

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, May 30, 2014  
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## Releases

### Canadian economic accounts, first quarter of 2014 and March 2014

Real gross domestic product (GDP) rose 0.3% in the first quarter, following 0.7% growth in the fourth quarter of 2013. This was the smallest increase since the fourth quarter of 2012. On a monthly basis, real GDP by industry edged up 0.1% in March.

Final domestic demand was down 0.1% in the first quarter, as lower business gross fixed capital formation offset increased household final consumption expenditure. Government final consumption expenditure was 0.1% lower.

Household final consumption expenditure rose 0.3%, the smallest gain in four quarters. Increased spending on non-durable goods (+1.0%) more than offset decreased spending on durable and semi-durable goods. Outlays on services were up 0.2%.

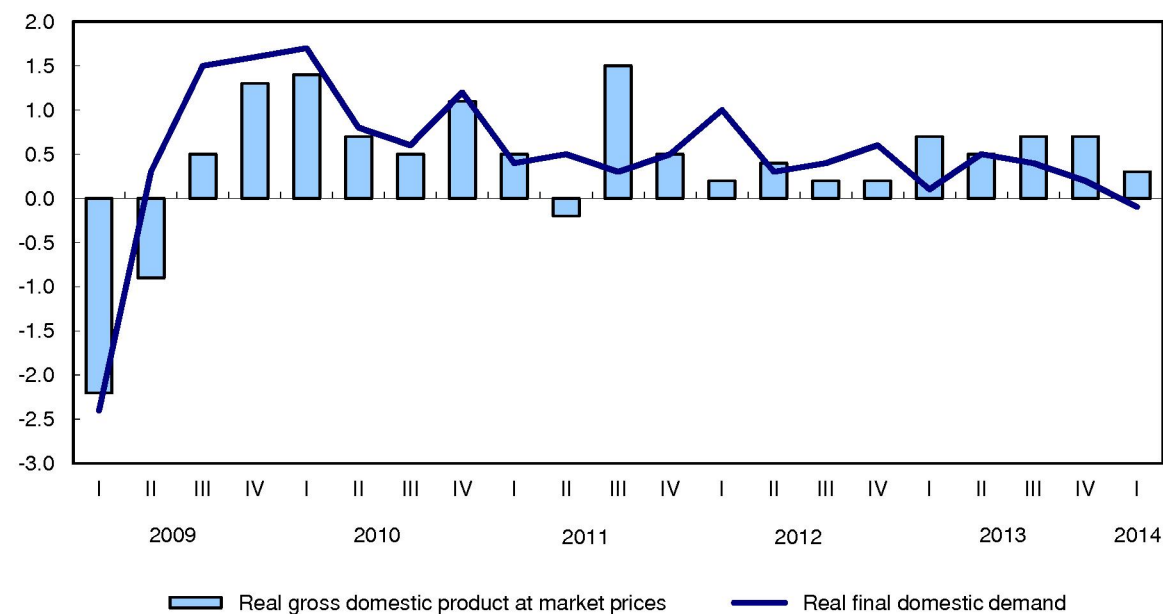
Business gross fixed capital formation was down 0.9%, the third decrease in five quarters. Business gross fixed capital formation in residential structures declined 1.6%, with new home construction (-1.5%) and ownership transfer costs (-6.4%) both down. Business investment outlays on plant and equipment decreased 0.5%.

Businesses investment in inventories was \$16.4 billion in the first quarter, down from \$16.8 billion in the previous quarter, primarily as a result of lower investment in farm inventories.

Exports fell 0.6% despite a 3.8% increase in exports of energy products. Exports of goods were 0.8% lower while those of services rose 0.6%. Imports of goods and services fell 1.9%.

**Chart 1**  
**Gross domestic product and final domestic demand**

quarterly % change, chained (2007) dollars



The output of goods-producing industries rose 0.6% in the first quarter while the output of service industries grew 0.3%.

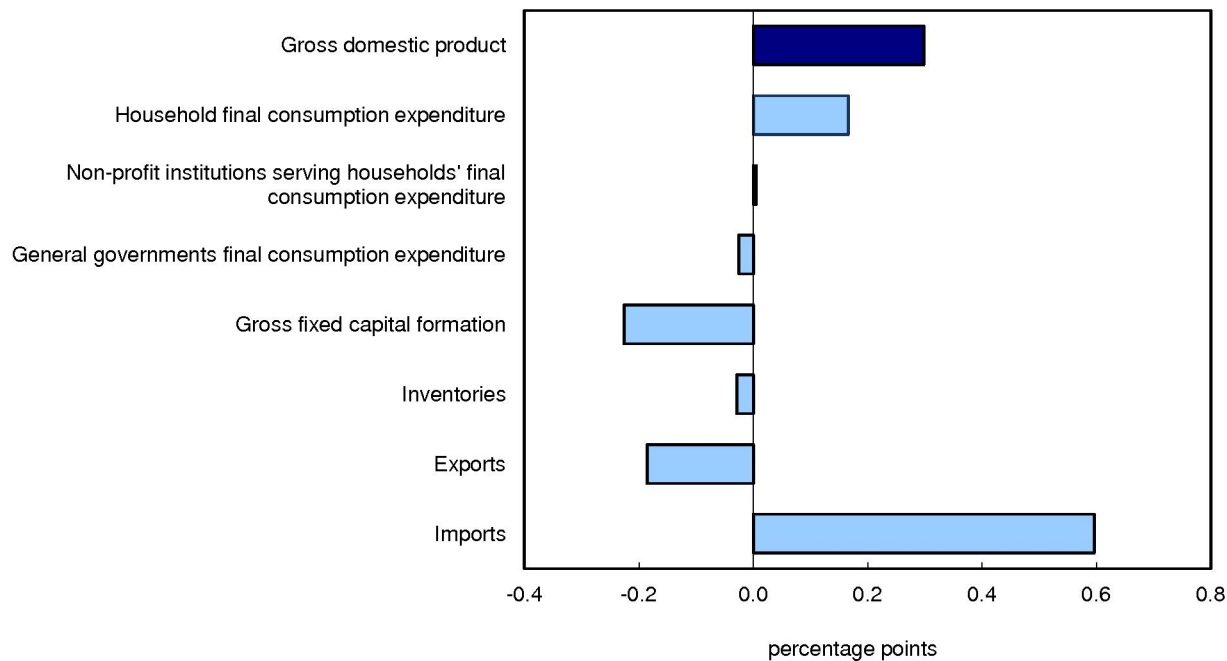
Mining and oil and gas extraction was up 2.4% in the first quarter, while utilities rose 1.2%. Increases were also recorded in the finance and insurance sector, the public sector (education, health and public administration combined), accommodation and food services, manufacturing and retail trade.

A notable decline was recorded in the agriculture and forestry sector in the first quarter, mainly as a result of lower crop production. The arts and entertainment sector (-3.4%) also decreased, in large part as a result of the participation of National Hockey League players in the Sochi Winter Olympics, which resulted in fewer hockey games played in Canada in the first quarter.

Construction edged down 0.1% and professional services declined. Wholesale trade was unchanged.

Expressed at an annualized rate, real GDP expanded 1.2% in the first quarter. By comparison, real GDP in the United States declined 1.0%.

**Chart 2**  
**Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, first quarter 2014**



### Household spending slows

Household final consumption expenditure increased 0.3% in the first quarter, half the pace of the previous quarter and the slowest pace since the first quarter of 2013. Lower expenditures on clothing and footwear (-1.7%) and on vehicle purchases (-1.1%) hampered overall growth.

