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Releases

Consumer Price Index, May 2014

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 2.3% in the 12 months to May, following a 2.0% increase in April.

Higher energy prices lead the rise in the Consumer Price Index

The year-over-year rise in the CPI in May was led by energy prices, which increased 8.4% in the 12 months to May, matching the rise in April.

Prices for gasoline increased 6.3% in the 12 months to May, while natural gas prices advanced 21.3%. Electricity prices rose 7.0% year over year in May, following a 4.6% rise in April. The faster rise in the electricity index was led by a gain in Alberta. At the national level, consumers also paid 12.7% more for fuel oil in May.

Excluding energy, the CPI advanced 1.7% year over year in May, after rising 1.4% the previous month.

Chart 1

The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the CPI excluding energy

12-month change in the major components

Prices rose in all major components in the 12 months to May, with higher prices for shelter, transportation and food contributing the most to the increase in the CPI.

Chart 2

Prices increase in all major components

Shelter costs increased 3.4% in the 12 months to May. In addition to natural gas, electricity and fuel oil, consumers paid more in property taxes. The mortgage interest cost index rose 0.2% year over year in May. However, on a monthly basis, the mortgage interest cost index fell 0.1% in May, the first decrease since August 2013.

Transportation costs rose 2.7% year over year in May. In addition to higher prices for gasoline, prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles increased 2.0%, after rising 1.5% in April.

Food prices increased 2.3% in May compared with the same month a year earlier. This gain followed a 1.9% rise in April. Prices for food purchased from stores rose 2.5% year over year in May, after increasing 1.7% in April. Meat prices led the faster rise, advancing 8.0% on a year-over-year basis in May, following a 4.5% gain in April. Prices for both fresh vegetables and fresh fruit rose 8.5%. Consumers paid 2.1% more for food purchased from restaurants in the 12 months to May.

For more information on food price inflation, see the *Consumer prices at a glance* article in today's *Daily*.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose in every province in the 12 months to May. Ontario posted the largest increase, while British Columbia recorded the smallest. Higher energy prices were observed in every province.

Chart 3

Consumer prices rise in all provinces

Consumer prices increased 2.8% in Ontario in the 12 months to May, following a 2.4% gain in April. Natural gas prices rose 39.4% and gasoline prices advanced 8.6% on a year-over-year basis in May. Consumers in Ontario paid 8.1% more for electricity and 9.1% more for meat.

Prices in Quebec rose 1.6% on a year-over-year basis in May. Compared with Canada as a whole, prices for natural gas and electricity rose at slower year-over-year rates in Quebec. In addition, clothing prices fell 2.8% in the province, while they rose at the national level.

British Columbia saw consumer prices increase 1.5% in the 12 months to May. Among the provinces, British Columbia posted the smallest year-over-year increase in gasoline prices (+2.7%). As well, homeowners' replacement cost fell 2.0% in the 12 months to May.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index increases

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI rose 0.2% in May, following a 0.3% rise in April.

Chart 4

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

All major components increased on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in May. The index for alcoholic beverages and tobacco products (+0.8%) posted the largest rise.

The seasonally adjusted food index rose 0.4% in May, matching the increases in March and April. On an unadjusted basis, the food index increased 0.8%, led by meat prices, which rose 3.3% in May compared with April.

The recreation, education and reading index increased 0.3% on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in May. Before seasonal adjustment, this index, which includes traveller accommodation, rose 1.5%.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 1.7% in the 12 months to May, after increasing 1.4% in April. Meat, traveller accommodation and electricity were notable contributors to the faster rise in May compared with April.

The seasonally adjusted core index rose 0.2% on a monthly basis in May, matching the increase in April.

Note to readers

The special aggregate "Energy" includes: electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles.

A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Users employing Consumer Price Index (CPI) data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components.

The travel tours index, which is part of the recreation, education and reading major component, underwent a [methodology update](#) effective with the September 2013 CPI. Therefore, until the release of the September 2014 CPI, the 12-month rate of change for this index should be interpreted with caution (because it compares periods before and after the update).

