

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 29, 2015

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Real gross domestic product (GDP) decreased 0.1% in the first quarter, following growth of 0.6% in the fourth quarter of 2014. This was the first negative growth rate of real GDP since the second quarter of 2011. On a monthly basis, real GDP by industry fell 0.2% in March.

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Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$954 in March, little changed from \$951 the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings increased by 2.8%.

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Canadian economic accounts, first quarter 2015 and March 2015

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Final domestic demand fell 0.4% after increasing 0.4% in the previous quarter.

Chart 1 Gross domestic product and final domestic demand

Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0064](#).

Business gross capital formation was down 2.5%, driven by a 4.1% decrease in non-residential structures and machinery and equipment. On the other hand, business investment in residential structures was up 1.0%, led by an increase in new home construction.

Household final consumption expenditure rose 0.1%, the smallest gain since the second quarter of 2012. Increased outlays on semi-durable and non-durable goods more than offset decreased spending on durable goods. Growth in expenditures on services slowed to 0.1%.

Government final consumption expenditure was 0.2% lower.

Businesses added \$11.6 billion to their inventories in the first quarter, up from \$8.5 billion in the previous quarter. Wholesalers increased their inventories of durable goods by \$7.1 billion.

Exports of goods and services decreased 0.3%, following a 0.4% decline in the previous quarter. Exports of goods declined 0.5%, while services increased 0.8%. Imports of goods and services fell 0.4%.

The value added of goods-producing industries decreased 1.0% in the first quarter, while that of service industries rose 0.2%.

The mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction sector posted a notable decrease in the first quarter, as a result of a 30% decline in support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction. Construction, wholesale trade and manufacturing posted notable declines as well. There were also decreases in accommodation and food services, transportation and warehousing services and in the output of real estate agents and brokers. On the other hand, the finance and insurance sector, utilities as well as the agriculture and forestry sector increased in the first quarter. The public sector and professional services also advanced.

Expressed at an annualized rate, real GDP contracted 0.6% in the first quarter. By comparison, real GDP in the United States rose 0.2% (advance estimate).

Chart 2 Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, first quarter 2015

Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0064](#).

Household spending slows

Household final consumption expenditure grew 0.1% in the first quarter. Nonetheless, this was the slowest growth in household spending since the second quarter of 2012. A decline in durable goods (-1.4%) was offset by increases in semi- (+0.3%) and non-durable goods (+0.7%). Outlays on services edged up 0.1%.

Following nine quarters of growth, expenditures on transport fell by 0.6% as a result of a decline in purchases of vehicles (-3.0%). Spending on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels advanced 1.1%.

Expenditures by Canadians abroad fell by 5.6%, after declining 1.0% in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Business outlays on plant and equipment drop

Business gross fixed capital formation in non-residential structures and machinery and equipment fell 4.1% in the first quarter, the largest decrease since the second quarter of 2009. Business investment in non-residential structures declined 5.3%, driven by decreased outlays on engineering structures (-6.4%).

Investment in machinery and equipment decreased 1.9%, the second quarterly decline. Industrial machinery and equipment (-2.9%) and medium and heavy trucks, buses and other motor vehicles (-3.2%) were the main contributors to the decrease. On the other hand, outlays on aircraft and other transportation equipment (+3.3%) were higher.

Chart 3

Business investment in non-residential structures and machinery and equipment

Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0064](#).

Housing investment strengthens

Business gross fixed capital formation in residential structures increased 1.0% in the first quarter, following 0.1% growth in the fourth quarter of 2014. The increase stemmed from new housing construction (+3.5%) and renovations (+0.3%). Ownership transfer costs (-3.2%) were down for a second consecutive quarter, reflecting continued weakness in housing resale activity.

Acceleration in business inventory accumulation continues

Businesses added \$11.6 billion to inventories in the first quarter, compared with \$8.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Wholesalers added significantly to their stocks of durable and non-durable goods during the first quarter (+\$8.0 billion) compared with an accumulation (+\$3.9 billion) in the fourth quarter of 2014. Manufacturers' inventories increased \$3.7 billion, mostly in durable goods. Farm inventories declined by \$398 million, the fifth consecutive quarterly decrease, as grain holdings were sold off.

In contrast to wholesalers and manufacturers, retailers reduced their inventories by \$1.2 billion, as a result of a drawing down of inventories of motor vehicles. This was the largest reduction in retail trade inventories since the second quarter of 2013.

Exports fall

Exports of goods and services (-0.3%) fell for the second quarter in a row, following a 0.4% decline in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Exports of goods were down 0.5%, compared with a 0.7% decline in the previous quarter. Exports of motor vehicles and parts fell 5.9%, a second consecutive quarterly decline, mainly due to lower exports of passenger cars and light trucks. Exports of metal and non-metallic mineral products (-7.0%) and consumer goods (-2.0%) also declined after four consecutive quarters of positive growth.

These declines were mitigated by gains in exports of energy products (+4.2%), metal ores and non-metallic minerals (+4.6%), forestry products and building and packaging materials (+2.2%) and farm, fishing and intermediate food products (+1.9%).

Service exports advanced 0.8%, following a 1.1% increase in the previous quarter. Higher exports of commercial (+0.9%) and travel (+0.3%) services contributed to the gain. Transportation and general governments services were also higher.

Imports decline

Imports of goods and services fell 0.4% after three consecutive quarters of positive growth. Motor vehicles and parts (-3.6%), metal and non-metallic mineral products (-3.7%), metal ores and non-metallic minerals (-8.6%) and consumer goods (-0.6%) were the main contributors to the decline.

Lower imports of tires, motor vehicle engines and parts (-4.3%) were the main contributors to the decline of imports of motor vehicles and parts.