Outlays on goods grew 0.4% as non-durable goods were up 1.0%, mainly as a result of increased spending on electricity, gas and other fuels (+2.1%). Expenditures on durable goods (-0.1%) and semi-durable goods (-1.0%) were lower.

Expenditures on services (+0.2%) decelerated, as spending by Canadians abroad (-2.9%) and food and beverage services (-0.6%) declined.

### **Business investment in plant and equipment down**

Business gross fixed capital formation in non-residential structures, machinery and equipment fell 0.5% in the first quarter, the second quarterly decrease.

Investment in non-residential structures grew 0.1%, driven by increased outlays on engineering structures (+0.4%).

Investment in machinery and equipment decreased 1.5%. Computers and computer peripheral equipment (-4.1%) and medium and heavy trucks, buses and other motor vehicles (-3.5%) were the main contributors to the decrease. Outlays on industrial machinery and equipment were up 0.9%, following five quarters of decline.

### **Slowdown in business inventory accumulation**

Businesses increased inventories by \$16.4 billion in the first quarter, down from \$16.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 2013. Retail trade inventory accumulation was lower in the first quarter.

Wholesalers, on the other hand, significantly added to their stocks of durable goods during the quarter (+\$9.6 billion) compared with last quarter (+\$243 million). Manufacturers' inventories increased by \$2.8 billion. Accumulation of farm inventories, at \$1.2 billion, was lower than in the previous quarter, primarily as a result of slower inventory accumulation of grains.

### **Housing demand decreases**

Business investment in residential structures fell 1.6% in the first quarter, the second consecutive quarterly decline. The value of new home construction fell 1.5%, following a 1.3% increase in the fourth quarter of 2013.

Expenditures on renovation increased 0.8%, recovering from the 0.8% decline in the previous quarter. Resale activity (-6.4%), as reflected in ownership transfer costs, posted a second consecutive quarterly decline.

### **Exports decline**

Exports of goods and services fell 0.6% in the first quarter, after five consecutive quarters of growth.

Exports of goods declined 0.8% following a 1.0% increase in the previous quarter. Motor vehicles and parts (-7.4%), basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products (-6.2%) and forestry products and building and packaging materials (-3.7%) were the major contributors to the decline.

Exports of energy products rose 3.8%, a third consecutive quarterly increase. Higher exports of crude oil and crude bitumen (+6.0%) and natural gas, natural gas liquids and related products (+5.6%) contributed the most to the increase in the first quarter. Exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts (+5.2%) were also up.

Exports of services increased 0.6% as a result of higher exports of commercial services (+1.6%). Exports of transportation services were down 1.4%.

### **Imports fall**

Imports of goods and services fell 1.9% in the first quarter, following a 0.4% increase in the previous quarter.

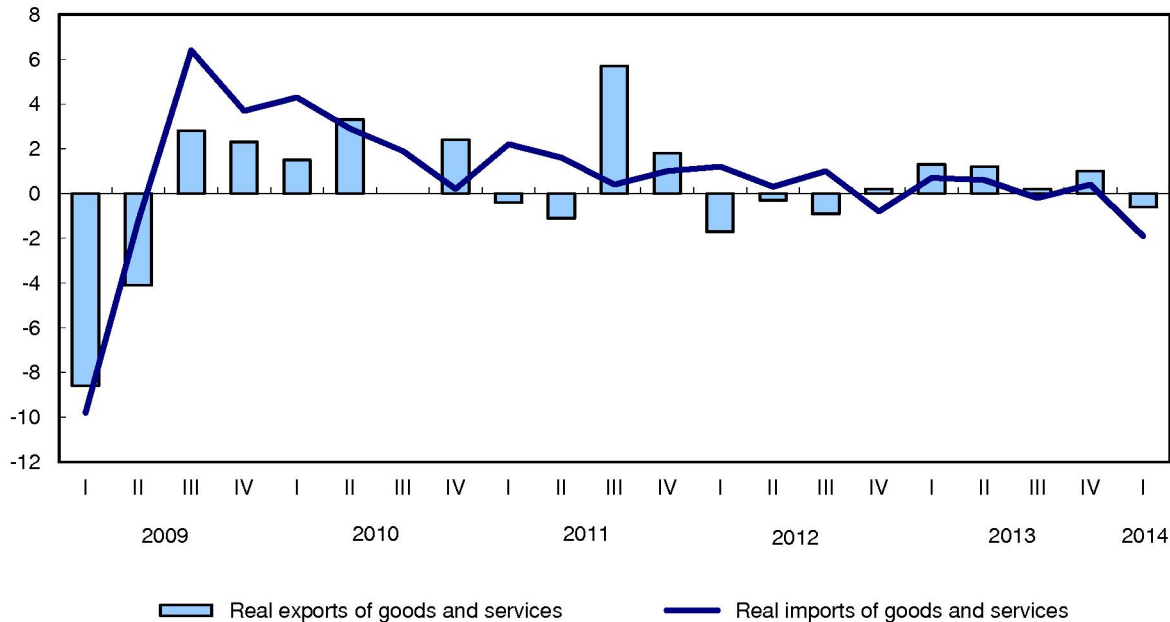
Imports of goods declined 1.9%. Motor vehicles and parts (-4.8%), basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products (-6.5%) and aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts (-10.1%) contributed the most to the decline.

Imports of metal and non-metallic mineral products (+4.5%) increased, after two consecutive quarters of decline. Imports of industrial machinery, equipment and parts (+3.1%) also rose during the quarter.

Imports of services fell 1.5%, the third consecutive quarterly decline, with travel services down 3.2%.

**Chart 3**  
**Exports and imports**

quarterly % change, chained (2007) dollars



**Economy-wide income expands at faster pace**

Nominal GDP increased 1.7% in the first quarter, the fastest pace since the third quarter of 2011. The rising price of energy products contributed to the increase in nominal GDP.

Compensation of employees rose 1.2% in the first quarter following a 1.1% gain in the previous quarter. Overall, wages and salaries increased 1.0%. Wages and salaries were up in services-producing industries (+1.1%) and goods-producing industries (+0.7%).

The net operating surplus of corporations was up 5.8% in the first quarter after declining 0.3% in the previous quarter. The net operating surplus of non-financial corporations rose 6.2% while that of financial corporations was up 1.7%.

## Household saving rate increases

The household saving rate was 4.9% in the first quarter, up from 4.8% in the previous quarter, with disposable income increasing at a slightly faster pace than household final consumption expenditure (in current dollars).

The household debt service ratio, defined as household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid divided by disposable income, declined to 6.97%, its sixth consecutive quarterly decline.

The national saving rate was 5.0% in the first quarter, up from 4.3% in the previous quarter. The increase was mostly the result of higher savings of non-financial corporations.

## Terms of trade strengthen

The terms of trade, measured by export prices relative to import prices, strengthened in the first quarter, contributing to the 0.6% increase in real gross domestic income.

Export prices were up 5.3% in the first quarter, the largest increase since the second quarter of 2008. Import prices rose 4.1%, the largest increase since the fourth quarter of 2008. The overall price of goods and services produced in Canada increased 1.3% following 0.1% growth in the previous quarter.

