The Daily

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Releases

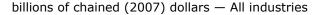
Gross domestic product by industry, May 2014

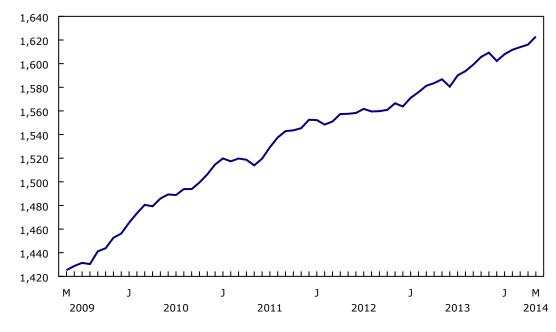
Real gross domestic product rose 0.4% in May, a fifth consecutive monthly increase.

The output of service industries grew 0.4% in May, as most major industrial sub-sectors posted growth. There were notable increases in wholesale and retail trade, the real estate sector, transportation and warehousing services as well as professional services. The public sector (education, health and public administration combined) was unchanged in May. In contrast, the finance and insurance sector edged down.

The output of goods-producing industries rose 0.5% in May, following a 0.4% decline in April. The gain in May was mainly due to increases in manufacturing, mining and oil and gas extraction and, to a lesser extent, in construction. Utilities declined in May.

Chart 1 Real gross domestic product grows in May



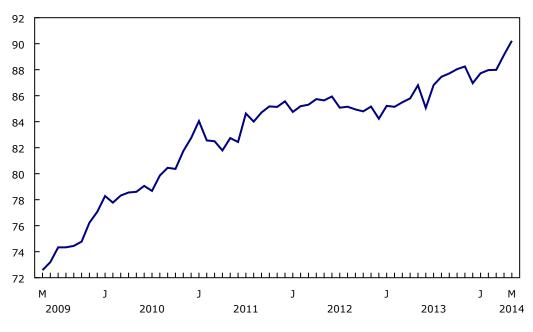


Wholesale and retail trade rise

Wholesale trade rose 1.2% in May, after expanding 1.3% in April. The gain in May was mainly due to increases in wholesaling of motor vehicles and parts as well as in machinery, equipment and supplies. Wholesaling of personal and household goods as well as food, beverage and tobacco products also increased. In contrast, wholesaling of building materials and supplies, miscellaneous wholesalers and farm products declined.

Chart 2
Wholesale trade grows again

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2007) dollars



Retail trade increased 0.5% in May, following 1.1% growth April. Notable gains were recorded at building material and garden equipment and supplies stores, at motor vehicles and parts dealers and, to a lesser extent, at furniture and home furnishings stores. On the other hand, there were declines at food and beverage stores and at health and personal care stores.

Manufacturing output grows

Manufacturing output grew 0.8% in May. Durable-goods manufacturing grew 0.9%, mainly as a result of growth in motor vehicle production (+13%) and, to a much lesser extent, increases in primary metal and in furniture and related products. In contrast, miscellaneous manufacturing, computer and electronic product manufacturing and wood product manufacturing decreased.

Non-durable goods manufacturing grew 0.7% in May, with increases in most major industrial sub-groups. Gains were notable in manufacturing of chemical as well as petroleum and coal products.

Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction increases

Overall, mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction increased 0.7% in May.

Oil and gas extraction advanced 0.7%, as a result of increases in both crude petroleum and natural gas production.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction expanded 4.3%, as both drilling and rigging services grew.

In contrast, mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas extraction) decreased 1.5% in May. This was mainly due to a decline in the copper, nickel, lead and zinc mining industry, partly as a result of maintenance activities. Potash mining also declined.

Construction increases

Construction increased 0.5%, largely as a result of gains in residential building and repair construction. Engineering construction edged up while non-residential building construction edged down.

The output of real estate agents and brokers rose 7.2% in May, as activity in the home resale market increased.

