

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 27, 2014

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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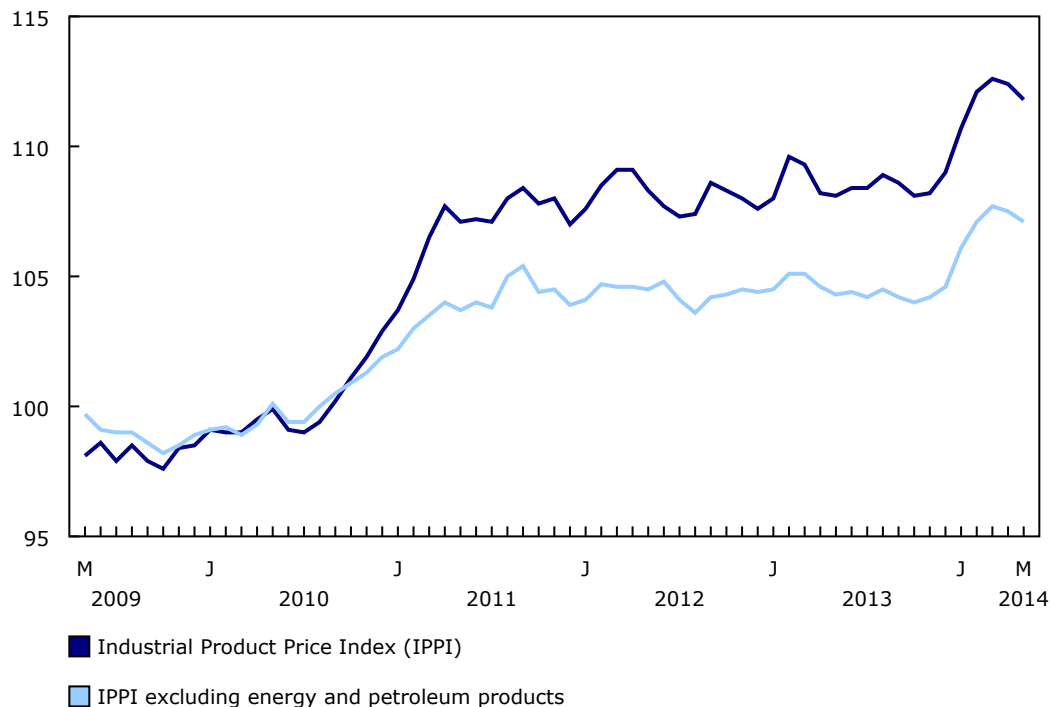
Releases

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, May 2014

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) was down 0.5% in May, mainly because of lower prices for energy and petroleum products. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) declined 0.4%, mostly as a result of lower prices for animals and animal products.

Chart 1 Prices for industrial goods decrease

index (2010=100)



Industrial Product Price Index, monthly change

The IPPI declined 0.5% in May, following a 0.2% decrease in April. Of the 21 major product groups, 3 were up, 12 were down and 6 were unchanged.

The decrease of the IPPI was mainly attributable to lower prices for energy and petroleum products (-1.3%). Diesel fuel (-3.2%), light fuel oils (-3.1%) and motor gasoline (-0.4%) were the main reasons for the decline in this commodity group.

Motorized and recreational vehicles (-0.6%) declined for the second consecutive month, led by lower prices for passenger cars and light trucks (-0.8%), motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (-0.3%) and aircraft (-0.9%). The decline of motorized and recreational vehicle prices was closely linked to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

Chemicals and chemical products (-1.0%) declined for the third consecutive month, led by lower prices for petrochemicals (-3.6%), primarily aromatic hydrocarbon gases (-4.9%) as well as liquefied refinery gases, and acyclic hydrocarbons not elsewhere classified (-4.7%).

The decline of the IPPI was also due to lower prices for meat, fish, and dairy products (-0.7%). Fresh and frozen pork (-5.3%) decreased for the first time since December 2013 and was the main reason for the decline in this commodity group. The decrease in fresh and frozen pork was mainly attributable to lower prices for hogs.

To a lesser extent, primary non-ferrous metal products (-0.5%) declined for the second consecutive month, primarily as a result of lower prices for unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys (-0.8%) and unwrought aluminum and aluminum alloys (-1.9%). The decline was moderated by higher prices for unwrought copper and copper alloys (+2.8%).

Some Canadian producers who export their products report their prices in US dollars. Consequently, the 0.9% 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 fallen 0.3% instead of 0.5%.

Industrial Product Price Index, 12-month change

The IPPI increased 3.4% during the 12-month period ending in May, after rising 3.9% in April.

Compared with May 2013, the growth of the IPPI was mainly attributable to energy and petroleum products (+6.8%), specifically motor gasoline (+5.2%), light fuel oils (+13.2%) and diesel fuel (+11.1%). The IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products rose 2.7% on a year-over-year basis.

