36,926.9	37,922.7	2.1	2.7
Housing	105,242.6	105,234.5	107,084.7	0.0	1.8

1. Data include residential and non-residential construction.

2. North American Industry Classification System (2007).

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

Table 2
Capital spending, non residential construction and machinery and equipment, provinces and territories

	2012 actual	2013 preliminary actual	2014 intentions	Actual 2012 to preliminary actual 2013	Preliminary actual 2013 to intentions 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	287,463.9	293,533.9	297,439.6	2.1	1.3
Non-residential construction	179,802.7	185,715.9	185,414.2	3.3	-0.2
Machinery and equipment	107,661.2	107,818.0	112,025.4	0.1	3.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	7,562.8	10,623.4	10,554.1	40.5	-0.7
Non-residential construction	5,842.5	8,496.8	8,348.1	45.4	-1.7
Machinery and equipment	1,720.3	2,126.6	2,206.0	23.6	3.7
Prince Edward Island	583.4	653.8	574.0	12.1	-12.2
Non-residential construction	304.9	283.7	263.9	-6.9	-7.0
Machinery and equipment	278.6	370.1	310.1	32.8	-16.2
Nova Scotia	4,014.0	4,476.9	4,562.6	11.5	1.9
Non-residential construction	2,178.2	2,427.5	2,446.5	11.4	0.8
Machinery and equipment	1,835.8	2,049.4	2,116.1	11.6	3.3
New Brunswick	3,675.0	2,999.1	3,123.3	-18.4	4.1
Non-residential construction	2,049.6	1,529.8	1,527.3	-25.4	-0.2
Machinery and equipment	1,625.4	1,469.3	1,596.0	-9.6	8.6
Quebec	46,186.1	44,849.6	44,722.7	-2.9	-0.3
Non-residential construction	26,825.2	25,949.3	25,045.6	-3.3	-3.5
Machinery and equipment	19,360.9	18,900.3	19,677.1	-2.4	4.1
Ontario	76,208.2	72,748.4	75,425.7	-4.5	3.7
Non-residential construction	37,607.8	35,229.3	35,942.3	-6.3	2.0
Machinery and equipment	38,600.4	37,519.1	39,483.4	-2.8	5.2
Manitoba	8,744.7	9,446.1	9,388.7	8.0	-0.6
Non-residential construction	5,080.1	5,374.6	5,194.5	5.8	-3.4
Machinery and equipment	3,664.6	4,071.4	4,194.2	11.1	3.0
Saskatchewan	17,829.3	17,554.4	17,348.9	-1.5	-1.2
Non-residential construction	12,415.4	11,739.6	11,961.1	-5.4	1.9
Machinery and equipment	5,414.0	5,814.9	5,387.8	7.4	-7.3
Alberta	87,505.5	94,960.9	97,126.4	8.5	2.3
Non-residential construction	64,325.1	70,848.8	71,412.8	10.1	0.8
Machinery and equipment	23,180.4	24,112.1	25,713.6	4.0	6.6
British Columbia	32,517.8	32,429.0	31,951.1	-0.3	-1.5
Non-residential construction	21,089.4	21,634.3	21,096.8	2.6	-2.5
Machinery and equipment	11,428.4	10,794.7	10,854.3	-5.5	0.6
Yukon	654.5	607.5	575.5	-7.2	-5.3
Non-residential construction	528.6	445.6	444.5	-15.7	-0.3
Machinery and equipment	125.9	161.9	131.0	28.6	-19.1
Northwest Territories	1,186.8	1,400.6	1,302.4	18.0	-7.0
Non-residential construction	850.8	1,092.2	1,039.0	28.4	-4.9
Machinery and equipment	336.0	308.4	263.4	-8.2	-14.6
Nunavut	795.8	784.1	784.3	-1.5	0.0
Non-residential construction	705.2	664.5	691.8	-5.8	4.1
Machinery and equipment	90.6	119.7	92.5	32.2	-22.7

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

Table 3
Capital spending, construction¹ and machinery and equipment, provinces and territories

