

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Gross domestic product by industry, February 2015

Real gross domestic product (GDP) was unchanged in February following a 0.2% decline in January. The increase in the output of service industries, primarily in retail trade, was offset by an overall decline in goods-producing industries.

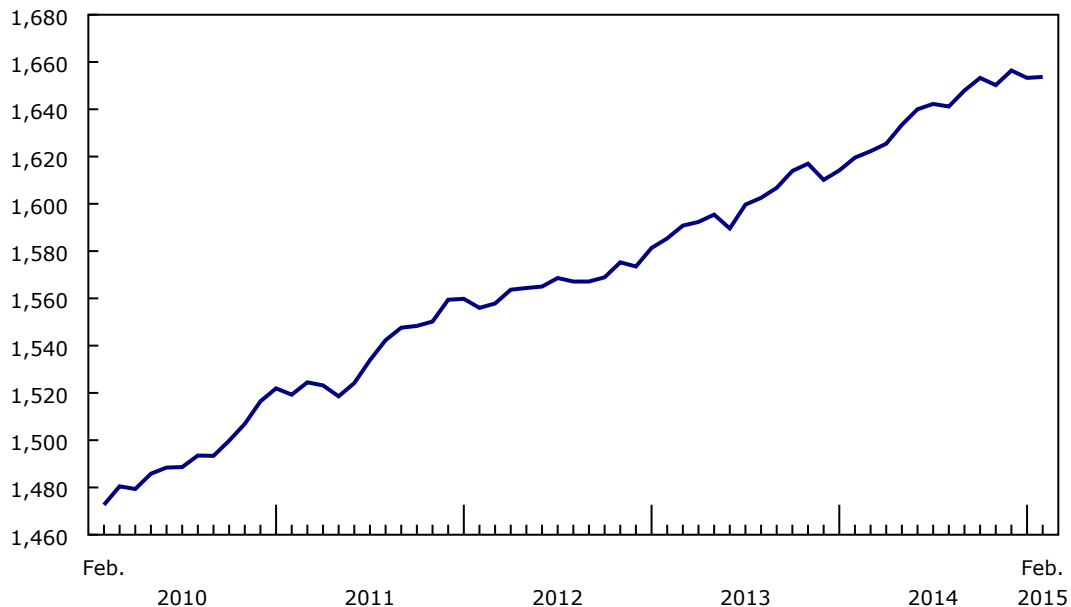
Real GDP growth was revised down to a 0.2% decline in January 2015 and revised up to a 0.4% increase in December 2014. Revisions to January and December result from the incorporation of updated information on Canadian industries.

The output of service-providing industries edged up 0.1% in February, after declining 0.2% in January. Increases were recorded in retail trade, the finance and insurance sector as well as the public sector (education, health and public administration combined). On the other hand, wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing services as well as accommodation and food services posted declines.

Goods production declined 0.2% in February, after edging down 0.1% in January, primarily as a result of declines in manufacturing and mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction. Construction also declined in February. In contrast, utilities and the agriculture and forestry sector were up.

Chart 1 Real gross domestic product is unchanged in February

billions of chained (2007) dollars — all industries



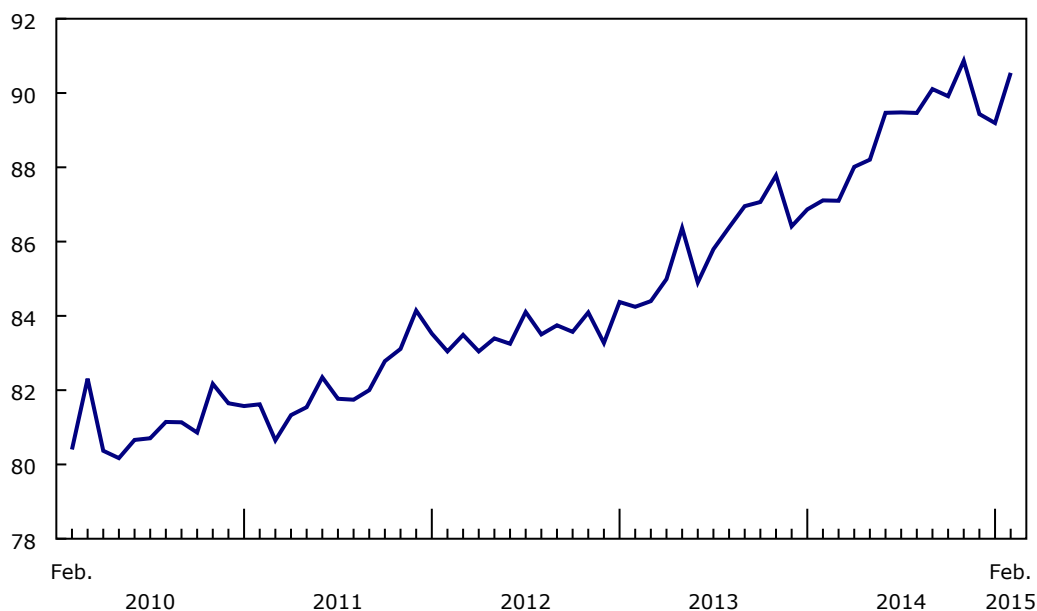
Source(s): CANSIM table [379-0031](#).

