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Releases

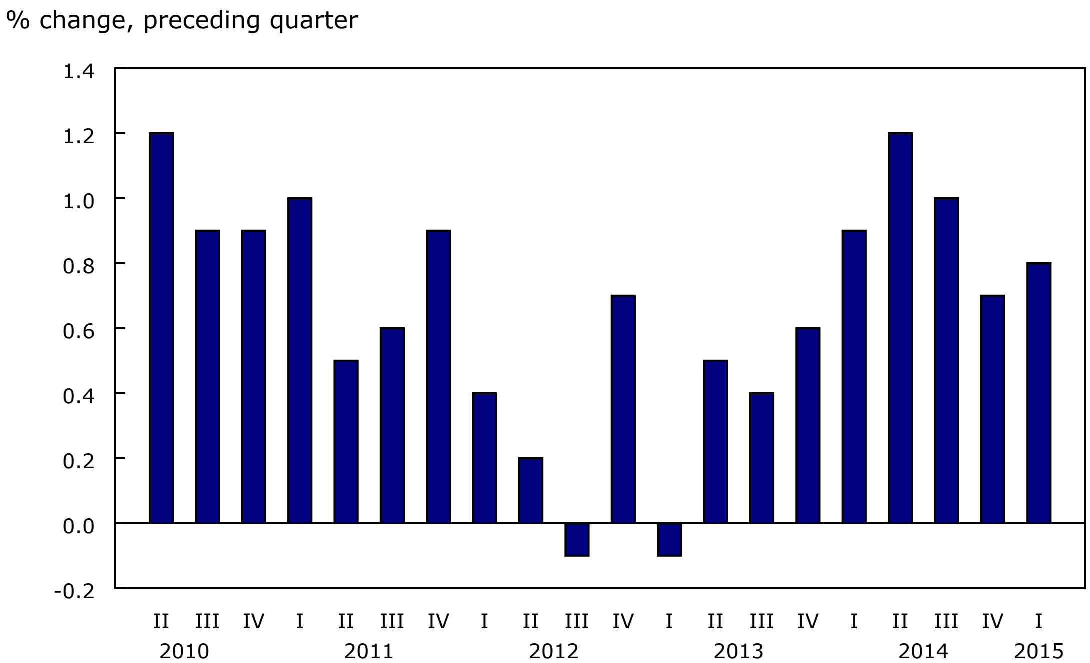
Releases

National tourism indicators, first quarter 2015

Tourism spending in Canada rose 0.8% in the first quarter, after increasing 0.7% in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Spending by both Canadians at home and international visitors in Canada was up.

Chart 1
Tourism spending in Canada increases for an eighth consecutive quarter



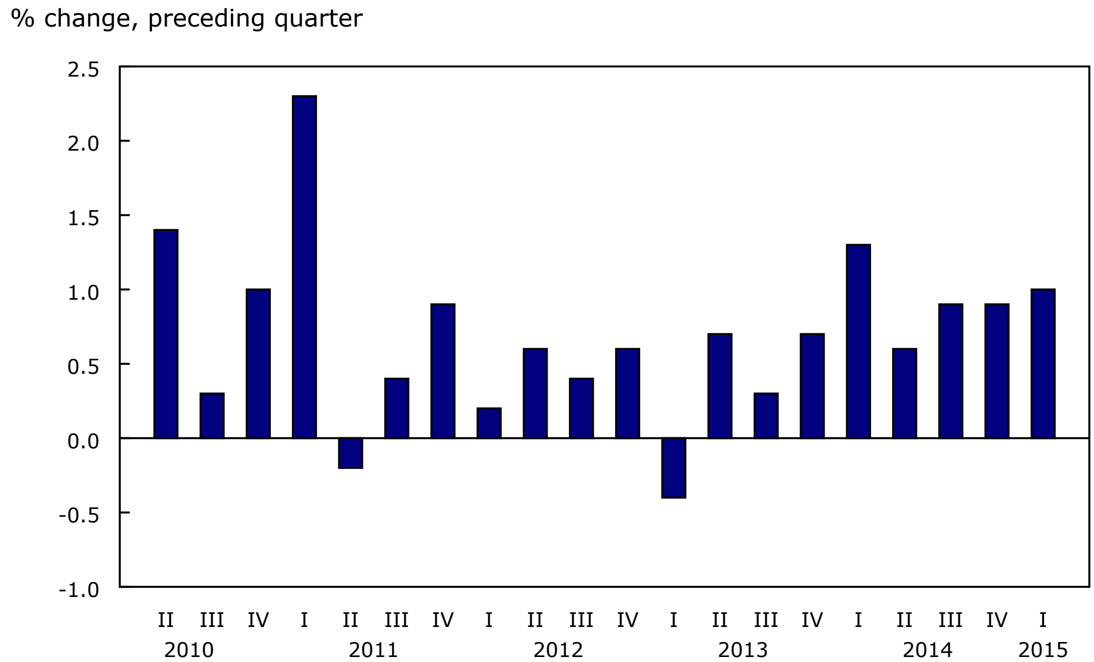
Note(s): Data are adjusted for seasonal variation and price change.
Source(s): CANSIM table 387-0001.