On the other hand, imports of energy products rose 8.1%, a third consecutive quarterly increase. Higher imports of electronic and electrical equipment and parts (+2.8%) were driven by increased imports of communications and audio and video equipment.

Service imports decreased 0.8%, following a 0.6% increase in the previous quarter, driven by declines in travel (-3.4%) and general governments services (-5.5%). Imports of commercial (+0.6%) and transportation (+0.4%) services went up.

Weaker terms of trade

The terms of trade deteriorated for the fourth quarter in a row, as export prices fell whereas import prices increased. As a result, real gross domestic income decreased 1.2% in the first quarter, compared with a 0.1% decline in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Export prices declined 2.2%, while import prices were 1.1% higher. The overall price of goods and services produced in Canada fell 0.5%, compared with a 0.4% decline in the fourth quarter of 2014, a second consecutive quarterly drop.

The price of final domestic demand grew 0.5%, following a 0.4% increase in the previous quarter.

Economy-wide income falls

Nominal GDP decreased 0.7% in the first quarter after gaining 0.1% in the previous quarter. This was the first decrease since the second quarter of 2009.

The large decline in energy prices had a significant effect on economy-wide incomes and expenditures in the quarter. While nominal GDP fell 0.7% in the quarter, GDP excluding expenditures on energy products increased 0.3%. In real terms, the opposite occurred. While total real GDP fell 0.1%, real GDP excluding expenditure on energy products fell 0.2%.

Compensation of employees rose 1.1% following a 0.5% gain in the fourth quarter of 2014. Wages and salaries in services-producing industries grew by 1.2% while in goods-producing industries they fell 0.2%.

Gross operating surplus of non-financial corporations continued to decline, posting a 6.8% decrease in the first quarter following a 1.3% decline in the previous quarter. Similarly, the gross operating surplus of financial corporations fell 1.5% in the first quarter after declining 2.9% in the previous quarter.

Household saving rate increases

The household saving rate rose to 5.0% in the first quarter, up from a rate of 3.6% in the fourth quarter of 2014.

The household debt service ratio, defined as household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid divided by household disposable income, fell to 6.74%, the lowest level since being first recorded in 1990.

The national saving rate declined to 3.5%, as national net saving fell from the previous quarter. This was the lowest level since the third quarter of 2010.

Gross domestic product by industry, March 2015

Real gross domestic product fell 0.2% in March, down for a third consecutive month. A contraction in the output of goods-producing industries outweighed an overall increase in the output of service industries.

Goods production contracted 1.0% in March, down for a third consecutive month, primarily as a result of declines in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction and, to a lesser extent, construction. Decreases were also posted in utilities. In contrast, the agriculture and forestry sector rose while manufacturing edged up.

The output of service-providing industries increased 0.2% in March, after edging up 0.1% in February. Increases were notable in wholesale trade, the finance and insurance sector as well as transportation and warehousing services. Retail trade was also up. Conversely, accommodation and food services declined and the public sector (education, health and public administration combined) edged down.

Chart 4 Real gross domestic product falls in March

Source(s): CANSIM table 379-0031.

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction falls again

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction contracted 2.6% in March, down for a fifth consecutive month. Oil and gas extraction as well as support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction fell, while mining excluding oil and gas extraction increased.

After rising 2.3% in January and edging up 0.1% in February, oil and gas extraction decreased 2.3% in March, as a result of declines in both conventional crude petroleum and non-conventional oil extraction.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction fell 17% in March, as both drilling and rigging services retreated. This follows contractions of 15% in January and 19% in February.

Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas extraction) grew 0.8% in March. An increase in metallic mineral mining, primarily copper, nickel, lead and zinc, outweighed a decline in potash mining.

Construction decreases

Construction declined 0.8% in March, down for a fifth consecutive month. Declines in engineering and, to a lesser degree, non-residential building construction outweighed increases in residential building and repair construction.

The output of real estate agents and brokers rose 3.7% in March, after increasing 2.6% in February.

Wholesale and retail trade rise

Wholesale trade rose 0.8% in March, primarily as a result of increases in the wholesaling of building materials and supplies and, to a lesser extent, food, beverage and tobacco products. The wholesaling of personal and household goods as well as motor vehicles and parts also increased. March's growth follows declines of 2.5% in January and 1.0% in February. In contrast, the activities of machinery, equipment and supplies wholesalers, miscellaneous wholesalers as well as of petroleum products wholesaler-distributors were down.

After rising 1.4% in February, retail trade grew 0.2% in March on the strength of food and beverage stores, clothing and clothing accessories stores and health and personal care stores. Growth was mitigated by declines in activities at general merchandise stores, gasoline stations and motor vehicles and parts dealers.

Manufacturing output edges up

Manufacturing output edged up 0.1% in March.

Non-durable goods manufacturing edged up 0.1% in March. Increases in the manufacturing of petroleum and coal products, paper and food outweighed declines in the manufacturing of chemical as well as textile, clothing and leather products.

After declining 1.5% in January and 2.6% in February, durable-goods manufacturing was unchanged in March. The manufacturing of transportation equipment, notably motor vehicle and ship and boat building manufacturing, was up. In contrast, the manufacturing of fabricated metal products, of machinery and of computer and electronic products was down.

Finance and insurance sector rises

The finance and insurance sector rose 0.5% in March following a 0.8% increase in February. Banking and financial investment services increased in March.

Other industries

Utilities decreased 1.6% in March, after increasing in both January and February. Electricity generation, transmission and distribution as well as natural gas distribution were down, partly a result of warmer than usual temperatures in March in some parts of the country.

The public sector (education, health and public administration combined) edged down 0.1%.