Motorized and recreational vehicles (+4.4%) also contributed to the year-over-year increase in the IPPI, as a result of higher prices for passenger cars and light trucks (+4.4%), motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (+3.2%) and aircraft (+8.7%). On a year-over-year basis, prices for motorized and recreational vehicles have been on an upward trend since July 2013.

Compared with May 2013, meat, fish, and dairy products rose 8.3%, mainly due to higher prices for fresh and frozen pork (+34.7%) and fresh and frozen beef and veal (+9.1%).

To a lesser extent, chemicals and chemical products (+3.3%) and the primary ferrous metals group (+9.4%) 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 plastic resins (+10.8%) as well as ammonia and chemical fertilizers (+11.2%).

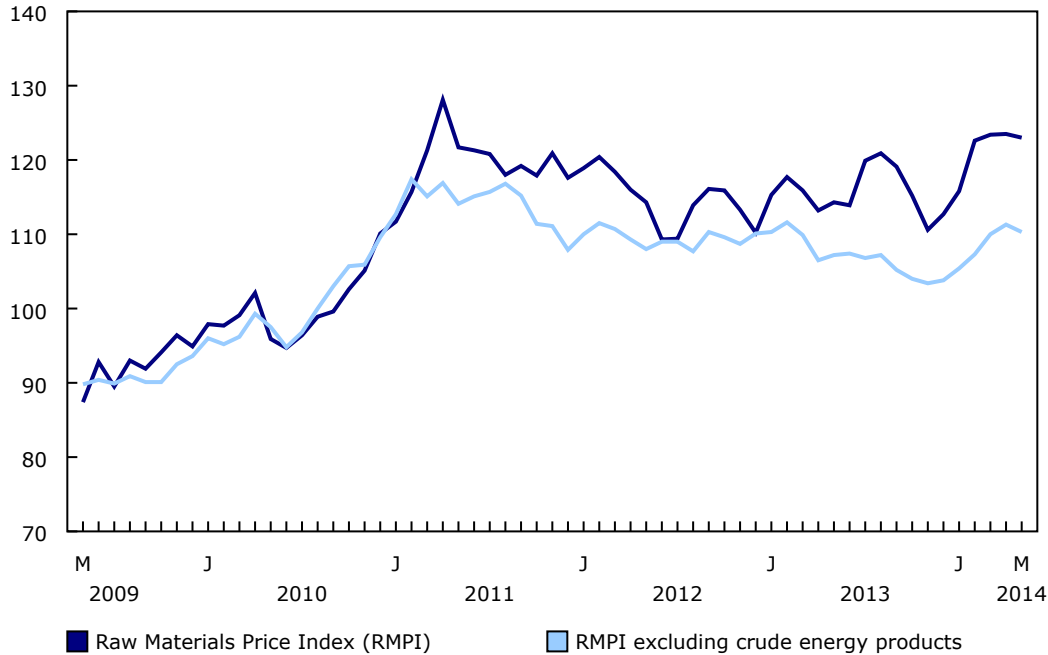
The year-over-year advance of primary ferrous metal products (+9.4%) was led by higher prices for iron and steel basic shapes (+12.6%) as well as wire and other rolled and drawn steel products (+8.8%).

Raw Materials Price Index, monthly change

The RMPI decreased 0.4% in May, after edging up 0.1% in April. This was the first decrease of the index since November 2013. Of the six major commodity groups, three were down and three were up.

Chart 2
Prices for raw materials decrease

index (2010=100)



The decline of the RMPI was largely driven by lower prices for animals and animal products (-2.9%), down for the first time since December 2013. Lower prices for hogs (-9.1%) largely explained the decrease in this commodity group. To a lesser degree, fish, shellfish and other fishery products (-10.5%) also contributed to the decline in the animals and animal products group.

Logs, pulpwood, natural rubber and other forestry products (-0.6%) also pulled the RMPI downward, as prices for natural rubber (-6.1%) declined for a second consecutive month.

The decline of the RMPI was mainly offset by crop products (+0.8%) in May, mostly because of higher prices for other crop products (+0.7%), particularly oilseeds (except canola and soybeans), corn and barley.

The decrease in the RMPI was also moderated by metal ores, concentrates and scrap (+0.2%) and crude energy products (+0.1%).

Raw Materials Price Index, 12-month change

The RMPI rose 7.6% during the 12-month period ending in May, after increasing 9.1% in April.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the growth of the RMPI was mainly due to higher prices for crude energy products (+12.1%), primarily conventional crude oil (+12.4%). On a year-over-year basis, the RMPI excluding crude energy products was up 2.9%.

To a lesser extent, animals and animal products (+11.9%) also exerted upward pressure on the RMPI, largely because of higher prices for live animals (+21.1%), particularly hogs (+34.2%) and cattle and calves (+20.4%).

