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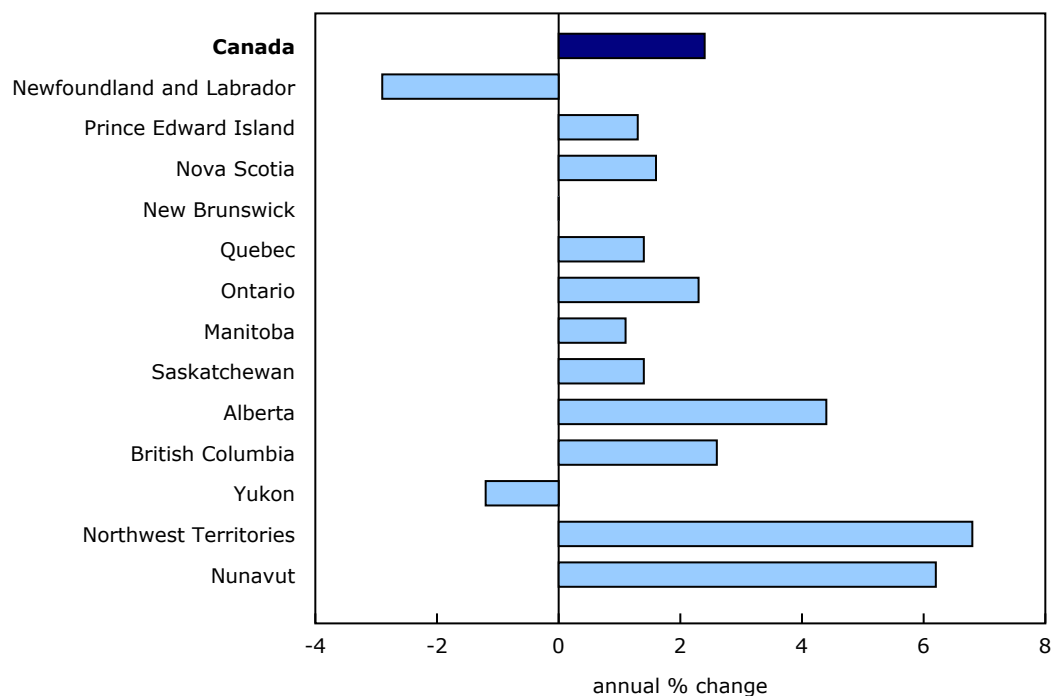
Releases

Gross domestic product by industry: Provinces and territories, 2014

Real gross domestic product (GDP) by industry increased in every province and territory except New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador and Yukon in 2014. Nationally, real GDP by industry rose 2.4% in 2014.

Alberta led the provinces in 2014 with GDP growth of 4.4%. British Columbia also surpassed the national growth rate, while every other province was below. Northwest Territories recorded the strongest growth of any region at 6.8%.

Chart 1
Real gross domestic product, 2014



Source(s): CANSIM tables [379-0030](#) and [379-0031](#).

Atlantic provinces

In Newfoundland and Labrador, GDP fell 2.9% following a 7.3% increase in 2013. Goods production declined 4.3% as a result of lower output in metal ore mining, the energy sector, construction, manufacturing and utilities.

Service-producing industries advanced 1.6%, as increases in financial investment services, legal and accounting services, retail and wholesale trade more than offset declines in federal government public administration and defence services.

In Prince Edward Island, GDP rose 1.3% in 2014 after growing 2.2% in 2013. Manufacturing increased 9.1%, largely driven by higher output of food products. Crop production increased 5.9%, owing to favourable growing conditions. Construction fell 6.0% as both residential building and engineering construction declined. Services output increased 1.4%, as higher output in tourism-related industries and in wholesale and retail trade more than offset a decline in public administration services.

Nova Scotia's GDP grew 1.6% in 2014, following a 0.4% increase in 2013. Output in the energy sector increased 23%, mainly as a result of the ramping up of an offshore energy project. Fishing, hunting and trapping increased 11%. Manufacturing output edged up 0.2% as gains in chemical products, seafood product preparation, wood products as well as ship and boat building were mostly offset by a significant decline in petroleum refinery products and, to a lesser extent, losses in dairy and meat products.

Construction declined 4.0% with lower output in residential and non-residential buildings. Service industries were up 1.2% as higher output in wholesale and retail trade, transportation and warehousing, as well as finance and insurance services, more than offset declines in educational services and public administration.