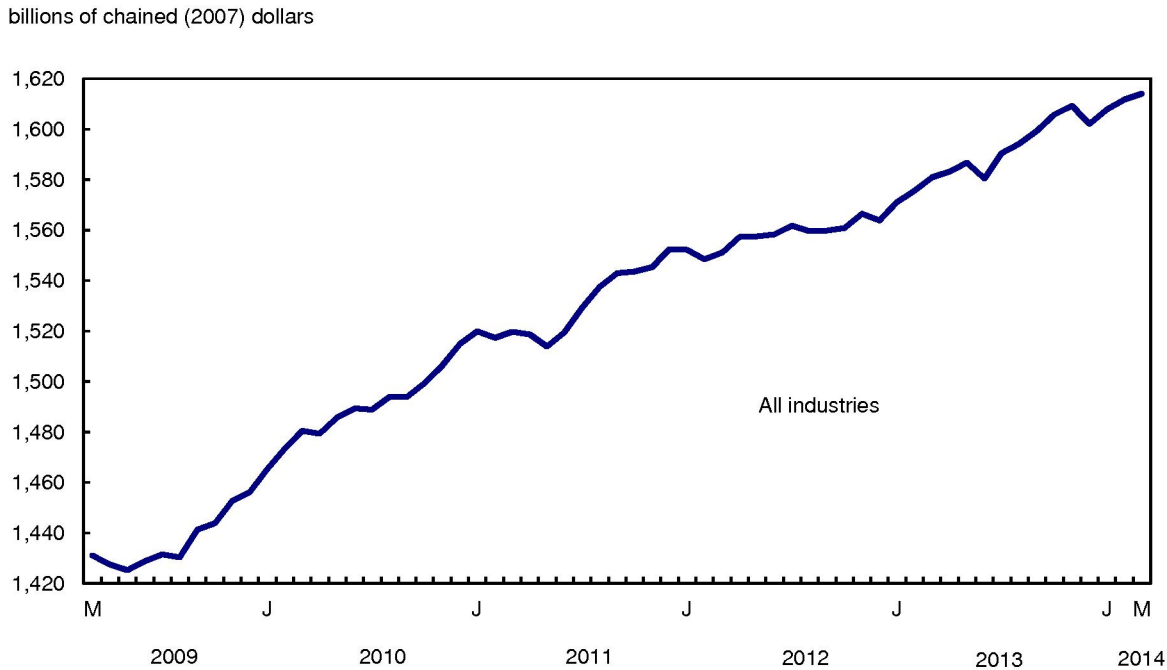
## Gross domestic product by industry, March 2014

Real gross domestic product edged up 0.1% in March, after increasing 0.2% in February.

The output of goods-producing industries rose 0.3% in March, mainly as a result of increased mining and oil and gas extraction. Utilities and manufacturing also advanced. These gains were partly offset by declines in construction and the agriculture and forestry sector.

The output of service industries edged up 0.1% in March. Increases in the arts and entertainment sector and the finance and insurance sector outweighed declines in retail trade and accommodation and food services. The public sector (education, health and public administration combined) and wholesale trade were unchanged in March.

**Chart 4**  
**Real gross domestic product edges up in March**



Mining and oil and gas extraction grew 0.9% in March, a third consecutive monthly increase. Oil and gas extraction advanced 0.6% as a result of higher oil production. Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas extraction) grew 1.1%, mainly as a result of increases in coal and metal ore mining. Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction rose 1.9%, owing to a gain in rigging services.

Manufacturing output grew 0.3% in March. Durable-goods manufacturing rose 0.2%, mainly because of increases in non-metallic mineral products, machinery and primary metal products. Non-durable goods manufacturing was up 0.4%. Increases in food and chemical manufacturing outweighed the declines in petroleum and coal products, beverage and tobacco products and printing and related support activities.

The arts and entertainment sector increased 5.6% in March, after declining 5.1% in February. This was mostly due to a rebound in the number of hockey games played in Canada in March following the participation of National Hockey League players in the Sochi Winter Olympics in February.

Retail trade declined 0.4% in March, after increasing 0.3% in February. Notable declines were recorded at motor vehicles and parts dealers and general merchandise stores (which include department stores). Wholesale trade was unchanged in March, after two consecutive monthly increases.

Construction was down 0.2% as a result of declines in residential building and repair construction. The output of real estate agents and brokers increased 2.0%, as activity in the home resale market rose.

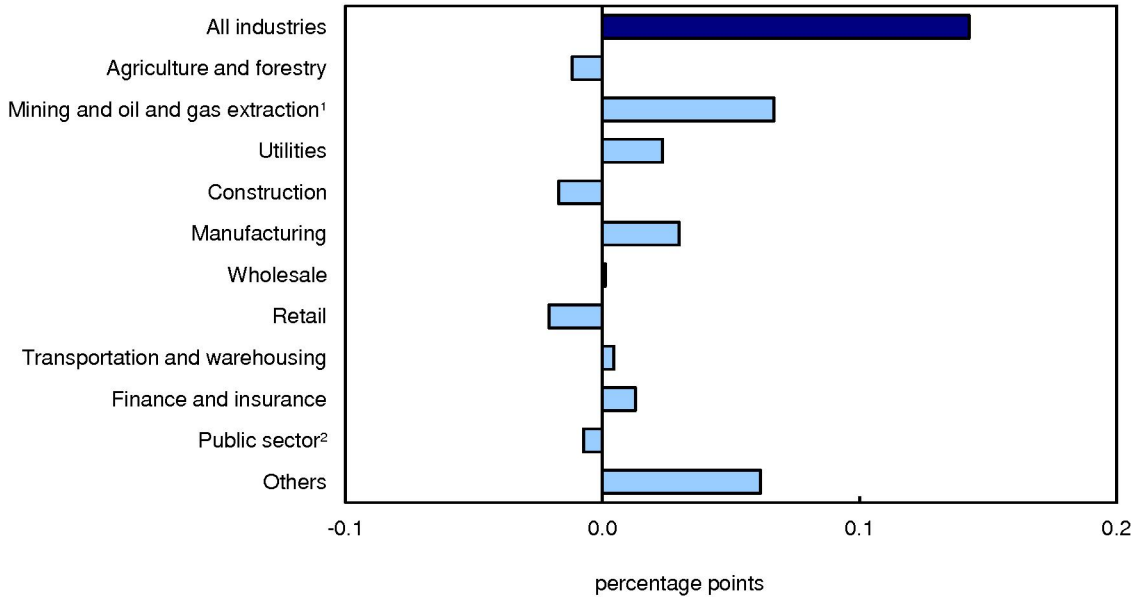
The agriculture and forestry sector fell 0.7%, mainly as a result of lower crop production.

Utilities increased 0.9%, as demand for both electricity and natural gas grew.

Transportation and warehousing services edged up 0.1% in March. Increased rail transportation services more than offset the decline in trucking services.

The finance and insurance sector rose 0.2% as a result of increases in banking and financial investment services.

**Chart 5**  
**Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, March 2014**



1. Includes quarrying.

2. Education, health and public administration.



### Note to readers

The Canadian System of macroeconomic accounts is implementing a new revision policy. Annual revisions, which affect the three most recent calendar years, will take place in November rather than May, as was previously the practice. In addition, comprehensive revisions (for which the time series is open beyond three years) will occur on a more frequent basis. The next annual and comprehensive revisions are planned for November 2014. For more information see [Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts \(13-605-X\)](#).

For more information on seasonal adjustment, see "Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends."