The 12-month increase in the RMPI was moderated mainly by crop products (-5.7%), which have been falling on a year-over-year basis since July 2013. The largest contributor to the decline in this commodity group was other crop products (-7.3%), particularly grains (except wheat) as well as canola (-24.5%).

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 ¹	May 2013	April 2014 ^r	May 2014 ^P	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014
	%	(2010=100)			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	108.1	112.4	111.8	-0.5	3.4
IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products	86.40	104.3	107.5	107.1	-0.4	2.7
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.21	108.0	117.8	117.0	-0.7	8.3
Fruit, vegetables, feed and other food products	7.53	113.3	112.3	112.8	0.4	-0.4
Beverages (except juices)	1.92	104.2	104.7	104.7	0.0	0.5
Tobacco products	0.25	113.7	120.9	120.9	0.0	6.3
Textile and leather products	0.57	103.5	106.3	106.3	0.0	2.7
Clothing, footwear and accessories	0.51	101.3	102.1	102.1	0.0	0.8
Chemicals and chemical products	8.46	110.3	115.1	113.9	-1.0	3.3
Plastic and rubber products	2.79	105.0	107.1	107.1	0.0	2.0
Lumber and other wood products	2.27	107.9	104.4	104.5	0.1	-3.2
Pulp and paper products	4.09	100.3	101.5	101.1	-0.4	0.8
Energy and petroleum products	13.60	132.4	143.2	141.4	-1.3	6.8
Primary ferrous metal products	3.32	96.9	105.7	106.0	0.3	9.4
Primary non-ferrous metal products	8.03	101.5	103.6	103.1	-0.5	1.6
Fabricated metal products and construction materials	3.17	100.1	103.2	102.9	-0.3	2.8
Motorized and recreational vehicles	17.23	100.3	105.3	104.7	-0.6	4.4
Machinery and equipment	5.73	103.8	104.9	104.8	-0.1	1.0
Electrical, electronic, audiovisual and telecommunication products	4.69	102.5	102.8	102.4	-0.4	-0.1
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	104.2	105.6	105.4	-0.2	1.2
Packaging materials and containers	2.38	104.8	107.4	107.4	0.0	2.5
Miscellaneous products	2.41	106.3	108.3	108.1	-0.2	1.7

^r revised

^P 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 ¹	May 2013	April 2014 ^r	May 2014 ^P	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014
	%	(2010=100)			% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	114.3	123.5	123.0	-0.4	7.6
RMPI excluding crude energy products	51.83	107.2	111.3	110.3	-0.9	2.9
Crude energy products	48.17	121.9	136.6	136.7	0.1	12.1
Crop products	8.68	135.7	126.9	127.9	0.8	-5.7
Animals and animal products	15.51	115.5	133.2	129.3	-2.9	11.9
Non-metallic minerals	1.85	106.8	106.5	106.2	-0.3	-0.6
Logs, pulpwood, natural rubber and other forestry products	2.84	104.7	110.9	110.2	-0.6	5.3
Metal ores, concentrates and scrap	22.96	91.3	91.0	91.2	0.2	-0.1

^r revised

^P 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 June will be released on July 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).

Principal field crop areas, June 2014

As of June 10, farmers had either planted, or intended to plant, fewer acres of wheat compared with 2013, but larger areas of canola, soybeans and dry field peas. Based on the reports of farmers, soybean area in 2014 could reach a record high for the sixth consecutive year.

Seeding is progressing well across Canada, but some farmers have reported that wet conditions have delayed or may stop seeding in some areas.

Wheat

At the national level, total wheat area (including winter wheat remaining) decreased 7.4% to 24.1 million acres in 2014. Both spring wheat (-7.4%) and durum wheat (-3.3%) planted area declined compared with 2013.