	2012 actual	2013 preliminary actual	2014 intentions	Actual 2012 to preliminary actual 2013	Preliminary actual 2013 to intentions 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	392,706.6	398,768.4	404,524.3	1.5	1.4
Construction¹	285,045.4	290,950.4	292,498.9	2.1	0.5
Machinery and equipment	107,661.2	107,818.0	112,025.4	0.1	3.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,385.2	12,328.8	12,200.2	31.4	-1.0
Construction ¹	7,664.9	10,202.2	9,994.2	33.1	-2.0
Machinery and equipment	1,720.3	2,126.6	2,206.0	23.6	3.7
Prince Edward Island	899.6	969.8	858.7	7.8	-11.5
Construction ¹	621.0	599.8	548.6	-3.4	-8.5
Machinery and equipment	278.6	370.1	310.1	32.8	-16.2
Nova Scotia	6,374.6	6,910.9	6,957.4	8.4	0.7
Construction ¹	4,538.8	4,861.5	4,841.3	7.1	-0.4
Machinery and equipment	1,835.8	2,049.4	2,116.1	11.6	3.3
New Brunswick	5,273.0	4,517.2	4,613.2	-14.3	2.1
Construction ¹	3,647.6	3,047.8	3,017.2	-16.4	-1.0
Machinery and equipment	1,625.4	1,469.3	1,596.0	-9.6	8.6
Quebec	69,147.3	67,207.0	68,547.6	-2.8	2.0
Construction ¹	49,786.4	48,306.6	48,870.5	-3.0	1.2
Machinery and equipment	19,360.9	18,900.3	19,677.1	-2.4	4.1
Ontario	115,002.0	111,134.1	113,706.2	-3.4	2.3
Construction ¹	76,401.6	73,614.9	74,222.9	-3.6	0.8
Machinery and equipment	38,600.4	37,519.1	39,483.4	-2.8	5.2
Manitoba	11,893.5	12,577.6	12,390.7	5.8	-1.5
Construction ¹	8,228.9	8,506.2	8,196.5	3.4	-3.6
Machinery and equipment	3,664.6	4,071.4	4,194.2	11.1	3.0
Saskatchewan	21,613.3	21,344.9	20,944.8	-1.2	-1.9
Construction ¹	16,199.3	15,530.0	15,557.0	-4.1	0.2
Machinery and equipment	5,414.0	5,814.9	5,387.8	7.4	-7.3
Alberta	102,372.6	111,158.9	113,822.4	8.6	2.4
Construction ¹	79,192.2	87,046.8	88,108.8	9.9	1.2
Machinery and equipment	23,180.4	24,112.1	25,713.6	4.0	6.6
British Columbia	47,779.3	47,483.5	47,455.2	-0.6	-0.1
Construction ¹	36,350.9	36,688.8	36,600.8	0.9	-0.2
Machinery and equipment	11,428.4	10,794.7	10,854.3	-5.5	0.6
Yukon	831.6	759.7	736.1	-8.6	-3.1
Construction ¹	705.7	597.8	605.1	-15.3	1.2
Machinery and equipment	125.9	161.9	131.0	28.6	-19.1
Northwest Territories	1,262.6	1,503.9	1,414.5	19.1	-5.9
Construction ¹	926.6	1,195.5	1,151.1	29.0	-3.7
Machinery and equipment	336.0	308.4	263.4	-8.2	-14.6
Nunavut	872.1	872.3	877.4	0.0	0.6
Construction ¹	781.5	752.6	784.9	-3.7	4.3
Machinery and equipment	90.6	119.7	92.5	32.2	-22.7

1. Data include residential and non-residential construction.

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

Table 4
Capital spending in Canada, 2014 intentions, by scenario

	Low scenario	Medium scenario	High scenario
	millions of dollars		
New housing investment ¹	45,080.5	47,069.0	49,580.0
Total, housing (residential investment)	104,676.2	107,084.7	110,122.6
Total, construction (residential and non-residential)	290,090.4	292,498.9	295,536.8
Total, construction and machinery and equipment	402,115.8	404,524.3	407,562.2

1. The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation forecasts new housing starts under high, medium and low scenarios. These scenarios are used in the estimation of the values for new housing, a key component of the overall housing forecast estimates.

Available in CANSIM: tables 029-0005, 029-0007 to 029-0022, 029-0024, 032-0001 and 032-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2803.

The publication *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions, 2014* (61-205-X), will soon be available. This will be the last edition of the publication. All the information currently in the publication is available free of charge on our website.