Percentage changes for expenditure-based and industry-based statistics (such as personal expenditures, investment, exports, imports and output) are calculated from volume measures that are adjusted for price variations. Percentage changes for income-based and flow-of-funds statistics (such as labour income, corporate profits, mortgage borrowing and total funds raised) are calculated from nominal values; that is, they are not adjusted for price variations.

There are four ways of expressing growth rates for gross domestic product (GDP) and other time series found in this release.

1. Unless otherwise stated, the growth rates of all quarterly data in this release represent the percentage change in the series from one quarter to the next, such as from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the first quarter of 2014.

2. Quarterly growth can be expressed at an annual rate by using a compound growth formula, similar to the way in which a monthly interest rate can be expressed at an annual rate. Expressing growth at an annual rate facilitates comparisons with official GDP statistics from the United States. Both the quarterly growth rate and the annualized quarterly growth rate should be interpreted as an indication of the latest trend in GDP.

3. The year-over-year growth rate is the percentage change in GDP from a given quarter in one year to the same quarter one year later, such as from the first quarter of 2013 to the first quarter of 2014.

4. The growth rates of all monthly data in this article represent the percentage change in the series from one month to the next, such as from February to March 2014.

## Products, services and contact information

### Detailed analysis and tables

The [System of macroeconomic accounts](#) module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

Links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the first quarter 2014 issue of [Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review](#), Vol. 13, no. 1 (13-010-X). This publication is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This publication will be updated on June 19, at the time of the release of the national balance sheet and financial flow accounts.

**Table 1**  
**Gross domestic product by income account – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates**

	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014
	quarter-to-quarter % change						millions of dollars	
Compensation of employees	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	969,408	981,288
Gross operating surplus	-0.2	2.2	-0.6	2.6	0.2	3.3	518,520	535,776
Gross mixed income	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.6	223,892	225,328
Taxes less subsidies on production	0.3	-0.5	1.5	-0.9	1.1	-0.7	76,912	76,392
Taxes less subsidies, on products and imports	2.4	1.0	0.3	1.3	1.7	1.2	115,816	117,164
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	468	752	-1,356	1,232	564	84	1,296	1,380
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1,905,844</b>	<b>1,937,328</b>

**Table 2**  
**Real gross domestic product by expenditure account, quarterly change – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, chained (2007) dollars**

	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014
	quarter-to-quarter % change						millions of dollars	
Final consumption expenditure	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	1,328,199	1,330,707
Household final consumption expenditure	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.3	956,297	959,211
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	1.7	0.9	-0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	23,996	24,080
General governments final consumption expenditure	0.5	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	348,578	348,180
Gross fixed capital formation	0.7	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	-0.6	-1.0	397,372	393,553
Business gross fixed capital formation	0.7	-0.4	-0.0	0.4	-0.3	-0.9	328,599	325,482
Residential structures	-0.3	-1.2	1.5	0.1	-0.4	-1.6	112,572	110,767
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	1.3	0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.5	183,810	182,887
Intellectual property products	1.2	-1.2	-3.4	2.5	0.1	-1.1	33,552	33,173
General governments gross fixed capital formation	0.7	-0.6	-1.6	-0.2	-2.3	-1.1	66,711	65,995
Investment in inventories (millions of dollars)	-10,216	7,896	-4,112	3,847	5,264	-495	16,770	16,275
Exports of goods and services	0.2	1.3	1.2	0.2	1.0	-0.6	523,163	519,989
Less: imports of goods and services	-0.8	0.7	0.6	-0.2	0.4	-1.9	559,526	549,162
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	-423	-677	1,220	-1,111	-505	-56	-1,164	-1,220
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1,712,141</b>	<b>1,717,239</b>
Final domestic demand	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	-0.1	1,723,958	1,722,577

**Table 3**  
**Real gross domestic product by expenditure account, annualized change – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, chained (2007) dollars**

	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014
	quarter-to-quarter % change, annualized						millions of dollars	
Final consumption expenditure	2.2	1.1	2.9	2.0	1.8	0.8	1,328,199	1,330,707
Household final consumption expenditure	2.2	1.4	3.8	3.0	2.4	1.2	956,297	959,211
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	6.8	3.7	-1.8	0.1	0.4	1.4	23,996	24,080
General governments final consumption expenditure	2.0	0.1	1.0	-0.4	0.3	-0.5	348,578	348,180
Gross fixed capital formation	2.8	-1.7	-1.1	1.0	-2.4	-3.8	397,372	393,553
Business gross fixed capital formation	2.9	-1.6	-0.0	1.4	-1.0	-3.7	328,599	325,482
Residential structures	-1.1	-4.5	6.1	0.4	-1.7	-6.3	112,572	110,767
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	5.2	0.9	-1.2	0.5	-0.8	-2.0	183,810	182,887
Intellectual property products	4.7	-4.9	-12.8	10.5	0.5	-4.4	33,552	33,173
General governments gross fixed capital formation	2.8	-2.4	-6.1	-0.6	-8.8	-4.2	66,711	65,995
Investment in inventories (millions of dollars)	-10,216	7,896	-4,112	3,847	5,264	-495	16,770	16,275
Exports of goods and services	0.8	5.4	4.9	0.7	3.9	-2.4	523,163	519,989
Less: imports of goods and services	-3.1	2.7	2.4	-0.7	1.5	-7.2	559,526	549,162
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	-423	-677	1,220	-1,111	-505	-56	-1,164	-1,220
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1,712,141</b>	<b>1,717,239</b>
Final domestic demand	2.4	0.4	2.0	1.8	0.8	-0.3	1,723,958	1,722,577

**Table 4**  
**Real gross domestic product by expenditure account – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates**

	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	First quarter 2014		
			Contributions to percent change in		Annualized contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product
			real gross domestic product	implicit price indexes	
	millions of chained (2007) dollars		percentage points		
Final consumption expenditure	1,328,199	1,330,707	0.146	0.717	0.582
Household final consumption expenditure	956,297	959,211	0.166	0.356	0.662
Goods	441,347	443,054	0.094	0.141	0.373
Durable goods	132,779	132,636	-0.007	-0.012	-0.028
Semi-durable goods	80,333	79,553	-0.038	0.013	-0.153
Non-durable goods	228,907	231,210	0.138	0.139	0.554
Services	514,758	515,987	0.072	0.215	0.289
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	23,996	24,080	0.005	0.000	0.020
General governments final consumption expenditure	348,578	348,180	-0.025	0.361	-0.100
Gross fixed capital formation	397,372	393,553	-0.226	0.206	-0.908
Business gross fixed capital formation	328,599	325,482	-0.184	0.164	-0.739
Residential structures	112,572	110,767	-0.108	0.022	-0.434
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	183,810	182,887	-0.054	0.109	-0.213
Non-residential structures	102,702	102,809	0.007	0.040	0.028
Machinery and equipment	79,627	78,450	-0.060	0.069	-0.241
Intellectual property products	33,552	33,173	-0.023	0.034	-0.092
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	2,083	2,100	0.001	0.002	0.004
General governments gross fixed capital formation	66,711	65,995	-0.043	0.040	-0.173
Investment in inventories	16,770	16,275	-0.029	0.126	-0.117
Exports of goods and services	523,163	519,989	-0.186	1.583	-0.747
Goods	447,073	443,395	-0.214	1.578	-0.860
Services	76,961	77,436	0.028	0.004	0.113
Less: imports of goods and services	559,526	549,162	-0.596	1.280	-2.395
Goods	456,500	447,690	-0.507	1.074	-2.037
Services	102,676	101,128	-0.089	0.206	-0.358
Statistical discrepancy	-1,164	-1,220	-0.003	-0.001	-0.012
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>1,712,141</b>	<b>1,717,239</b>	<b>0.298</b>	<b>1.350</b>	<b>1.193</b>
Final domestic demand	1,723,958	1,722,577	-0.081	0.923	-0.326