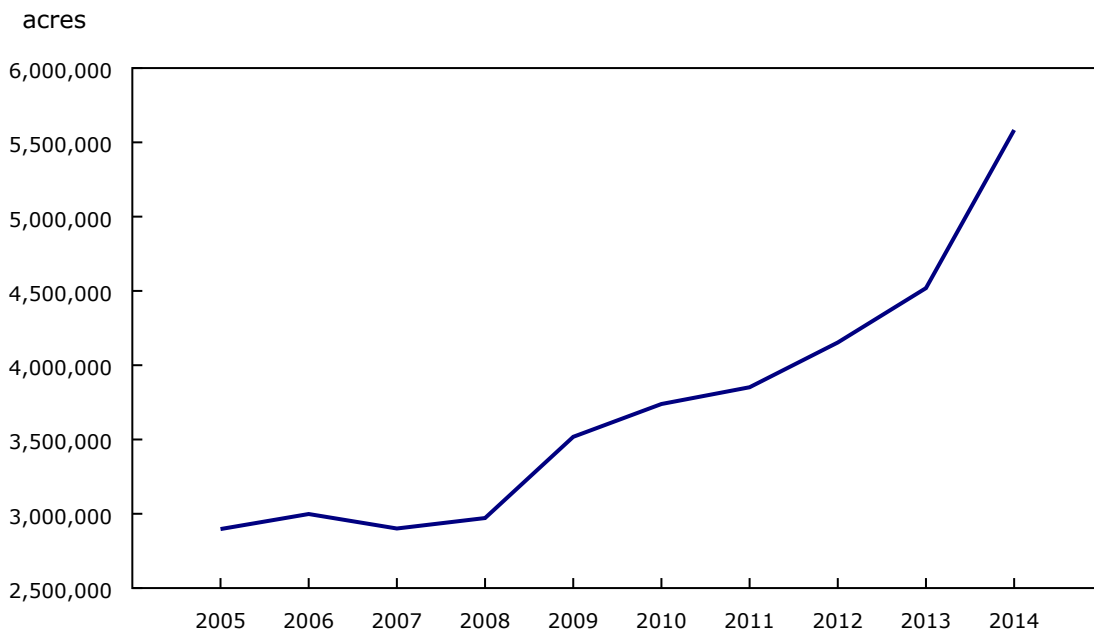
In Saskatchewan, spring wheat area fell 7.7% to 8.7 million acres. Hard red spring wheat (-3.9%) accounted for most of this decrease, with 310,000 fewer seeded acres. Durum wheat fell 3.8% to 4.2 million acres in 2014.

Alberta farmers reported a 7.8% decrease in area seeded to spring wheat, while durum wheat area was unchanged from 2013. Manitoba farmers reported 2.7 million acres of spring wheat, down 7.5% from 2013.

Soybeans

Nationally, soybean area could reach a record high for the sixth consecutive year, rising 23.5% from 2013 to 5.6 million acres. Farmers reported record levels in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Maritimes.

Chart 1
National soybean acreage, 2005 to 2014



Note(s): Data for 2005 to 2013 are from the final November Farm survey. Data for 2014 are from the June Farm survey.

The area planted to soybeans in Quebec was reported at 852,500 acres, up 19.6% from 2013. In Ontario, soybean area rose 21.6% to 3.0 million acres in 2014.

Manitoba farmers reported a 23.8% increase to 1.3 million soybean acres, while Saskatchewan reported 300,000 acres, up from 170,000 acres in 2013.

Canola

Canadian farmers reported seeding 20.2 million acres of canola, up 1.5% from 2013.

In Saskatchewan, canola acreage rose 1.9% to 10.7 million acres. Alberta farmers planted 6.3 million acres of canola, up 2.8% from 2013. Manitoba, in turn, is reporting a 1.7% decrease in canola seeded area to 3.1 million acres.

Barley and oats

At the national level, barley seeded area declined 14.0% from 2013 to 6.1 million acres.

Meanwhile, oats area decreased 3.8% from 2013 to 3.0 million acres.

Corn for grain

Canadian farmers reported 3.1 million acres planted to corn for grain in 2014, down 15.5% from 2013.

In Quebec, the area seeded to corn for grain decreased 13.9% to 877,200 acres. Ontario farmers reported a similar decrease, down 15.3% from 2013 to 1.9 million acres.

Dry field peas

Nationally, the area planted to dry field peas rose 21.0% from 2013 to 4.0 million acres. This gain was due to a 16.9% increase in Saskatchewan to 2.6 million acres, as well as a 30.0% increase in Alberta to 1.3 million acres.

Note to readers

The June Farm Survey, which collects information on crop seeded areas in Canada, was conducted between May 28 and June 10, with approximately 24,800 farms. Farmers were asked to report their seeded areas of grain, oilseeds and special crops.

June seeded acres are subject to updates from subsequent surveys during the current crop year. Data on final acreages for 2014 will be released on December 4 and may be subject to revision for two years.

Farm surveys collect data from Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta during all survey cycles. However, they only collect data twice a year (in the June Farm survey on seeded areas and in the November Farm survey on final crop production) for Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, which represent between 2% and 4% of national totals.

Release calendar: *The [dates](#) for upcoming releases of stocks, areas and productions of principal field crops are available online.*

Percentage changes are calculated using unrounded data.