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 Debra Roberts (613-951-8360; debra.roberts@statcan.gc.ca), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Canada's population estimates: Subprovincial areas, July 1, 2013

On July 1, 2013, 24,517,700 people, or over two-thirds (69.7%) of the Canadian population, were living in a census metropolitan area (CMA). Canada's three largest CMAs together (Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver) were home to more than one in three Canadians (35.2%).

Between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013, the population growth rate was higher for the CMAs (+1.5%) than for non-CMAs (+0.3%). In comparison, for Canada as a whole, the population growth rate was 1.2% during this period. The population living in CMAs was generally younger than the population living outside CMAs. The median age of the population residing in CMAs was 39.0 years while it was 43.4 years for those living outside CMAs.

Table 1
Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, July 1, 2013

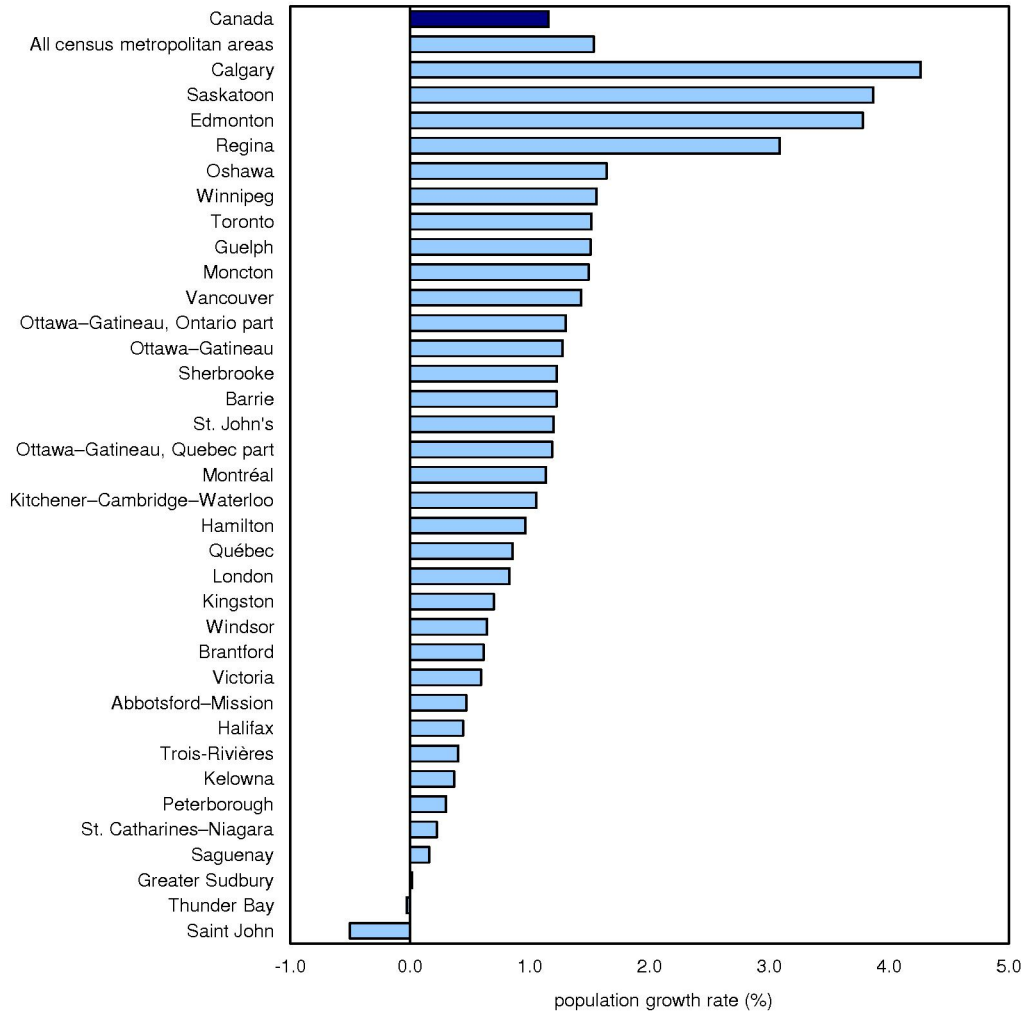
	Population
Canada	35,158,304
All census metropolitan areas	24,517,683
Abbotsford–Mission	177,508
Barrie	197,821
Brantford	141,296
Calgary	1,364,827
Edmonton	1,289,564
Greater Sudbury	165,534
Guelph	150,305
Halifax	408,702
Hamilton	758,073
Kelowna	186,345
Kingston	167,151
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	504,258
London	498,623
Moncton	144,941
Montréal	3,981,802
Oshawa	379,995
Ottawa–Gatineau	1,305,210
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part	979,336
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part	325,874
Peterborough	123,105
Québec	791,934
Regina	232,090
Saguenay	160,229
Saint John	127,883
Saskatoon	292,597
Sherbrooke	210,031
St. Catharines–Niagara	404,971
St. John's	208,372
Thunder Bay	125,093
Toronto	5,959,505
Trois-Rivières	155,011
Vancouver	2,443,277
Victoria	357,327
Windsor	333,082
Winnipeg	771,221

