Catalogue 11-001-X (ISSN 1205-9137)

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 31, 2014
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Releases

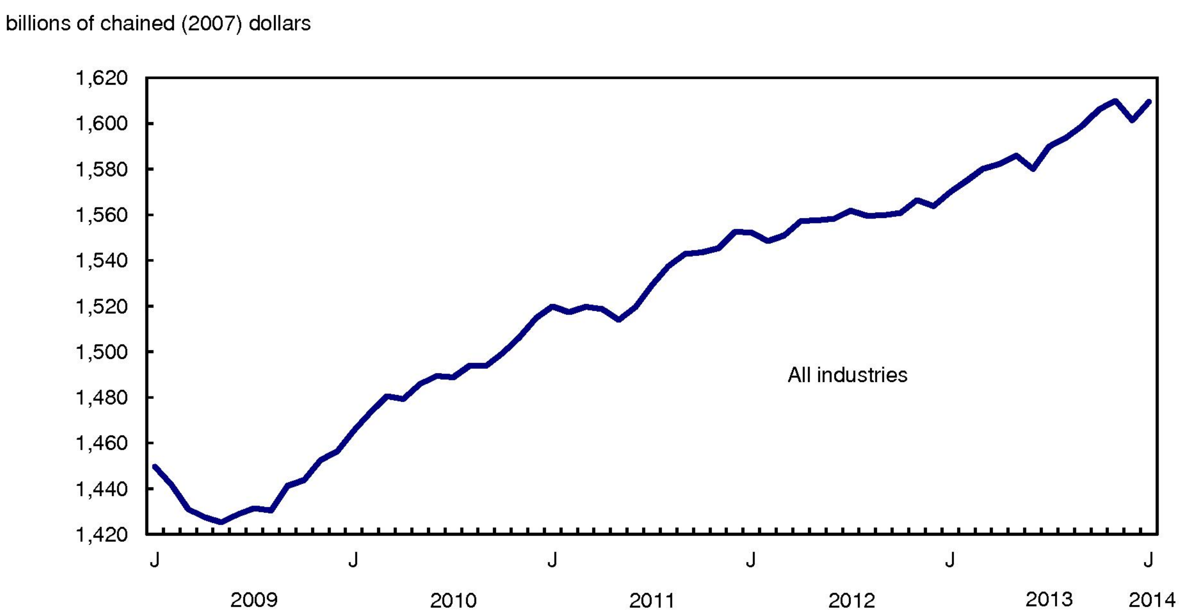
Gross domestic product by industry, January 2014

Real gross domestic product rose 0.5% in January. This follows a 0.5% decline in December after five consecutive monthly increases.

The output of goods-producing industries grew 1.0% in January, led by an increase in manufacturing and, to a lesser extent, in mining and oil and gas extraction and in construction. In contrast, the agriculture and forestry sector and utilities declined.

The output of service industries increased 0.3% in January, as most major industrial sectors registered growth. Gains were notable in retail and wholesale trade. The finance and insurance sector, accommodation and food services as well as transportation and warehousing services also increased, while the public sector (education, health and public administration combined) edged up.

Chart 1
Real gross domestic product grows in January

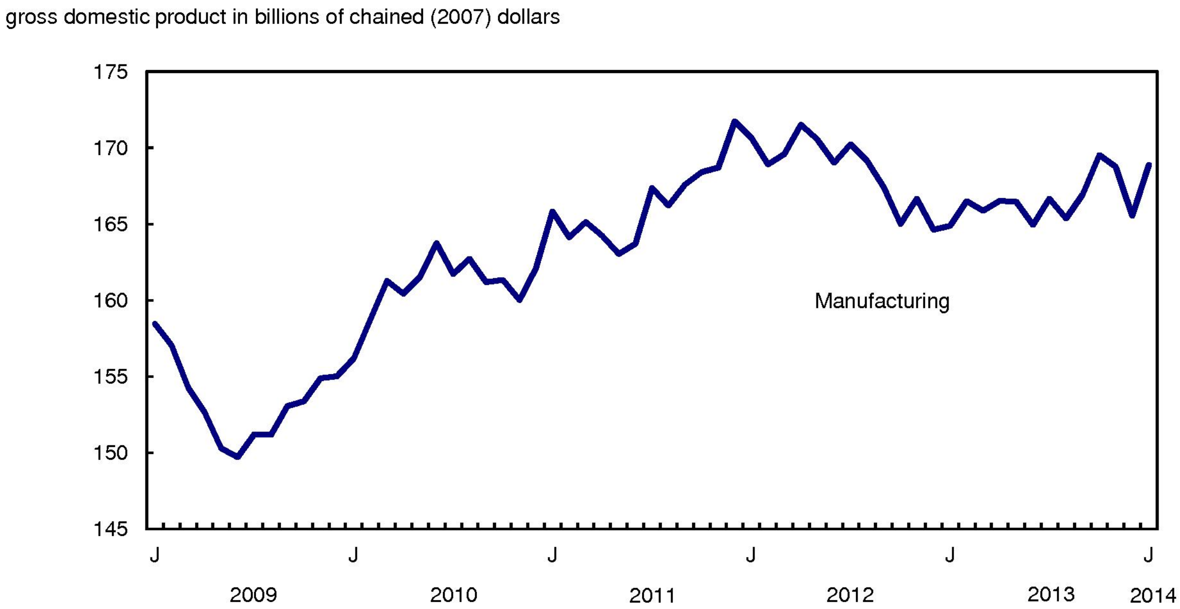


Manufacturing output rises

Manufacturing output rose 2.0% in January, following a 1.9% decline in December. Durable-goods manufacturing grew 2.5%, as almost all major industrial sub-groupings registered increases. Notable gains were recorded in computer and electronic product and machinery manufacturing.