**Table 5**  
**Canadian economic accounts key indicators – Seasonally adjusted**

	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014
<b>Economy-wide</b>						
Real gross domestic income (index 2007=100)	107.3	108.0	108.2	109.1	109.5	110.2
Gross domestic product deflator (index 2007=100)	110.1	110.9	110.5	111.2	111.3	112.8
Terms of trade (index 2007=100)	103.1	102.9	102.0	102.1	101.2	102.4
<b>Household sector</b>						
Household disposable income (millions of dollars)	1,054,408	1,069,072	1,070,176	1,077,584	1,091,440	1,103,432
Household net saving (millions of dollars)	57,144	62,572	52,868	47,512	52,492	54,512
Household saving rate (%)	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.8	4.9
Household debt service ratio (%)	7.19	7.17	7.13	7.11	7.04	6.97
<b>Government sector</b>						
General government disposable income (millions of dollars)	356,064	360,424	363,172	375,000	375,700	383,884
General government net saving (millions of dollars)	-42,868	-47,624	-42,896	-32,460	-33,752	-31,988
<b>Corporate sector</b>						
Non-financial corporations' net operating surplus (millions of dollars)	213,568	219,444	208,120	218,456	220,224	233,940
Financial corporations' net operating surplus (millions of dollars)	20,996	22,712	26,556	26,856	24,340	24,748
Non-financial corporations' net saving (millions of dollars)	13,460	18,996	9,076	10,552	6,976	22,540
Financial corporations' net saving (millions of dollars)	29,712	44,780	48,408	38,272	37,880	31,268
<b>National</b>						
National net saving (millions of dollars)	57,800	80,440	68,408	65,780	65,828	78,220
National saving rate (%)	3.9	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	5.0

**Table 6**  
**Real gross domestic product by expenditure account, year-over-year change – Chained (2007)**  
**dollars**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
	year-over-year % change						millions of dollars	
Final consumption expenditure	3.4	1.2	3.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	1,293,855	1,318,135
Household final consumption expenditure	2.8	0.3	3.5	2.3	1.9	2.4	924,187	946,293
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	5.0	2.9	-0.8	2.3	1.2	2.2	23,482	24,002
General governments final consumption expenditure	4.6	3.3	2.7	0.8	1.1	0.6	346,311	348,317
Gross fixed capital formation	1.6	-11.5	11.5	4.2	4.3	0.0	398,941	398,983
Business gross fixed capital formation	0.7	-15.6	11.7	7.0	5.3	0.3	327,808	328,648
Residential structures	-4.9	-7.0	8.7	1.6	6.1	-0.3	112,758	112,474
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	4.2	-20.2	14.5	11.1	6.2	1.3	181,814	184,122
Intellectual property products	2.8	-16.9	9.9	5.2	-1.5	-3.2	34,506	33,392
General governments gross fixed capital formation	4.7	9.3	10.5	-7.0	0.5	-1.0	68,925	68,204
Investment in inventories (millions of dollars)	-906	-13,136	4,652	7,892	-609	5,096	6,831	11,927
Exports of goods and services	-4.5	-13.1	6.9	4.7	1.5	2.2	506,502	517,492
Less: imports of goods and services	0.8	-12.4	13.6	5.7	3.1	1.1	551,564	557,661
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	1,397	154	601	-832	222	-1,024	489	-535
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1,661,559</b>	<b>1,695,156</b>
Final domestic demand	2.9	-1.9	5.0	2.4	2.3	1.4	1,691,318	1,715,564

**Table 7**  
**Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2007) dollars –**  
**Seasonally adjusted**

	October 2013 <sup>r</sup>	November 2013 <sup>r</sup>	December 2013 <sup>r</sup>	January 2014 <sup>r</sup>	February 2014 <sup>r</sup>	March 2014 <sup>p</sup>	March 2014 <sup>p</sup>	March 2013 to March 2014
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars <sup>1</sup>	% change
<b>All industries</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1,614,054</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>489,044</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.5	-0.6	-1.0	-1.8	-1.5	-0.7	27,376	2.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	0.8	1.1	-0.9	1.6	1.1	0.9	136,244	4.4
Utilities	-0.3	1.6	0.9	-0.5	0.4	0.9	40,965	4.7
Construction	0.0	-0.0	-0.7	0.4	0.1	-0.2	112,750	-1.1
Manufacturing	1.5	-0.5	-1.0	-0.0	1.5	0.3	171,521	2.4
<b>Services-producing industries</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1,126,187</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Wholesale trade	0.3	0.3	-1.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	87,847	2.9
Retail trade	0.2	0.8	-2.0	1.1	0.3	-0.4	87,841	3.7
Transportation and warehousing	1.1	0.3	-0.6	0.4	-0.2	0.1	67,128	2.4
Information and cultural industries	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.1	53,067	0.9
Finance and insurance	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.7	-0.4	0.2	108,530	3.0
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	204,800	3.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	83,533	0.5
Management of companies and enterprises	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.1	12,183	4.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.6	-0.1	-0.0	0.4	-0.1	-0.0	40,937	1.9
Educational services	0.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	84,955	0.3
Health care and social assistance	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	109,721	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.1	0.9	0.4	-2.4	-5.1	5.6	11,465	2.3
Accommodation and food services	0.1	0.1	-1.3	1.3	0.1	-0.7	32,441	-0.4
Other services (except public administration)	0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.9	-0.0	-0.2	32,235	2.7
Public administration	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	109,914	0.9
<b>Other aggregations</b>								
Industrial production	1.0	0.3	-0.7	0.5	1.2	0.6	353,878	3.5
Non-durable manufacturing industries	2.9	-1.1	-0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	71,582	2.2
Durable manufacturing industries	0.4	-0.1	-1.3	-0.4	2.1	0.2	100,153	2.6
Information and communication technologies industries	0.2	0.2	-1.0	0.2	0.0	-0.3	69,459	0.7
Energy sector	0.2	1.5	-0.3	1.4	0.5	0.7	161,705	4.6
Public sector	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.0	304,643	1.0

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. At annual rates.