Table 1
Consumer Price Index and major components, Canada – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	May 2013	April 2014	May 2014	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	100.00²	123.0	125.2	125.8	0.5	2.3
Food	16.60	132.6	134.6	135.7	0.8	2.3
Shelter	26.26	128.3	132.4	132.6	0.2	3.4
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.66	114.0	115.5	115.8	0.3	1.6
Clothing and footwear	5.82	93.9	95.0	94.5	-0.5	0.6
Transportation	19.98	129.2	132.2	132.7	0.4	2.7
Health and personal care	4.93	118.3	118.9	119.2	0.3	0.8
Recreation, education and reading	10.96	106.5	106.2	107.8	1.5	1.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.79	141.1	145.1	146.2	0.8	3.6
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	84.91	121.2	122.7	123.3	0.5	1.7
All-items CPI excluding energy	91.44	120.1	121.6	122.1	0.4	1.7
Energy ⁴	8.56	159.3	171.2	172.7	0.9	8.4
Gasoline	4.62	183.3	193.2	194.8	0.8	6.3
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	74.85	117.3	118.8	119.1	0.3	1.5
Goods	48.18	115.0	117.5	117.9	0.3	2.5
Services	51.82	130.9	132.9	133.6	0.5	2.1

1. 2011 CPI basket weights at January 2013 prices, Canada, effective February 2013. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm).

2. Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

3. The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components. For additional information on the core CPI, consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/).

4. The special aggregate "Energy" includes: electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles.

Table 2
Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	May 2013	April 2014	May 2014	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	123.0	125.2	125.8	0.5	2.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.36	125.9	128.8	129.2	0.3	2.6
Prince Edward Island	0.36	127.9	130.5	130.6	0.1	2.1
Nova Scotia	2.59	126.4	129.1	129.5	0.3	2.5
New Brunswick	1.96	122.6	125.0	125.3	0.2	2.2
Quebec	22.04	121.9	123.4	123.8	0.3	1.6
Ontario	39.05	123.0	125.9	126.5	0.5	2.8
Manitoba	3.16	123.0	125.4	126.2	0.6	2.6
Saskatchewan	2.94	126.0	128.9	129.2	0.2	2.5
Alberta	12.32	129.5	132.2	132.8	0.5	2.5
British Columbia	14.05	117.9	119.0	119.7	0.6	1.5
Whitehorse	0.08	122.6	124.4	125.1	0.6	2.0
Yellowknife	0.07	126.1	127.7	128.7	0.8	2.1
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	117.2	117.7	118.1	0.3	0.8

1. 2011 Consumer Price Index basket weights at January 2013 prices, effective February 2013. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm).
2. Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

Table 3
Consumer Price Index and major components – Seasonally adjusted¹

	March 2014	April 2014	May 2014	March to April 2014	April to May 2014
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	124.5	124.9	125.1	0.3	0.2
Food	134.1	134.7	135.3	0.4	0.4
Shelter	131.4	132.4	132.6	0.8	0.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	115.3	115.4	115.7	0.1	0.3
Clothing and footwear	91.5	92.3	92.6	0.9	0.3
Transportation	130.6	130.7	130.9	0.1	0.2
Health and personal care	118.3	118.6	118.9	0.3	0.3
Recreation, education and reading	107.1	106.8	107.1	-0.3	0.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	145.3	145.1	146.2	-0.1	0.8
Special aggregates					
Core CPI ²	122.3	122.6	122.8	0.2	0.2
All-items CPI excluding food and energy ³	118.3	118.5	118.7	0.2	0.2

1. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Each month, the previous month's seasonally adjusted index is subject to revision. On an annual basis, the seasonally adjusted values for the last three years are revised with the January data release. Users employing CPI data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on the availability and uses of seasonally adjusted CPI data, please see the Definitions, data sources and methods section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm).