Chart 5

Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, March 2015

1. Includes quarrying.

2. Education, health and public administration.

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

Note to readers

For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Percentage changes for expenditure-based and industry-based statistics (such as personal expenditures, investment, exports, imports and output) are calculated from volume measures that are adjusted for price variations. Percentage changes for income-based and flow-of-funds statistics (such as labour income, corporate profits, mortgage borrowing and total funds raised) are calculated from nominal values; that is, they are not adjusted for price variations.

There are four ways of expressing growth rates for gross domestic product (GDP) and other time series found in this release.

1. Unless otherwise stated, the growth rates of all quarterly data in this release represent the percentage change in the series from one quarter to the next, such as from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015.

2. Quarterly growth can be expressed at an annual rate by using a compound growth formula, similar to the way in which a monthly interest rate can be expressed at an annual rate. Expressing growth at an annual rate facilitates comparisons with official GDP statistics from the United States. Both the quarterly growth rate and the annualized quarterly growth rate should be interpreted as an indication of the latest trend in GDP.

3. The year-over-year growth rate is the percentage change in GDP from a given quarter in one year to the same quarter one year later, such as from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015.

4. The growth rates of all monthly data in this article represent the percentage change in the series from one month to the next, such as from February to March 2015.

Products, services and contact information

Detailed analysis and tables

The [System of macroeconomic accounts](#) module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

The paper "Gross Domestic Product Excluding Expenditures on Energy Related Products" is now available, as part of *Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series* ([13-604-M](#)).

Links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the first quarter 2015 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 14, no. 1 (13-010-X). This publication is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This publication will be updated on June 12, at the time of the release of the national balance sheet and financial flow accounts.

Table 1
Gross domestic product by income account – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014	Third quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2014	First quarter 2015	Fourth quarter 2014	First quarter 2015	
	quarter-to-quarter % change					millions of dollars			
Compensation of employees	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	1,004,108	1,015,268	
Gross operating surplus	0.4	3.0	1.5	1.6	-1.2	-5.4	559,636	529,476	
Gross mixed income	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.5	227,956	231,424	
Taxes less subsidies on production	1.0	-0.7	1.4	0.2	0.2	-1.0	77,864	77,056	
Taxes less subsidies, on products and imports	1.6	2.6	0.7	1.9	0.9	1.9	122,760	125,100	
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	-76	1,284	-828	-1,996	996	-568	-728	-1,296	
Gross domestic product at market prices	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.1	-0.7	1,991,596	1,977,028	

Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0063](#).

Table 2
Real gross domestic product by expenditure account, quarterly change – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, chained (2007) dollars

	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014	Third quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2014	First quarter 2015	Fourth quarter 2014	First quarter 2015	
	quarter-to-quarter % change					millions of dollars			
Final consumption expenditure	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	1,356,446	1,356,716	
Household final consumption expenditure	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	982,739	983,715	
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	0.1	0.8	-0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	25,376	25,472	
General governments final consumption expenditure	-0.0	-0.2	0.5	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	349,586	348,859	
Gross fixed capital formation	-0.6	-0.3	0.1	1.4	0.3	-1.8	409,268	401,888	
Business gross fixed capital formation	-0.4	-0.3	0.3	1.7	0.0	-2.5	344,270	335,596	
Residential structures	-0.6	-0.6	2.5	2.8	0.1	1.0	117,466	118,617	
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	-0.4	-0.2	0.4	1.0	-0.5	-4.1	194,829	186,816	
Intellectual property products	0.1	0.3	-7.1	1.7	3.1	-5.8	33,447	31,513	
General governments gross fixed capital formation	-1.7	-0.7	-0.9	-0.2	1.4	1.9	62,933	64,158	
Investment in inventories (millions of dollars)	5,132	-2,566	-9,110	-4,491	7,341	2,947	8,513	11,460	
Exports of goods and services	0.9	0.1	4.6	2.0	-0.4	-0.3	560,223	558,737	
Less: imports of goods and services	0.4	-1.1	2.4	1.0	0.4	-0.4	579,518	577,337	
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	64	-1,139	733	1,759	-869	506	649	1,155	
Gross domestic product at market prices	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	-0.1	1,765,019	1,762,406	
Final domestic demand	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	-0.4	1,764,070	1,756,795	

Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0064](#).

Table 3
Real gross domestic product by expenditure account, annualized change – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, chained (2007) dollars

	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014	Third quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2014	First quarter 2015	Fourth quarter 2014	First quarter 2015	
	quarter-to-quarter % change, annualized					millions of dollars			
Final consumption expenditure	1.9	0.8	3.6	1.7	1.8	0.1	1,356,446	1,356,716	
Household final consumption expenditure	2.7	1.3	4.3	2.7	2.1	0.4	982,739	983,715	

Table 3 - continued

Real gross domestic product by expenditure account, annualized change – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, chained (2007) dollars

	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014	Third quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2014	First quarter 2015	Fourth quarter 2014	First quarter 2015
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	0.4	3.1	-0.1	1.9	0.6	1.5	25,376	25,472
General governments final consumption expenditure	-0.0	-0.7	2.2	-0.9	1.0	-0.8	349,586	348,859
Gross fixed capital formation	-2.3	-1.4	0.4	5.7	1.0	-7.0	409,268	401,888
Business gross fixed capital formation	-1.5	-1.1	1.2	6.9	0.2	-9.7	344,270	335,596
Residential structures	-2.3	-2.4	10.2	11.8	0.3	4.0	117,466	118,617
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	-1.4	-0.7	1.4	4.1	-2.0	-15.5	194,829	186,816
Intellectual property products	0.5	1.0	-25.6	7.1	13.1	-21.2	33,447	31,513
General governments gross fixed capital formation	-6.5	-2.9	-3.5	-0.7	5.9	8.0	62,933	64,158
Investment in inventories (millions of dollars)	5,132	-2,566	-9,110	-4,491	7,341	2,947	8,513	11,460
Exports of goods and services	3.7	0.5	19.6	8.4	-1.7	-1.1	560,223	558,737
Less: imports of goods and services	1.4	-4.5	9.8	4.2	1.6	-1.5	579,518	577,337
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	64	-1,139	733	1,759	-869	506	649	1,155
Gross domestic product at market prices	2.9	1.0	3.4	3.2	2.2	-0.6	1,765,019	1,762,406
Final domestic demand	0.9	0.3	2.8	2.6	1.6	-1.6	1,764,070	1,756,795

Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0064](#).