Retail trade rises while wholesale trade falls

After declining for two consecutive months, retail trade rose 1.5% in February as most subsectors posted growth. There were notable increases at general merchandise stores, food and beverage stores, sporting goods and hobby, book and music stores as well as at motor vehicles and parts dealers. Activity was down at gasoline stations and building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers.

Chart 2 Retail trade rises in February

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2007) dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [379-0031](#).

Wholesale trade fell 0.8% in February after decreasing 2.3% in January. A decline in the wholesaling of building material and supplies as well as of machinery, equipment and supplies more than offset small gains in all other wholesaling subsectors.

Manufacturing output decreases

Manufacturing output declined 0.8% in February after decreasing 0.7% in January.

Following a 1.5% decline in January, durable-goods manufacturing fell 2.5% in February. There were notable declines in the manufacturing of transportation equipment as well as of primary metals, non-metallic mineral products, and fabricated metal products. In contrast, miscellaneous manufacturing was up.

Non-durable goods manufacturing rose 1.4% in February, mainly as a result of a notable increase in the manufacturing of chemical products and, to a lesser extent, of food.

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction falls

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction fell 0.6% in February, mainly because of a contraction in support activities.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction contracted 15.4% in February, after falling 10.8% in January, as rigging and drilling services retreated. Crude oil prices, while up in February from January, have been significantly lower in recent months compared with their mid-year 2014 levels. Natural gas prices were down again in February, their sixth decline in seven months.

After rising 1.4% in January, oil and gas extraction edged up 0.1% in February, primarily as a result of gains in non-conventional oil extraction. The growth was pulled down by a decline in conventional crude petroleum extraction, while natural gas production was up.

Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas extraction) increased 3.0% in February. An increase in metallic mineral mining outweighed a decline in non-metallic mineral and coal mining.

Finance and insurance sector grows

The finance and insurance sector grew 0.7%, a third consecutive monthly increase. Financial investment, banking, and insurance services all posted gains.

Construction declines

Construction declined 0.2% in February. Residential and non-residential building construction fell, while repair construction was up. Engineering construction was unchanged.

After falling for five consecutive months, the output of real estate agents and brokers rose 3.3% in February, as activity increased in the home resale market, mainly in British Columbia and Ontario.

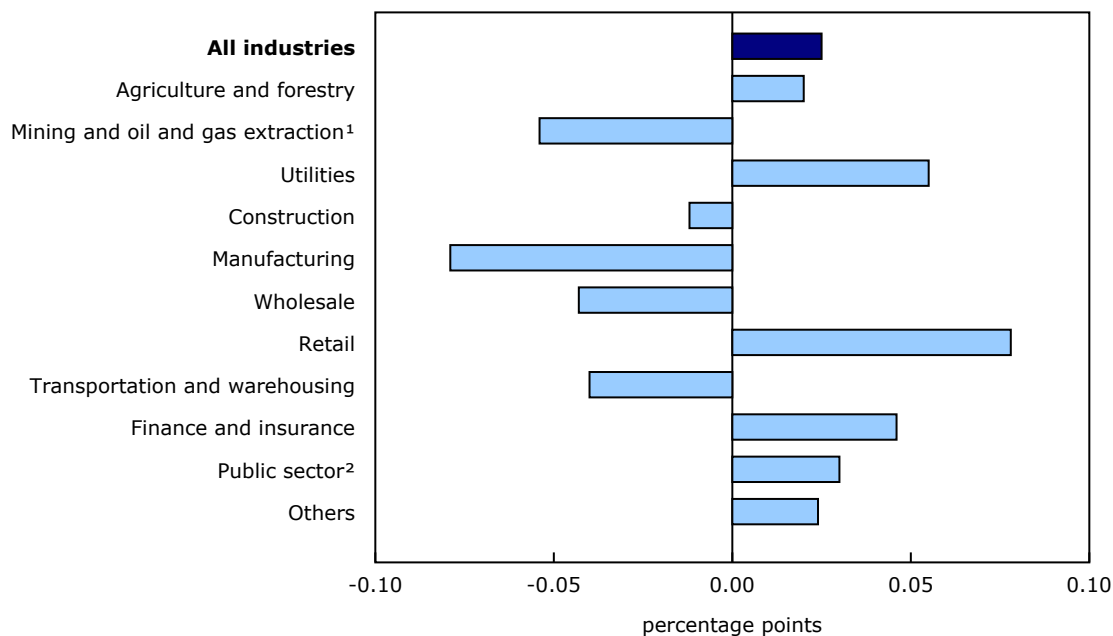
Other industries

Utilities grew 2.3% in February, after increasing 1.7% in January. Electricity generation, transmission and distribution as well as natural gas distribution were up, partly a result of colder than usual temperatures in some parts of the country.