2. The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components. For additional information on the core CPI, please consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/).

3. The special aggregate "Energy" includes: electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles.

Available in CANSIM: tables 326-0009, 326-0012, 326-0020 and 326-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The May 2014 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 93, no. 5 (62-001-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

More information about the concepts and use of the Consumer Price Index are also available online in *Your Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (62-557-X) from the *Browse by key resource module* of our website under *Publications*.

The Consumer Price Index for June will be released on July 18.

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).

Retail trade, April 2014

Retail sales increased for the fourth consecutive month in April, advancing 1.1% to \$41.6 billion. Gains were widespread as 10 of 11 subsectors, representing 98% of retail trade, posted increases.

In volume terms, retail sales increased 0.8%.

Chart 1 Retail sales increase in April

Motor vehicle and parts dealers lead the gain

A 2.4% increase at motor vehicle and parts dealers accounted for the largest gain among all subsectors. Following flat sales in February and March, sales were up 3.2% at new car dealers in April. The gain in April was partially offset by the fourth consecutive monthly decline at other motor vehicle dealers (-2.6%), reflecting in part a delayed start to spring weather.

Receipts at food and beverage stores (+0.6%) increased for the fifth consecutive month, on the strength of higher sales at beer, wine and liquor stores (+2.1%). Sales were also up at supermarkets and other grocery stores (+0.2%), convenience stores (+1.1%) and specialty food stores (+0.6%).

Sales at general merchandise stores rose 0.9%, as the gain at other general merchandise stores (+1.3%) more than offset their decline in March. Sales at department stores (+0.5%) rose for the third time in four months.

Following a decline in March, sales at clothing and clothing accessories stores rose 1.5%. Higher receipts were posted at both clothing stores (+1.4%) and shoe stores (+6.8%). Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores (-3.2%) registered lower sales for the first time in four months.

Sales increased for the sixth time in seven months at both health and personal care stores (+0.8%) and gasoline stations (+0.4%).

Sales at electronics and appliance stores (+1.2%) increased for the fourth consecutive month. This was the first time since mid 2010 that sales in this subsector have posted four consecutive gains.

Miscellaneous store retailers was the only subsector to decline in April, edging down 0.2%.

Sales up in six provinces

Retail sales were up in six provinces in April. Higher sales in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia accounted for most of the increase.

Sales in Ontario (+1.9%) rose for the third time in four months. April's increase was on the strength of higher sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers and food and beverage stores.

A 1.5% advance in Quebec was principally attributable to higher sales at new car dealers and clothing and clothing accessories stores.

British Columbia reported a 1.6% increase from higher sales at building, material and garden equipment and supplies dealers.

Retail sales in Alberta (-0.9%) declined for the first time in 2014, largely as a result of lower sales at new car dealers and building, material and garden equipment and supplies dealers.

In the Atlantic provinces, lower sales were posted in Nova Scotia (-0.3%), Prince Edward Island (-1.3%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (-0.1%), while the increase in New Brunswick (+1.2%) failed to offset the sales decline in March.

It is possible to consult tables of unadjusted data by [industry](#) and by [province and territory](#) in the *Tables by subject* module of our website.

For information on related indicators, refer to the [Latest statistics](#) page on our website.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Total retail sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using consumer price indexes. The retail sales series in chained (2007) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2007 as the reference year. For more information, see [Calculation of Volume of Retail Trade Sales](#).