Transportation and warehousing services sector is up

The transportation and warehousing services sector rose 1.0% in May, mainly owing to increases in rail and air transportation services.

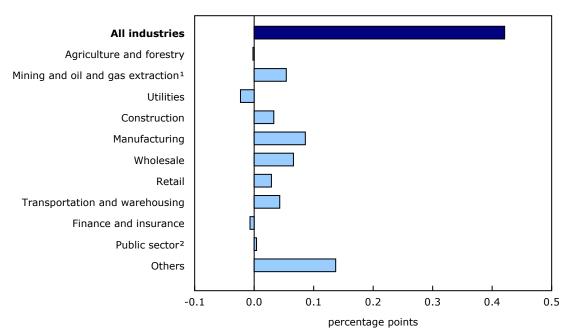
Other industries

The finance and insurance sector edged down 0.1% in May. A decline in banking services more than offset increases in financial investment and insurance services.

Utilities declined 0.9% in May, owing to a lower demand for both electricity and natural gas.

Professional services advanced 0.4%, mainly as a result of a gain in legal services.

Chart 3
Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, May 2014



- 1. Includes quarrying.
- 2. Education, health and public administration.

Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2007 as the reference year. This means that the data for each industry and each aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 2007. The monthly data are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables up to the latest input-output tables year (2010).

For the period starting with January 2011, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2010 industry prices.

This approach makes the monthly GDP by industry data more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions.

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2013.

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

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

	December 2013 ^r	January 2014 ^r	February 2014 ^r	March 2014 ^r	April 2014 ^r	May 2014 ^p	May 2014 ^p	May 2013 to May 2014 ^p
							millions of	
			month-to-month	n % change			dollars ¹	% change
All industries	-0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	1,622,918	2.3
Goods-producing							100 155	
industries Agriculture, forestry, fishing	-0.8	0.4	0.9	0.2	-0.4	0.5	489,155	2.9
and hunting Mining, quarrying, and oil	-1.2	-2.0	-1.5	-0.9	-0.8	-0.2	26,901	-3.4
and gas extraction	-0.7	1.6	1.4	1.1	-0.3	0.7	137,568	9.6
Utilities	0.9	-0.4	0.4	0.2	-1.1	-0.9	39,714	0.9
Construction	-0.8	0.4	0.2	-0.5	-0.4	0.5	112,662	-1.5
Manufacturing	-1.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	-0.2	0.8	172,175	2.9
Services-producing								
industries	-0.3	0.3	-0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	1,134,878	2.0
Wholesale trade	-1.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.3	1.2	90,226	3.9
Retail trade	-1.8	1.1	0.2	-0.3	1.1	0.5	89,283	2.4
Transportation and							•	
warehousing	-0.6	0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.3	1.0	68,519	4.0
Information and cultural			•				,	
industries	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.0	0.1	52,990	0.3
Finance and insurance	-0.2	0.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	107,896	1.2
Real estate, and rental and	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	101,000	
leasing	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	206,347	3.2
Professional, scientific and	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	200,011	0.2
technical services	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.0	0.4	0.4	84,438	0.8
Management of companies	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	01,100	0.0
and enterprises	-0.3	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	12,102	0.6
Administrative and support,	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	12,102	0.0
waste management and								
remediation services	0.0	0.3	-0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	41,220	2.0
Educational services	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	85,208	0.8
Health care and social								
assistance	0.3	0.3	-0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	109,962	1.6
Arts, entertainment and								
recreation	0.4	-2.5	-5.1	5.8	-0.6	0.1	11,412	0.2
Accommodation and food								
services	-1.2	1.1	0.2	-0.0	1.2	0.4	33,174	0.9
Other services (except								
public administration)	-0.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	32,788	3.7
Public administration	-0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	109,758	0.9
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.8	0.6	1.3	0.5	-0.4	0.6	354,584	5.1
Non-durable manufacturing								
industries	-1.0	0.8	0.5	-0.1	-0.3	0.7	71,443	1.6
Durable manufacturing								
industries	-1.4	-0.4	2.1	0.4	-0.2	0.9	100,983	3.9
Information and								
communication	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	70.000	0.0
technologies industries	-0.8	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.8	-0.1	70,383	2.2
Energy sector	-0.3	1.4	0.8	0.6	-0.4	0.8	162,693	8.9
Public sector	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.0	0.1	0.0	304,983	1.1

^r revised

p preliminary

1. At annual rates.

Available in CANSIM: table 379-0031.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for June will be released on August 29.