Strongest increases in census metropolitan area population growth are on the Prairies

For a second consecutive year, the four fastest growing CMAs were in Alberta and Saskatchewan, with Calgary recording the strongest population growth rate at 4.3%. The next highest population growth rates were in the CMAs of Saskatoon (+3.9%), Edmonton (+3.8%) and Regina (+3.1%). Oshawa (+1.6%) and Winnipeg (+1.6%) were the only two other CMAs in the country recording population growth rates higher than the average rate of all CMAs (+1.5%). On the other hand, Saint John (-0.5%), New Brunswick, was the only CMA in Canada to see its population decline.

Population growth also varied outside CMAs. While the non-CMA part of Alberta grew at a rate of 2.3% between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013, population decreases were recorded in the non-CMA parts of four provinces: Nova Scotia (-1.1%), Newfoundland and Labrador (-0.8%), New Brunswick (-0.5%) and Ontario (-0.3%).

Chart 1
Population growth rates by census metropolitan area, 2012/2013, Canada



International migration the main driver of census metropolitan area population growth

International migration was responsible for just over two-thirds of the population growth of CMAs in 2012/2013. This situation was particularly true for Canada's largest CMAs. In each of the eight most populated CMAs, international migration was the main driver of population growth. On the other hand, in most CMAs with populations under 200,000, the largest part of the population growth was explained by intraprovincial migration.

