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The Consumer Price Index rose 1.0% in the 12 months to February, matching the increase in January. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the Consumer Price Index rose 0.2% in February, following a 0.2% decrease in January.

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Retail sales decreased for the second consecutive month in January, declining 1.7% to \$41.4 billion. Sales were lower in 7 of 11 subsectors, representing 83% of retail trade.

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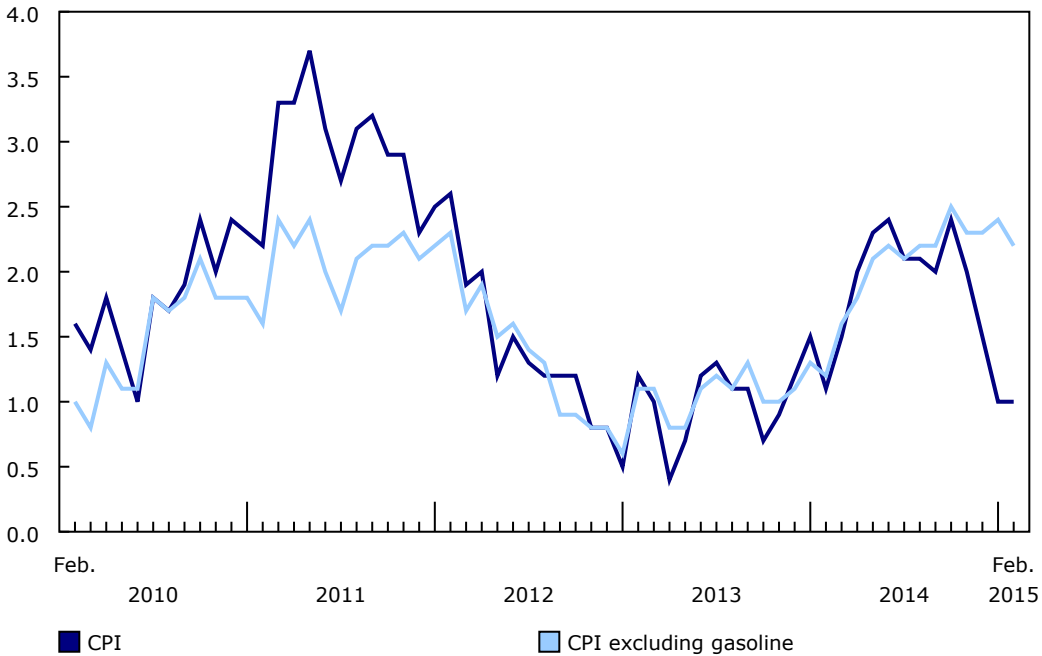
Releases

Consumer Price Index, February 2015

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.0% in the 12 months to February, matching the increase in January.

Chart 1
The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the CPI excluding gasoline

12-month % change



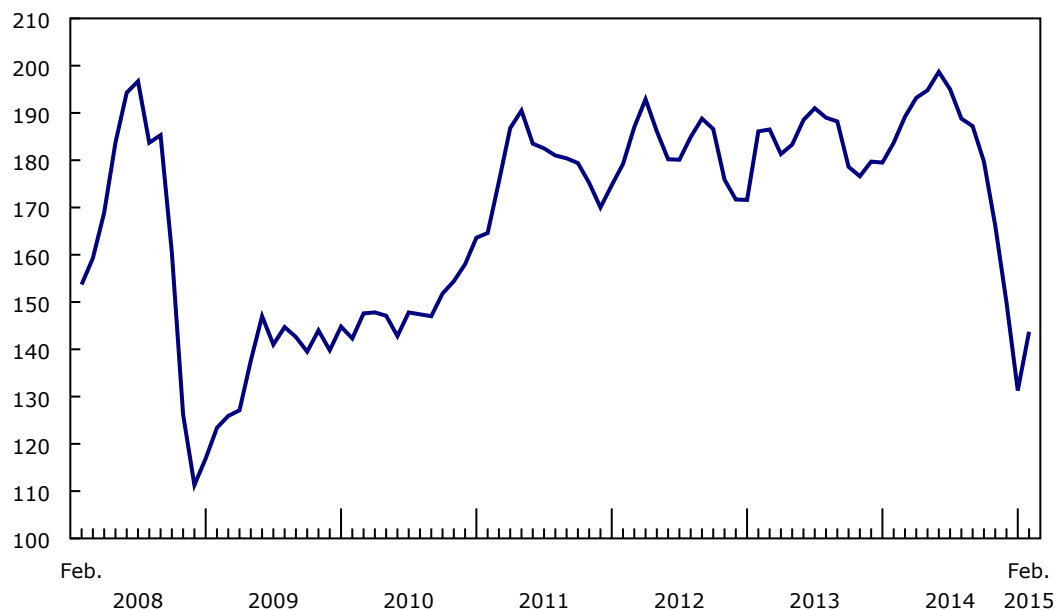
Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

Lower gasoline prices continued to be the largest downward contributor to the CPI on a year-over-year basis in February, posting a 21.8% decline. However, February's decline was smaller than the 26.9% year-over-year decrease observed in January.

Excluding gasoline, the CPI increased 2.2% on a year-over-year basis in February, following a 2.4% rise the previous month.