Manufacturing of non-durable goods (+1.5%) also increased in January. There were notable gains in the manufacturing of beverage and tobacco, food as well as plastic and rubber products. In contrast, chemical manufacturing and, to a lesser extent, paper manufacturing were down.

Chart 2
Manufacturing output rises in January



Retail and wholesale trade up

Retail trade rose 1.3% in January, following a 2.3% decline in December. There were notable gains at motor vehicles and parts dealers, building material and garden equipment supplies stores and furniture and home furnishings stores.

Wholesale trade rose 0.7% in January, after decreasing 1.5% in December. The increase was mainly due to gains in the wholesaling of personal and household goods and, to a lesser extent, of building material and supplies. Wholesaling of machinery, equipment and supplies as well as motor vehicles and parts declined.

Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction increases

Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction increased 1.2% in January, following a 0.7% decline in December.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction rose 5.8% in January, as both drilling and rigging services were up. Oil and gas extraction increased 0.8% in January. Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas extraction) rose 0.4%. Potash mining increased, while metal ore mining and coal mining declined.

Construction increases

After declining 0.8% in December, construction increased 0.7% in January. Residential building construction and repair works as well as engineering construction grew. Non-residential building construction fell.

The output of real estate agents and brokers decreased 4.9% in January, down for a fourth consecutive month, as activity in the home resale market declined.

Other industries

The agriculture and forestry sector declined 1.9% in January.

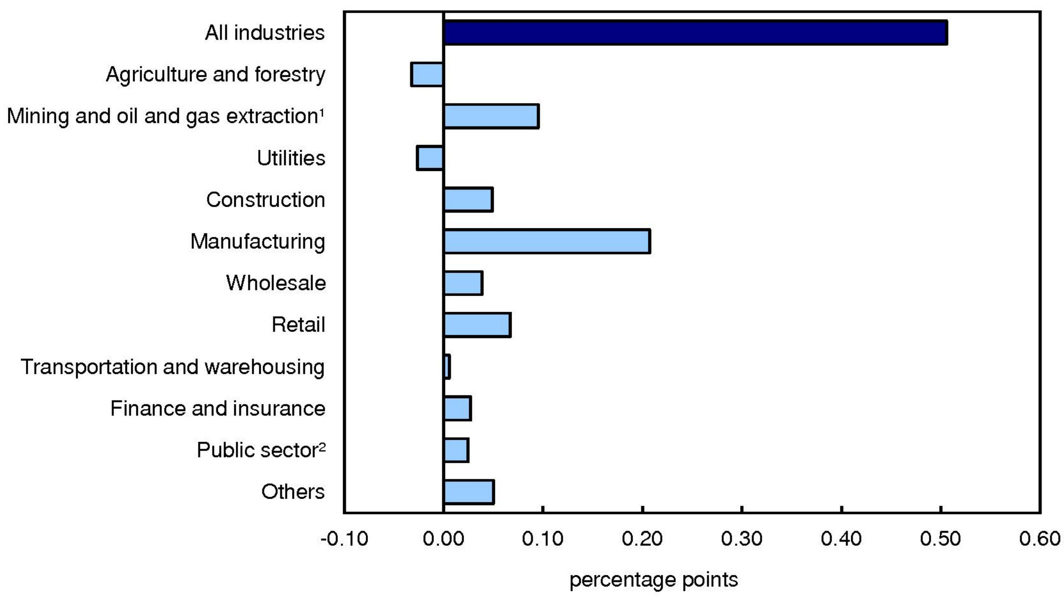
Utilities fell 1.1% in January, mainly as a result of a decline in electric power generation, transmission and distribution.

The finance and insurance sector grew 0.4% in January, after edging down 0.1% in December. Banking, insurance as well as financial investment services were up.

Transportation and warehousing services edged up 0.1% in January, as a gain in trucking services was partly offset by a decline in air transportation services.

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 2014



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, revisions have been made back to January 2013.

For more information about monthly national GDP by industry, see the System of macroeconomic accounts module on our website.