**Table 8**  
**Quarterly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2007) dollars –**  
**Seasonally adjusted**

	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013 <sup>r</sup>	Second quarter 2013 <sup>r</sup>	Third quarter 2013 <sup>r</sup>	Fourth quarter 2013 <sup>r</sup>	First quarter 2014 <sup>p</sup>	First quarter 2014 <sup>p</sup>
	quarter-to-quarter % change						millions of dollars <sup>1</sup>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>486,776</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.6	3.9	6.0	4.4	-1.0	-3.8	27,645
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2.6	3.3	-1.9	2.3	1.8	2.4	134,965
Utilities	1.2	0.1	1.5	-0.3	1.9	1.2	40,660
Construction	1.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.5	-0.1	112,886
Manufacturing	-2.1	1.2	-0.3	0.5	1.4	0.2	170,377
<b>Services-producing industries</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1,125,583</b>
Wholesale trade	-0.4	0.5	0.9	1.7	0.3	0.0	87,718
Retail trade	0.2	0.3	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.1	87,971
Transportation and warehousing	-0.6	0.5	0.8	0.1	2.0	0.1	67,125
Information and cultural industries	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	53,081
Finance and insurance	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	108,522
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	203,935
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	-0.4	83,756
Management of companies and enterprises	-0.6	0.8	2.8	1.4	0.2	-0.0	12,183
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	40,951
Educational services	0.8	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.9	-0.2	85,127
Health care and social assistance	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	109,635
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-5.8	5.7	2.6	0.8	1.5	-3.4	11,256
Accommodation and food services	0.6	0.7	0.8	-0.3	-0.5	0.3	32,591
Other services (except public administration)	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	32,282
Public administration	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	109,854
<b>Other aggregations</b>							
Industrial production	0.0	1.8	-0.7	1.1	1.6	1.2	351,130
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.9	1.4	0.2	-0.5	2.0	0.3	71,260
Durable manufacturing industries	-3.0	1.1	-0.7	1.3	0.9	0.1	99,318
Information and communication technologies industries	0.3	0.6	-0.1	0.9	0.6	-0.5	69,589
Energy sector	2.2	1.7	-1.1	2.2	1.8	2.2	160,719
Public sector	0.3	0.3	-0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	304,666

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. At annual rates.



### **Gross domestic product by industry**

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

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

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

For more information, or to order data, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

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

### **Gross domestic product by income and by expenditure accounts**

**Available in CANSIM: tables 380-0063 to 380-0076, 380-0078 to 380-0088, 380-0100 to 380-0107 and 382-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 1901 and 2602.**

Revised gross domestic product by income and by expenditure accounts for the first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2013 is now available, along with those for the first quarter of 2014. These data incorporate new and revised source data and updated data on seasonal patterns.

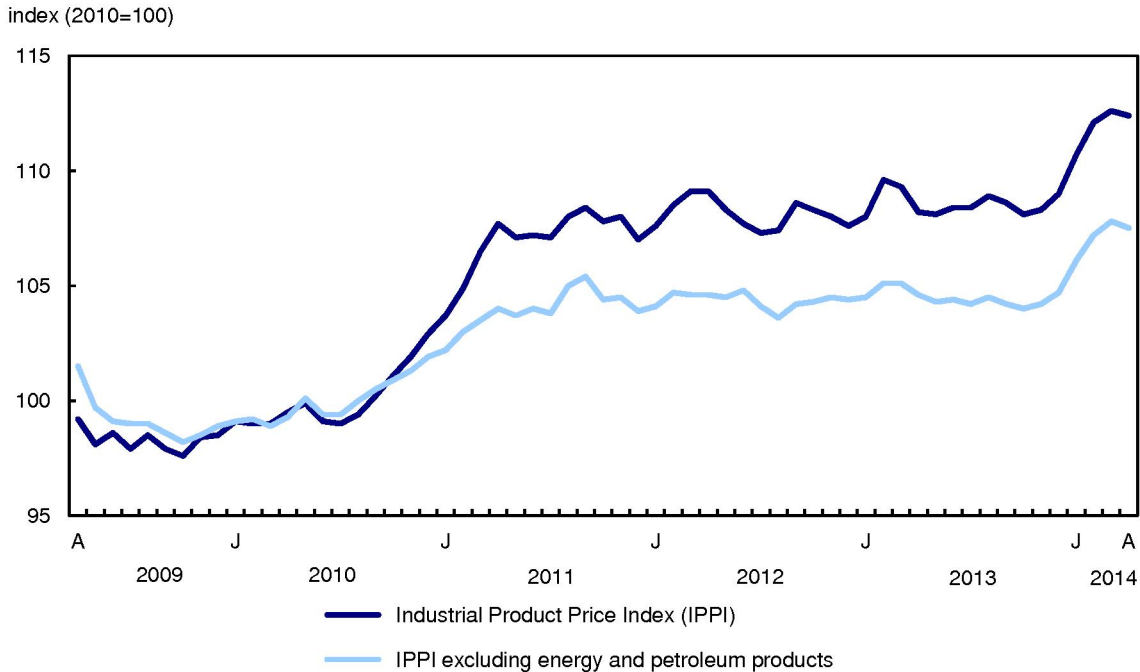
Data on gross domestic product by income and by expenditure for the second quarter will be released on August 29. For more information, consult the *Guide to the Income and Expenditure Accounts (13-017-X)*.

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

## Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, April 2014

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) declined 0.2% in April, mainly because of lower prices for primary non-ferrous metal products. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) increased 0.1%, led by animals and animal products.

### Chart 1 Prices for industrial goods decrease



### Industrial Product Price Index, monthly change

The IPPI declined 0.2% in April, after rising 0.4% in March. This was the first decline in the IPPI since October 2013. Of the 21 major product groups, 2 were up, 15 were down and 4 were unchanged.

The decrease of the IPPI was mainly attributable to lower prices for primary non-ferrous metal products (-1.9%). Unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys (-4.2%) was the main reason for the decline in this commodity group. This was the largest decrease for unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys since July 2013. After peaking in September 2011, unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys have generally been trending downwards. Over the 31-month period since that peak, unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys have declined 30.3%.

The IPPI was moderated by higher prices for meat, fish, and dairy products (+2.5%). Fresh and frozen pork (+7.9%) increased for the fourth consecutive month and was the main reason for the increase in this commodity group. The rise in fresh and frozen pork was mainly attributable to higher prices for hogs.

Motorized and recreational vehicles (-0.6%) declined for the first time since September 2013, led by lower prices for passenger cars and light trucks (-0.7%), motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (-0.5%), as well as aircraft (-1.0%). The decline in motorized and recreational vehicle prices was closely linked to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

Chemicals and chemical products (-0.6%) declined for the second consecutive month, led by lower prices for petrochemicals (-4.4%). Plastic resins rose by 1.8% in April, moderating the decline for chemicals and chemical products.

To a lesser extent, energy and petroleum products (-0.2%) declined for the first time since October 2013, primarily as a result of lower prices for natural gas liquids and related products (-14.0%).

Some Canadian producers who export their products report their prices in US dollars. Consequently, the 1.1% increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar may have had the effect of decreasing the IPPI. Without the measurable effect of the exchange rate, the index would have risen 0.1% instead of decreasing 0.2%.

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

The IPPI increased 3.9% during the 12-month period ending in April, after rising 3.0% in March.

Compared with April 2013, the growth of the IPPI was mainly attributable to energy and petroleum products (+9.5%), specifically diesel fuel (+13.4%), light fuel oils (+13.3%) and motor gasoline (+10.9%). The IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products rose 2.8% on a year-over-year basis.

Motorized and recreational vehicles (+4.9%) also contributed to the year-over-year increase in the IPPI, as a result of higher prices for passenger cars and light trucks (+5.3%), motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (+3.3%) and aircraft (+9.6%). On a year-over-year basis, prices for motorized and recreational vehicles have been on an upward trend since July 2013.

Compared with April 2013, meat, fish, and dairy products rose 10.4%, mainly as a result of higher prices for fresh and frozen pork (+47.9%).

To a lesser extent, chemicals and chemical products (+4.9%) and primary ferrous metals (+7.3%) also contributed to the year-over-year increase in the IPPI.