Chart 2
Gasoline prices increase on a monthly basis in February

index (2002=100)



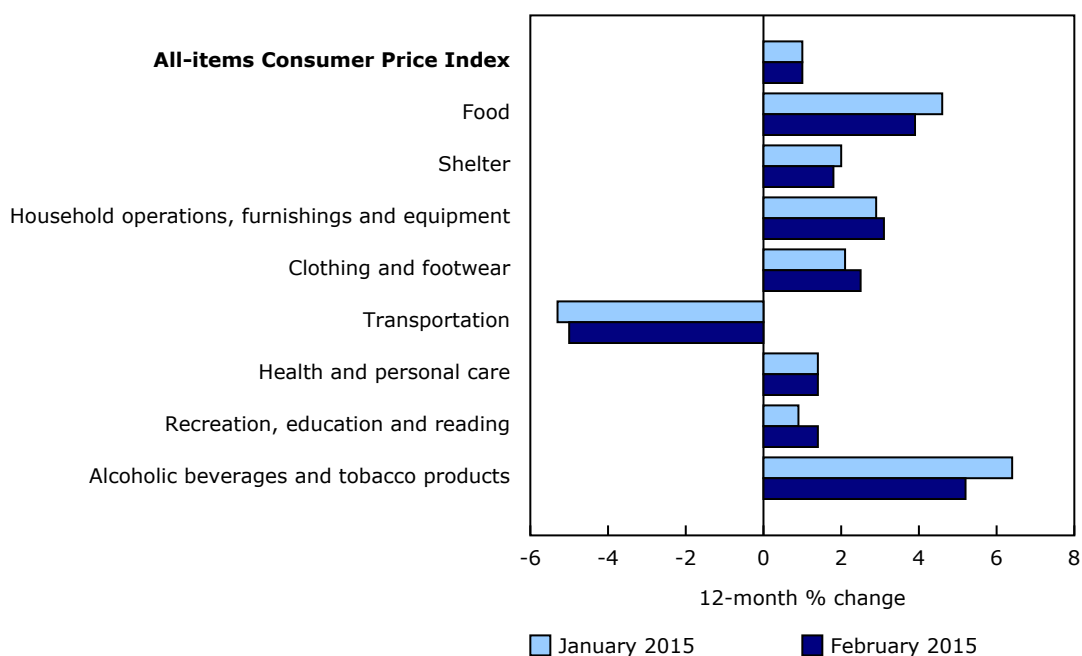
Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

On a non-seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the gasoline price index rose 9.4% in February, following seven consecutive declines. This increase was the largest in almost eight years. Despite the monthly gain in February, gasoline prices were 27.7% below their June 2014 peak.

12-month change in the major components

Prices rose in seven of the eight major components in the 12 months to February. Higher prices for food led the rise in the CPI, followed by increased shelter costs. The transportation index, which includes gasoline, declined on a year-over-year basis for the fourth consecutive month.

Chart 3
Prices rise in seven of eight major components



Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

Food prices advanced 3.9% in the 12 months to February. Prices for food purchased from stores were up 4.3% on a year-over-year basis in February, after rising 5.4% the previous month. Price gains for meat (+12.4%), fresh vegetables (+8.4%) and fresh fruit (+3.5%) contributed the most to the February increase, although these gains were smaller than in January. Prices for food purchased from restaurants rose 2.8% year over year in February.

The shelter index rose 1.8% on a year-over-year basis in February. Natural gas prices increased 10.8% in the 12 months to February, while the cost of homeowners' home and mortgage insurance rose 8.6%. Consumers also paid 3.8% more for electricity. In contrast, prices for fuel oil declined 23.4% in February compared with the same month a year earlier.

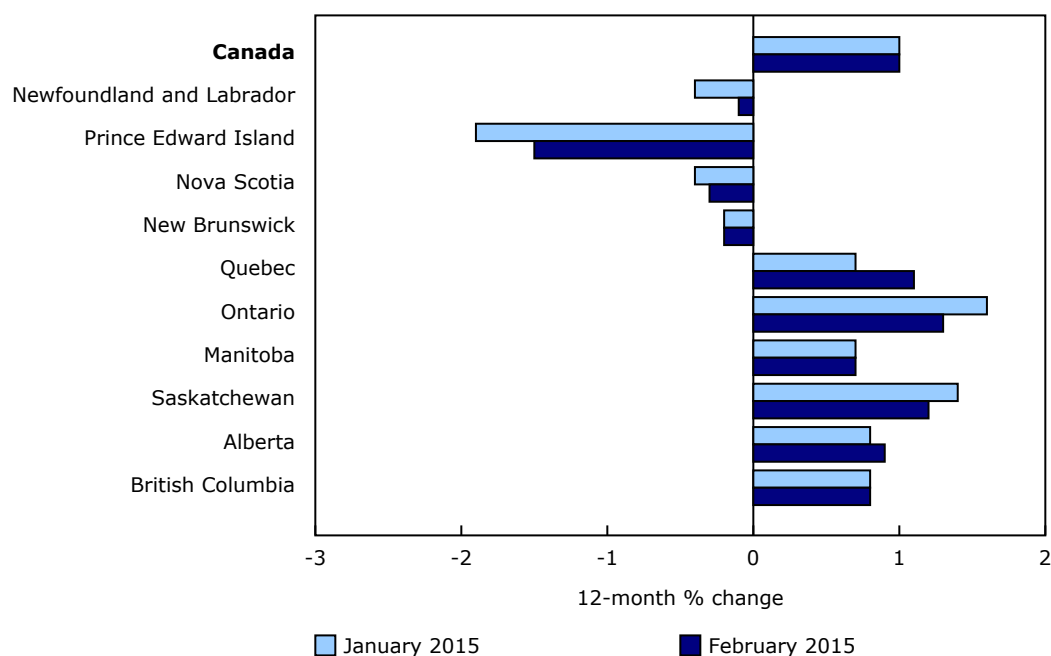
Transportation costs fell 5.0% in the 12 months to February, following a 5.3% decrease the previous month. In addition to paying lower prices for gasoline on a year-over-year basis in February, consumers paid 1.0% less for the purchase of passenger vehicles. February marked the first year-over-year decrease in the purchase of passenger vehicles index since May 2013.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose in six provinces in the 12 months to February, with Ontario posting the largest increase. For the second consecutive month, consumer prices decreased in all four Atlantic provinces on a year-over-year basis.