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

	August 2013[r]	September 2013[r]	October 2013[r]	November 2013[r]	December 2013[r]	January 2014[p]	January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars[1]	% change
All industries	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**-0.5**	**0.5**	**1,609,475**	**2.5**
Goods-producing industries	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**-1.0**	**1.0**	**483,340**	**2.6**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0	-1.9	27,709	8.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1.7	0.0	0.5	1.3	-0.7	1.2	133,409	4.5
Utilities	-0.4	1.4	-0.5	1.7	0.9	-1.1	40,216	4.0
Construction	-0.3	-0.1	-0.0	-0.3	-0.8	0.7	112,810	-0.7
Manufacturing	-0.8	1.0	1.5	-0.5	-1.9	2.0	168,894	2.4
Services-producing industries	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**-0.3**	**0.3**	**1,127,193**	**2.5**
Wholesale trade	0.4	0.1	1.6	-0.7	-1.5	0.7	86,864	1.8
Retail trade	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.8	-2.3	1.3	87,578	3.3
Transportation and warehousing	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.7	-0.6	0.1	66,907	3.3
Information and cultural industries	0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.2	52,963	0.7
Finance and insurance	-0.1	-0.0	0.4	0.7	-0.1	0.4	108,853	4.1
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	203,039	2.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.0	-0.1	0.2	84,367	1.9
Management of companies and enterprises	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	-0.1	0.5	12,377	6.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.3	0.2	0.5	-0.0	0.1	0.2	40,968	1.9
Educational services	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	-0.0	86,211	1.8
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	109,863	1.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.5	-2.9	11,459	4.1
Accommodation and food services	0.8	-0.5	0.0	0.3	-1.0	1.4	33,193	2.5
Other services (except public administration)	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.7	32,217	2.9
Public administration	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	110,656	1.6
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	-1.1	1.3	347,619	3.4
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.8	0.4	2.5	-0.6	-1.0	1.5	70,736	3.4
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.8	1.4	0.8	-0.4	-2.6	2.5	98,349	1.7
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	-0.8	0.6	69,832	1.1
Energy sector	2.0	0.1	-0.0	1.6	-0.2	0.6	159,107	4.8
Public sector	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	306,764	1.7

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.

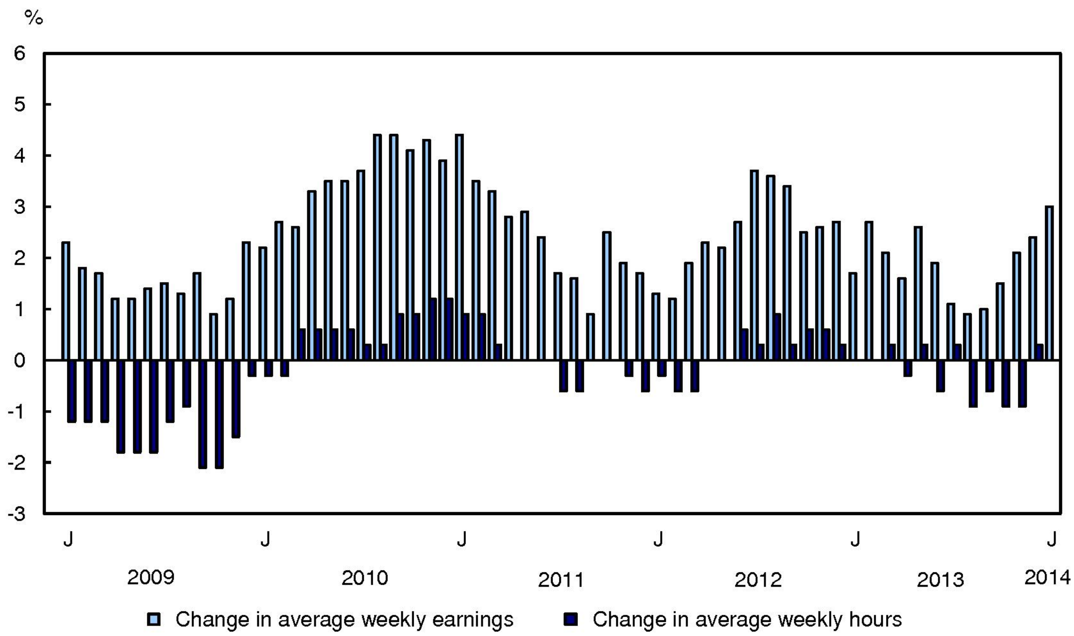
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, January 2014

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were $925 in January, virtually unchanged from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, weekly earnings increased 3.0%.

Chart 1
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings and average weekly hours