Table 4

Real gross domestic product by expenditure account – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

	Fourth quarter 2014	First quarter 2015	First quarter 2015		
			Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product	Contributions to percent change in implicit price indexes	Annualized contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product
	millions of chained (2007) dollars		percentage points		
Final consumption expenditure	1,356,446	1,356,716	0.015	0.296	0.060
Household final consumption expenditure	982,739	983,715	0.054	-0.014	0.216
Goods	453,108	453,359	0.013	-0.200	0.052
Durable goods	142,954	140,946	-0.097	0.034	-0.387
Semi-durable goods	82,281	82,537	0.012	0.006	0.048
Non-durable goods	229,710	231,391	0.098	-0.240	0.391
Services	529,441	530,150	0.041	0.186	0.164
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	25,376	25,472	0.005	-0.015	0.020
General governments final consumption expenditure	349,586	348,859	-0.044	0.325	-0.176
Gross fixed capital formation	409,268	401,888	-0.435	0.198	-1.737
Business gross fixed capital formation	344,270	335,596	-0.509	0.177	-2.032
Residential structures	117,466	118,617	0.068	0.018	0.271
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	194,829	186,816	-0.464	0.144	-1.848
Non-residential structures	114,721	108,604	-0.387	0.025	-1.545
Machinery and equipment	77,247	75,778	-0.076	0.120	-0.303
Intellectual property products	33,447	31,513	-0.114	0.015	-0.455
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	2,237	2,254	0.001	0.001	0.004
General governments gross fixed capital formation	62,933	64,158	0.073	0.019	0.291
Investment in inventories	8,513	11,460	0.199	-0.014	0.794
Exports of goods and services	560,223	558,737	-0.082	-0.716	-0.327
Goods	477,167	475,000	-0.119	-0.707	-0.475
Services	83,868	84,504	0.037	-0.009	0.148
Less: imports of goods and services	579,518	577,337	-0.125	0.348	-0.499
Goods	471,826	470,473	-0.078	0.301	-0.311
Services	107,439	106,601	-0.047	0.047	-0.188
Statistical discrepancy	649	1,155	0.029	0.000	0.116
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,765,019	1,762,406	-0.148	-0.584	-0.595
Final domestic demand	1,764,070	1,756,795	-0.419	0.494	-1.677

Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0064](#) and [380-0066](#).

Table 5
Canadian economic accounts key indicators – Seasonally adjusted

	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014	Third quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2014	First quarter 2015
Economy-wide						
Real gross domestic income (index 2007=100)	110.3	111.1	111.4	112.0	111.9	110.5
Gross domestic product deflator (index 2007=100)	111.4	112.9	113.0	113.3	112.8	112.2
Terms of trade (index 2007=100)	101.5	103.2	101.5	100.7	98.5	95.3
Household sector						
Household disposable income (millions of dollars)	1,095,188	1,106,124	1,112,676	1,122,860	1,129,208	1,146,308
Household net saving (millions of dollars)	54,200	53,636	42,668	42,036	41,156	57,460
Household saving rate (%)	4.9	4.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	5.0
Household debt service ratio (%)	7.00	6.95	6.90	6.87	6.85	6.74
Government sector						
General government disposable income (millions of dollars)	379,908	387,980	389,148	398,580	397,556	397,756
General government net saving (millions of dollars)	-30,424	-27,812	-27,672	-18,784	-22,364	-27,760
Corporate sector						
Non-financial corporations' net operating surplus (millions of dollars)	234,068	245,504	249,288	251,644	244,396	212,560
Financial corporations' net operating surplus (millions of dollars)	25,488	26,920	29,028	32,772	31,220	30,364
Non-financial corporations' net saving (millions of dollars)	13,948	22,180	29,008	21,352	12,992	-19,500
Financial corporations' net saving (millions of dollars)	41,944	39,336	45,284	52,388	55,180	48,812
National						
National net saving (millions of dollars)	77,940	87,432	88,480	94,196	84,328	55,752
National saving rate (%)	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.2	3.5

Source(s): CANSIM tables [380-0065](#), [380-0066](#), [380-0071](#), [380-0072](#), [380-0073](#), [380-0076](#) and [380-0079](#).

Table 6
Real gross domestic product by expenditure account, year-over-year change – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, chained (2007) dollars

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
	year-over-year % change						millions of dollars	
Final consumption expenditure	1.2	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	1,320,106	1,346,148
Household final consumption expenditure	0.3	3.5	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.7	947,321	973,094
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	2.9	-0.8	6.5	2.3	1.6	0.8	25,082	25,287
General governments final consumption expenditure	3.3	2.7	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.2	348,251	348,853
Gross fixed capital formation	-11.5	11.5	4.8	4.8	0.4	0.2	404,755	405,605
Business gross fixed capital formation	-15.6	11.7	7.9	7.0	0.8	0.8	338,438	341,054
Residential structures	-7.0	8.7	1.7	5.7	-0.4	2.7	112,048	115,095
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	-20.2	14.5	12.7	9.0	2.6	0.2	193,959	194,428
Intellectual property products	-16.9	9.9	5.7	1.0	-4.6	-2.7	33,944	33,025
General governments gross fixed capital formation	9.3	10.5	-7.1	-4.8	-1.6	-2.7	64,168	62,453
Investment in inventories (millions of dollars)	-13,136	4,651	11,364	-3,474	4,930	-4,837	12,368	7,530
Exports of goods and services	-13.1	6.9	4.6	2.6	2.0	5.4	522,052	550,411
Less: imports of goods and services	-12.4	13.6	5.7	3.7	1.3	1.8	561,603	571,488
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	154	601	-642	428	-1,163	517	-279	238
Gross domestic product at market prices	-2.7	3.4	3.0	1.9	2.0	2.4	1,705,567	1,747,171
Final domestic demand	-1.9	5.0	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.6	1,723,322	1,750,113

Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0064](#).