Canadian tourists continue to spend at home

Tourism spending by Canadians at home rose 1.0% in the first quarter, the largest increase since the first quarter of 2014.

Outlays on most tourism goods and services were up, with air transportation (+2.3%) contributing the most to the increase. Conversely, Canadians spent less on food and beverage services (-0.2%) and on travel services (-0.7%). Tourism spending on non-tourism goods and services, including groceries and clothing, was unchanged in the first quarter.

Chart 2
Tourism spending by Canadians at home increases



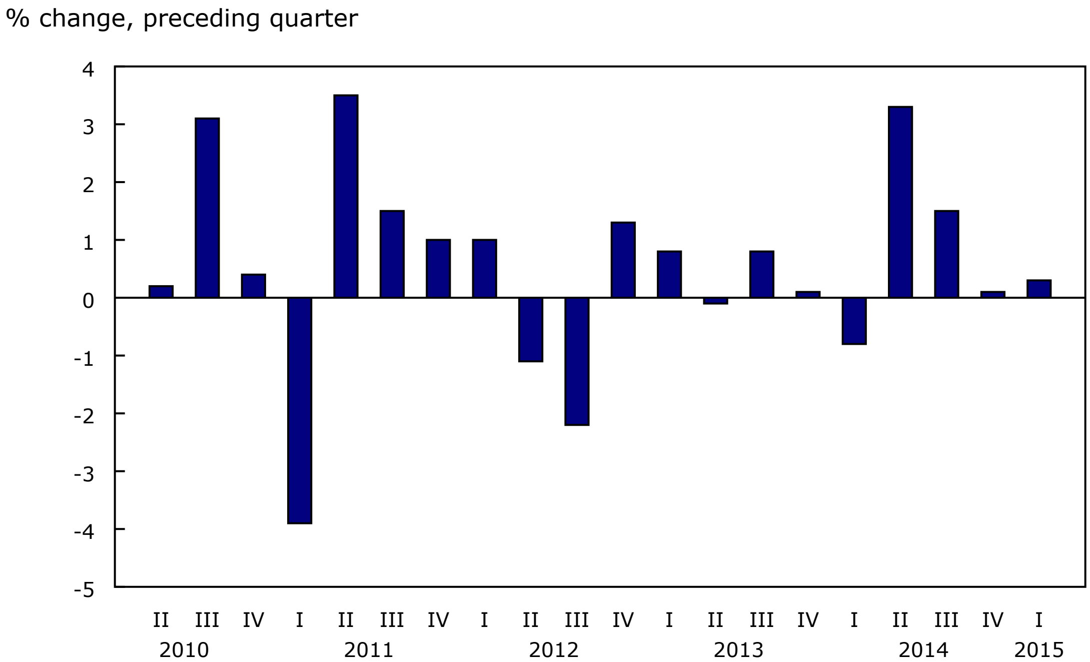
Note(s): Data are adjusted for seasonal variation and price change.
Source(s): CANSIM table 387-0001.

Spending by international visitors up

Spending by international visitors in Canada rose 0.3% in the first quarter.

Visitors to Canada spent more on the majority of tourism goods and services, with passenger air transport (+0.6%) and accommodation (+0.5%) contributing the most to the stronger outlays. In contrast, international visitors in Canada spent 0.4% less on food and beverage services in the first quarter. Tourism spending on non-tourism goods was unchanged.