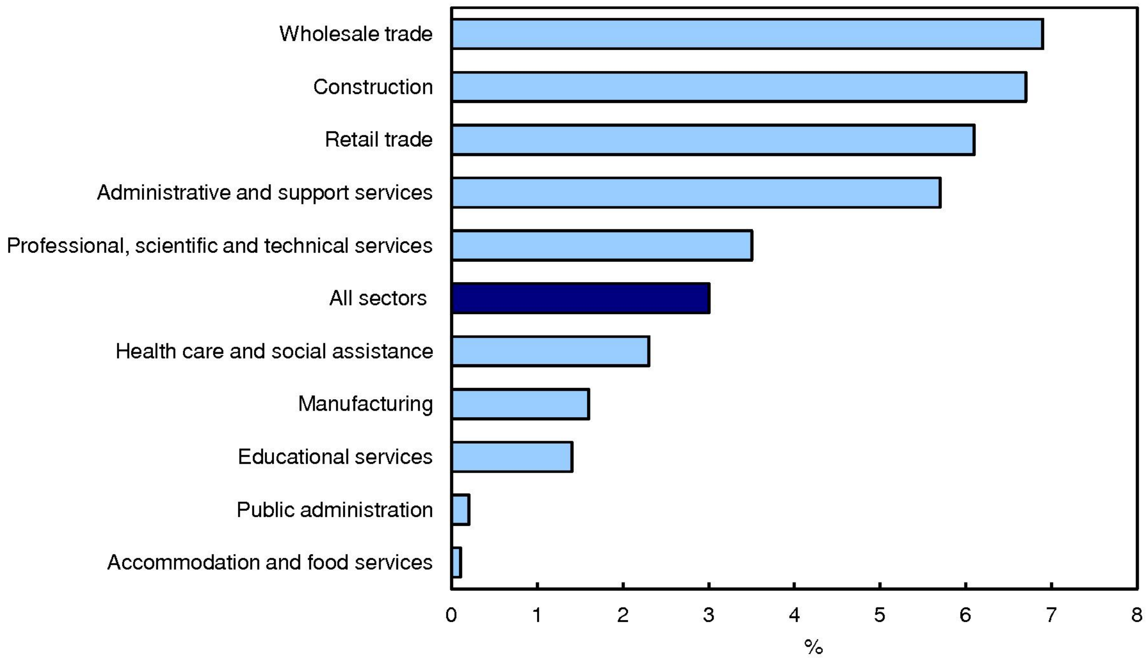


The 3.0% increase in weekly earnings during the 12 months to January reflected a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience, as well as average hours worked per week. Non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 32.9 hours per week in January, down from 33.0 hours in December. On a year-over-year basis, the average hours worked was unchanged.

Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings was above the national average in 5 of the 10 largest industrial sectors, led by wholesale trade and construction.

Chart 2
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, January 2013 to January 2014



Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings grew by 6.9% in wholesale trade to $1,130. Growth over this period was driven by merchant wholesalers of personal and household goods as well as merchant wholesalers of machinery, equipment and supplies.

Average weekly earnings in construction rose by 6.7% to $1,222, with gains spread across most industries in this sector. Despite this year-over-year growth, earnings in construction have hovered around this level since October 2013.

Weekly earnings in retail trade rose 6.1% to $542. Most industries in this sector posted earnings increases over the 12-month period, led by growth in general merchandise stores as well as clothing and clothing accessories stores.

In the 12 months to January, weekly earnings in administrative and support services increased 5.7% to $765. The largest gains were recorded in office administrative services; business support services; and employment services.

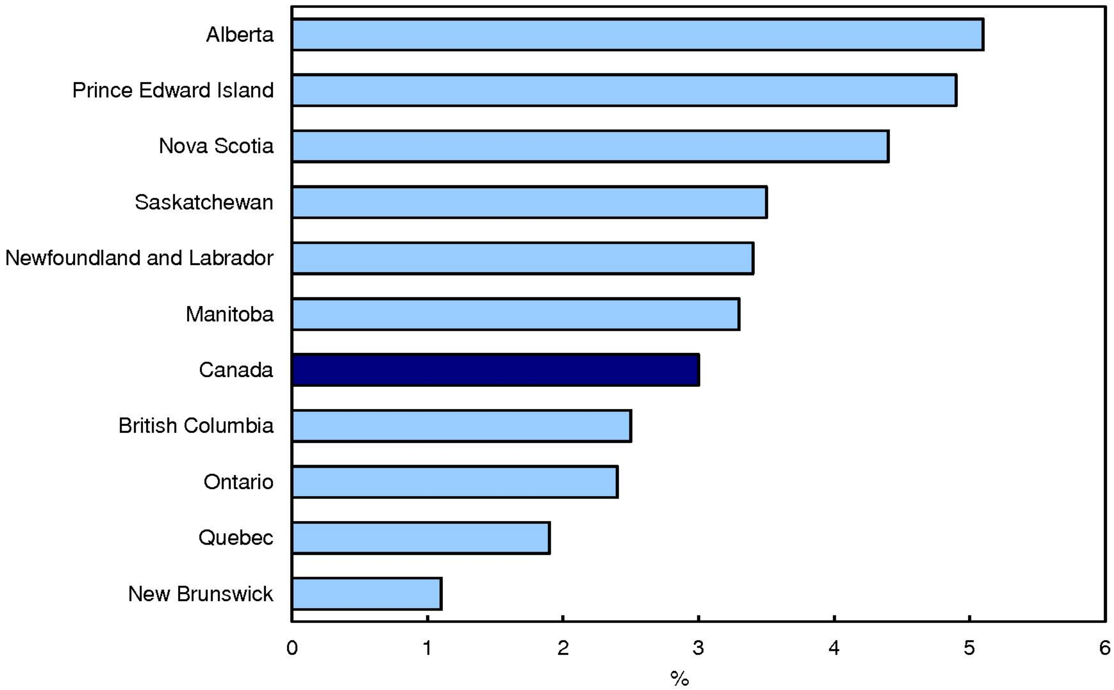
Average weekly earnings increased by 3.5% to $1,294 in professional, scientific and technical services. Growth was most notable in other professional, scientific and technical services; legal services; and in architectural, engineering and related services.

Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings were relatively unchanged in public administration as well as accommodation and food services.

Average weekly earnings by province

Year-over-year earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in every province, with the highest growth in Alberta and Prince Edward Island.

Chart 3
Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, January 2013 to January 2014



In the 12 months to January, average weekly earnings in Alberta grew by 5.1% to $1,134, with growth spread across most sectors.