In all provinces, gasoline prices recorded smaller year-over-year declines in February than in January.

Chart 4
Consumer prices decline in the Atlantic provinces



Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

Ontario's CPI advanced 1.3% in February compared with the same month in 2014. Among the provinces, Ontario posted the largest year-over-year increases in the indexes for natural gas (+25.7%) and for homeowners' home and mortgage insurance (+15.8%). In addition, homeowners' replacement cost rose more in Ontario than at the national level.

Consumer prices fell in all four Atlantic provinces in the 12 months to February. The largest decline was in Prince Edward Island (-1.5%), while the smallest was in Newfoundland and Labrador (-0.1%). In addition to lower prices for gasoline, year-over-year declines in the cost of fuel oil were a notable factor in the Atlantic provinces. Fuel oil is a key source of energy for heating in these provinces and carries a larger basket weight than at the national level.

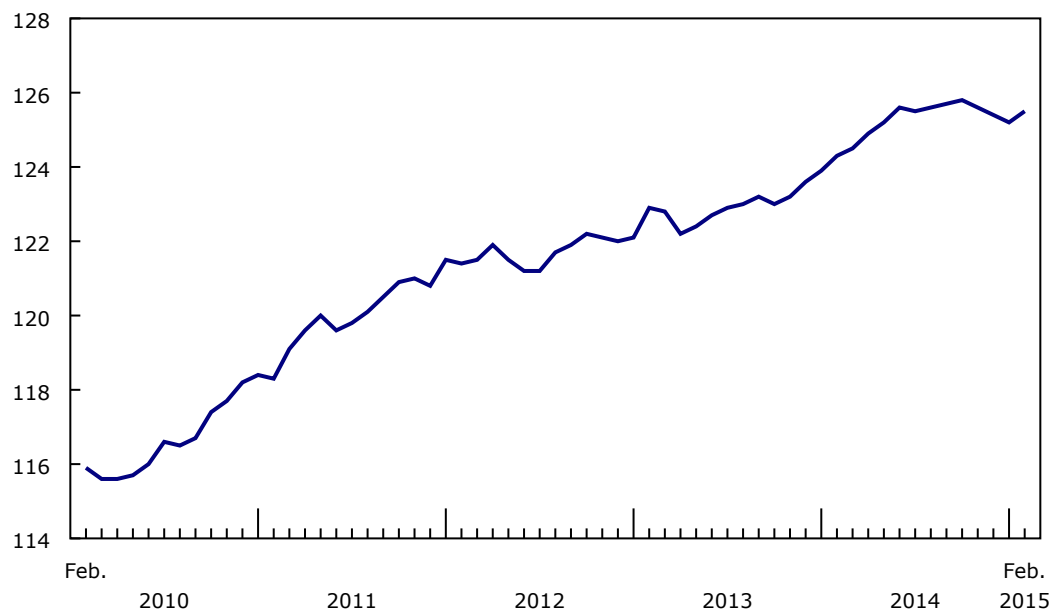
In Quebec, consumer prices increased 1.1% on a year-over-year basis in February, after rising 0.7% in January. Prices for clothing in the province increased 4.5% in the 12 months to February, following a 1.8% decrease the previous month.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index increases

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI rose 0.2% in February, following three consecutive declines.

Chart 5 Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0022](#).

Of the eight major components, four increased and two declined on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in February. The seasonally adjusted indexes for shelter and for health and personal care posted no change for the month.

The seasonally adjusted transportation index rose 0.6% in February, following a 2.3% decrease in January. Before seasonal adjustment, the transportation index rose 1.6% in February.

Monthly increases were also observed in February in the seasonally adjusted indexes for recreation, education and reading (+0.6%), household operations, furnishings and equipment (+0.3%) and alcoholic beverages and tobacco products (+0.3%). Conversely, the seasonally adjusted indexes for food and for clothing and footwear both declined 0.1%.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) increased 2.1% in the 12 months to February, after rising 2.2% in January.