Chart 3
Increase in tourism spending by international visitors



Note(s): Data are adjusted for seasonal variation and price change.
Source(s): CANSIM table 387-0001.

Tourism gross domestic product increases

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) grew 0.4% in the first quarter, continuing an upward trend that began in the third quarter of 2009. By comparison, national GDP declined 0.2% in the first quarter.

Transportation (+1.1%) was the largest contributor to the overall growth in tourism GDP. Conversely, the food and beverage services industries edged down. Tourism GDP in non-tourism industries was unchanged in the first quarter.

Tourism employment rose 0.4%, accounting for 633,900 jobs in the first quarter. This continues the upward trend that began in the second quarter of 2012.

Increases in tourism jobs in food and beverage services (+0.9%) and accommodation (+0.7%) offset declines in air transportation (-2.3%) and travel services (-1.5%).

Note to readers

Growth rates of tourism spending and gross domestic product are expressed in real terms (that is, adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. For information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions.

Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates unless otherwise noted.

The national tourism indicators are funded by the Canadian Tourism Commission.

Data on the national tourism indicators for the second quarter will be released on September 25.

Table 1
National tourism indicators – Seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014	Third quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2014	First quarter 2015	Fourth quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015
	millions of dollars at 2007 prices					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	19,281	19,509	19,710	19,855	20,018	0.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,864	3,992	4,050	4,054	4,066	0.3
Tourism domestic demand	15,417	15,517	15,660	15,801	15,952	1.0
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,707	7,811	7,971	8,063	8,208	1.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,252	1,291	1,317	1,311	1,319	0.6
Tourism domestic demand	6,455	6,520	6,654	6,752	6,889	2.0
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,815	2,863	2,881	2,901	2,914	0.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	933	966	983	984	989	0.5
Tourism domestic demand	1,882	1,897	1,898	1,917	1,925	0.4
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,662	2,726	2,747	2,749	2,741	-0.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	633	657	667	670	667	-0.4
Tourism domestic demand	2,029	2,069	2,080	2,079	2,074	-0.2
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,965	2,962	2,956	2,971	2,984	0.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	443	453	455	457	459	0.4
Tourism domestic demand	2,522	2,509	2,501	2,514	2,525	0.4
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	3,132	3,147	3,155	3,171	3,171	0.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	603	625	628	632	632	0.0
Tourism domestic demand	2,529	2,522	2,527	2,539	2,539	0.0

Source(s): CANSIM table **387-0001**.

Available in CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0003, 387-0008, 387-0010 and 387-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

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.

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**).

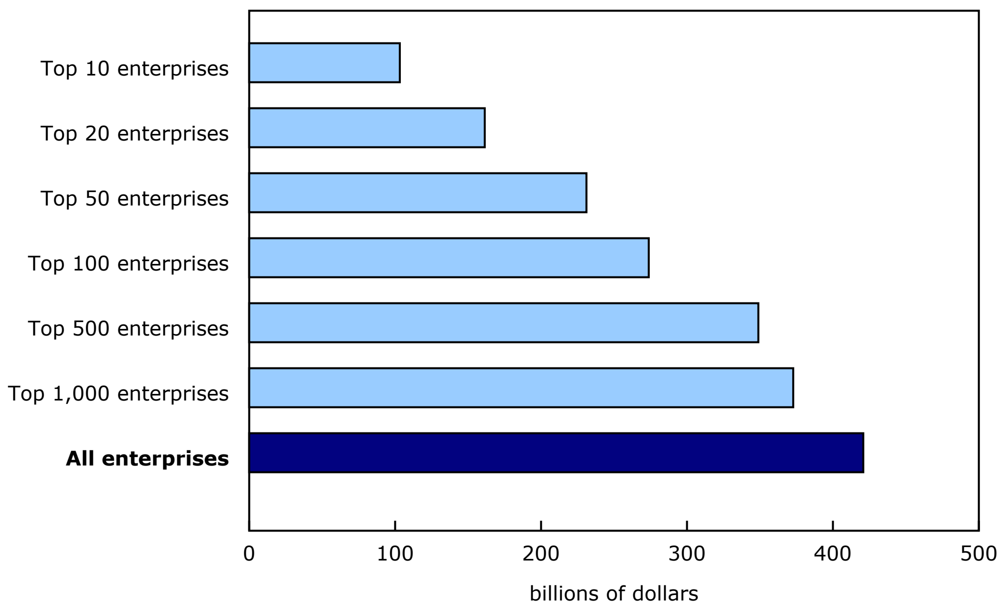
Trade by Enterprise Characteristics: Exporters of goods by employment size class, 2013 (preliminary estimates)

There were 38,855 identified goods-exporting enterprises operating in Canada in 2013. Export revenues were concentrated among a small number of firms, with roughly 500 large enterprises and 7,600 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) accounting for 98.5% of export sales.