The public sector (education, health and public administration combined) increased 0.2%.

The agriculture and forestry sector was up 1.1% in February. Growth in crop production and the forestry sector outweighed a decline in animal production.

Chart 3
Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, February 2015



1. Includes quarrying.

2. Education, health and public administration.

Source(s): Gross domestic product by industry (1301).

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 (2011).

For the period starting with January 2012, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2011 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 2014.

Each month, newly available administrative and survey data across various industries in the economy are integrated and result in statistical revisions. Updated and revised administrative data (including taxation statistics), new information provided by respondents to industry surveys, and standard changes to seasonal adjustment calculations are incorporated with each release.

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

	September 2014 ^r	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^r	December 2014 ^r	January 2015 ^r	February 2015 ^p	February 2015 ^p	February 2014 to February 2015 ^p
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All industries	0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.0	1,653,690	2.1
Goods-producing industries	1.0	0.5	-0.7	0.7	-0.1	-0.2	500,231	1.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	2.0	1.1	26,704	-1.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2.2	1.2	-1.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.6	137,899	0.3
Utilities	1.5	-1.2	2.7	-1.6	1.7	2.3	41,140	3.2
Construction	-0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.2	-0.0	-0.2	118,278	1.5
Manufacturing	0.7	0.4	-1.6	2.6	-0.7	-0.8	175,224	2.3
Services-producing industries	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.1	1,154,400	2.4
Wholesale trade	1.7	-0.4	-0.8	1.7	-2.3	-0.8	91,392	2.9
Retail trade	0.7	-0.2	1.1	-1.6	-0.3	1.5	90,543	3.9
Transportation and warehousing	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	1.2	-1.1	-1.0	68,136	1.3
Information and cultural industries	-0.2	-0.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.1	52,290	-0.7
Finance and insurance	0.8	0.5	-0.1	1.2	0.3	0.7	115,976	6.4
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.4	208,666	2.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.0	0.3	-0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	88,293	3.1
Management of companies and enterprises	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.9	-0.0	-0.4	12,011	2.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	41,206	0.8
Educational services	-1.0	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	86,493	2.3
Health care and social assistance	0.0	0.1	-0.0	-0.0	0.1	0.4	111,666	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.6	-0.6	1.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	11,445	5.5
Accommodation and food services	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	-1.0	-0.6	34,184	1.8
Other services (except public administration)	0.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.0	-0.1	-0.4	32,722	1.4
Public administration	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.0	110,157	-0.0
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	1.4	0.6	-1.0	0.9	-0.3	-0.4	360,326	1.6
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.4	0.8	-1.8	2.5	0.3	1.4	74,131	5.4
Durable manufacturing industries	1.6	0.1	-1.5	2.8	-1.5	-2.5	101,267	-0.1
Information and communication technologies industries	0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.6	0.1	72,778	2.1
Energy sector	1.9	0.6	-0.2	-1.0	0.1	-0.7	158,399	-0.6
Public sector	-0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	308,330	1.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. At annual rates.

Source(s): CANSIM table [379-0031](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [379-0031](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [1301](#).

Data on gross domestic product by industry for March will be released on May 29.