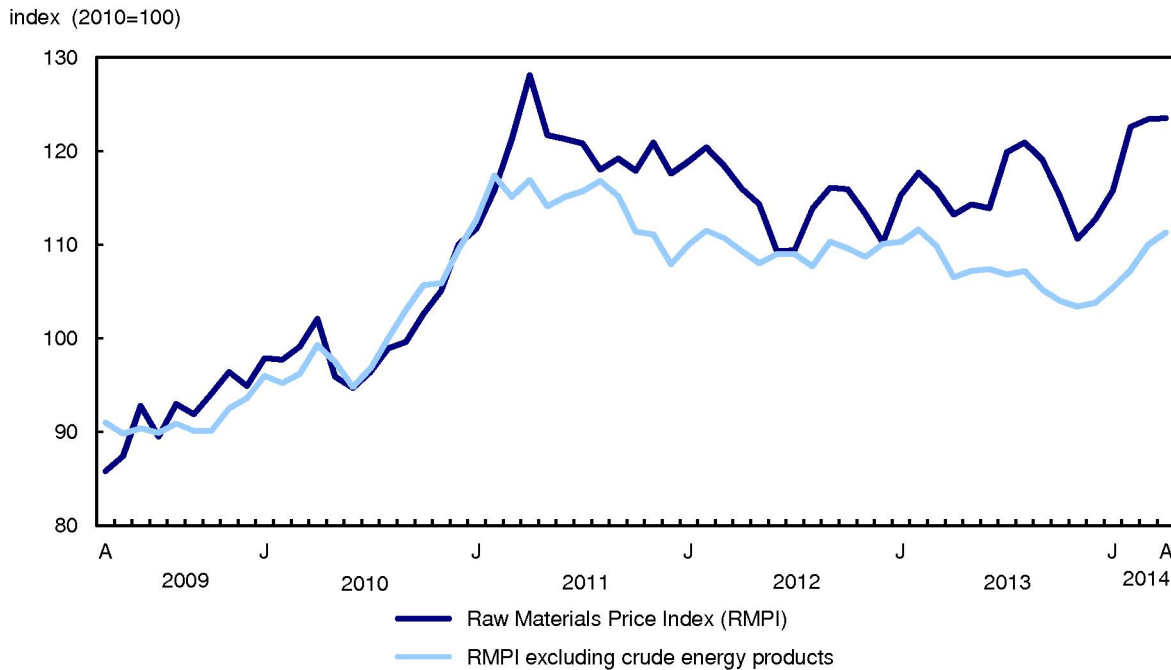
The gain in chemicals and chemical products was mostly a result of higher prices for petrochemicals (+6.3%), ammonia and chemical fertilizers (+13.4%) as well as plastic resins (+10.6%).

The year-over-year advance of primary ferrous metal products (+7.3%) was led by higher prices for iron and steel basic shapes (+10.6%) as well as wire and other rolled and drawn steel products (+9.0%).

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

The RMPI edged up 0.1% in April, after rising 0.7% in March. It was the fifth consecutive monthly increase. Of the six major commodity groups, two were up and four were down.

**Chart 2**  
**Prices for raw materials rise**



The increase of the RMPI was mainly attributable to higher prices for animals and animal products (+4.4%), which posted a fourth straight monthly gain. Live animals (+7.1%), in particular hogs (+14.1%), were responsible for the increase in the animals and animal products group. The upward trend in hog prices that began in January 2014 is partly due to the porcine epidemic diarrhea virus.

To a lesser extent, crop products (+1.0%) also contributed to the increase of the RMPI, largely because of higher prices for other crop products (+1.1%) and canola (+2.8%).

Conversely, the increase of the RMPI was moderated mostly by crude energy products (-0.8%), down for a second consecutive month. Lower prices for conventional crude oil (-0.9%) led the decline for this commodity group. The RMPI excluding crude energy products increased 1.2% in April.

Metal ores, concentrates and scrap also moderated the increase in the RMPI, down 1.4% compared with March.

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

The RMPI increased 9.1% during the 12-month period ending in April, after advancing 6.5% in March.

Compared with April 2013, the increase in the RMPI was mainly attributable to higher prices for crude energy products (+13.5%), particularly conventional crude oil (+13.6%). The RMPI excluding crude energy products was up 4.5% on a year-over-year basis.

To a lesser extent, animals and animal products (+18.1%) also contributed to the year-over-year increase in the RMPI, primarily because of higher prices for live animals (+31.7%), particularly hogs (+64.5%).

Conversely, the growth of the RMPI over a 12-month period was moderated by crop products (-4.7%) as well as metal ores, concentrates and scrap (-1.9%).

### Note to readers

For vectors that have a concordance, Industrial Product Price Index historical data (prior to January 2010) based on the new basket (2010=100) and the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) are now available on CANSIM.

The concordance between the old CANSIM vectors and the new CANSIM vectors is available in the [Concordance table between PCG and NAPCS vectors](#).

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

The **Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)** reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often indicate their prices in foreign currencies, especially in US dollars, which are then converted into Canadian dollars. In particular, this is the case for motor vehicles, pulp, paper and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI. However, the conversion into Canadian dollars only reflects how respondents provide their prices. This is not a measure that takes the full effect of exchange rates into account.

The conversion of prices received in US dollars is based on the average monthly exchange rate (noon spot rate) established by the Bank of Canada, and it is available on CANSIM in table 176-0064 (series v37426). Monthly and annual variations in the exchange rate, as described in the release, are calculated according to the indirect quotation of the exchange rate (for example, CAN\$1 = US\$X).

The **Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of those prices are set on the world market. However, as few prices are denominated in foreign currencies, their conversion into Canadian dollars has only a minor effect on the calculation of the RMPI.

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

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	April 2013	March 2014 <sup>r</sup>	April 2014 <sup>P</sup>	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014
	%	(2010=100)			% change	
<b>Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>112.6</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products</b>	<b>86.40</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.21	106.5	114.7	117.6	2.5	10.4
Fruit, vegetables, feed and other food products	7.53	113.2	112.1	112.3	0.2	-0.8
Beverages (except juices)	1.92	105.1	104.7	104.7	0.0	-0.4
Tobacco products	0.25	113.9	121.0	120.9	-0.1	6.1
Textile and leather products	0.57	104.2	106.4	106.3	-0.1	2.0
Clothing, footwear and accessories	0.51	101.3	102.4	102.3	-0.1	1.0
Chemicals and chemical products	8.46	109.9	116.0	115.3	-0.6	4.9
Plastic and rubber products	2.79	104.8	107.0	106.9	-0.1	2.0
Lumber and other wood products	2.27	111.2	104.7	104.1	-0.6	-6.4
Pulp and paper products	4.09	100.5	103.0	102.2	-0.8	1.7
Energy and petroleum products	13.60	130.8	143.5	143.2	-0.2	9.5
Primary ferrous metal products	3.32	98.5	105.9	105.7	-0.2	7.3
Primary non-ferrous metal products	8.03	104.5	105.6	103.6	-1.9	-0.9
Fabricated metal products and construction materials	3.17	99.9	103.2	103.2	0.0	3.3
Motorized and recreational vehicles	17.23	100.5	106.0	105.4	-0.6	4.9
Machinery and equipment	5.73	103.6	105.0	104.9	-0.1	1.3
Electrical, electronic, audiovisual and telecommunication products	4.69	102.5	103.1	102.8	-0.3	0.3
Furniture and fixtures	1.49	101.7	102.2	102.2	0.0	0.5
Cement, glass, and other non-metallic mineral products	2.34	104.1	105.0	104.9	-0.1	0.8
Packaging materials and containers	2.38	104.6	107.4	107.4	0.0	2.7
Miscellaneous products	2.41	107.5	109.3	108.4	-0.8	0.8

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2010 values of production.