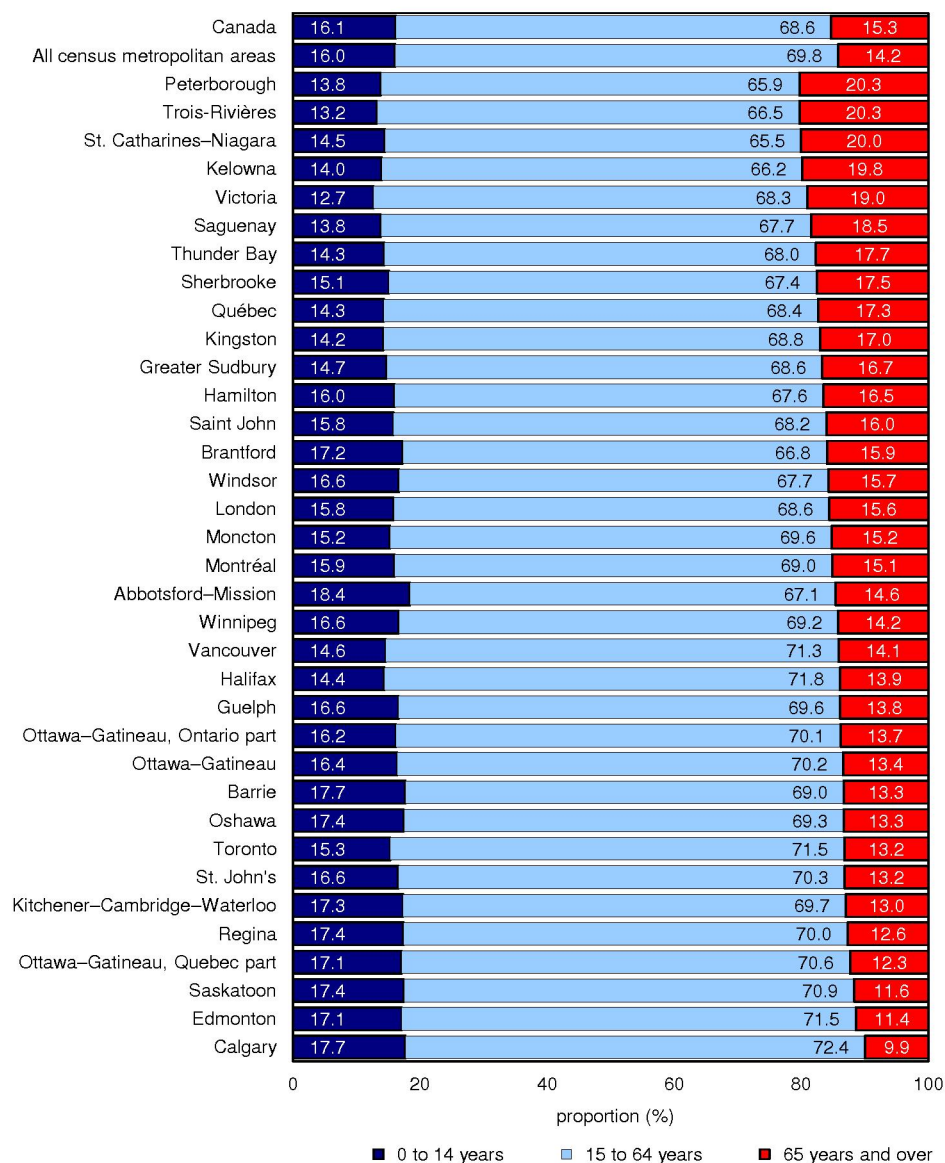
In 2012/2013, Saskatoon had the largest net international migration rate for a CMA in Canada (+2.1%). The largest natural increase was recorded in the Calgary CMA (+0.9%), which also registered the highest net interprovincial migration rate in Canada (+1.3%).

Census metropolitan areas have a younger population than non-census metropolitan areas

On July 1, 2013, the median age of the population residing in a CMA was 39.0 years, compared with 43.4 years for the non-CMA population. The proportion of the population 65 years of age and older (seniors) was also lower in CMAs (14.2%) than in areas outside CMAs (17.9%).

Trois-Rivières and Peterborough were the CMAs with the highest proportion of seniors (20.3%). Trois-Rivières also posted the highest median age amongst CMAs at 45.7 years. On the other hand, Saskatoon had the lowest median age (34.5 years) while Abbotsford–Mission had the largest proportion of people under the age of 15 (18.4%). Calgary had the smallest proportion of seniors (9.9%).

Chart 2
Distribution of population by age group and census metropolitan area, Canada, July 1, 2013



Population also ageing in census metropolitan areas

While the population living in CMAs was younger than the population living outside CMAs, it was nonetheless also getting older. Between July 1, 2003 and July 1, 2013, the proportion of people 65 years of age and older living in CMAs rose from 12.1% to 14.2%. Meanwhile, the proportion of people 65 years of age and older living in areas outside CMAs rose from 14.4% to 17.9%.

Over the 10-year period, the proportion of people 65 years of age and older increased in all CMAs except Regina and Saskatoon, which posted small declines. The largest gains were in the CMAs of Saguenay (up 5.2 percentage points to 18.5%) and Trois-Rivières (up 4.9 percentage points to 20.3%).

As of July 1, 2013, the number of people 65 years of age and older exceeded the number of people under 15 years of age in 13 of Canada's 34 CMAs. In the past year, 2 CMAs, Hamilton and Saint John, both saw their proportion of people 65 years of age and older exceed that of people under 15 years of age for the first time.

Note to readers

Annual demographic estimates by age and sex for census divisions, census metropolitan areas and economic regions as of July 1, 2013 are now available. Revised estimates as of July 1, for the years 2001 to 2012, are also available.

Estimates released today are based on 2011 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

These estimates are also based on the 2011 Standard Geographical Classification.

A rate that is higher than -1 per thousand and lower than 1 per thousand is considered to be neutral or low. Rates are based on the average population during the period examined. Preliminary postcensal estimates are subject to revision. Future updates could affect trend analysis.