Average weekly earnings in Prince Edward Island rose 4.9% to $778 in the 12 months to January, with the highest growth in professional, scientific and technical services; wholesale trade; health care and social assistance; and accommodation and food services.

Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings increased by 4.4% to $818 in Nova Scotia, driven by gains in public administration, retail trade as well as accommodation and food services.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

After edging up (+2,400) in December, total non-farm payroll employment declined slightly (-7,000) in January. The largest declines were recorded in transportation and warehousing; mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction; and information and culture. At the same time, there were gains in health care and social assistance; public administration and construction.

In the 12 months to January, the number of non-farm payroll employees increased by 160,100 or 1.0%.

Among all sectors, real estate and rental and leasing posted the highest 12-month growth rate in payroll employment at 4.9%. Since April 2013, this sector has had the highest year-over-year growth among all sectors. Employment growth from January 2013 to January 2014 was also notable in professional scientific and technical services (+2.6%), accommodation and food services (+2.5%) and construction (+2.1%).

Compared with January 2013, employment declined in utilities (-2.2%), information and culture (-2.0%) and in manufacturing (-1.1%).

Note to readers

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is produced by a combination of a census of payroll deductions, provided by the Canada Revenue Agency, and the Business Payrolls Survey, which collects data from a sample of 15,000 establishments. Its key objective is to provide a monthly portrait of the level of earnings, the number of jobs and hours worked by detailed industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.

Estimates of average earnings and hours worked are worked based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level. Payroll employment estimates are based on a census of administrative data and are not subject to sampling variability.

Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a monthly household survey, the main objective of which is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive groups: the employed (including the self-employed), unemployed and not in the labour force. This survey is the official source for the unemployment rate and collects data on the socio-demographic characteristics of all those in the labour market.

As a result of conceptual and methodological differences, estimates of changes from SEPH and LFS do differ from time to time. However, the trends in the data are quite similar.

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see "Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends."

Non-farm payroll employment data are for all hourly and salaried employees, as well as the "other employees" category, which includes piece-rate and commission-only employees.

Average weekly hours data are for hourly and salaried employees only and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.

All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a NAICS code. Earnings data are based on gross taxable payroll before source deductions. Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.

With each release, data for the current reference month are subject to revision. Data have been revised for the previous month. Users are encouraged to request and use the most up-to-date data for each month.

Revisions

With this release, SEPH has incorporated an additional method in assigning 2012 NAICS codes to businesses. The impact of this change is a reduction in the payroll employment level in the unclassified businesses category and slight increases in employment in most of the classified industries. Earnings data for some industries are also affected. This method has been applied back to 2008, and will be in place going forward. The unclassified category now accounts for 1% to 2% of payroll employment compared with 2% to 3% before the change.

At the same time, seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the latest seasonal factors. Historical revisions have also been made to a small number of industries by province or territory. These data were revised back to 2001.

In addition, quality indicators have been added to CANSIM table 281-0039.

Table 1
Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2013	December 2013[r]	January 2014[p]	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate[1]	**897.82**	**925.02**	**924.77**	**-0.25**	**26.95**	**0.0**	**3.0**
Forestry, logging and support	1,031.95	1,086.37	1,029.01	-57.36	-2.94	-5.3	-0.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,830.63	2,011.92	2,011.22	-0.70	180.59	0.0	9.9
Utilities	1,634.04	1,758.02	1,695.06	-62.96	61.02	-3.6	3.7
Construction	1,145.19	1,220.44	1,221.91	1.47	76.72	0.1	6.7
Manufacturing	1,009.41	1,049.70	1,025.49	-24.21	16.08	-2.3	1.6
Wholesale trade	1,056.82	1,141.14	1,129.84	-11.30	73.02	-1.0	6.9
Retail trade	510.50	535.99	541.65	5.66	31.15	1.1	6.1
Transportation and warehousing	960.94	1,016.75	961.68	-55.07	0.74	-5.4	0.1
Information and cultural industries	1,193.11	1,149.01	1,177.72	28.71	-15.39	2.5	-1.3
Finance and insurance	1,105.14	1,134.97	1,135.49	0.52	30.35	0.0	2.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	838.08	926.16	939.99	13.83	101.91	1.5	12.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,250.04	1,288.25	1,293.94	5.69	43.90	0.4	3.5
Management of companies and enterprises	1,233.43	1,323.36	1,356.05	32.69	122.62	2.5	9.9
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	723.35	762.77	764.92	2.15	41.57	0.3	5.7
Educational services	976.75	960.54	990.74	30.20	13.99	3.1	1.4
Health care and social assistance	827.56	856.53	846.68	-9.85	19.12	-1.1	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	543.04	584.07	556.26	-27.81	13.22	-4.8	2.4
Accommodation and food services	363.05	363.24	363.59	0.35	0.54	0.1	0.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	753.70	785.31	754.75	-30.56	1.05	-3.9	0.1
Public administration	1,178.81	1,168.79	1,180.98	12.19	2.17	1.0	0.2
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	933.20	968.64	965.24	-3.40	32.04	-0.4	3.4
Prince Edward Island	741.92	765.11	778.35	13.24	36.43	1.7	4.9
Nova Scotia	783.92	808.05	818.40	10.35	34.48	1.3	4.4
New Brunswick	806.24	818.08	814.94	-3.14	8.70	-0.4	1.1
Quebec	821.27	842.10	836.85	-5.25	15.58	-0.6	1.9
Ontario	910.32	928.80	932.28	3.48	21.96	0.4	2.4
Manitoba	825.78	867.17	853.01	-14.16	27.23	-1.6	3.3
Saskatchewan	922.04	962.34	953.92	-8.42	31.88	-0.9	3.5
Alberta	1,078.90	1,140.52	1,134.36	-6.16	55.46	-0.5	5.1
British Columbia	867.90	886.35	889.80	3.45	21.90	0.4	2.5
Yukon	992.70	999.95	1,010.62	10.67	17.92	1.1	1.8
Northwest Territories	1,294.94	1,247.59	1,286.79	39.20	-8.15	3.1	-0.6
Nunavut	1,005.64	1,115.22	1,104.32	-10.90	98.68	-1.0	9.8