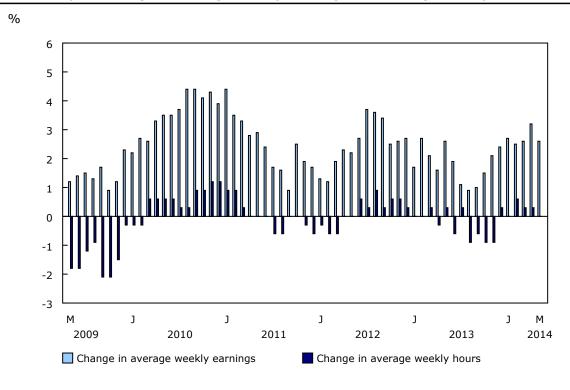
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, May 2014

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$937 in May, up 0.6% from the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings increased 2.6%.

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

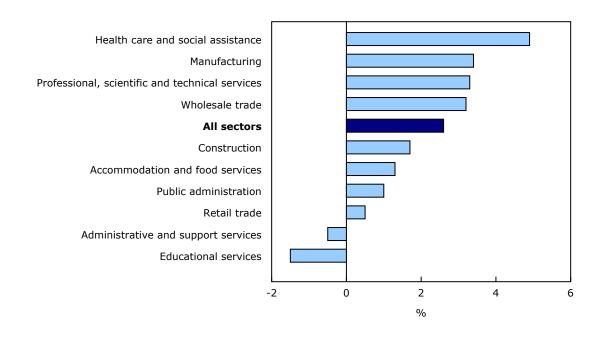


The 2.6% increase in weekly earnings during the 12 months to May reflected a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience, as well as average hours worked per week. Non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 33.0 hours in May, little changed from the average of 32.9 hours observed the previous month and unchanged from 12 months earlier.

Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings outpaced the national average in 4 of the 10 largest industrial sectors, led by health care and social assistance. At the same time, earnings declined in educational services.

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



Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in health care and social assistance increased 4.9% to \$858 in May. Most of the growth occurred between August and November 2013. The largest year-over-year gains were in hospitals and social assistance.

Earnings in manufacturing were up 3.4% to \$1,053, with growth spread across most industries in the sector.

In the 12 months to May, average weekly earnings in professional, scientific and technical services increased 3.3% to \$1,311. Most gains were in scientific research and development services as well as architectural, engineering and related services.

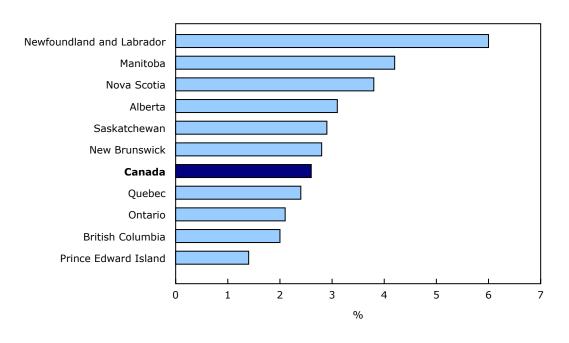
Average weekly earnings in wholesale trade rose 3.2% to \$1,119 in the 12 months to May. Growth was most notable in personal and household goods merchant wholesalers as well as miscellaneous merchant wholesalers.

Earnings in educational services declined 1.5% to \$981 on a year-over-year basis. Most of the decline was observed between August and December 2013. Year-over-year declines were widespread across the sector.