Table 7
Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2007) dollars –
Seasonally adjusted

	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^r	December 2014 ^r	January 2015 ^r	February 2015 ^r	March 2015 ^p	March 2015 ^p	March 2014 to March 2015 ^p
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All industries	0.3	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	1,647,931	1.5
Goods-producing industries	0.6	-0.7	0.4	-0.2	-0.6	-1.0	491,421	-0.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.3	27,005	0.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1.8	-1.3	-0.6	-0.2	-1.2	-2.6	133,829	-3.3
Utilities	-1.1	2.5	-1.4	1.6	2.7	-1.6	40,589	1.2
Construction	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8	115,577	-0.3
Manufacturing	0.3	-1.5	2.0	-0.9	-1.1	0.1	173,480	1.2
Services-producing industries	0.2	-0.0	0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.2	1,157,549	2.4
Wholesale trade	-1.5	-0.9	2.5	-2.5	-1.0	0.8	91,823	2.3
Retail trade	-0.3	1.1	-1.5	-0.3	1.4	0.2	90,659	4.2
Transportation and warehousing	0.0	-0.3	1.6	-0.7	-1.0	0.9	69,109	2.8
Information and cultural industries	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.0	0.1	0.0	52,311	-0.5
Finance and insurance	0.8	-0.0	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.5	117,123	7.3
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.4	210,008	3.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.0	0.2	88,526	3.0
Management of companies and enterprises	0.5	0.8	1.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	11,756	-0.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	41,355	0.9
Educational services	2.3	0.3	-0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.2	85,568	0.9
Health care and social assistance	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.0	0.4	0.0	111,601	1.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.7	1.3	0.1	0.6	-0.1	1.1	11,623	2.6
Accommodation and food services	0.6	-0.6	0.3	-0.9	-0.4	-0.9	33,750	0.4
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1	32,904	2.0
Public administration	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.0	0.0	110,246	-0.1
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.7	-1.0	0.5	-0.3	-0.7	-1.2	353,941	-0.6
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.5	-1.4	1.8	-0.0	0.7	0.1	73,210	4.1
Durable manufacturing industries	0.1	-1.5	2.2	-1.5	-2.6	0.0	100,464	-1.0
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.4	0.0	0.3	-0.7	0.2	0.0	72,912	2.1
Energy sector	0.5	-0.2	-1.3	0.5	-0.6	-2.7	154,834	-3.6
Public sector	0.6	-0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	307,444	0.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. At annual rates.

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

Table 8
Quarterly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2007) dollars –
Seasonally adjusted

	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014 ^r	Second quarter 2014 ^r	Third quarter 2014 ^r	Fourth quarter 2014 ^r	First quarter 2015 ^p	First quarter 2015 ^p
	quarter-to-quarter % change						millions of dollars ¹
Goods-producing industries	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.7	-1.0	495,907
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-2.5	-3.4	-1.9	-3.1	0.5	3.2	26,812
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1.6	3.3	1.8	-1.0	1.7	-2.7	136,803
Utilities	1.3	0.2	-1.5	-0.9	1.5	2.7	40,684
Construction	-0.5	-0.3	0.7	1.1	0.1	-1.5	116,544
Manufacturing	1.0	0.3	1.5	1.4	0.1	-0.8	174,068
Services-producing industries	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	1,155,250
Wholesale trade	0.6	0.2	2.5	1.8	0.2	-1.6	91,661
Retail trade	0.8	-0.1	1.8	1.3	0.4	0.1	90,119
Transportation and warehousing	2.4	0.3	2.1	0.7	-0.1	-0.2	68,952
Information and cultural industries	0.1	-0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	52,282
Finance and insurance	0.8	0.1	0.4	2.1	2.3	1.7	116,424
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	209,199
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.4	-0.1	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.2	88,420
Management of companies and enterprises	0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.4	1.3	0.4	11,812
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.3	-0.2	0.3	41,337
Educational services	0.9	-0.2	-0.9	0.1	1.7	0.2	85,695
Health care and social assistance	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	111,452
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.9	-3.0	1.9	0.1	-0.1	1.4	11,542
Accommodation and food services	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.9	0.4	-1.4	33,993
Other services (except public administration)	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	32,881
Public administration	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	-0.4	0.2	110,253
Other aggregations							
Industrial production	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.9	-1.2	357,704
Non-durable manufacturing industries	1.4	0.0	2.0	0.9	-0.3	1.2	72,994
Durable manufacturing industries	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.8	0.4	-2.3	101,323
Information and communication technologies industries	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.7	0.1	-0.4	72,834
Energy sector	1.4	2.3	1.9	-1.7	0.8	-1.7	157,983
Public sector	0.5	0.3	-0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	307,425

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. At annual rates.

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

Gross domestic product by industry

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

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

Data on gross domestic product by industry for April will be released on June 30.

For more information, or to order data, 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.

Gross domestic product by income and by expenditure accounts

Available in CANSIM: tables [380-0063 to 380-0076](#), [380-0078 to 380-0088](#), [380-0100 to 380-0107](#) and [382-0006](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [1901](#) and [2602](#).

Data on gross domestic product for the first quarter of 2015 have been released along with revised data for the first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2014. These data incorporate new and revised source data and updated data on seasonal patterns.