Table 1
Retail sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2013	March 2014 ^r	April 2014 ^P	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	39,595	41,174	41,621	1.1	5.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	716	720	719	-0.1	0.5
Prince Edward Island	161	159	157	-1.3	-2.7
Nova Scotia	1,123	1,131	1,128	-0.3	0.5
New Brunswick	921	916	927	1.2	0.7
Quebec	8,647	8,942	9,073	1.5	4.9
Ontario	13,785	14,155	14,428	1.9	4.7
Manitoba	1,438	1,483	1,495	0.8	4.0
Saskatchewan	1,501	1,595	1,597	0.1	6.4
Alberta	6,031	6,514	6,456	-0.9	7.0
British Columbia	5,126	5,404	5,489	1.6	7.1
Yukon	54	56	55	-1.4	1.0
Northwest Territories	63	68	68	-0.2	7.1
Nunavut	30	30	30	-0.3	-1.0

^r revised

^P preliminary

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

Table 2
Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2013	March 2014 ^r	April 2014 ^P	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total retail trade (current dollars)	39,595	41,174	41,621	1.1	5.1
Total retail trade (2007 chained dollars)	38,565	39,659	39,984	0.8	3.7
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	30,464	31,709	31,928	0.7	4.8
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	25,654	26,248	26,447	0.8	3.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	9,130	9,464	9,693	2.4	6.2
New car dealers	7,451	7,678	7,921	3.2	6.3
Used car dealers	507	559	555	-0.8	9.3
Other motor vehicle dealers	574	592	577	-2.6	0.5
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	598	635	641	0.9	7.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,284	1,281	1,294	1.0	0.8
Furniture stores	816	789	817	3.6	0.2
Home furnishings stores	468	492	477	-3.1	1.8
Electronics and appliance stores	1,248	1,232	1,247	1.2	-0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,256	2,202	2,208	0.3	-2.1
Food and beverage stores	8,927	9,105	9,159	0.6	2.6
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,303	6,378	6,388	0.2	1.3
Convenience stores	546	566	573	1.1	4.9
Specialty food stores	462	504	506	0.6	9.6
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,616	1,657	1,692	2.1	4.7
Health and personal care stores	2,891	3,125	3,151	0.8	9.0
Gasoline stations	4,810	5,462	5,481	0.4	13.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,235	2,255	2,289	1.5	2.4
Clothing stores	1,738	1,762	1,787	1.4	2.8
Shoe stores	252	242	259	6.8	2.8
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	245	251	243	-3.2	-1.0
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	886	910	914	0.5	3.2
General merchandise stores	4,944	5,197	5,246	0.9	6.1
Department stores	2,187	2,259	2,271	0.5	3.8
Other general merchandise stores	2,757	2,938	2,975	1.3	7.9
Miscellaneous store retailers	984	941	940	-0.2	-4.5

^r revised

^P preliminary

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

Available in CANSIM: tables 080-0020 and 080-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2406 and 2408.

The April 2014 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-X) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for May will be released on July 23.

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 Kimberley Evans (613-951-0502; kimberley.evans@statcan.gc.ca), Retail and Service Industries Division.

Consumer prices at a glance

Meat prices push food price inflation higher in 2014

Following relatively low price inflation for food purchased from stores in 2013, prices in this category rose faster in the first five months of 2014. Between January and May 2014, prices for food purchased from stores increased 2.7%. In comparison, they rose 1.2% between January and May 2013. The higher increase in the first five months of 2014 was mainly attributable to meat prices, which rose 7.5% during this period, compared with a 1.0% gain in the same period of 2013.

Chart 1

Percent change from January to May in prices for food purchased from stores

Higher prices for fresh or frozen beef led the increase in meat prices between January and May 2014. Consumers paid 10.0% more for beef in the first five months of 2014, compared with a 2.3% increase over the same period of 2013. Similarly, prices for fresh or frozen pork advanced 12.2% from January to May 2014, while a 0.5% increase was recorded in the first five months of 2013. Fresh or frozen chicken prices increased 0.5% from January to May 2014, whereas they decreased 1.5% from January to May 2013.

In addition to meat, higher prices for vegetables and fruit contributed to the rise in price inflation for food purchased from stores from January to May 2014. Consumers paid 5.3% more for fresh vegetables in the first five months of 2014. Conversely, prices for fresh vegetables had increased 2.6% over the same period of 2013. The index for fresh fruit recorded a 5.6% gain from January to May 2014, compared with a 0.3% decline over the same period the previous year.