In New Brunswick, GDP was unchanged in 2014 after contracting 0.6% in 2013. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction fell 10%, mainly the result of a mine closure in 2013. Manufacturing output declined 3.6%. However, manufacturing of seafood product preparations, meat products, wood products and non-metallic mineral products (excluding cement and concrete products) increased. Electric power generation, transmission and distribution increased 4.9% while construction output decreased 1.6%.

Services output edged up 0.2% with increases in retail trade, office administration as well as accommodation and food services. Wholesale trade was down 5.3%, largely because of a decline in wholesaling of petroleum products. Output of rental and leasing services (except automotive equipment) and insurance carriers also declined. Higher output of federal government public administration as well as local, municipal, regional and aboriginal public administration was partly offset by a decline in defence services.

Central Canada

Quebec's GDP grew 1.4% in 2014, following a 1.1% gain in 2013. Metal ore mining increased 24%. Manufacturing output was up 3.1%, with contributions mainly from aerospace products, food products, wood products and chemical products. Engineering construction fell following the completion of a new electric power project. Electric power generation, transmission and distribution declined, largely because of lower export demand.

Services output advanced 1.3%, with increases in computer systems design services, financial investment services, legal services, transportation services and wholesale trade. Output of public administration services increased 1.7%, with higher output in local, municipal and regional public administration, as well as provincial public administration.

In Ontario, GDP rose 2.3% in 2014 after growing 1.2% in 2013. Manufacturing output grew 3.8%. The gains were widespread as 18 of 19 major industry subsectors increased output, led by motor vehicle parts, aerospace products, primary and fabricated metal products as well as food products. Gold and silver ore mining increased 19%. However, support activities for mining declined notably. Construction activity increased 0.6%.

Higher goods production contributed to higher output of wholesale trade and transportation services. Services output increased 2.3% with gains in finance and insurance services, retail trade, computer systems design services, food services and drinking places as well as offices of real estate agents and brokers. Health care and social assistance also contributed to the gain. Public administration services increased 0.5%, with higher output of provincial public administration and local, municipal and regional public administration partly offset by a decline in federal government public administration.

Western provinces

Manitoba's GDP increased 1.1% in 2014 following growth of 2.3% in 2013. Wholesale trade, transportation services, retail trade, finance and insurance, health care and social assistance as well as accommodation and food services contributed to the 2014 growth. Crop production fell 20% following two years of very good harvests. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction declined 7.8% and support activities for mining also fell.

Construction increased 1.8% as higher output of non-residential buildings and engineering structures was partly offset by lower residential building construction. Manufacturing output increased 2.6%. Output of transportation equipment, machinery, printing activities, furniture, primary and fabricated metals, and chemical products increased while output of meat products and wood products declined.

In Saskatchewan, GDP rose 1.4% in 2014 following a 5.0% increase in 2013. Oil and gas extraction increased 6.0% and support activities for oil and gas extraction increased significantly. Mining and quarrying output advanced 7.8%. Manufacturing output grew 1.5% with food products, fabricated metal products, wood products, basic chemical, and plastic and rubber products contributing to the increase. Utilities rose on higher demand for energy, partly because of unseasonably cold weather. Growth was partly offset by an 18% decline in crop production following a record harvest in 2013 and, to a lesser extent, a decrease in engineering construction.

Services output advanced 2.7%, with increases in wholesale trade, pipeline transportation, retail trade, finance and insurance services and universities. Local, municipal, regional and aboriginal public administration also increased while federal government public administration declined.

Alberta's GDP grew 4.4% in 2014, leading all provinces. Growth was broad-based with 19 of 20 industrial sectors recording higher output. Despite a significant decline in oil prices over the second half of the year, oil and gas extraction increased 7.1% and pipeline transportation advanced 10%. Support activities for oil and gas extraction also increased. Residential building construction increased 8.7%. Crop production fell 11% following strong growth in 2013.

Manufacturing advanced 3.3% with gains in machinery, petroleum and coal products, food products, plastic products and basic chemicals. Pesticides, fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals manufacturing declined. Wholesale trade and transportation services grew in tandem with higher goods production.

Service-producing industries increased 3.9% with higher output in retail trade, banking services, real estate and rental and leasing services, professional, scientific and technical services, and administrative and support services. Education and health care services also contributed to the increase, as did provincial public administration as well as local, municipal, regional and aboriginal public administration.

In British Columbia, GDP rose 2.6% in 2014 following growth of 2.1% in 2013. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction increased 4.6%. Copper, nickel, lead and zinc ore mining rose 27%, mainly because of a new mine. Residential building construction increased 7.3% while non-residential building activity declined. Manufacturing advanced 3.0% as gains in wood products, machinery, paper products and other electronic products more than offset losses in primary metal products and motor vehicle parts.