Data on gross domestic product by income and by expenditure for the second quarter will be released on September 1. For more information, consult the *Guide to the Income and Expenditure Accounts* ([13-017-X](#)).

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).

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, March 2015

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$954 in March, little changed from \$951 the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings increased by 2.8%.

Chart 1

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

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

The 2.8% increase in weekly earnings compared with March 2014 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 per week in March, virtually unchanged from the previous month and unchanged from 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; professional, scientific and technical services; as well as manufacturing. At the same time, earnings were little changed in administrative and support services, educational services, accommodation and food services as well as construction.

Chart 2

Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, March 2015

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

On a year-over-year basis, average weekly earnings in wholesale trade rose 9.8% to \$1,188, with most of the growth occurring between September and December. In the 12 months to March, earnings growth was widespread within the sector, led by food, beverage and tobacco wholesalers as well as machinery, equipment and supplies wholesalers.

Average weekly earnings in professional, scientific and technical services increased 5.4% to \$1,361 in the 12 months to March. Gains were widespread, led by architectural, engineering and related services, as well as computer systems design and related services.

On a year-over-year basis, weekly earnings in manufacturing were up 3.9% to \$1,077. Earnings growth was driven by gains in transportation equipment manufacturing; non-metallic mineral product manufacturing; as well as primary metal manufacturing.

Average weekly earnings by province

Year-over-year average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in every province in March. The highest earnings growth was in New Brunswick, while British Columbia had the lowest.

Chart 3

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, March 2015

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

In the 12 months to March, average weekly earnings in New Brunswick increased 4.4% to \$855. Earnings growth was spread across most sectors, led by gains in educational services as well as professional, scientific and technical services.

Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in Prince Edward Island increased 3.7% to \$790, with widespread gains led by finance and insurance.

In Ontario, average weekly earnings rose 3.3% to \$962 on a year-over-year basis, the largest increase in earnings since January 2011. The gains in Ontario were driven by growth in wholesale trade; professional, scientific and technical services; as well as manufacturing. Earnings in the province have been increasing since November.

British Columbia had the lowest earnings growth of the provinces compared with March 2014, increasing 1.2% to \$905. The low growth was partly attributable to earnings declines in health care and social assistance, as well as a drop in the number of employees in the high-earning mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

The number of non-farm payroll jobs fell by 19,500 in March, following a decline of 14,000 in February. The largest declines in March were in retail trade, manufacturing and construction. At the same time, there were more payroll jobs in accommodation and food services as well as arts, entertainment and recreation.

In the 12 months to March, non-farm payroll employment increased by 161,500 or 1.0%. Over this period, employment growth was highest in forestry, logging and support (+3.7%), real estate and rental and leasing (+3.3%); accommodation and food services (+2.9%); as well as professional, scientific and technical services (+2.8%). At the same time, employment declined in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (-4.5%), with most of the decline since October. Employment in utilities (-3.9%) was also down on a year-over-year basis.

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

	March 2014	February 2015 ^r	March 2015 ^p	February to March 2015	March 2014 to March 2015	February to March 2015	March 2014 to March 2015
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	928.46	950.87	954.07	3.20	25.61	0.3	2.8
Forestry, logging and support	996.58	1,103.08	1,102.46	-0.62	105.88	-0.1	10.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2,031.57	2,072.51	2,091.90	19.39	60.33	0.9	3.0
Utilities	1,756.60	1,881.25	1,843.78	-37.47	87.18	-2.0	5.0
Construction	1,213.74	1,206.75	1,205.92	-0.83	-7.82	-0.1	-0.6
Manufacturing	1,036.90	1,069.72	1,077.40	7.68	40.50	0.7	3.9
Wholesale trade	1,081.49	1,193.70	1,187.58	-6.12	106.09	-0.5	9.8
Retail trade	532.95	531.99	542.61	10.62	9.66	2.0	1.8
Transportation and warehousing	989.26	1,021.11	1,024.02	2.91	34.76	0.3	3.5
Information and cultural industries	1,179.43	1,179.73	1,229.78	50.05	50.35	4.2	4.3
Finance and insurance	1,185.71	1,233.48	1,246.61	13.13	60.90	1.1	5.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	905.37	973.33	934.15	-39.18	28.78	-4.0	3.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,291.61	1,342.93	1,360.78	17.85	69.17	1.3	5.4
Management of companies and enterprises	1,332.76	1,393.55	1,410.39	16.84	77.63	1.2	5.8
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	764.48	769.12	770.27	1.15	5.79	0.1	0.8
Educational services	988.82	999.01	994.50	-4.51	5.68	-0.5	0.6
Health care and social assistance	848.39	873.19	867.82	-5.37	19.43	-0.6	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	608.19	560.44	559.95	-0.49	-48.24	-0.1	-7.9
Accommodation and food services	368.57	368.47	370.14	1.67	1.57	0.5	0.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	741.14	765.97	757.41	-8.56	16.27	-1.1	2.2
Public administration	1,197.69	1,215.62	1,225.31	9.69	27.62	0.8	2.3
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	983.21	1,015.85	1,014.65	-1.20	31.44	-0.1	3.2
Prince Edward Island	762.53	790.05	790.40	0.35	27.87	0.0	3.7
Nova Scotia	812.34	831.73	830.34	-1.39	18.00	-0.2	2.2
New Brunswick	819.10	851.78	855.09	3.31	35.99	0.4	4.4
Quebec	836.34	857.53	861.19	3.66	24.85	0.4	3.0
Ontario	930.88	958.53	962.06	3.53	31.18	0.4	3.3
Manitoba	852.04	874.74	865.60	-9.14	13.56	-1.0	1.6
Saskatchewan	967.05	991.21	990.06	-1.15	23.01	-0.1	2.4
Alberta	1,141.24	1,158.87	1,160.06	1.19	18.82	0.1	1.6
British Columbia	894.20	909.08	905.11	-3.97	10.91	-0.4	1.2
Yukon	1,026.22	1,056.29	1,049.44	-6.85	23.22	-0.6	2.3
Northwest Territories	1,378.26	1,378.55	1,402.86	24.31	24.60	1.8	1.8
Nunavut	1,216.06	1,227.72	1,235.87	8.15	19.81	0.7	1.6