Average weekly earnings by province

Year-over-year earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in all provinces. The highest earnings growth was in Newfoundland and Labrador, while Prince Edward Island had the lowest.

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



Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in Newfoundland and Labrador grew 6.0% to \$994, led by gains in manufacturing, educational services as well as health care and social assistance.

In Manitoba, average weekly earnings were up 4.2% to \$863 in the 12 months to May. Growth was widespread across most sectors, led by health care and social assistance as well as administrative and support services.

Average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia increased 3.8% to \$827 on a year-over-year basis. The highest growth was in educational services as well as health care and social assistance.

In Prince Edward Island, weekly earnings increased 1.4% to \$766 in May, the first time since November 2013 that year-over-year growth has been below 2%. Earnings have hovered around the same level in the province since December 2013.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment rose by 43,100 in May, following a decline of 10,000 in April. The largest increases in May were in construction, accommodation and food services, as well as transportation and warehousing. At the same time, there were fewer workers in information and cultural industries, public administration, as well as forestry, logging and support.

Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of non-farm payroll employees increased by 158,500 or 1.0%. In addition to the gains in May, the remainder of the growth over this period occurred in the summer of 2013.

Among all sectors, the highest 12-month growth rate was in real estate and rental and leasing (+3.2%), followed closely by administrative and support services (+2.9%). Payroll employment growth was 2.4% in transportation and warehousing, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction as well as construction.

Compared with May 2013, payroll employment declined notably in information and culture (-4.5%) and manufacturing (-1.3%).

Note to readers

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

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

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions.

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

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

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

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

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

	May 2013	April 2014 ^r	May 2014 ^p	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014
	current dollars		change in current dollars		% change		
Sector aggregate ¹	913.11	931.44	936.64	5.20	23.53	0.6	2.6
Forestry, logging and support	1,053.49	1,028.44	1,059.24	30.80	5.75	3.0	0.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and							
gas extraction	1,812.61	2,081.62	2,093.70	12.08	281.09	0.6	15.5
Utilities	1,627.69	1,766.51	1,746.21	-20.30	118.52	-1.1	7.3
Construction	1,209.34	1,210.51	1,230.35	19.84	21.01	1.6	1.7
Manufacturing	1,018.30	1,040.90	1,053.43	12.53	35.13	1.2	3.4
Wholesale trade	1,084.07	1,079.83	1,118.61	38.78	34.54	3.6	3.2
Retail trade	527.79	536.44	530.56	-5.88	2.77	-1.1	0.5
Transportation and							
warehousing	988.83	1,015.53	982.49	-33.04	-6.34	-3.3	-0.6
Information and cultural	000.00	.,0.0.00	002.10	00.0.	0.0 .	0.0	0.0
industries	1,142.61	1.171.22	1,198.43	27.21	55.82	2.3	4.9
Finance and insurance	1,110.41	1,189.44	1,214.77	25.33	104.36	2.1	9.4
Real estate and rental and	1,110.11	1,100.11	1,211	20.00	10 1.00		0
leasing	898.81	919.55	905.66	-13.89	6.85	-1.5	0.8
Professional, scientific and	030.01	313.33	303.00	10.00	0.00	-1.5	0.0
technical services	1,269.05	1,296.63	1,311.17	14.54	42.12	1.1	3.3
Management of companies and	1,203.03	1,230.03	1,511.17	14.54	42.12	1.1	5.0
enterprises	1,211.15	1,349.45	1,331.65	-17.80	120.50	-1.3	9.9
Administrative and support,	1,211.13	1,349.43	1,331.03	-17.00	120.50	-1.3	9.8
waste management and	764.36	752.20	760.62	7 /2	-3.73	1.0	0.5
remediation services		753.20	760.63	7.43		-	-0.5
Educational services	995.88	978.42	980.87	2.45	-15.01	0.3	-1.5
Health care and social	040.04	0.40.00	057.07	44.05	20.00	4.0	4.0
assistance	818.04	842.92	857.87	14.95	39.83	1.8	4.9
Arts, entertainment and	500.00	504.70	500.70	44.00	00.50	0.0	0.7
recreation	562.23	594.72	582.79	-11.93	20.56	-2.0	3.7
Accommodation and food	00474	074.00	000.04	4.50	4.00	0.4	4.0
services	364.74	371.20	369.64	-1.56	4.90	-0.4	1.3
Other services (excluding public							
administration)	757.24	734.85	762.74	27.89	5.50	3.8	0.7
Public administration	1,180.46	1,214.02	1,192.01	-22.01	11.55	-1.8	1.0
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	937.72	989.45	994.21	4.76	FC 40	0.5	6.0
					56.49		
Prince Edward Island	755.02	771.64	765.89	-5.75	10.87	-0.7	1.4
Nova Scotia	796.42	821.96	827.08	5.12	30.66	0.6	3.8
New Brunswick	811.49	829.90	834.54	4.64	23.05	0.6	2.8
Quebec	840.80	843.48	861.05	17.57	20.25	2.1	2.4
Ontario	921.51	933.51	940.72	7.21	19.21	0.8	2.1
Manitoba	828.25	862.30	863.42	1.12	35.17	0.1	4.2
Saskatchewan	936.26	975.09	963.75	-11.34	27.49	-1.2	2.9
Alberta	1,115.89	1,143.28	1,150.61	7.33	34.72	0.6	3.1
British Columbia	878.02	896.03	895.90	-0.13	17.88	0.0	2.0
Yukon	969.32	1,026.16	1,023.89	-2.27	54.57	-0.2	5.6
Northwest Territories	1,303.71	1,367.73	1,372.41	4.68	68.70	0.3	5.3
Nunavut	1,017.40	1,094.57	1,089.90	-4.67	72.50	-0.4	7.1