Available in CANSIM: tables 051-0056 to 051-0064.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3608.

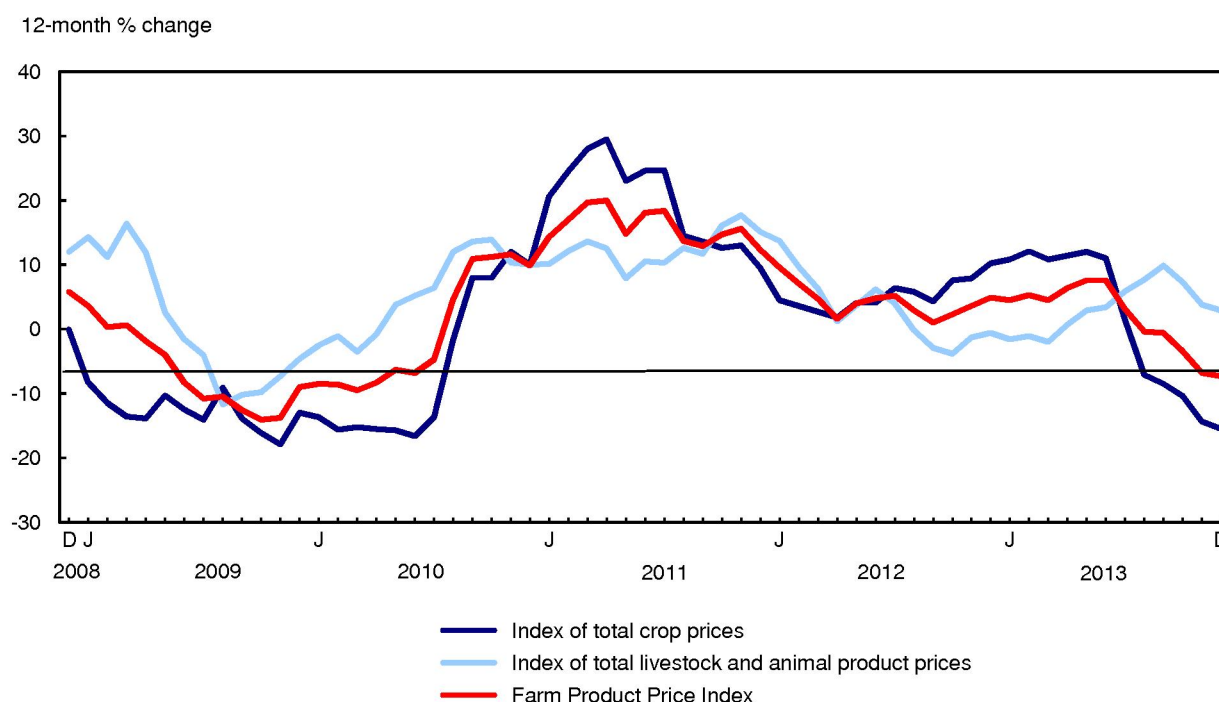
The publication *Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas, 2006 to 2013* (91-214-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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).

Farm Product Price Index, December 2013

The Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) was down 7.3% in December from December 2012, mainly because of lower crop prices. This was the fifth consecutive year-over-year decrease, as the decline in the crops index continued to exceed the gain in the overall livestock and animal products index.

Chart 1
The 12-month change in the Farm Product Price Index



The crops index was down 15.5% in December compared with December 2012. The drop in crop prices began in August 2013, following a growth trend that had started in September 2010. The largest decreases were recorded in grains (-25.5%), oilseeds (-13.9%) and fruit (-22.7%). Grain and oilseed prices came under pressure as the United States and world production recovered while Canada harvested record breaking crops for many of the major grains and oilseeds in the fall of 2013.

Apples, Canada's largest fruit crop, returned to more normal production and price levels in 2013, following a 30.6% drop in production in 2012.

The livestock and animal products index rose 2.9% in December from December 2012. On a year-over-year basis, this index advanced at an increasing rate from April to September. Since October, the rates of increase have been declining.

Compared with December 2012, the increase in the December 2013 livestock and animal products index was mainly attributable to cattle and calves (+8.5%) and hogs (+4.6%).

The 12-month advance of the livestock and animal product index was mainly moderated by declines in the poultry (-10.8%) and eggs (-4.4%) index, coinciding with lower feed grain prices.