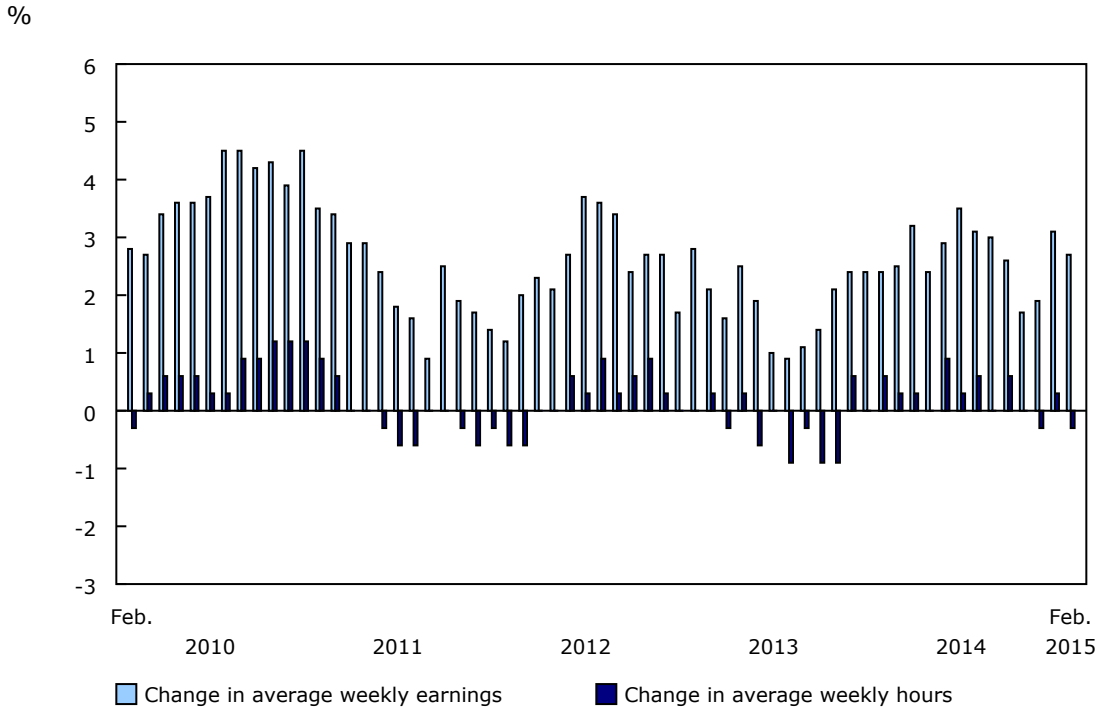
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Allan Tomas (613-790-6570), Industry Accounts Division.

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, February 2015

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$951 in February, little changed from \$948 the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings increased by 2.7%.

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



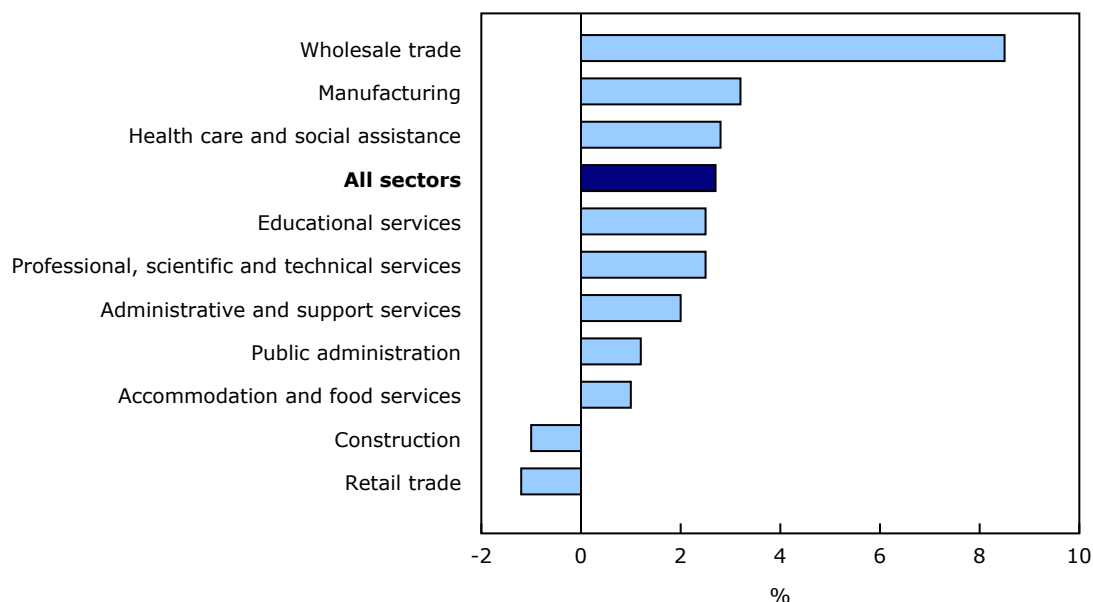
Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0063](#).

The 2.7% increase in weekly earnings compared with February 2014 reflected a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation, level of job experience as well as average hours worked per week. Non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 32.9 hours in February, unchanged from the previous month, but down from the weekly average of 33.0 hours observed a year earlier.

Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings outpaced the national average in 3 of the 10 largest industrial sectors: wholesale trade, manufacturing, as well as health care and social assistance. At the same time, earnings declined in retail trade and were little changed in construction as well as accommodation and food services.

Chart 2
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, February 2015



Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0047](#).

Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in wholesale trade increased 8.5% to \$1,193, with gains spread across most industries. Earnings in the sector have been on a strong upward trend since September. Growth in machinery, equipment and supplies wholesalers, which is the largest subsector in wholesale trade, contributed the most to the rise in average weekly earnings on a year-over-year basis.