^r revised

P preliminary

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

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

Table 2 Number of employees - Seasonally adjusted

	May 2013	April 2014 ^r	May 2014 ^p	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Sector aggregate ¹	15,360.2	15,475.6	15,518.7	43.1	158.5	0.3	1.0
Forestry, logging and support	37.9	39.9	37.3	-2.6	-0.6	-6.4	-1.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and							
gas extraction	226.5	230.9	231.9	1.0	5.4	0.4	2.4
Utilities	118.2	119.8	118.9	-0.9	0.7	-0.8	0.6
Construction	943.0	957.0	965.5	8.5	22.5	0.9	2.4
Manufacturing	1,486.6	1,465.7	1,466.8	1.1	-19.8	0.1	-1.3
Wholesale trade	762.6	773.3	779.0	5.7	16.4	0.7	2.2
Retail trade	1,910.5	1,931.8	1,937.3	5.5	26.8	0.3	1.4
Transportation and							
warehousing	714.8	725.8	732.2	6.4	17.4	0.9	2.4
Information and cultural							
industries	326.2	315.8	311.4	-4.4	-14.8	-1.4	-4.5
Finance and insurance	699.5	705.3	706.9	1.6	7.4	0.2	1.1
Real estate and rental and							
leasing	268.6	275.4	277.1	1.7	8.5	0.6	3.2
Professional, scientific and							
technical services	816.6	829.8	833.4	3.6	16.8	0.4	2.1
Management of companies and							
enterprises	106.3	102.7	102.6	-0.1	-3.7	-0.1	-3.6
Administrative and support,							
waste management and							
remediation services	758.7	775.2	780.7	5.5	22.0	0.7	2.9
Educational services	1,196.8	1,211.3	1,212.3	1.0	15.5	0.1	1.3
Health care and social							
assistance	1,743.9	1,769.3	1,774.6	5.3	30.7	0.3	1.8
Arts, entertainment and							
recreation	250.1	252.4	253.8	1.4	3.7	0.6	1.5
Accommodation and food							
services	1,179.9	1,185.0	1,192.0	7.0	12.1	0.6	1.0
Other services (excluding public							
administration)	537.7	542.0	543.9	1.9	6.2	0.3	1.1
Public administration	1,035.3	1,036.8	1,032.9	-3.9	-2.4	-0.4	-0.2
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	215.0	215.9	216.5	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.7
Prince Edward Island	61.7	63.0	62.3	-0.7	0.6	-1.2	0.9
Nova Scotia	401.2	399.2	400.9	1.7	-0.3	0.4	-0.1
New Brunswick	308.2	297.8	301.1	3.3	-7.1	1.1	-2.3
Quebec	3,470.9	3,458.2	3,470.0	11.8	-0.9	0.3	0.0
Ontario	5,825.0	5,882.3	5,896.9	14.6	71.9	0.2	1.2
Manitoba	586.3	576.7	577.5	0.8	-8.8	0.1	-1.5
Saskatchewan	476.3	481.1	483.8	2.7	7.5	0.6	1.6
Alberta	1,980.1	2,036.8	2,041.7	4.9	61.6	0.2	3.1
British Columbia	1,974.9	2,003.3	2,007.5	4.2	32.6	0.2	1.6
Yukon	21.0	21.7	21.4	-0.3	0.4	-1.7	1.6
Northwest Territories	28.2	27.8	27.6	-0.2	-0.6	-0.6	-2.0
Nunavut	11.4	11.7	11.5	-0.2	0.1	-1.3	1.5