r revised

p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

Note(s): *Related CANSIM table 281-0063. Earnings data are based on gross payroll before source deductions.*

Table 2
Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2013	December 2013[r]	January 2014[p]	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Sector aggregate[1]	**15,318.0**	**15,485.1**	**15,478.1**	**-7.0**	**160.1**	**0.0**	**1.0**
Forestry, logging and support	38.6	38.8	39.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.4
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	226.7	228.4	225.2	-3.2	-1.5	-1.4	-0.7
Utilities	120.4	116.8	117.7	0.9	-2.7	0.8	-2.2
Construction	939.3	955.4	959.0	3.6	19.7	0.4	2.1
Manufacturing	1,495.3	1,477.9	1,478.6	0.7	-16.7	0.1	-1.1
Wholesale trade	761.0	773.1	771.8	-1.3	10.8	-0.2	1.4
Retail trade	1,897.5	1,930.2	1,931.6	1.4	34.1	0.1	1.8
Transportation and warehousing	712.7	728.1	724.8	-3.3	12.1	-0.5	1.7
Information and cultural industries	325.9	322.0	319.2	-2.8	-6.7	-0.9	-2.0
Finance and insurance	700.6	706.9	705.6	-1.3	5.0	-0.2	0.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	260.6	274.8	273.3	-1.5	12.7	-0.6	4.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	808.9	827.8	829.7	1.9	20.8	0.2	2.6
Management of companies and enterprises	106.5	103.4	102.9	-0.5	-3.6	-0.5	-3.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	759.9	773.3	773.0	-0.3	13.1	0.0	1.7
Educational services	1,190.8	1,209.9	1,211.0	1.1	20.2	0.1	1.7
Health care and social assistance	1,739.7	1,761.3	1,768.8	7.5	29.1	0.4	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	252.5	255.9	255.2	-0.7	2.7	-0.3	1.1
Accommodation and food services	1,156.7	1,187.2	1,185.4	-1.8	28.7	-0.2	2.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	533.9	539.9	541.3	1.4	7.4	0.3	1.4
Public administration	1,044.5	1,043.9	1,048.3	4.4	3.8	0.4	0.4
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	214.7	215.6	214.7	-0.9	0.0	-0.4	0.0
Prince Edward Island	64.0	63.1	63.1	0.0	-0.9	0.1	-1.4
Nova Scotia	402.2	400.8	399.5	-1.3	-2.7	-0.3	-0.7
New Brunswick	310.5	301.9	305.5	3.6	-5.0	1.2	-1.6
Quebec	3,488.5	3,476.5	3,465.6	-10.9	-22.9	-0.3	-0.7
Ontario	5,818.6	5,888.2	5,894.3	6.1	75.7	0.1	1.3
Manitoba	575.3	582.3	579.2	-3.1	3.9	-0.5	0.7
Saskatchewan	472.9	480.4	481.5	1.1	8.6	0.2	1.8
Alberta	1,955.4	2,016.2	2,019.3	3.1	63.9	0.2	3.3
British Columbia	1,954.5	1,998.8	1,994.2	-4.6	39.7	-0.2	2.0
Yukon	20.8	21.4	21.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	4.0
Northwest Territories	28.6	28.4	28.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.9
Nunavut	12.0	11.6	11.1	-0.5	-0.9	-4.2	-7.5

r revised
p preliminary
1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.
Note(s): *Related CANSIM table 281-0063.*

Available in CANSIM: tables 281-0023, 281-0024, 281-0026, 281-0027, 281-0029, 281-0030, 281-0032, 281-0033, 281-0035 to 281-0039, 281-0041 to 281-0049 and 281-0063.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

A data table is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for February will be released on April 29.

More information about the concepts and use of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours is available online in *The Guide to the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours* (72-203-G), from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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 Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Food services and drinking places, January 2014

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry increased 1.3% from December to $4.7 billion in January. During the same period, the price index for food purchased from restaurants rose 0.2%.

In January, two of the four industry sectors posted higher sales compared with December. The limited-service restaurant sector increased 2.3%, while the full-service restaurant sector was up 0.7%. Sales in the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, decreased 0.2%. Sales in the drinking places sector also declined 0.2%.

Every province reported higher sales in January, following declines in nine provinces in December.