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing were up 3.2% to \$1,060 in the 12 months to February. Gains were widespread, led by non-metallic mineral product manufacturing, as well as computer and electronic product manufacturing. Growth in the transportation equipment manufacturing subsector also contributed to the increase.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, average weekly earnings in health care and social assistance rose 2.8% to \$878, with gains spread across most industries. Earnings for this industry have been on an upward trend since November.

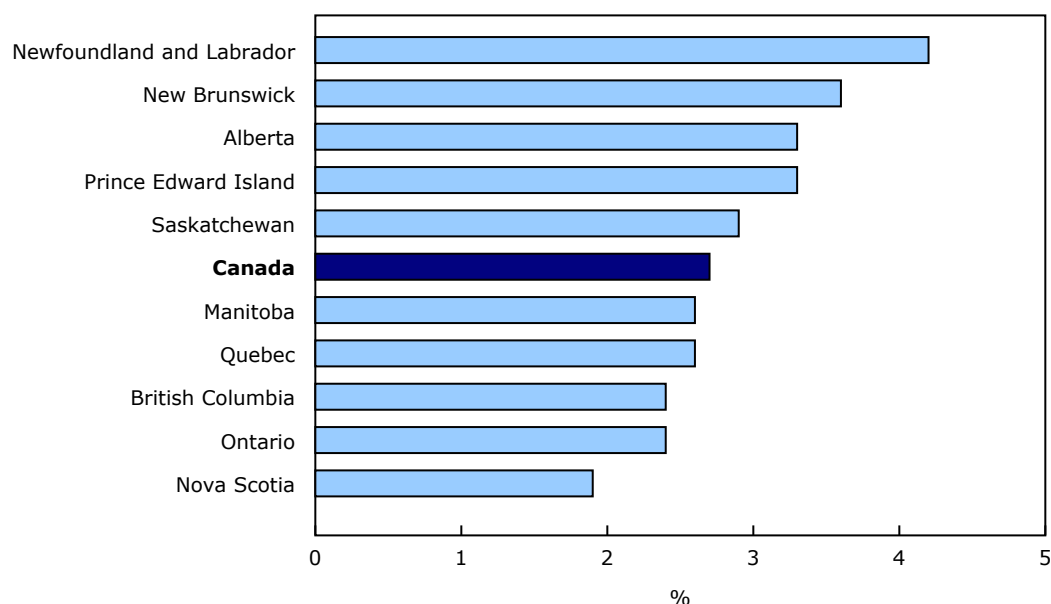
In retail trade, average weekly earnings fell 1.2% to \$530, on a year-over-year basis. The declines were widespread, most notably in clothing and clothing accessories stores as well as general merchandise stores. Earnings in retail trade have been trending downward since October.

Among the smaller industrial sectors, year-over-year earnings growth was highest in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (+9.0% to \$2,131) as well as finance and insurance (+7.0% to \$1,230).

Average weekly earnings by province

Year over year, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in every province in February. The highest earnings growth was in Newfoundland and Labrador, while Nova Scotia had the lowest.

Chart 3
Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, February 2015



Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0049](#).

In the 12 months to February, average weekly earnings in Newfoundland and Labrador increased 4.2% to \$1,019. Earnings growth was spread across most sectors, led by gains in finance and insurance as well as manufacturing.

Average weekly earnings in New Brunswick increased 3.6% to \$850 compared with 12 months earlier, with widespread gains led by educational services.

In Alberta, average weekly earnings rose 3.3% to \$1,167 on a year-over-year basis, with the largest increases in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction, as well as wholesale trade.

Nova Scotia had the lowest earnings growth of the provinces, increasing 1.9% to \$832 compared with February 2014.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

The number of non-farm payroll jobs was little changed in February (+4,500), following an increase of 45,100 in January. Nevertheless, in February there were employment gains in manufacturing, health care and social assistance, as well as information and cultural industries. At the same time, there were fewer payroll jobs in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction; administrative and support services; as well as public administration.

In the 12 months to February, non-farm payroll employment increased by 212,000 or 1.4%.

From February 2014 to February 2015, employment growth was highest in real estate and rental and leasing (+5.4%); professional, scientific and technical services (+3.1%); as well as accommodation and food services (+2.3%). At the same time, employment decreased notably in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (-2.2%), with most of the decline since October.