^r revised

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

Available in CANSIM: tables 281-0023, 281-0026, 281-0029, 281-0032, 281-0035, 281-0037, 281-0039, 281-0047 to 281-0049 and 281-0063.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

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

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for June will be released on August 28.

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

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact May Roos (613-951-6014; may.roos@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Food services and drinking places, May 2014

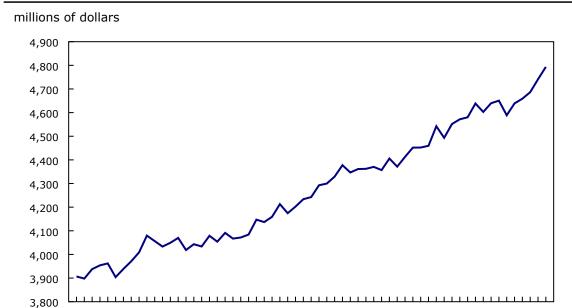
Sales for the food services and drinking places industry rose 1.1% to \$4.8 billion in May, the fifth consecutive increase. Prices for food purchased from restaurants rose 2.1% in the 12 months to May, matching the increase in April.

Chart 1
Food services and drinking places sales increase in May

J

2010

2009



2011

For the fifth consecutive month, all sectors reported higher sales. Full-service restaurants accounted for almost two-thirds of the gain, rising 1.6%, the largest increase since March 2013. Sales in the limited-service restaurant sector, which led April's increase, were up 0.8%. Sales in the drinking places sector rose 0.7%. Following a 2.8% gain in April, sales in the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, increased 0.4% in May.

2012

J

2013

Μ

2014

Sales were up in eight provinces in May, representing 83% of industry sales. Ontario and Quebec accounted for the vast majority of the national gain.

Higher sales in the full-service restaurants sector led gains in Ontario and Quebec. Ontario sales rose 2.2%, the largest increase since March 2013. Sales in Quebec were up 0.8% in May.

Sales in British Columbia rose 0.4%, mostly driven by growth in the full-service restaurant sector.

On the strength of higher sales in the limited-service restaurant sector, Nova Scotia's sales rose 2.1%.

Sales growth in New Brunswick (+0.9%) and Prince Edward Island (+1.1%) decelerated in May after large increases in both provinces in April.

Sales in Alberta edged down 0.2% in May, following a 3.3% increase the previous month.

Newfoundland and Labrador reported lower sales (-0.7%) for the fourth consecutive month, after posting the highest annual growth rate among all provinces in 2013.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions.