Services output increased 2.7% with widespread growth in retail trade, wholesale trade, banking services, transportation services, financial investment services, accommodation and food services as well as health care and social assistance. Strong sales of existing homes contributed to a 17% increase in offices of real estate agents and brokers. Output of elementary and secondary schools declined 10% as a result of a labour dispute.

The territories

In Yukon, GDP fell 1.2% in 2014 following a 0.7% decline in 2013. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction fell 7.3%. Construction declined 5.8% with losses in residential building and engineering construction, while non-residential building activity increased. Wholesale trade declined with lower goods production. Health care and social assistance increased, while accommodation services declined.

In Northwest Territories, GDP grew 6.8% after 3.9% growth in 2013. Diamond mining increased 21%. Construction advanced 22% and wholesaling of machinery, equipment and supplies increased as work on a new mine continued. Service industries rose 1.1% with gains in retail trade, transportation services, accommodation services, and public administration.

In Nunavut, GDP grew 6.2% in 2014, following growth of 12% in 2013. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction increased 9.9%. Engineering construction rose significantly as the development of a new mine progressed. Services output fell 1.5%, mainly because of a large decline in wholesale trade following deliveries to a mine site in 2013. In contrast, transportation and warehousing, health care and social assistance, as well as public administration increased.

Note to readers

The provincial and territorial gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2007 as their reference year. This means that the data for each industry and aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 2007.

Percentage changes for GDP by industry are calculated using volume measures, that is, adjusted for price variations.

Estimates of provincial and territorial GDP by industry for 2014 are included with this release. No revisions have been made to data for previous years. Revised estimates of provincial-territorial GDP by industry, and by income and expenditure for 2007 to 2014 will be published in November 2015.

Table 1
Gross domestic product by industry, millions of chained (2007) dollars

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^P
	annual % change					
Canada	-3.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	2.1	2.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	-10.3	5.6	3.1	-4.6	7.3	-2.9
Prince Edward Island	0.4	2.0	1.8	1.1	2.2	1.3
Nova Scotia	0.1	2.8	0.5	-0.1	0.4	1.6
New Brunswick	-1.2	2.0	0.4	-0.6	-0.6	0.0
Quebec	-0.8	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.4
Ontario	-3.2	3.4	2.4	1.6	1.2	2.3
Manitoba	-0.4	2.6	2.1	3.2	2.3	1.1
Saskatchewan	-4.6	4.4	5.8	2.9	5.0	1.4
Alberta	-4.2	4.8	5.8	4.2	4.1	4.4
British Columbia	-2.6	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.6
Yukon	7.7	4.4	4.1	2.5	-0.7	-1.2
Northwest Territories	-12.6	2.5	-8.2	2.3	3.9	6.8
Nunavut	-7.4	21.2	4.6	1.1	11.5	6.2

^P preliminary

Source(s): CANSIM tables [379-0030](#) and [379-0031](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [379-0028](#) and [379-0030](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [1303](#).

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 Guillaume Dubé (613-863-0782; guillaume.dube@statcan.gc.ca), Industry Accounts Division.

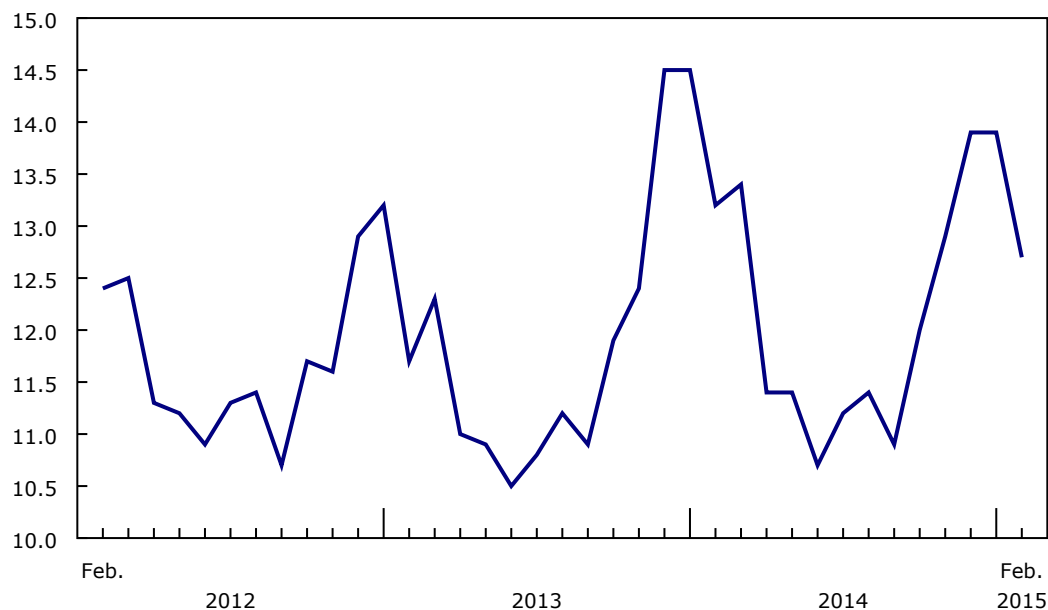
Natural gas transportation and distribution, February 2015