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. The key objective of SEPH 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 facilitate 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

	February 2014	January 2015 ^f	February 2015 ^p	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	926.64	948.14	951.40	3.26	24.76	0.3	2.7
Forestry, logging and support	948.84	1,081.10	1,100.80	19.70	151.96	1.8	16.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,955.51	2,022.46	2,131.12	108.66	175.61	5.4	9.0
Utilities	1,733.46	1,831.84	1,860.06	28.22	126.60	1.5	7.3
Construction	1,223.13	1,218.57	1,211.02	-7.55	-12.11	-0.6	-1.0
Manufacturing	1,027.25	1,037.98	1,060.30	22.32	33.05	2.2	3.2
Wholesale trade	1,099.67	1,176.26	1,192.60	16.34	92.93	1.4	8.5
Retail trade	536.40	543.02	529.89	-13.13	-6.51	-2.4	-1.2
Transportation and warehousing	977.66	1,040.38	1,030.11	-10.27	52.45	-1.0	5.4
Information and cultural industries	1,195.69	1,143.64	1,159.64	16.00	-36.05	1.4	-3.0
Finance and insurance	1,149.35	1,201.23	1,229.84	28.61	80.49	2.4	7.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	920.73	936.02	971.36	35.34	50.63	3.8	5.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,303.33	1,340.35	1,335.59	-4.76	32.26	-0.4	2.5
Management of companies and enterprises	1,354.16	1,363.19	1,424.91	61.72	70.75	4.5	5.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	760.74	765.28	775.82	10.54	15.08	1.4	2.0
Educational services	973.03	988.53	997.43	8.90	24.40	0.9	2.5
Health care and social assistance	854.47	872.62	878.15	5.53	23.68	0.6	2.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	592.04	597.79	558.25	-39.54	-33.79	-6.6	-5.7
Accommodation and food services	368.03	375.81	371.81	-4.00	3.78	-1.1	1.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	747.59	773.09	777.01	3.92	29.42	0.5	3.9
Public administration	1,199.68	1,209.87	1,213.63	3.76	13.95	0.3	1.2
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	978.49	1,007.20	1,019.27	12.07	40.78	1.2	4.2
Prince Edward Island	768.47	792.50	793.49	0.99	25.02	0.1	3.3
Nova Scotia	816.32	835.78	831.80	-3.98	15.48	-0.5	1.9
New Brunswick	821.22	847.27	850.43	3.16	29.21	0.4	3.6
Quebec	838.35	846.73	859.85	13.12	21.50	1.5	2.6
Ontario	933.00	949.08	955.07	5.99	22.07	0.6	2.4
Manitoba	853.57	877.72	875.61	-2.11	22.04	-0.2	2.6
Saskatchewan	970.05	982.60	998.27	15.67	28.22	1.6	2.9
Alberta	1,129.87	1,168.73	1,167.20	-1.53	37.33	-0.1	3.3
British Columbia	889.12	911.15	910.23	-0.92	21.11	-0.1	2.4
Yukon	1,030.08	1,066.73	1,055.22	-11.51	25.14	-1.1	2.4
Northwest Territories	1,350.99	1,433.76	1,388.23	-45.53	37.24	-3.2	2.8
Nunavut	1,202.54	1,260.39	1,212.10	-48.29	9.56	-3.8	0.8

r revised

p preliminary

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

Note(s): Earnings data are based on gross payroll before source deductions.

Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0063](#).

Table 2
Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

	February 2014	January 2015 ^f	February 2015 ^p	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	15,497.0	15,704.5	15,709.0	4.5	212.0	0.0	1.4
Forestry, logging and support	39.0	39.5	39.8	0.3	0.8	0.8	2.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	229.3	230.3	224.3	-6.0	-5.0	-2.6	-2.2
Utilities	117.8	116.3	115.7	-0.5	-2.1	-0.5	-1.8
Construction	969.2	985.2	982.8	-2.4	13.6	-0.2	1.4
Manufacturing	1,490.3	1,494.3	1,498.9	4.6	8.7	0.3	0.6
Wholesale trade	773.3	783.0	783.8	0.9	10.6	0.1	1.4
Retail trade	1,916.9	1,935.9	1,933.7	-2.1	16.9	-0.1	0.9
Transportation and warehousing	726.8	734.2	736.3	2.0	9.5	0.3	1.3
Information and cultural industries	318.8	315.3	318.9	3.6	0.0	1.1	0.0
Finance and insurance	701.5	706.0	711.9	5.9	10.5	0.8	1.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	272.2	287.1	286.8	-0.4	14.6	-0.1	5.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	823.3	850.5	849.2	-1.3	25.9	-0.2	3.1
Management of companies and enterprises	103.1	106.2	105.3	-0.9	2.3	-0.9	2.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	775.8	777.6	773.1	-4.5	-2.7	-0.6	-0.4
Educational services	1,214.6	1,228.1	1,225.0	-3.2	10.3	-0.3	0.8
Health care and social assistance	1,772.7	1,801.0	1,805.5	4.6	32.8	0.3	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	255.3	256.2	255.3	-0.9	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Accommodation and food services	1,190.2	1,216.8	1,217.9	1.1	27.7	0.1	2.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	541.9	551.5	551.3	-0.2	9.4	0.0	1.7
Public administration	1,039.9	1,040.9	1,037.9	-3.0	-1.9	-0.3	-0.2
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	218.2	218.9	219.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.3
Prince Edward Island	63.6	62.7	62.4	-0.3	-1.3	-0.5	-2.0
Nova Scotia	400.6	401.5	399.1	-2.3	-1.5	-0.6	-0.4
New Brunswick	304.1	303.0	301.2	-1.8	-2.9	-0.6	-0.9
Quebec	3,483.5	3,489.9	3,498.5	8.6	14.9	0.2	0.4
Ontario	5,887.2	5,983.0	5,993.6	10.7	106.5	0.2	1.8
Manitoba	578.6	584.5	584.4	0.0	5.9	0.0	1.0
Saskatchewan	482.0	486.2	488.4	2.1	6.4	0.4	1.3
Alberta	2,026.1	2,076.9	2,063.2	-13.7	37.1	-0.7	1.8
British Columbia	1,989.4	2,036.8	2,037.5	0.7	48.0	0.0	2.4
Yukon	21.2	20.1	20.3	0.2	-0.9	1.0	-4.1
Northwest Territories	28.0	26.5	26.7	0.2	-1.3	0.7	-4.8
Nunavut	14.4	14.7	14.8	0.1	0.4	0.8	2.5