In the Atlantic provinces, sales gains ranged from 2.2% in New Brunswick to 3.6% in Prince Edward Island.

In dollar terms, Alberta (+1.9%) and Quebec (+1.7%) reported the largest increases.

Sales in Ontario rose 0.5%, following a 0.6% decline in December.

In Saskatchewan, sales were up 2.1% following a significant 5.5% decline in December.

Sales in British Columbia (+1.3%) rose for the fourth consecutive month.

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

	January 2013	October 2013[r]	November 2013[r]	December 2013[r]	January 2014[p]	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
	thousands of dollars					change %	
Total, food services sales	**4,463,492**	**4,659,135**	**4,671,195**	**4,614,570**	**4,674,194**	**1.3**	**4.7**
Full-service restaurants	1,921,402	2,006,915	2,018,716	2,006,241	2,020,711	0.7	5.2
Limited-service eating places	1,969,023	2,061,474	2,066,731	2,030,933	2,077,104	2.3	5.5
Special food services	376,150	396,747	390,386	384,701	384,007	-0.2	2.1
Drinking places	196,917	193,999	195,363	192,695	192,372	-0.2	-2.3
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	65,277	69,898	70,833	68,063	70,247	3.2	7.6
Prince Edward Island	16,932	17,391	17,679	17,510	18,149	3.6	7.2
Nova Scotia	110,544	111,415	109,990	106,165	109,306	3.0	-1.1
New Brunswick	83,302	82,421	82,066	79,748	81,482	2.2	-2.2
Quebec	873,306	888,497	891,585	871,211	886,155	1.7	1.5
Ontario	1,716,819	1,781,759	1,781,167	1,769,591	1,779,141	0.5	3.6
Manitoba	126,294	137,446	140,136	139,708	141,365	1.2	11.9
Saskatchewan	140,249	148,967	150,119	141,895	144,941	2.1	3.3
Alberta	658,776	699,699	700,366	692,318	705,782	1.9	7.1
British Columbia	658,420	707,950	713,498	714,771	724,038	1.3	10.0
Yukon	5,276	5,367	5,271	5,320	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,140	7,164	7,207	7,024	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,157	1,161	1,276	1,246	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, 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 Carey Olineck (613-951-1984; carey.olineck@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

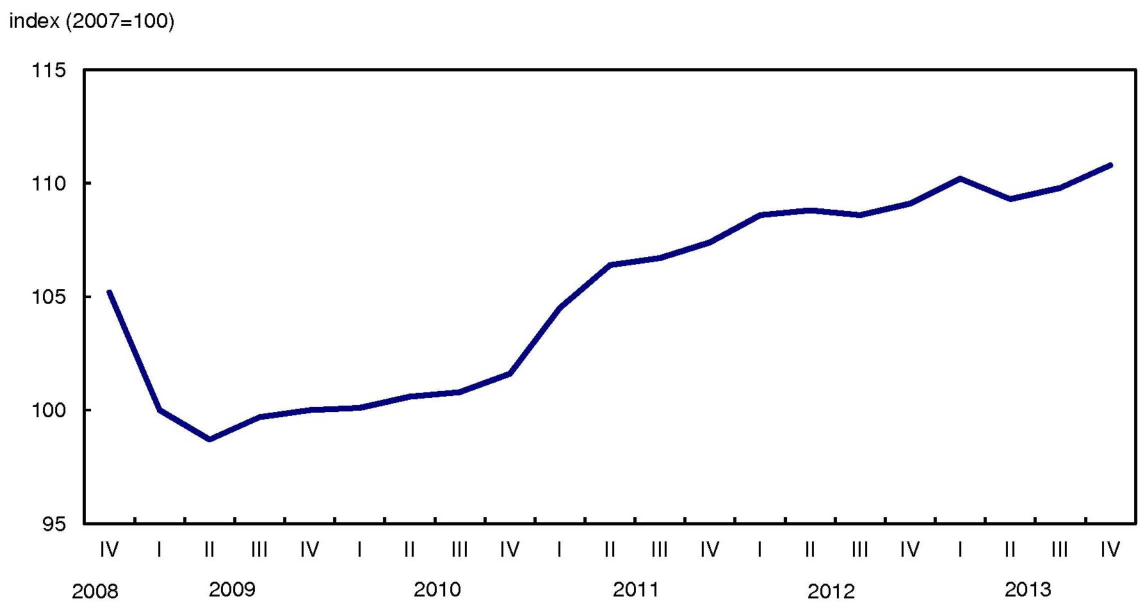
For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index, fourth quarter 2013

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

The general freight trucking component rose 1.2% while the specialized freight trucking component advanced 0.7%.

Year over year, the index rose 1.6% in the fourth quarter compared with the same quarter of 2012.

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 2012	Third quarter 2013[r]	Fourth quarter 2013[p]	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2012 to fourth quarter 2013
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Truck transportation	**100.0**	**109.1**	**109.8**	**110.8**	**0.9**	**1.6**
General freight trucking	57.9	109.8	110.6	111.9	1.2	1.9
General freight trucking, local	23.6	111.5	115.0	117.3	2.0	5.2
General freight trucking, long distance	76.4	109.3	109.3	110.2	0.8	0.8
Specialized freight trucking	42.1	108.1	108.6	109.4	0.7	1.2
Used household and office goods moving	8.1	109.9	112.6	110.8	-1.6	0.8
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	37.6	103.0	103.4	104.4	1.0	1.4
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long distance	54.3	111.3	111.7	112.6	0.8	1.2

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 first quarter will be released on June 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; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Annual Head Office Survey, 2012

The number of head offices in Canada declined 0.9% from a year earlier to 2,816 in 2012, while the number of head office employees increased 0.8% to 222,294.