**Table 2**  
**Raw Materials Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	April 2013	March 2014 <sup>r</sup>	April 2014 <sup>P</sup>	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014
	%	(2010=100)			% change	
<b>Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>RMPI excluding crude energy products</b>	<b>51.83</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Crude energy products	48.17	120.4	137.7	136.6	-0.8	13.5
Crop products	8.68	133.1	125.6	126.9	1.0	-4.7
Animals and animal products	15.51	112.8	127.6	133.2	4.4	18.1
Non-metallic minerals	1.85	106.7	106.8	106.3	-0.5	-0.4
Logs, pulpwood, natural rubber and other forestry products	2.84	101.4	111.3	110.9	-0.4	9.4
Metal ores, concentrates and scrap	22.96	92.8	92.3	91.0	-1.4	-1.9

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2010 values of raw material inputs into production.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 329-0074 to 329-0077 and 330-0008.**

Table 329-0074: Industrial Product Price Index, by major commodity aggregations.

Table 329-0075: Industrial Product Price Index, by commodity.

Table 329-0076: Industrial Product Price Index, for selected groups, by region.

Table 329-0077: Industrial Product Price Index, by North American Industry Classification System.

Table 330-0008: Raw Materials Price Index, by commodity.

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

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for May will be released on June 27.

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

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## Food services and drinking places, March 2014

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry were stable in March at \$4.6 billion, following gains the previous two months. Prices for food purchased from restaurants were unchanged.

In March, a 0.5% decline in the limited-service restaurant sector was offset by higher sales in the other three industry sectors. Sales in the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, increased for the third consecutive month, up 1.0%. Sales in full-service restaurants edged up 0.2%. Sales in the drinking places sector were up 1.1%.

Lower sales were reported in six provinces in March.

In dollar terms, Quebec (-1.0%) reported the largest decrease as a result of lower sales at full-service restaurants.

Sales were down in all four Atlantic provinces, mostly as a result of lower sales in the limited-service restaurant sector.

In British Columbia, the 1.0% increase in sales did not offset February's decline.

Sales in Ontario (+0.3%) rose for the third month in a row.

In Saskatchewan, sales (+1.0%) increased 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."*

*With this release, monthly data were revised back to January 2012 for unadjusted data and back to January 2009 for seasonally adjusted data.*

*Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of respondent information, correction of information in the data provided, the replacement of estimated figures with actual values (once available) and updates to seasonal factors.*



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

	March 2013	December 2013 <sup>r</sup>	January 2014 <sup>r</sup>	February 2014 <sup>r</sup>	March 2014 <sup>p</sup>	February to March 2014	March 2013 to March 2014
	thousands of dollars					change %	
<b>Total, food services sales</b>	<b>4,542,393</b>	<b>4,588,831</b>	<b>4,631,977</b>	<b>4,636,480</b>	<b>4,635,235</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Full-service restaurants	1,984,057	1,988,974	1,996,347	1,992,402	1,996,021	0.2	0.6
Limited-service eating places	1,984,543	2,027,757	2,058,157	2,064,565	2,053,839	-0.5	3.5
Special food services	380,335	384,605	388,318	390,061	393,863	1.0	3.6
Drinking places	193,457	187,496	189,155	189,452	191,513	1.1	-1.0
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	67,141	68,083	69,001	67,970	67,542	-0.6	0.6
Prince Edward Island	16,880	16,673	17,000	17,124	16,433	-4.0	-2.6
Nova Scotia	112,253	106,517	109,948	111,936	109,506	-2.2	-2.4
New Brunswick	82,256	78,253	81,890	83,826	80,519	-3.9	-2.1
Quebec	896,109	853,477	874,885	877,199	868,383	-1.0	-3.1
Ontario	1,734,264	1,766,826	1,773,238	1,784,115	1,789,013	0.3	3.2
Manitoba	139,597	136,053	136,705	133,957	135,552	1.2	-2.9
Saskatchewan	141,071	142,723	144,648	145,854	147,376	1.0	4.5
Alberta	664,734	690,644	691,009	691,551	690,122	-0.2	3.8
British Columbia	674,546	715,919	718,870	709,063	716,454	1.0	6.2
Yukon	5,432	5,401	6,582	5,695	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,753	6,962	7,178	7,065	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,357	1,300	1,025	1,126	F	F	F

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

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

**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 Matthew Briggs (613-951-4761; matthew.briggs@statcan.gc.ca), Retail and Service Industries Division.

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## Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, April 2014

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index (CMSPI) increased 2.3% in April compared with March. The courier portion rose 2.7% while the local messenger component was up 0.5%.

On a year-over-year basis, the CMSPI increased 5.4% in April.

### **Note to readers**

*The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.*

*Data for the current month and the previous six months of the series are subject to revision. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.*

**Available in CANSIM: table 329-0053.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.**

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index for May will be released on June 27.

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).

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## Commercial Software Price Index, April 2014

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) decreased by 0.2% in April compared with the previous month.

Year over year, the CSPI was up by 2.2%.

### **Note to readers**

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

*This index is available at the Canada level only.*

**Available in CANSIM: table 331-0009.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.**

The Commercial Software Price Index for May will be released on June 27.

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).

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## Computer and peripherals price indexes, April 2014

Prices for commercial computers decreased by 1.0% from March to April and consumer computer prices fell by 1.4%. In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices and printer prices were unchanged.

Year over year, prices declined 0.9% for commercial computers and prices for consumer computers were down by 2.5%. Monitor prices decreased by 3.2% and printer prices fell by 2.0%.

### **Note to readers**

*The computer and peripherals price indexes are monthly series measuring changes over time in the price of computers and computer peripherals sold to governments, businesses and consumers. This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted, and the indexes published are subject to a six-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.*

*These indexes are available at the Canada level only.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables 331-0010 and 331-0011.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.**

The computer and peripherals price indexes for May will be released on June 27.

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

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## Electric power selling price indexes, January to April 2014

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

### **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 electric power selling price indexes for May to August will be released on September 30.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review**, First quarter 2014, Vol. 13, no. 1  
Catalogue number 13-010-X (HTML)

## Release dates: June 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
4	Canadian international merchandise trade	April 2014
5	Building permits	April 2014
6	Labour Force Survey	May 2014
6	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	First quarter 2014
11	Digital technology and Internet use	2013
12	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 2014
12	Canadian Community Health Survey	2013
12	New Housing Price Index	April 2014
13	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 2014
13	Canada's international investment position	First quarter 2014
13	Study: Receiving care at home	2012
16	Canada's international transactions in securities	April 2014
17	Job vacancies	Three-month average ending in March 2014
18	Wholesale trade	April 2014
18	Police-reported hate crimes	2012
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	April 2014
18	Canada's population estimates	First quarter 2014
19	Employment Insurance	April 2014
19	National balance sheet and financial flow accounts	First quarter 2014
20	Consumer Price Index	May 2014
20	Retail trade	April 2014
26	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	April 2014
27	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	May 2014
27	Principal field crop areas	June 2014
27	National tourism indicators	First quarter 2014
30	Gross domestic product by industry	April 2014

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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