Table 1
Preliminary estimates of principal field crop areas

	2012 (final)	2013 (final)	June 2014 ¹ (preliminary)	2012 to 2013	2013 to June 2014
	thousands of acres			% change	
Total wheat (including winter wheat remaining) ²	23,706	26,015	24,087	9.7	-7.4
Spring wheat	16,939	19,043	17,636	12.4	-7.4
Durum wheat	4,680	4,965	4,800	6.1	-3.3
Winter wheat ³	2,088	2,008	1,650	-3.8	-17.8
Canola	22,021	19,936	20,228	-9.5	1.5
Barley	7,405	7,083	6,089	-4.4	-14.0
Soybeans	4,153	4,519	5,583	8.8	23.5
Dry field peas	3,730	3,285	3,975	-11.9	21.0
Summerfallow	4,335	3,875	3,450	-10.6	-11.0
Corn for grain	3,544	3,689	3,119	4.1	-15.5
Oats	2,879	3,168	3,046	10.0	-3.8
Lentils	2,515	2,393	3,240	-4.9	35.4
Flaxseed	980	1,035	1,570	5.6	51.7
Mustard seed	335	365	465	9.0	27.4
Total dry beans	305	210	347	-31.1	65.2

1. Farm surveys collect data from Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at all survey occasions. However, they only collect data twice a year (in the June Farm survey on seeded areas and in the November Farm survey on final crop production) for Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, which represent between 2% and 4% of national totals.

2. Represents the sum of winter wheat, spring wheat and durum wheat.

3. The area remaining after winterkill.

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

Available in CANSIM: tables 001-0010 and 001-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3401.

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).

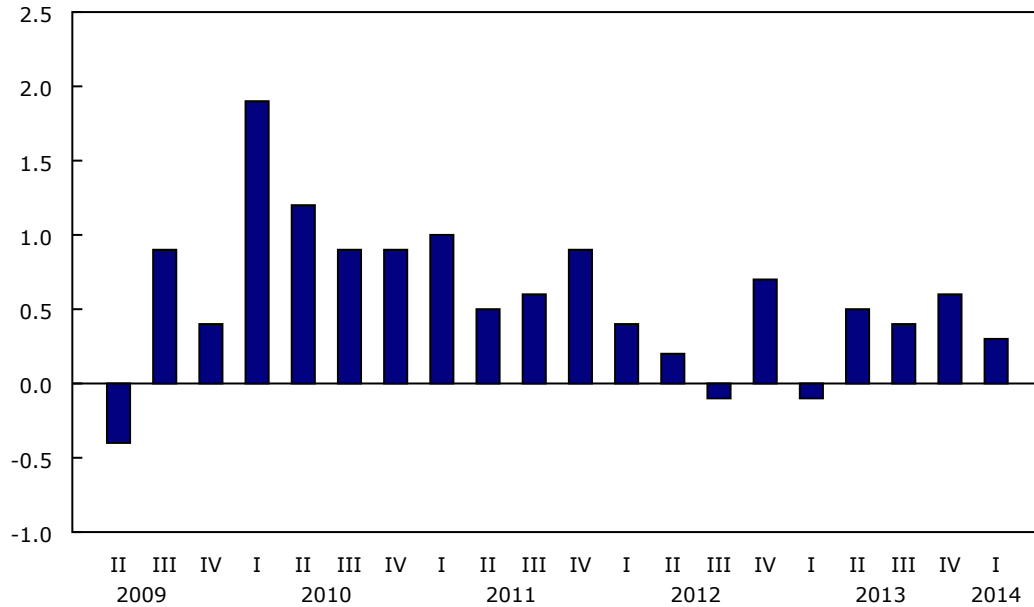
National tourism indicators, first quarter 2014

Tourism spending in Canada rose 0.3% in the first quarter, the smallest rate of growth since the first quarter of 2013.

A 2.4% decline in tourism spending by international visitors in Canada, the largest since the first quarter of 2011, contributed to the deceleration.

Chart 1
Tourism spending in Canada increases at a slower pace

% change, preceding quarter



Note(s): Data are adjusted for seasonal variation and price change.

Canadian tourists continue to spend at home

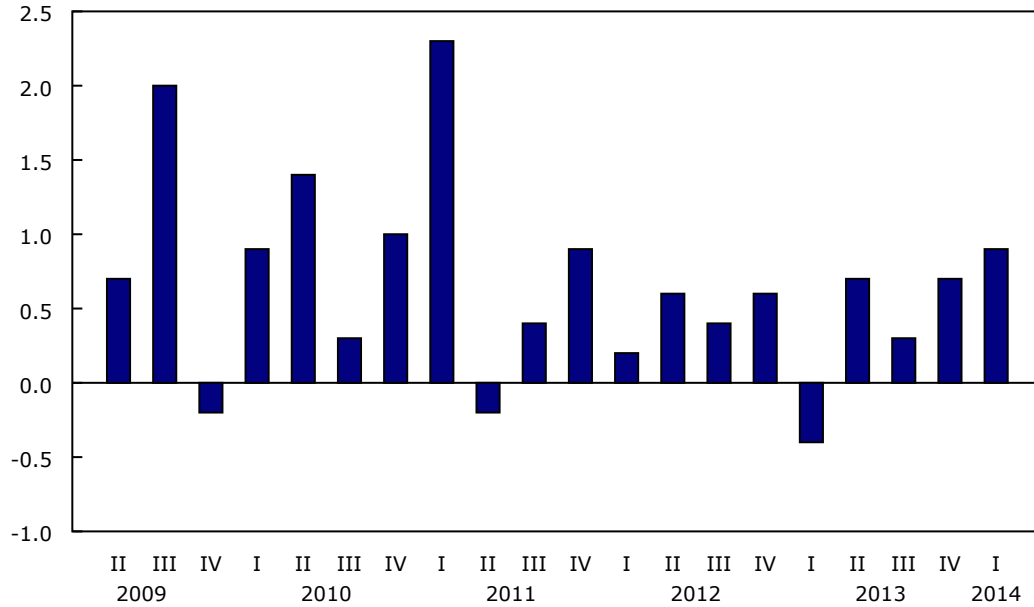
Tourism spending by Canadians at home rose 0.9% in the first quarter, the largest rate of growth since the fourth quarter of 2011.