Canadian natural gas utilities received 12.7 billion cubic metres of total marketable gas in February, down 3.9% from the same month in 2014.

Gas utilities sold 10.6 billion cubic metres of natural gas in February, up 3.9%. Revenues increased 1.2% from 12 months earlier to \$2.7 billion.

Chart 1 Total marketable natural gas

billions of cubic metres



Source(s): CANSIM table [129-0002](#).

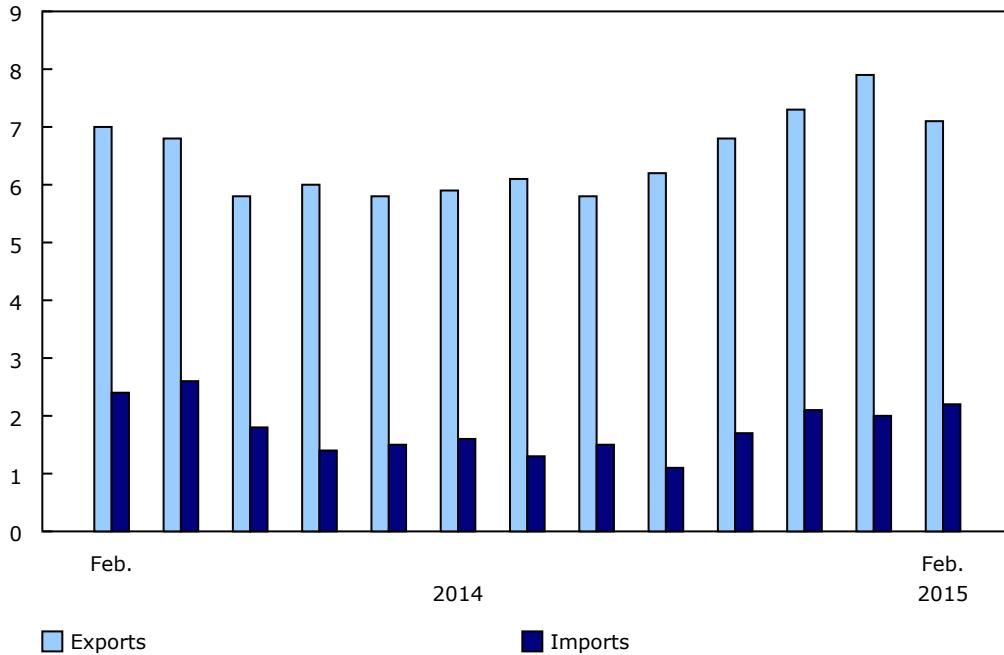
Receipts down in Alberta

In February, receipts of total marketable gas decreased 6.1% in Alberta to 9.3 billion cubic metres, which was partly offset by higher receipts in British Columbia (up 6.4% to 2.9 billion cubic metres).

Sales of natural gas in Ontario increased 4.3% to 4.0 billion cubic metres compared with February 2014, while sales in Alberta decreased 1.3% to 3.7 billion cubic metres.

Chart 2
Natural gas exports and imports

billions of cubic metres



Source(s): CANSIM table [129-0002](#).

Imports decrease

In February, Canada's exports of natural gas by pipelines to the United States increased 1.1% to 7.1 billion cubic metres. Higher exports from British Columbia and Ontario contributed to the national increase.

Driven mostly by a decrease in Ontario, Canada's imports of natural gas decreased 3.8% to 2.4 billion cubic metres.

Note to readers

Data for December 2014 and January 2015 have been revised.

Import and export data are a combination of National Energy Board and respondent data.

Marketable gas data reported for British Columbia also include data for Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Total marketable gas includes gas received from fields and processing or reprocessing plants after re-injection, field uses, processing plant and reprocessing plant shrinkage, plant use and losses have been deducted.

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).

Canadian Community Health Survey: Injuries at work, 2013

In 2013, 16.0% of Canadians aged 15 to 74, or about 4.2 million people, sustained injuries in the previous 12 months that limited their normal activities. For 14.5% of those injured, their most serious injury took place while working at a job or business.