The effects of price gains for meat, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit between January and May 2014 were moderated by smaller price increases in other food categories. For instance, prices for non-alcoholic beverages increased 1.6% between January and May 2014, whereas they rose 8.1% over the same period of 2013. In addition, prices for dairy products rose 0.2% in the first five months of 2014, compared with a 1.1% increase over the same period the previous year.

Available in CANSIM: table 326-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

For further analysis of Consumer Price Index data, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The May 2014 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 93, no. 5 (62-001-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

More information about the concepts and use of the Consumer Price Index are also available online in *Your Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (62-557-X) from the *Browse by key resource module* of our website under *Publications*.

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

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, April 2014

Canadian pipelines received 31.4 million cubic metres of crude oil and other liquefied petroleum products in April, up 6.2% from April 2013. The main source of this increase was in net receipts from processing plants, which rose 13.8% to 16.1 million cubic metres.

Chart 1

Canadian pipelines total receipts of crude oil and other liquefied petroleum products

The increase in total receipts was slightly offset by smaller receipts from fields, refineries and imports. Imports declined 17.8% from the same month a year earlier to 1.0 million cubic metres in April.

Chart 2

Canadian pipelines total receipts from imports of crude oil and other petroleum products

Canadian pipelines delivered 31.2 million cubic metres in April, up 6.2% from April 2013. Increased deliveries by pipeline were attributable to higher upstream extraction activities in Canada as well as larger capacity of pipeline operations since 2010.

Total direct exports by pipeline to the United States increased 7.6% from April 2013 to 11.6 million cubic metres in April. However, deliveries to refineries were down 5.7% to 5.0 million cubic metres.

Note to readers

This report covers the monthly activities of all pipelines in Canada receiving and delivering crude oils, liquefied petroleum gases (propane, butane and ethane) and refined petroleum products. These data are required for integration into the input-output sector of the Canadian System of National Accounts. Data are also intended for use by survey respondents, industry associations, industry analysts and the general public.

Oil pipelines receive products from fields, processing plants, refineries, other oil pipelines, imports and other sources. They deliver these products to refineries, plants, other oil pipelines, exports and other destinations.

Available in CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2148 and 2191.

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).

Hours worked and labour productivity in the provinces and territories, 2013

Provincial and territorial data for 2013 on labour productivity and its related variables for the business sector by industry are now available.

These data are consistent with those incorporated in the provincial and territorial gross domestic product by industry for 2013, released on April 29, 2014. No revisions have been made to data for previous years. Revised estimates on hours worked and labour productivity in the provinces and territories from 1997 to 2013 will be published in November 2014.

Provincial and territorial measures of labour productivity and its related variables are consistent with the concepts of the System of National Accounts and with the 2007 input-output industry coding.

It is important to note that real output (used to measure productivity) is based on a value added measured at basic prices, not market prices, which is consistent with the detailed framework by industry. As well, the service-producing business sector and its component, the real estate, rental and leasing industry, exclude the imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings as there are no data on the number of hours that homeowners spend on dwelling maintenance services.

Available in CANSIM: tables 383-0029 to 383-0031.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5103.

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.

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).

Cement, April 2014

Data on cement are now available for April.

Note to readers

Revised data from January to December 2013, as well as for January, February and March 2014 are available.

Available in CANSIM: tables 303-0060 and 303-0061.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.

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).

Investment in new housing construction, April 2014

Data on investment in new housing construction (including single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing, apartments and condominiums) are now available for April.

Available in CANSIM: table 026-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5155.

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 Bechir Oueriemmi (613-951-1165; bechir.ouერიემმი@statcan.gc.ca), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products, March 2014

Data on the supply and disposition of refined petroleum products are now available for March.

Available in CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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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New products

The Consumer Price Index, May 2014, Vol. 93, no. 5
Catalogue number 62-001-X ([HTML](#) | [PDF](#))

Release dates: June 23 to 27, 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
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

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



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