^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

	March 2014	February 2015 ^r	March 2015 ^p	February to March 2015	March 2014 to March 2015	February to March 2015	March 2014 to March 2015
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	15,509.5	15,690.6	15,671.0	-19.5	161.5	-0.1	1.0
Forestry, logging and support	38.6	39.8	40.0	0.2	1.4	0.5	3.7
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	230.7	222.4	220.3	-2.1	-10.4	-0.9	-4.5
Utilities	118.3	116.0	113.7	-2.2	-4.6	-1.9	-3.9
Construction	963.4	981.2	977.0	-4.2	13.6	-0.4	1.4
Manufacturing	1,483.8	1,489.4	1,483.6	-5.8	-0.2	-0.4	0.0
Wholesale trade	772.4	783.1	781.0	-2.1	8.6	-0.3	1.1
Retail trade	1,930.3	1,930.7	1,924.3	-6.4	-6.0	-0.3	-0.3
Transportation and warehousing	726.9	734.2	733.1	-1.2	6.2	-0.2	0.9
Information and cultural industries	320.2	316.8	315.5	-1.4	-4.7	-0.4	-1.5
Finance and insurance	702.8	706.0	710.1	4.0	7.3	0.6	1.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	275.3	285.9	284.5	-1.4	9.2	-0.5	3.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	828.4	851.2	851.6	0.4	23.2	0.1	2.8
Management of companies and enterprises	102.6	105.8	103.0	-2.8	0.4	-2.7	0.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	776.9	775.6	775.2	-0.4	-1.7	-0.1	-0.2
Educational services	1,211.4	1,227.5	1,225.2	-2.3	13.8	-0.2	1.1
Health care and social assistance	1,768.2	1,805.2	1,806.9	1.8	38.7	0.1	2.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	254.8	255.0	259.6	4.6	4.8	1.8	1.9
Accommodation and food services	1,191.3	1,220.8	1,225.5	4.7	34.2	0.4	2.9
Other services (excluding public administration)	542.2	551.0	548.0	-3.0	5.8	-0.5	1.1
Public administration	1,040.1	1,037.4	1,037.6	0.2	-2.5	0.0	-0.2
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	218.1	218.7	217.9	-0.8	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	63.3	62.1	61.8	-0.3	-1.4	-0.5	-2.2
Nova Scotia	400.6	399.9	399.9	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.2
New Brunswick	304.4	301.0	299.7	-1.3	-4.7	-0.4	-1.5
Quebec	3,484.5	3,494.8	3,489.9	-5.0	5.3	-0.1	0.2
Ontario	5,882.7	5,986.0	5,982.2	-3.8	99.6	-0.1	1.7
Manitoba	577.6	583.4	581.7	-1.7	4.1	-0.3	0.7
Saskatchewan	484.6	486.8	486.0	-0.8	1.4	-0.2	0.3
Alberta	2,030.6	2,059.3	2,050.0	-9.3	19.4	-0.5	1.0
British Columbia	1,999.4	2,036.6	2,040.1	3.5	40.7	0.2	2.0
Yukon	21.4	20.3	20.2	-0.1	-1.2	-0.5	-5.6
Northwest Territories	27.8	26.7	26.9	0.1	-1.0	0.4	-3.5
Nunavut	14.6	14.8	14.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.8

^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 April will be released on June 25.

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).

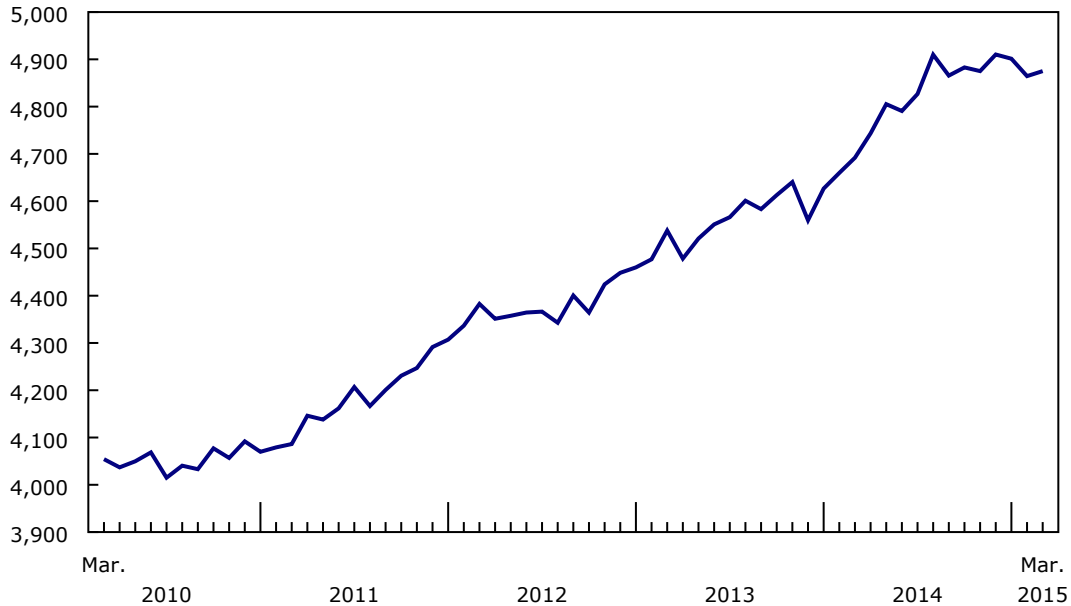
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Emmanuelle Bourbeau (613-951-3007; emmanuelle.bourbeau@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Food services and drinking places, March 2015

Sales at food services and drinking places rose 0.2% to \$4.9 billion in March. Prices for food purchased from restaurants were up 2.8% in the 12 months to March, but were unchanged from February.