Outlays on most tourism goods and services were up, with accommodation (+2.8%) and fuel (+1.8%) contributing the most to the increase. Tourism spending on non-tourism goods and services, including groceries and clothing, rose 0.9%.

Conversely, spending on food and beverage services (-0.3%) as well as recreation and entertainment (-0.7%) declined.

Chart 2
Increased tourism spending by Canadians at home

% change, preceding quarter



Note(s): Data are adjusted for seasonal variation and price change.

Spending by international visitors declines

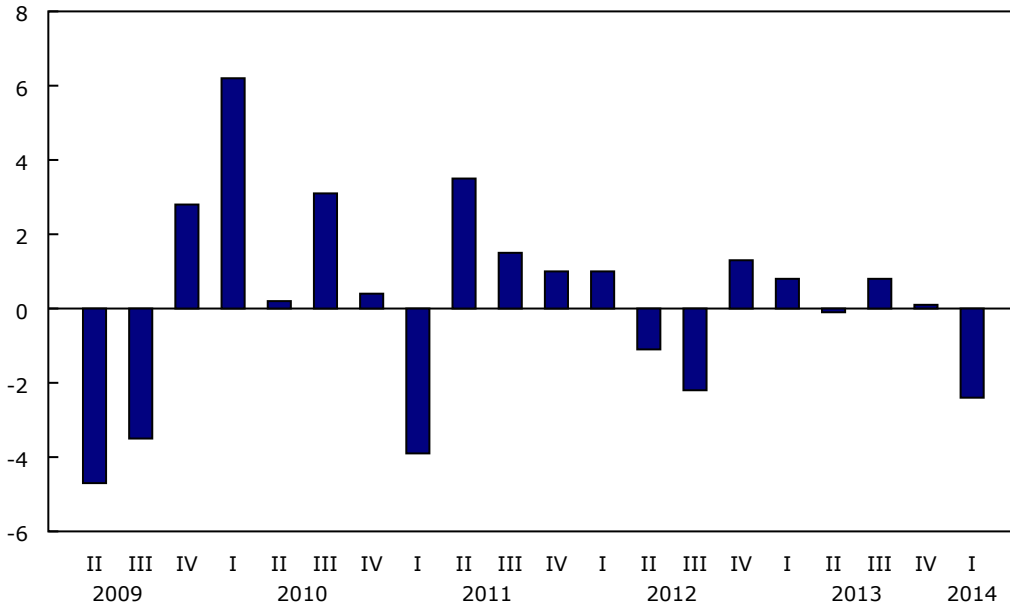
Spending by international visitors in Canada fell 2.4% in the first quarter, the largest decline since the first quarter of 2011.

Visitors to Canada spent less on most tourism goods and services, with passenger air transport (-4.3%) and accommodation (-1.4%) contributing the most to the weaker outlays. Spending on non-tourism goods and services (-3.7%) was also lower.

A decrease in travel played a role in the decline in spending by international visitors in Canada. Both same-day and overnight travel from the United States were lower in the first quarter.

Chart 3
Tourism spending by international visitors down

% change, preceding quarter



Note(s): Data are adjusted for seasonal variation and price change.

Tourism gross domestic product expands

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 0.3% in the first quarter, continuing an upward trend that began in the third quarter of 2009. By comparison, the national GDP also increased 0.3% in the first quarter.

The accommodation industry (+1.7%) was the largest contributor to the overall growth. Tourism GDP in non-tourism industries (+0.3%) was also higher, while transportation, food and beverage services as well as other tourism industries (which include recreation and entertainment as well as travel services) declined.

Tourism employment rose for the eighth consecutive month, edging up 0.1% to 621,700 jobs in the first quarter.

Increases in tourism jobs in accommodation (+0.7%) and air transportation (+0.7%) industries more than offset declines in travel services (-0.5%), recreation and entertainment (-0.4%) and food and beverage services (-0.3%) industries.

Note to readers

Growth rates of tourism spending and gross domestic product are expressed in real terms (that is, adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates unless otherwise noted.