r revised

p preliminary

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

Source(s): 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 [summary table](#) is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website. Under *Summary tables*, choose *Subject* then *Labour*.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for March will be released on May 29.

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).

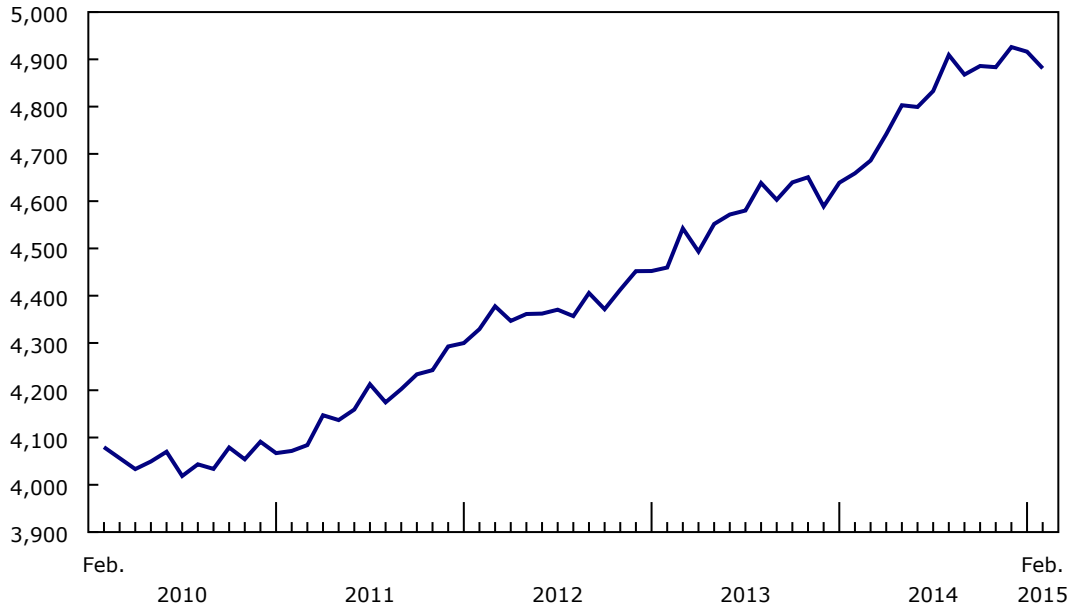
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Andrew Fields (613-951-3551; andrew.fields@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Food services and drinking places, February 2015

Sales at food services and drinking places declined 0.7% to \$4.9 billion in February. Prices for food purchased from restaurants were up 2.8% in the 12 months to February, but were unchanged from January.

Chart 1 Food services and drinking places sales decrease in February

millions of current dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [355-0006](#).

In February, two of the four sectors reported lower sales. Sales in the full-service restaurant sector (-1.9%) declined for the second consecutive month. Lower receipts were registered in the drinking places sector (-0.7%), its second consecutive monthly decrease. Higher sales were posted in the special food services sector (+0.7%), which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services. Sales in the limited-service restaurant sector edged up 0.1% in February, the 13th increase in 14 months.

Sales down in six provinces

Sales were down in six provinces in February.

Sales in Ontario fell 1.9%, the second consecutive monthly decline. The monthly sales level in February was the lowest in the province since June 2014. Sales in Prince Edward Island (-2.0%) and Nova Scotia (-0.1%) also declined for the second consecutive month.