Chart 1
Food services and drinking places sales increase in March

millions of current dollars



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

In March, three of the four sectors reported higher sales. In dollar terms, sales in the full-service restaurant sector (+0.4%) led the gain. Receipts in the limited service restaurant sector rose 0.3%, the ninth consecutive increase. Higher sales were posted in the drinking places sector (+0.8%), more than offsetting the losses in February. Lower sales were reported in the special food services sector (-1.4%), which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, erasing the gains of the previous two months

Sales up in five provinces

Sales were up in five provinces in March.

The largest sales increases were in Ontario (+1.2%) and Saskatchewan (+1.9%), led by gains in limited-service restaurants. Sales were also up in Quebec (+0.2%), Nova Scotia (+0.6%), and Manitoba (+0.2%).

Sales were down in British Columbia (-1.3%) and Alberta (-1.2%) in March following gains 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](#).

With this release, monthly data were revised back to January 2013 for unadjusted data, and back to January 2010 for seasonally adjusted data.

Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of respondent information, correction of information in the data provided, the replacement of estimated figures with actual values (once available), and updates to seasonal factors.

Table 1
Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted

	March 2014 ^r	December 2014 ^r	January 2015 ^r	February 2015 ^r	March 2015 ^p	February to March 2015	March 2014 to March 2015
	thousands of dollars					change %	
Total, food services sales	4,691,938	4,910,207	4,901,266	4,864,472	4,875,139	0.2	3.9
Full-service restaurants	2,049,817	2,141,255	2,128,127	2,086,518	2,095,337	0.4	2.2
Limited-service eating places	2,054,319	2,174,916	2,179,978	2,183,240	2,189,621	0.3	6.6
Special food services	397,266	406,183	410,917	413,436	407,527	-1.4	2.6
Drinking places	190,537	187,853	182,243	181,278	182,654	0.8	-4.1
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	67,413	76,149	74,765	76,480	76,351	-0.2	13.3
Prince Edward Island	16,119	17,793	17,454	17,354	17,180	-1.0	6.6
Nova Scotia	110,821	119,271	116,800	116,885	117,620	0.6	6.1
New Brunswick	80,400	86,251	85,091	86,199	85,695	-0.6	6.6
Quebec	877,088	887,102	890,361	876,050	877,702	0.2	0.1
Ontario	1,804,486	1,900,120	1,899,695	1,866,204	1,888,363	1.2	4.6
Manitoba	135,952	142,712	143,865	142,342	142,674	0.2	4.9
Saskatchewan	146,950	152,789	153,325	151,954	154,873	1.9	5.4
Alberta	709,141	738,325	733,246	735,800	727,044	-1.2	2.5
British Columbia	729,610	775,230	772,578	780,835	770,671	-1.3	5.6
Yukon	5,523	5,907	5,801	6,033	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,275	7,281	7,114	7,068	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,160	1,276	1,170	1,268	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).

Commercial Software Price Index, April 2015

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) was unchanged in April compared with the previous month.

Year over year, the CSPI was up 9.1%.

Note to readers

The Commercial Software Price Index is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of software typically bought by businesses and governments. With each release, data for the previous six months may have been revised. The index is not seasonally adjusted.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available in CANSIM: table [331-0009](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5068](#).

The Commercial Software Price Index for May will be released on June 26.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Computer and peripherals price indexes, April 2015

Prices for commercial computers were unchanged from March to April, while consumer computer prices increased 0.4%. In the case of computer peripherals, monitor and printer prices declined 0.2%.

Year over year, prices for commercial computers increased 2.6% and prices for consumer computers were down 0.3%.

Note to readers

The computer and peripherals price indexes are monthly series measuring changes over time in the price of computers and computer peripherals sold to governments, businesses and consumers. With each release, data for the previous six months may have been revised. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available in CANSIM: tables [331-0010](#) and [331-0011](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5032](#).

The computer and peripherals price indexes for May will be released on June 26.

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Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, April 2015

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index (CMSPI) advanced 0.9% in April compared with March. The couriers (+1.0%) and the local messengers and local delivery (+0.2%) components both increased.

On a year-over-year basis, the CMSPI decreased 0.9% in April.

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 May will be released on June 26.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review, First quarter 2015, Vol. 14, no. 1
Catalogue number [13-010-X](#) (HTML)

Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series: "Gross Domestic Product Excluding Expenditures on Energy Related Products", No. 80
Catalogue number [13-604-M2015080](#) (HTML)

Release dates: June 2015

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
3	Canadian international merchandise trade	April 2015
3	Study: Changes in wealth across the income distribution	1999 to 2012
5	Labour Force Survey	May 2015
5	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	First quarter 2015
8	Building permits	April 2015
11	Canada's international investment position	First quarter 2015
11	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 2015
11	New Housing Price Index	April 2015
12	National balance sheet and financial flow accounts	First quarter 2015
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 2015
16	Canada's international transactions in securities	April 2015
16	Job vacancies	Three-month average ending in March 2015
17	Wholesale trade	April 2015
18	Employment Insurance	April 2015
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	April 2015
19	Retail trade	April 2015
19	Consumer Price Index	May 2015
25	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	April 2015
26	National tourism indicators	First quarter 2015
29	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	May 2015
30	Gross domestic product by industry	April 2015
30	Principal field crop areas	June 2015

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



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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