With the first quarter of 2014 release of the National tourism indicators, all data from the first quarter to the fourth quarter of 2013 have been revised. More information on the revision will be published in an article in the [Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts](#) in September 2014. Revised data can be obtained from CANSIM.

The National tourism indicators are funded by the Canadian Tourism Commission.

Table 1
National tourism indicators – Seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2013 to first quarter 2014
	millions of dollars at 2007 prices					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	18,838	18,933	19,006	19,111	19,159	0.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,863	3,860	3,892	3,897	3,805	-2.4
Tourism domestic demand	14,975	15,073	15,114	15,214	15,354	0.9
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,384	7,394	7,429	7,545	7,562	0.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,228	1,239	1,250	1,247	1,204	-3.4
Tourism domestic demand	6,156	6,155	6,179	6,298	6,358	1.0
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,777	2,807	2,826	2,809	2,849	1.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	929	924	931	938	925	-1.4
Tourism domestic demand	1,848	1,883	1,895	1,871	1,924	2.8
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,614	2,642	2,657	2,654	2,639	-0.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	627	625	630	636	628	-1.3
Tourism domestic demand	1,987	2,017	2,027	2,018	2,011	-0.3
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,943	2,965	2,959	2,946	2,951	0.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	446	443	445	449	444	-1.1
Tourism domestic demand	2,497	2,522	2,514	2,497	2,507	0.4
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	3,120	3,125	3,135	3,157	3,158	0.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	633	629	636	627	604	-3.7
Tourism domestic demand	2,487	2,496	2,499	2,530	2,554	0.9

Available in CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0003, 387-0008, 387-0010 and 387-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

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.

Data on the National tourism indicators for the second quarter will be released on September 26.

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).

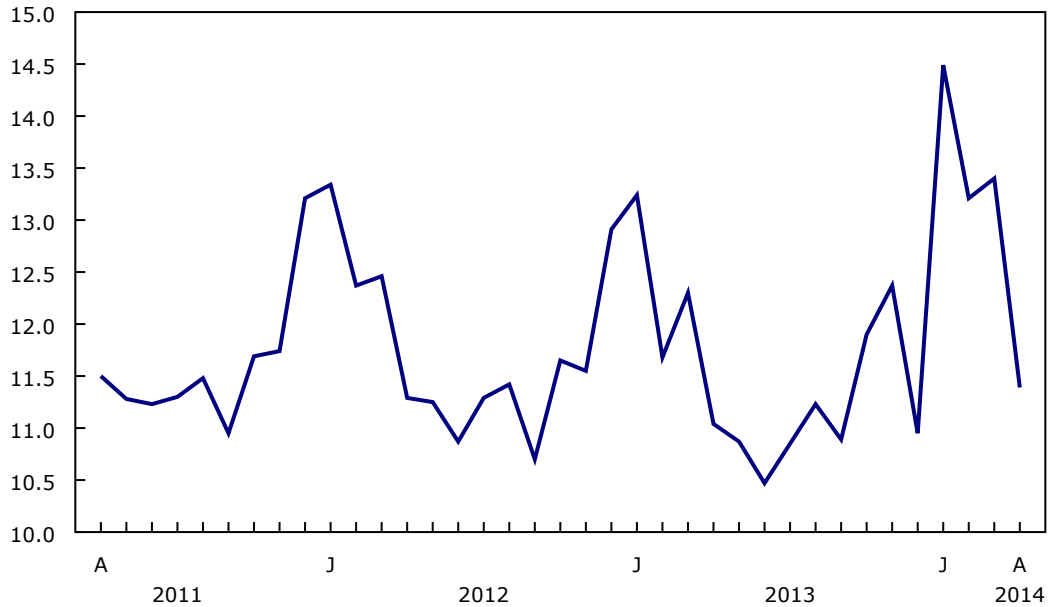
Natural gas transportation and distribution, April 2014

Canada extracted 11.4 billion cubic metres of natural gas in April, up 3.2% from the same month in 2013. However, production in April was lower than the overall annual monthly average of 11.8 billion cubic metres for Canada.

Alberta, which produces most of the natural gas in Canada, led the way with a 2.3% increase compared with April 2013, extracting 8.1 billion cubic metres in April.