The seasonally adjusted core index rose 0.1% on a monthly basis in February, following a 0.2% increase in January.

Note to readers

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.

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

	Relative importance ¹	February 2014	January 2015	February 2015	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
All-items	100.00²	124.1	124.3	125.4	0.9	1.0
Food	16.41	134.3	139.1	139.5	0.3	3.9
Shelter	26.80	130.7	133.1	133.1	0.0	1.8
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	13.14	115.3	118.0	118.9	0.8	3.1
Clothing and footwear	6.08	91.0	91.1	93.3	2.4	2.5
Transportation	19.10	130.8	122.4	124.3	1.6	-5.0
Health and personal care	4.73	118.4	120.0	120.1	0.1	1.4
Recreation, education and reading	10.89	106.4	105.6	107.9	2.2	1.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.86	142.9	149.9	150.3	0.3	5.2
Special aggregates						
Bank of Canada's core index ³	85.39	122.1	124.0	124.7	0.6	2.1
All-items excluding energy	92.21	121.0	122.9	123.7	0.7	2.2
Energy ⁴	7.79	162.6	139.5	145.1	4.0	-10.8
Gasoline	3.84	183.7	131.3	143.7	9.4	-21.8
All-items excluding food and energy	75.80	118.2	119.5	120.3	0.7	1.8
Goods	46.68	115.6	114.0	115.3	1.1	-0.3
Services	53.32	132.5	134.7	135.5	0.6	2.3

1. 2013 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at December 2014 prices, Canada, effective with the January 2015 CPI.

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 index, consult the [Bank of Canada's website](#).

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

Source(s): CANSIM tables [326-0020](#) and [326-0031](#).

Table 2
Consumer Price Index for the provinces and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	February 2014	January 2015	February 2015	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
Canada	100.00²	124.1	124.3	125.4	0.9	1.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.38	127.6	126.2	127.5	1.0	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	0.34	130.1	126.7	128.2	1.2	-1.5
Nova Scotia	2.47	128.4	126.9	128.0	0.9	-0.3
New Brunswick	1.87	124.4	123.1	124.2	0.9	-0.2
Quebec	21.60	122.6	122.6	123.9	1.1	1.1
Ontario	38.94	124.6	125.3	126.2	0.7	1.3
Manitoba	3.15	124.3	124.3	125.2	0.7	0.7
Saskatchewan	3.01	127.8	128.2	129.3	0.9	1.2
Alberta	13.20	130.8	131.0	132.0	0.8	0.9
British Columbia	13.85	118.0	118.0	118.9	0.8	0.8
Whitehorse	0.08	124.0	121.8	122.1	0.2	-1.5
Yellowknife	0.08	127.9	128.1	128.4	0.2	0.4
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	117.2	118.2	118.9	0.6	1.5

1. 2013 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at December 2014 prices, effective with the January 2015 CPI.

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

Source(s): CANSIM tables [326-0020](#) and [326-0031](#).

Table 3
Consumer Price Index, major components and special aggregates – Seasonally adjusted¹

	December 2014	January 2015	February 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January to February 2015
	(2002=100)		% change		
All-items	125.4	125.2	125.5	-0.2	0.2
Food	138.0	138.9	138.8	0.7	-0.1
Shelter	133.0	133.1	133.1	0.1	0.0
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	118.2	118.3	118.6	0.1	0.3
Clothing and footwear	93.9	94.3	94.2	0.4	-0.1
Transportation	126.8	123.9	124.7	-2.3	0.6
Health and personal care	119.7	120.0	120.0	0.3	0.0
Recreation, education and reading	107.4	108.1	108.8	0.7	0.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	149.1	149.9	150.3	0.5	0.3
Special aggregates					
Bank of Canada's core index ²	124.3	124.6	124.7	0.2	0.1
All-items excluding food and energy ³	119.9	120.2	120.3	0.3	0.1

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 Consumer Price Index (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](#).

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 index, please consult the [Bank of Canada's website](#).

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0022](#).

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 report, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The February 2015 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 94, no. 2 ([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 (CPI) is available in *The Canadian Consumer Price Index Reference Paper* ([62-553-X](#)).

For information on the history of the CPI in Canada, consult the publication *Exploring the first century of Canada's Consumer Price Index* ([62-604-X](#)).

A [video](#) providing an overview of the CPI is available on Statistics Canada's YouTube channel.

The CPI for March will be released on April 17.