Compared with November, the FPPI was down 0.1% as both the crops index and the livestock and animal products index continued to decline.

Note to readers

The growth rate of the total Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) is derived from a weighted average of the component indexes using a different set of weights in consecutive months; it is not a weighted average of the growth rates of its crop and livestock components. Given this, the growth rate of the composite FPPI can lie outside the growth rate of these components.

**Table 1
Farm Product Price Index**

	December 2012 ^f	November 2013 ^f	December 2013 ^p	November to December 2013	December 2012 to December 2013
	(2007=100)			% change	
Farm Product Price Index	129.6	120.3	120.2	-0.1	-7.3
Crops	134.3	114.0	113.5	-0.4	-15.5
Grains	133.7	100.2	99.6	-0.6	-25.5
Oilseeds	160.0	141.8	137.7	-2.9	-13.9
Specialty crops	128.4	121.9	122.9	0.8	-4.3
Fruit	129.8	100.4	100.4	0.0	-22.7
Vegetables	106.9	108.4	110.6	2.0	3.5
Potatoes	130.4	144.3	143.2	-0.8	9.8
Livestock and animal products	125.0	129.5	128.6	-0.7	2.9
Cattle and calves	128.8	138.4	139.8	1.0	8.5
Hogs	124.9	136.1	130.6	-4.0	4.6
Poultry	140.1	128.3	125.0	-2.6	-10.8
Eggs	137.1	132.3	131.0	-1.0	-4.4
Dairy	113.9	114.4	114.7	0.3	0.7

^f revised

^p preliminary

Available in CANSIM: tables 002-0068 to 002-0070.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

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).

Railway carloadings, December 2013

The Canadian railway industry carried 26.0 million tonnes of freight in December, an amount virtually unchanged from the same month last year. The industry benefited from strong growth in shipments received from the United States, which helped to offset a decline in domestic shipments.

Rail freight originating in Canada and destined within Canada and other parts of the world decreased 1.6% to 22.8 million tonnes. These shipments are composed of non-intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via box cars or loaded in bulk) and intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via containers and trailers on flat cars).

Non-intermodal freight loadings fell 2.1% to 253,000 carloads in December. The amount of freight loaded into these cars declined 2.0% to 20.5 million tonnes. The tonnage decline in shipments was brought on by a drop in the majority of the 64 commodities loaded by Canadian railways.

Partially offsetting the decline, however, were gains in fuel oils and crude petroleum (up 324 000 tonnes); other chemical products and preparations (up 177 000 tonnes); and fresh, chilled or dried vegetables (up 138 000 tonnes).

Intermodal freight loadings rose 3.7% to 153,000 units in December. The gain was spurred by increased containerized cargo shipments and trailers loaded onto flat cars. From a tonnage perspective, intermodal traffic rose 2.9% to 2.3 million tonnes.

Rail freight traffic received from the United States rose 12.7% to a high of 3.2 million tonnes for the month of December. Both non-intermodal and intermodal shipments increased during the month.

Note to readers

Data in this release are not seasonally adjusted.

For non-intermodal traffic, rail carriers report the number of cars and tonnes by commodity of revenue-generating freight that they have loaded in Canada.

For intermodal freight, the carriers report the number of units and tonnes for containers-on-flat-cars and trailers-on-flat-cars, with no commodity data.

*The publication *Monthly Railway Carloadings* (52-001-X) is now discontinued. The December 2013 issue is the last issue of this publication.*

Available in CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The December 2013 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 90, no. 12 (52-001-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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).

Poultry and egg statistics, December 2013

Data on the production of eggs, placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults, and stocks of frozen eggs and poultry meats as well as edible dried egg products are now available for December.

Available in CANSIM: tables 003-0021 to 003-0024, 003-0038 and 003-0039.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3425 and 5039.

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).

Repair and maintenance services, 2012

Data on the repair and maintenance services industry are now available for 2012.

Available in CANSIM: tables 361-0006, 361-0017 and 361-0018.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4720.

The publication *Repair and Maintenance Services, 2012* (63-247-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. It contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins.

For more information, or to order data, 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 Gilles Beaudry (613-951-5646; gilles.beaudry@statcan.gc.ca) Service Industries Division.

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