Chart 1 Natural gas production

billion cubic metres



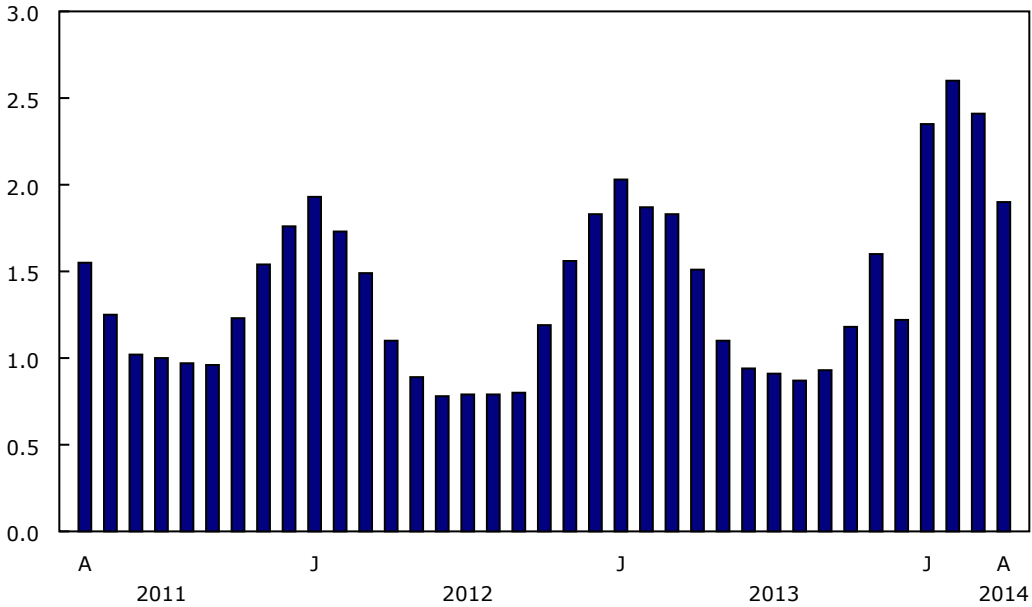
Total demand by gas utilities in Canada decreased 5.2% from April 2013 to 15.3 billion cubic metres in April. Ontario had the highest demand on gas utilities during the month at 4.8 billion cubic metres, down 2.2%. Meanwhile, Saskatchewan reported the largest decrease in utility demand in April, down 22.9% to 2.8 billion cubic metres.

Exports to the United States were down 8.5% year over year to 5.8 billion cubic metres in April. Saskatchewan, the largest exporter of natural gas to the United States, saw exports decline 24.3% to 2.2 billion cubic metres.

Canada's imports of natural gas from the United States decreased 11.1% from April 2013 to 1.8 billion cubic metres in April. Ontario, which is the largest customer, imported 1.7 billion cubic metres, down 8.5%.

Chart 2
Natural gas revenue

billions of dollars



Canada's natural gas sales generated \$1.9 billion in revenue, up 26.0% compared with April 2013. This gain was primarily due to a 25.3% increase in prices in April.

Ontario was the largest provincial consumer of natural gas in April, accounting for \$800 million of sales revenue, up 19.8% from the same month a year earlier. Natural gas sales in Ontario rose 0.8% to 2.6 billion cubic metres in April.

Note to readers
Data for December 2013 to March 2014 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

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).

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, May 2014

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index (CMSPI) rose 0.3% in May compared with April. The courier portion was up 0.3% while the local messenger component increased 0.6%.

On a year-over-year basis, the CMSPI rose 6.4% in May.

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 June will be released on July 31.

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).

Commercial Software Price Index, May 2014

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) decreased by 0.3% in May compared with the previous month.

Year over year, the CSPI was up by 3.2%.

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 June will be released on July 25.

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).

Computer and peripherals price indexes, May 2014

Prices for commercial computers decreased by 0.1% from April to May while consumer computer prices fell by 0.6%. In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices decreased by 0.8% and printer prices increased by 0.4%.

Year over year, prices declined 1.0% for commercial computers and prices for consumer computers were down by 3.1%. Monitor prices decreased by 5.3% and printer prices rose by 0.2%.

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 June will be released on July 25.

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).

Sawmills, April 2014

Lumber production by sawmills increased 1.4% from March to 5 255.9 thousand cubic metres in April. Compared with April 2013, lumber production declined by 2.9%.

Sawmills shipped 4 970.2 thousand cubic metres of lumber in April, up 13.4% from March.

Available in CANSIM: tables 303-0064 and 303-0065.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The April 2014 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 68, no. 4 (35-003-X), will soon be available.

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

Survey Methodology, June 2014, Vol. 40, no. 1
Catalogue number 12-001-X (HTML | PDF)

New studies

Bayes linear estimation for finite population with emphasis on categorical data
Survey Methodology

The influence of sampling method and interviewers on sample realization in the European Social Survey
Survey Methodology

Variance Estimation Using Linearization for Poverty and Social Exclusion Indicators
Survey Methodology

Theoretical and empirical properties of model assisted decision-based regression estimators
Survey Methodology

Using successive difference replication for estimating variances
Survey Methodology

Bayesian multiple imputation for large-scale categorical data with structural zeros
Survey Methodology

A nonparametric method to generate synthetic populations to adjust for complex sampling design features
Survey Methodology

Hierarchical Bayes Modeling of Survey-Weighted Small Area Proportions
Survey Methodology

Release dates: June 30 to July 4, 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
30	Gross domestic product by industry	April 2014
3	Canadian international merchandise trade	May 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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