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, January 2015

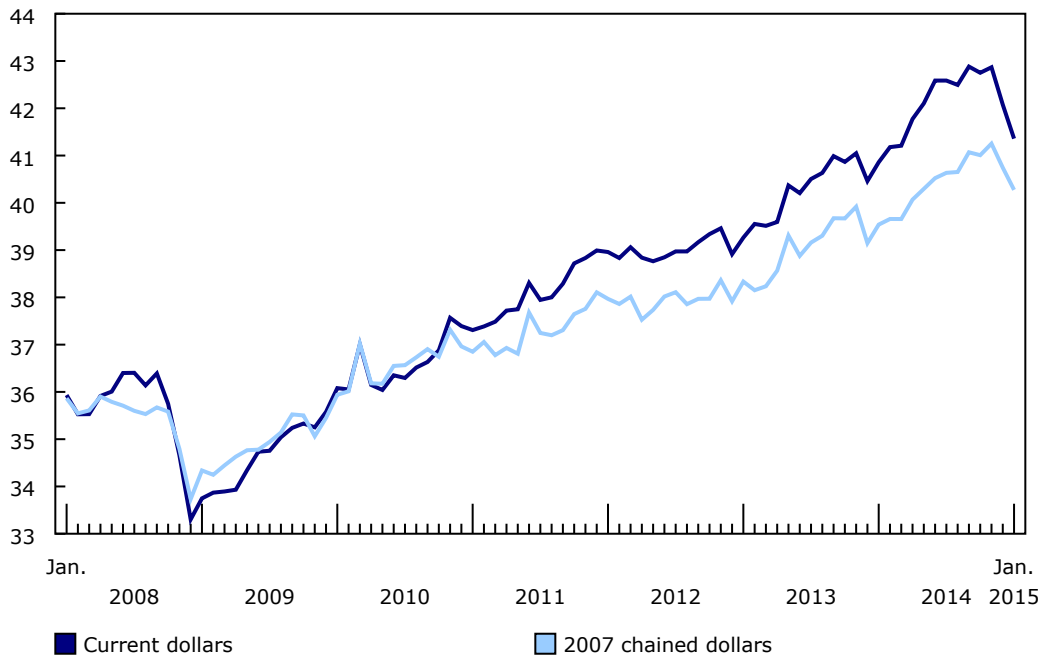
Retail sales decreased for the second consecutive month in January, declining 1.7% to \$41.4 billion. Sales were lower in 7 of 11 subsectors, representing 83% of retail trade.

Lower sales at gasoline stations represented the majority of the decline. Excluding sales at gasoline stations, retail sales were down 0.8%.

Retail sales in volume terms decreased 1.2%.

Chart 1 Retail sales decline in January

billions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM tables 080-0020 and 080-0024.

Gasoline station sales down seven months in a row

Sales at gasoline stations fell 8.8% in January, reflecting lower prices at the pump. This was the seventh straight monthly decrease and the largest monthly decline since November 2008.

Receipts at motor vehicle and parts dealers (-1.4%) decreased for the fourth consecutive month. The overall subsector decline was a result of weaker sales at new car dealers (-1.8%). Used car dealers (-0.9%) and other motor vehicle dealers (-0.5%) also registered declines. Sales at automotive parts, accessories and tire stores (+2.2%) advanced for the fourth time in five months.

Following a 1.5% increase in December, receipts at food and beverage stores decreased 1.2% in January. Lower sales at beer, wine and liquor stores (-4.1%) and specialty food stores (-6.7%) largely offset gains in December. Sales at supermarkets and other grocery stores edged down 0.1%. Sales at convenience stores were relatively unchanged from December.

General merchandise store sales were down 1.1% in January. Lower sales at other general merchandise stores (-3.0%) more than offset higher sales at department stores (+1.4%).

Furniture and home furnishings stores decreased 2.1% in January, the third decline in four months.

The largest increase in dollar terms was reported at electronics and appliance stores (+3.8%), partially offsetting the sales drop seen in this subsector in December.

Receipts at clothing and clothing accessories stores increased 1.5%, largely on the strength of higher sales at clothing stores (+1.7%).

Sales down in nine provinces

Retail sales were down in nine provinces in January. Lower sales in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta accounted for most of the decrease.

Quebec (-2.4%) reported the largest decrease in dollar terms, with widespread declines across most store types.

The decline in Ontario (-1.4%) was mainly attributable to lower sales at gasoline stations.

Retail sales in Alberta (-2.8%) declined for the fourth consecutive month in January, reaching their lowest level since December 2013. The decline was largely a result of lower sales at gasoline stations and new car dealers.

Receipts in Nova Scotia fell to their lowest level since March 2013, decreasing for the sixth consecutive month.

Prince Edward Island (+0.5%) was the only province to register an increase in January.

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

	January 2014	December 2014 ^r	January 2015 ^p	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	40,858	42,077	41,358	-1.7	1.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	711	742	724	-2.5	1.8
Prince Edward Island	160	163	164	0.5	2.2
Nova Scotia	1,126	1,140	1,114	-2.3	-1.1
New Brunswick	943	952	936	-1.7	-0.7
Quebec	8,895	9,052	8,835	-2.4	-0.7
Ontario	14,090	14,805	14,596	-1.4	3.6
Manitoba	1,467	1,488	1,476	-0.8	0.6
Saskatchewan	1,571	1,548	1,523	-1.6	-3.1
Alberta	6,407	6,442	6,259	-2.8	-2.3
British Columbia	5,337	5,598	5,583	-0.3	4.6
Yukon	55	52	51	-2.8	-7.8
Northwest Territories	67	66	68	3.3	1.8
Nunavut	29	29	31	5.1	5.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [080-0020](#).