Distribution by province and territory

The distribution of head offices continued to be concentrated, with over 85% of them in four provinces. In 2012, 40.0% of head offices in Canada were located in Ontario, followed by Quebec (20.5%), Alberta (14.2%) and British Columbia (11.3%).

Manitoba (+3.5%) reported the largest increase in the number of head office employees between 2011 and 2012, while Ontario posted a 0.2% decline.

Ontario led the provinces with the largest number of head office employees, accounting for 41.9% of the total. This was followed by Quebec (23.2%), Alberta (17.9%) and British Columbia (7.4%). The same four provinces accounted for 90.3% of head office employees in 2012, down slightly from 2011.

Location of head offices within Canada

More than two-thirds of the head offices in Canada were located in eight census metropolitan areas (CMAs): Toronto, Montréal, Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa–Gatineau, Edmonton, Winnipeg and Québec. These CMAs, which accounted for just over half of the country's population, was home to 68.8% of the head offices and 83.7% of head office employees.

Among these eight CMAs, Toronto had the largest number of head offices with 726, down 1.1% from 2011, and 73,380 head office employees, up 0.9% from the previous year. This was followed by Montréal, with 397 head offices and 40,824 head office employees, and Calgary, with 222 head offices and 31,572 head office employees.

Main head offices of Canada's top 500 enterprises

Although an enterprise may have multiple regional head offices, most have one main head office, which is where the strategic management of the operation is located. Examining the main head office activity of the top 500 enterprises in terms of revenue, these main head offices accounted for 17.8% of all head offices and 58.7% of head office employees.

Between 2011 and 2012, there was an increase of 2,468 head office employees (+1.9%) at the main head offices of the top 500 enterprises compared with a gain of 1,671 head office employees (+0.8%) for all head offices.

The main head offices of the top 500 enterprises were mostly located in Ontario (49.4%), Quebec (18.6%) and Alberta (15.4%). These three provinces also accounted for over 85% of the employees of the main head offices of the top 500 enterprises, led by Ontario (44.3%), followed by Alberta (21.6%) and Quebec (19.2%).

Note to readers

Head offices include all entities, including Crown corporation entities, whose main business activity is to provide management or administrative support services to other entities of the same enterprise. Their activities include functions, such as strategic organizational planning, communications, tax planning, legal services, marketing, finance, human resource management and information technology services.

For this release, an enterprise may have more than one head office; however, only one of them may be considered the main head office. The others are considered secondary head offices. If an enterprise has only one head office, then that head office is the main head office.

The list of the top 500 enterprises is compiled according to the enterprises' total revenue for each reference year. Since total revenue changes each year, the list may vary.

The number of employees is the average number of people employed at a head office during the reporting period. It includes full-time, part-time and temporary employees and employees absent with pay.

The industry sector and total revenue of the enterprise to which a head office belongs are determined from the enterprise structure recorded in the Business Register.

Available in CANSIM: table 528-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5089.

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 Rowan Spence (613-951-4903; rowan.spence@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

National Graduates Survey, 2013

Data from the 2013 National Graduates Survey (Class of 2009/2010) are now available for custom requests.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5012.

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).

Software development and computer services, 2012

Data on the software development and computer services industry are now available for 2012.

Note to readers

Data for 2007 to 2011 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 354-0005, 354-0007 and 354-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2410.

The publication *Software Development and Computer Servic*es, 2012 (63-255-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. It also includes product information as well as data by type of client and by geographic region.

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 Georgie Zuger (613-951-2595; georgie.zuger@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

General Social Survey: Caregiving, 2012

Data from the 2012 General Social Survey on caregiving are now available.

Available in CANSIM: tables 114-0001 to 114-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4502.

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

Canada at a Glance, 2014
Catalogue number 12-581-X (HTML | PDF | Paper)

Software Development and Computer Services, 2012
Catalogue number 63-255-X (HTML | PDF)

Guide to the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours
Catalogue number 72-203-G (HTML | PDF)

Release dates: April 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	February 2014
2	**Study: Occupational profile and overqualification of young workers in Canada**	1991 to 2011
3	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	February 2014
4	**Labour Force Survey**	March 2014
8	**Building permits**	February 2014
8	**Characteristics of international overnight travellers**	Third quarter 2013
10	**New Housing Price Index**	February 2014
15	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	February 2014
16	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	February 2014
16	**Investment in non-residential building construction**	First quarter 2014
17	**Employment Insurance**	February 2014
17	**Consumer Price Index**	March 2014
17	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	February 2014
22	**Wholesale trade**	February 2014
23	**Retail trade**	February 2014
24	**Principal field crop areas**	March 31, 2014
29	**Payroll employment, earnings and hours**	February 2014 (final)
30	**Gross domestic product by industry**	February 2014
30	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	March 2014

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

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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