This fact sheet includes information on injuries that took place at work in 2013, by sex, type of injury, type of occupation, and by province or territory. It also examines whether those who were injured at work sought medical attention and whether or not they were still receiving follow-up care.

Note to readers

The Canadian Community Health Survey is an annual cross-sectional survey that collects information related to the health status, health care use and health determinants of the Canadian population aged 12 and older.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3226](#).

The fact sheet "Injuries at work, 2013," from the publication *Health Fact Sheets (82-625-X)*, is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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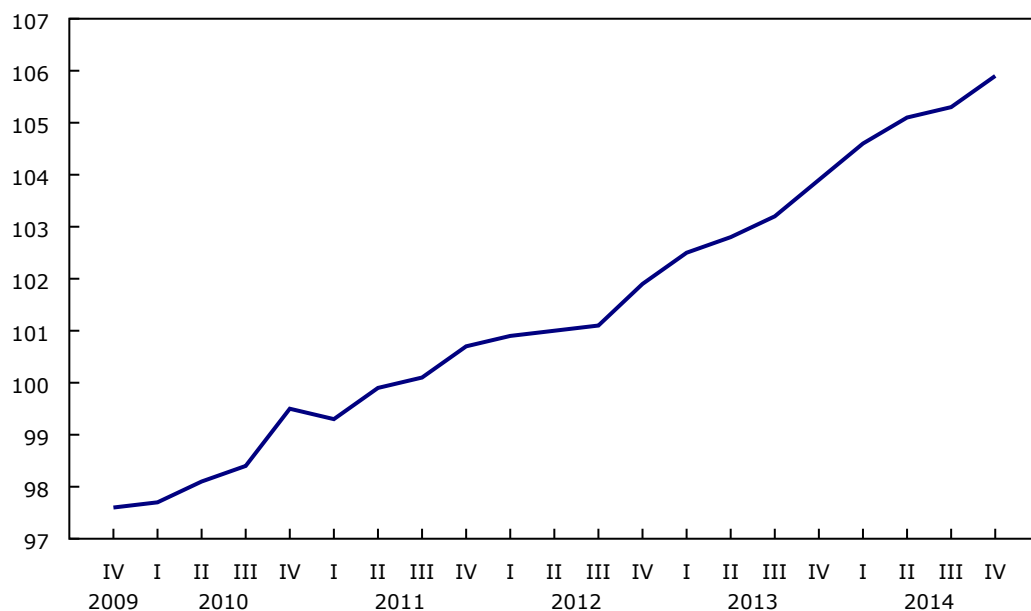
Commercial Rents Services Price Index, fourth quarter 2014

The Commercial Rents Services Price Index increased 0.6% in the fourth quarter following a 0.2% gain the previous quarter.

The index advanced 1.9% in the fourth quarter compared with the same quarter in 2013.

Chart 1 Commercial Rents Services Price Index

index (2011=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0013](#).

Note to readers

The Commercial Rents Services Price Index (CRSPI) is a monthly index, which is disseminated on a quarterly basis. Prices collected are average rents measured in price per square foot for a sample of commercial buildings.

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

Table 1
Commercial Rents Services Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Fourth quarter 2013	Third quarter 2014 ^r	Fourth quarter 2014 ^P	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2013 to fourth quarter 2014
	(2011=100)			% change	
Commercial Rents Services Price Index	103.9	105.3	105.9	0.6	1.9

^r revised

^P preliminary

Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0013](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [332-0012](#) and [332-0013](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5123](#).

The Commercial Rents Services Price Index for the first quarter will be released in July.

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Poultry and egg statistics, February 2015

Egg production increased 0.1% in February from the same month a year earlier to 56.0 million dozen.

Placements of hatchery chicks on farms were down 6.2% to 56.5 million birds in March compared with the same month a year earlier.

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on April 1 were up 3.6% from the same date a year earlier to 60 402 tonnes.

Note to readers

Poultry and egg statistics are available for Canada and the provinces.

Data on poultry and egg production for February are now available. Data on the placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults for March are now available. Data on stocks of frozen eggs and poultry meats as well as edible dried egg products for April are also available.

These data are subject to revision.

Available in CANSIM: tables [003-0021 to 003-0024](#), [003-0038](#) and [003-0039](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3425](#) and [5039](#).

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New products and studies

New products

Health Fact Sheets

Catalogue number [82-625-X](#) (HTML)

New studies

Labour Statistics: Technical Papers: "2011 Workplace Survey – Summary and Lessons Learned"

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[Injuries at work, 2013](#)

Health Fact Sheets



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