Table 2
Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2014	December 2014 ^r	January 2015 ^p	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total retail trade (current dollars)	40,858	42,077	41,358	-1.7	1.2
Total retail trade (2007 chained dollars)	39,539	40,744	40,274	-1.2	1.9
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	31,371	31,856	31,284	-1.8	-0.3
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	25,967	27,048	26,896	-0.6	3.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	9,487	10,221	10,074	-1.4	6.2
New car dealers	7,679	8,355	8,203	-1.8	6.8
Used car dealers	555	584	579	-0.9	4.2
Other motor vehicle dealers	624	634	631	-0.5	1.1
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	628	648	662	2.2	5.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,247	1,337	1,309	-2.1	5.0
Furniture stores	785	852	836	-1.9	6.5
Home furnishings stores	462	485	473	-2.5	2.4
Electronics and appliance stores	1,183	1,219	1,265	3.8	7.0
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,269	2,406	2,436	1.2	7.3
Food and beverage stores	9,010	9,323	9,211	-1.2	2.2
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,311	6,457	6,452	-0.1	2.2
Convenience stores	553	597	597	0.0	7.9
Specialty food stores	491	520	485	-6.7	-1.2
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,654	1,748	1,676	-4.1	1.3
Health and personal care stores	3,032	3,116	3,096	-0.6	2.1
Gasoline stations	5,405	4,808	4,387	-8.8	-18.8
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,214	2,368	2,403	1.5	8.5
Clothing stores	1,718	1,859	1,891	1.7	10.0
Shoe stores	254	263	259	-1.5	1.8
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	242	246	253	3.0	4.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	902	979	927	-5.3	2.8
General merchandise stores	5,149	5,364	5,303	-1.1	3.0
Department stores	2,241	2,282	2,314	1.4	3.3
Other general merchandise stores	2,908	3,082	2,990	-3.0	2.8
Miscellaneous store retailers	960	938	945	0.8	-1.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Source(s): CANSIM tables [080-0020](#) and [080-0024](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [080-0020](#) and [080-0024](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2406](#) and [2408](#).

The January 2015 issue of *Retail Trade* ([63-005-X](#)) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for February will be released on April 17.

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

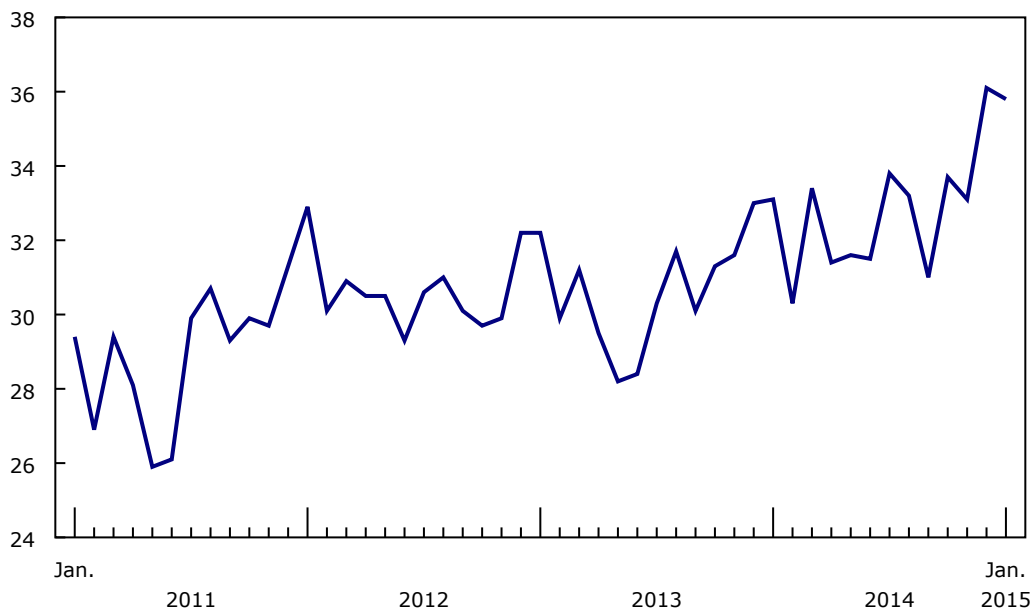
For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Aston (613-951-0746; jason.aston@statcan.gc.ca), Retail and Service Industries Division.

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, January 2015

Canadian pipelines net receipts of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products totalled 35.8 million cubic metres in January, up 8.0% from the same month a year earlier. The increase reflected a 10.4% rise in receipts from processing plants to 18.8 million cubic metres. While receipts from fields, imports and other sources also rose, receipts from refineries fell 5.1% to 4.7 million cubic metres.

Chart 1
Canadian pipelines net receipts of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products