Sales in Quebec (-1.6%) declined for the first time in three months.

British Columbia (+1.2%) and Alberta (+0.9%) posted the largest gains, following declines the previous month.

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

	February 2014	November 2014 ^r	December 2014 ^r	January 2015 ^r	February 2015 ^p	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	thousands of dollars					change %	
Total, food services sales	4,658,890	4,883,387	4,926,013	4,916,162	4,880,963	-0.7	4.8
Full-service restaurants	2,006,890	2,107,701	2,134,543	2,126,011	2,086,149	-1.9	3.9
Limited-service eating places	2,068,470	2,172,997	2,191,342	2,191,207	2,194,152	0.1	6.1
Special food services	393,147	416,851	409,717	416,924	419,932	0.7	6.8
Drinking places	190,383	185,838	190,410	182,020	180,731	-0.7	-5.1
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	68,267	74,548	75,876	74,459	76,187	2.3	11.6
Prince Edward Island	17,066	17,365	17,546	17,373	17,032	-2.0	-0.2
Nova Scotia	111,991	117,263	118,754	116,754	116,613	-0.1	4.1
New Brunswick	83,501	84,867	85,968	85,502	86,467	1.1	3.6
Quebec	878,606	889,251	894,199	897,725	883,653	-1.6	0.6
Ontario	1,788,044	1,877,037	1,902,928	1,899,265	1,862,614	-1.9	4.2
Manitoba	134,930	143,263	143,156	144,695	143,452	-0.9	6.3
Saskatchewan	146,774	153,306	153,234	154,212	152,639	-1.0	4.0
Alberta	698,905	739,002	747,697	740,590	747,315	0.9	6.9
British Columbia	716,989	773,499	772,652	771,764	781,027	1.2	8.9
Yukon	5,572	5,858	5,734	5,724	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,099	6,916	7,054	6,920	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,147	1,210	1,214	1,180	F	F	F

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [355-0006](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [355-0006](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2419](#).

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).

Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index, first quarter 2015

The Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index (TASPI) decreased 2.9% in the first quarter from the previous quarter. The leisure clients (-3.4%) and the business clients (-2.4%) components both declined.

Year over year, the TASPI rose 0.1% in the first quarter compared with the same quarter of 2014. An increase in the leisure clients component (+0.5%) offset a decline in the business clients component (-0.3%).

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 second quarter 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).

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, March 2015

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index (CMSPI) decreased 1.4% in March compared with February. The couriers (-1.7%) and the local messengers and local delivery (-0.5%) components both declined.

On a year-over-year basis, the CMSPI increased 0.8% in March.

Note to readers

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index is a monthly price index measuring price changes for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

Data are available at the Canada level only.

With each release, data for the previous six months may have been revised. The index is 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 April will be released on May 29.

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).

Workplace Survey: Microdata file, 2011

Data from the Workplace Survey are now available for 2011.

The goal of the survey was to determine the ability of employers to provide information on various labour characteristics, including job vacancies and occupations in high demand. The survey collected data on workplace demographics, workplace employment profile, labour turnover and job vacancies, as well as hard-to-fill jobs and their impact on employers.

Note to readers

The technical paper "2011 Workplace Survey – Summary and Lessons Learned," part of the Labour Statistics: Technical Papers series (75-005-M), is now available from the Browse by key resource module of our website under Publications.

The Workplace Survey microdata file can be accessed through the [Canadian Centre for Data Development and Economic Research](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5180.

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 Peter Lorenz (613-854-3372; peter.lorenz@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Financial performance data, 2013

Financial performance data for businesses in Canada with annual total revenue between \$30,000 and \$5 million in 2013 are now available upon request. The data are available by industry, by province and territory as well as by legal status (incorporated or unincorporated).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5028](#).

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

There are no new products today.

Release dates: May 2015

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
4	Control and sale of alcoholic beverages	For the year ending March 31, 2014
5	Canadian international merchandise trade	March 2015
5	Crime in Northern Canada	2013
6	Stocks of principal field crops	March 31, 2015
7	Building permits	March 2015
8	Labour Force Survey	April 2015
14	New Housing Price Index	March 2015
15	Canada's international transactions in securities	March 2015
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	March 2015
20	Wholesale trade	March 2015
20	Travel between Canada and other countries	March 2015
21	Employment Insurance	March 2015
22	Retail trade	March 2015
22	Consumer Price Index	April 2015
28	Canada's balance of international payments	First quarter 2015
28	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	First quarter 2015
28	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	April 2015
29	Canadian economic accounts	First quarter 2015 and March 2015
29	Gross domestic product by industry	March 2015
29	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	March 2015

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



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