Table 1
Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2013	February 2014 ^r	March 2014 ^r	April 2014 ^r	May 2014 ^p	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014
		th	ousands of dollar	rs .		chan	ge %
Total, food services sales	4,551,743	4,658,890	4,686,361	4,741,110	4,793,361	1.1	5.3
Full-service restaurants	1,973,483	2,006,890	2,025,215	2,032,937	2,066,196	1.6	4.7
Limited-service eating places	2,003,887	2,068,470	2,071,817	2,103,834	2,119,949	0.8	5.8
Special food services	378,609	393,147	397,501	408,813	410,246	0.4	8.4
Drinking places	195,764	190,383	191,829	195,526	196,970	0.7	0.6
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	66,650	68,267	67,488	67,283	66,793	-0.7	0.2
Prince Edward Island	16,683	17,066	16,295	16,818	17,009	1.1	2.0
Nova Scotia	111,995	111,991	110,295	112,602	114,933	2.1	2.6
New Brunswick	80,439	83,501	79,968	84,407	85,134	0.9	5.8
Quebec	893,200	878,606	876,639	881,122	888,145	0.8	-0.6
Ontario	1,736,864	1,788,044	1,801,960	1,817,721	1,857,245	2.2	6.9
Manitoba	130,739	134,930	137,843	139,107	140,075	0.7	7.1
Saskatchewan	141,812	146,774	148,033	149,420	150,520	0.7	6.1
Alberta	679,018	698,905	706,055	729,099	727,363	-0.2	7.1
British Columbia	680,531	716,989	727,847	729,661	732,234	0.4	7.6
Yukon	5,435	5,572	5,498	5,676	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,945	7,099	7,279	6,992	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,433	1,147	1,161	1,203	F	F	F

^r revised

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.

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index, second quarter 2014

The Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index (TASPI) increased 6.2% in the second quarter from the previous quarter. The leisure clients (+7.0%) and the business clients (+5.5%) components both posted gains.

Year over year, the TASPI rose 0.2% in the second quarter compared with the same quarter of 2013.

Note to readers

The Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index measures the monthly price movement for the accommodation services. This index reflects changes in room rates for overnight or short stays with no meals or other services provided and excluding all indirect taxes.

Separate index aggregations are available for Canada, the provinces and the territories by major client group.

The index is not subject to revision and not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: table 326-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2336.

The Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index for third quarter will be released on October 31.

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, June 2014

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index (CMSPI) increased 0.3% in June compared with May. The courier portion rose 0.3% while the local messenger component increased 0.2%.

On a year-over-year basis, the CMSPI increased 6.8% in June.

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 July will be released on August 29.

Stocks of frozen and chilled meats, July 2014

Data on stocks of frozen and chilled meats are now available for July.

Note to readers

This release contains data on stock holdings for various cuts of pork, beef, veal, mutton and lamb, and fancy meats at the Canada level, as well as total red meats at the regional level. This release also contains the holdings of imported meat at the national level for the same periods.

Available in CANSIM: tables 003-0081 and 003-0082.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.

Motor vehicle fuel sales, 2013

Data for the motor vehicle fuel sales survey are now available for 2013.

Note to readers

Motor vehicle fuel sales data for 2012 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 405-0002 and 405-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2746.

New products and studies

There are no new products today.

Release dates: August 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
6	Canadian international merchandise trade	June 2014
7	Building permits	June 2014
8	Labour Force Survey	July 2014
14	New Housing Price Index	June 2014
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 2014
18	Canada's international transactions in securities	June 2014
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	June 2014
20	Wholesale trade	June 2014
21	Employment Insurance	June 2014
21	Production of principal field crops	July 2014
22	Consumer Price Index	July 2014
22	Retail trade	June 2014
26	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Second quarter 2014
28	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	June 2014
28	Canada's balance of international payments	Second quarter 2014
29	Canadian economic accounts	Second quarter 2014 and June 2014
29	Gross domestic product by industry	June 2014
29	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	July 2014

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



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