millions of cubic metres



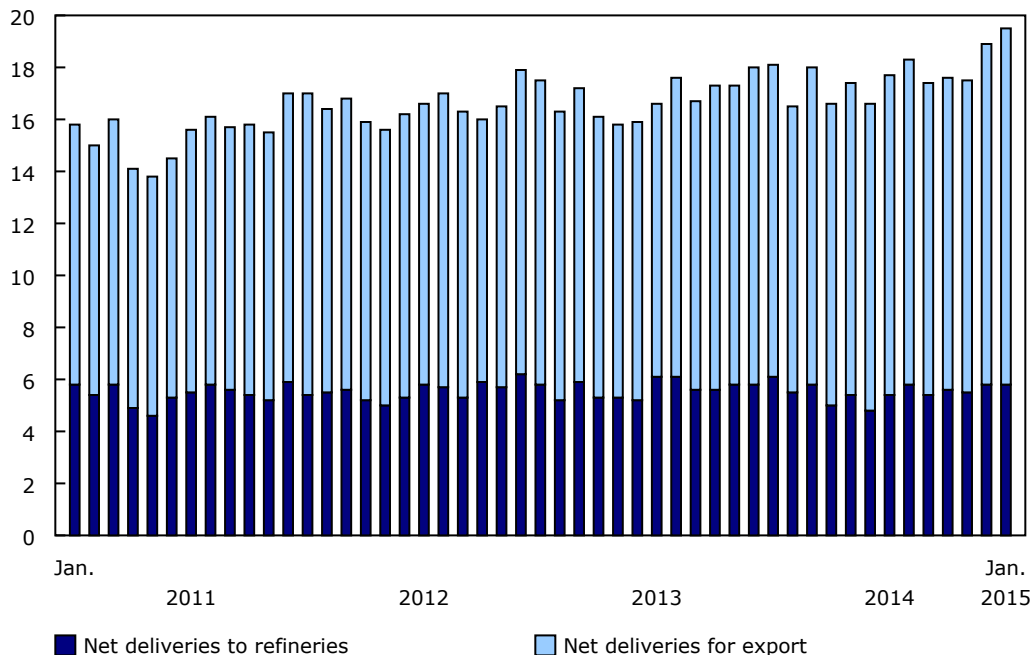
Source(s): CANSIM table [133-0003](#).

Exports increase

In January, net deliveries of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products increased 10.1% from January 2014 to 36.3 million cubic metres. The rise was largely driven by exports, which increased 13.9% to 13.7 million cubic metres. While deliveries for export and to processing plants and other facilities were up, deliveries to refineries declined 3.9% year over year in January to 5.8 million cubic metres.

Chart 2
Canadian pipelines net deliveries to refineries and for export of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products

millions of cubic metres



Source(s): CANSIM table [133-0003](#).

Inventories grow

Crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products remaining in pipelines at the close of January 2015 increased 1.0% from the same period in 2014 to 12.4 million cubic metres. Inventories held in tanks and terminals grew 7.8% to 6.0 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.

Oil pipelines net receipts include receipts of products from fields, processing plants, refineries, imports and other sources. Total receipts include net receipts and transfers from provinces and other pipelines. Net deliveries include deliveries to refineries, plants and other destinations and for export. Total deliveries include net deliveries and transfers to other provinces and other pipelines, inventory changes, and line losses and adjustments.

The difference between total receipts and deliveries is in inventory changes and line losses and adjustments applied to total deliveries.

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).

Investment in new housing construction, January 2015

Investment in new housing construction totalled \$3.5 billion in January, up 4.6% from the same month in 2014.

Higher investment in all dwelling types was responsible for the increase in total investment in new residential building construction. Spending in apartment and apartment-condominium building construction led the advance, up 6.4% to \$1.1 billion.

Single-family dwellings followed with a 2.3% increase to \$1.9 billion. Row houses (+8.7% to \$335 million) and semi-detached dwellings (+10.7% to \$200 million) also contributed to the gain observed at the national level.

Provincially, Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario registered the largest year-over-year increases.

In Alberta, total investment in new residential dwelling construction was up 14.3% to \$846 million. In British Columbia, spending was up 10.9% to \$605 million. In Ontario, investment increased 3.6% to \$1.2 billion.

Conversely, Manitoba, down 13.5% to \$90 million, and Saskatchewan, down 9.7% to \$128 million, registered the largest declines.

Note to readers

Data on investment in new housing construction (including single-family dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing, apartments and condominiums) are not seasonally adjusted and all comparisons in this release are between January 2014 and January 2015.

Data in CANSIM are available at the national and provincial levels, in both current and constant dollars (base year 2007).

Unless otherwise specified, the highlights refer to current dollars and are ranked in terms of dollar change rather than percentage change.

Estimates for investment in new housing construction are periodically revised when quarterly residential investment data are released.

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).

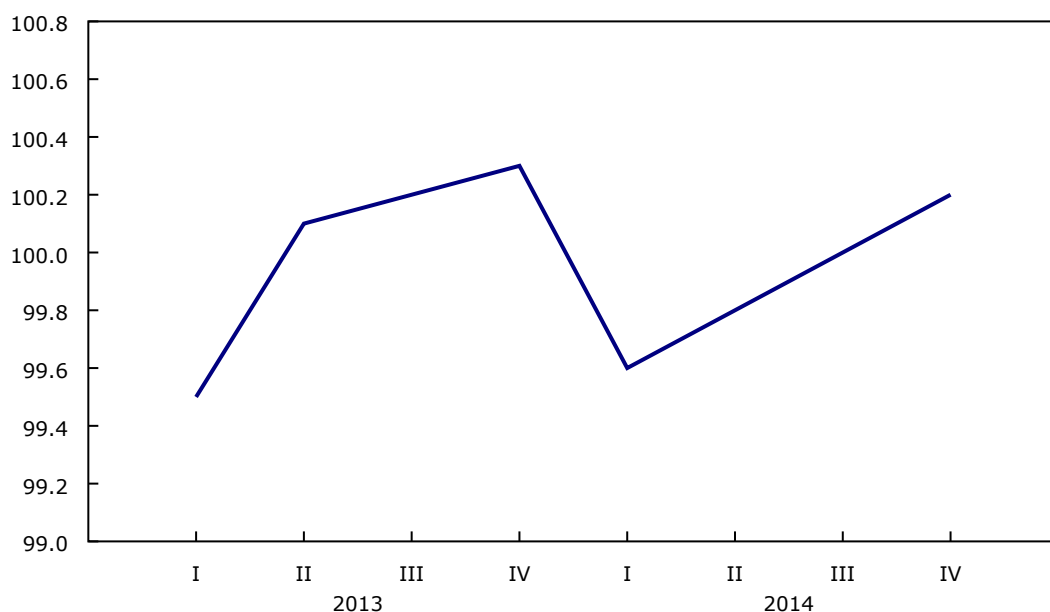
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mariane Bien-Aimé (613-951-7520; mariane.bien-aime@statcan.gc.ca), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index, fourth quarter 2014

The Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index (AESPI) edged up 0.2% in the fourth quarter compared with the previous quarter, as a result of higher prices for surveying and mapping services (+0.9%) and architectural and landscape architectural services (+0.7%). Prices for engineering services showed no change from the previous quarter.

Chart 1
Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index

index (2013=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0018](#).

Year over year, the aggregate AESPI edged down 0.1% as a result of a decrease in prices for engineering services (-1.0%), which offset increases in the prices of architectural and landscape architectural services (+4.3%) and surveying and mapping services (+3.4%).

Note to readers

The Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index is a quarterly survey that collects information on the prices of architectural, engineering, surveying and mapping services.

With each release, data for the previous quarter may have been revised. Data are also subject to an annual revision with the release of second quarter data of the following reference year. The index is not seasonally adjusted. Data are available at the Canada level only.

Table 1
Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	Fourth quarter 2013	Third quarter 2014 ^r	Fourth quarter 2014 ^p	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2013 to fourth quarter 2014
	%	(2013=100)			% change	
Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index	100.00	100.3	100.0	100.2	0.2	-0.1
Architectural and landscape architectural services ²	10.45	100.4	104.0	104.7	0.7	4.3
Engineering services	82.06	100.3	99.3	99.3	0.0	-1.0
Surveying and mapping services ³	7.49	100.2	102.7	103.6	0.9	3.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is calculated by dividing the weight of each industry group by the sum of weights. This weight corresponds to the aggregate revenue of establishments at the time of sample selection.

2. This aggregation combines the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 54131 and 54132.

3. This aggregation combines NAICS codes 54136 and 54137.

Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0018](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [332-0018](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5196](#).

The Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index for the first quarter will be released in June.

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 sales, January 2015

Natural gas sales totalled 11.0 billion cubic metres in January, up 2.4% from January 2014.

The volumes of sales to the residential (-0.4%) sector were down, while the commercial (+0.6%) and industrial (+4.8%) sectors were up compared with the same month a year earlier.

Total sales in January were 12.5% higher compared with the previous month.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

Table 1
Natural gas sales

	January 2014	December 2014	January 2015 ^P	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Total sales	10 722 875	9 756 407	10 980 299	12.5	2.4
Residential ¹	3 139 278	2 459 275	3 125 247	27.1	-0.4
Commercial ²	2 154 849	1 816 052	2 167 768	19.4	0.6
Industrial ³ and direct sales ⁴	5 428 748	5 481 080	5 687 284	3.8	4.8

^P preliminary

1. Gas sold for domestic purposes, including space heating, water heating and cooking, to a residential dwelling unit.

2. Gas sold to customers engaged in wholesale or retail trade, governments, institutions, office buildings, etc.

3. Gas sold to customers engaged in a process that creates or changes raw or unfinished materials into another form or product. Includes mining and manufacturing establishments. Includes firm, interruptible and buy/sell agreements.

4. Represents direct, non-utility sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.

Source(s): Survey on Gas Utilities/Transportation and Distribution Systems (2149).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

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Government Finance Statistics, fourth quarter 2014

Quarterly data for Government Finance Statistics (GFS), a system that presents fiscal statistics using the international standard GFS developed by the International Monetary Fund, are now available. This standard allows consistent aggregation and analysis across countries.

Quarterly GFS data are available on CANSIM for overall government in Canada and for four sectors from 1991 to the fourth quarter of 2014. These sectors are the federal government, provincial/territorial governments, local governments, and Canada and Quebec Pension Plans.

Note to readers

Currently, Government Finance Statistics (GFS) data are being derived by mapping Canada's System of National Accounts data to GFS concepts and conventions.

Available in CANSIM: table [385-0032](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5174](#).

Additional information can also be found in the *Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts (13-605-X)*, available 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).

New products and studies

New products

The Consumer Price Index, February 2015, Vol. 94, no. 2
Catalogue number [62-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Release dates: March 23 to 27, 2015

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
25	Study: Food insecurity in Canada	2007 to 2012
26	Employment Insurance	January 2015
27	National tourism indicators	fourth quarter 2014

See also the [release dates for major economic indicators](#) for the rest of the year.



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