Export values concentrated among a small number of enterprises

The top 10 exporting enterprises accounted for nearly 25% of total sales, while the top 50 generated over 50%. The top 100 exporting enterprises generated nearly two-thirds of total sales. Approximately 60 exporting enterprises in Canada had export sales of more than $1 billion, and almost 400 exporting enterprises had export sales of over $100 million. The top 1,000 enterprises accounted for 89% of exports, each reporting 2013 export revenues over $30 million.

Chart 1
Distribution of export value among exporting enterprises



Source(s): Trade by Enterprise Charateristics Program, standard tables (5124).

The top 10 exporting enterprises were large firms, which means that they have 500 or more employees. These 10 exporting enterprises had complex business structures, referred to as enterprise groups, and represented nearly 180 different declaring units. The top 100 exporting enterprise groups are a mix of organizational structures—mostly complex enterprises but also some simple firms. All together, these top 100 enterprises comprise nearly 1,200 individual declaring units, and estimates indicate that 14 of them are SMEs with combined exports of $18 billion.

Large enterprises accounted for $314 billion worth of exports compared with $106 billion for SMEs. The 464 large enterprises with export sales over $25 million accounted for all but $2 billion in sales by large enterprises. The 7,623 SMEs with export sales over $1 million together generated all but $4 billion. An additional 752 large firms and 30,016 SMEs accounted for the remaining value.

Table 1
Export revenues, by enterprise employment size class and export revenue level, 2013

	Small and medium-sized enterprises	Large enterprises	Total
	number of enterprises		
Export revenues			
Total	**37,639**	**1,216**	**38,855**
More than $1 billion	7	56	63
$500 million to $999.9 million	8	37	45
$100 million to $499.9 million	99	185	284
$25 million to $99.9 million	614	186	800
$1 million to $24.9 million	6,895	244	7,139
Under $1 million	30,016	508	30,524
	billions of dollars		
Total	**106.4**	**314.3**	**420.8**
More than $1 billion	13.0	232.5	245.5
$500 million to $999.9 million	5.8	26.7	32.5
$100 million to $499.9 million	18.9	42.6	61.5
$25 million to $99.9 million	28.4	10.2	38.6
$1 million to $24.9 million	36.2	2.2	38.4
Under $1 million	4.1	0.1	4.2

Source(s): Trade by Enterprise Charateristics Program, standard tables (**5124**).

Manufacturing, and mining, oil and gas exports led by large firms

Enterprises in the manufacturing industries generated just over half of export sales, and together with mining, oil and gas (19%), the wholesale (11%) and business services (11%) industries accounted for 90% of exports. Sales of finance and insurance, utilities and construction, transportation and warehousing, and other services industries rounded out exports.

Large firms accounted for 75% of Canada's export sales in 2013 and a similar share of exports in the manufacturing sector. Exports by enterprises in transportation equipment manufacturing as well as primary metal manufacturing were almost entirely attributable to large firms. Of the $77 billion in sales for the transportation equipment industry, $72 billion was generated by large companies. In the primary metal industry, total export sales were $31 billion, with large enterprises accounting for $27 billion. Outside of manufacturing, export sales by mining, oil and gas industries were highly concentrated in large firms ($61 billion of $67 billion).

Export sales of chemical, machinery and food manufacturing industries relatively concentrated in small and medium-sized enterprises

SMEs generated 25% of Canada's export sales in 2013 and represented a similar share of exports in the manufacturing sector as a whole. When examining individual industries within the manufacturing sector, however, SMEs were better represented. Roughly 40% of sales ($9 billion of $23 billion) in the chemical manufacturing industry and 60% of sales ($7 billion of $12 billion) in the machinery manufacturing industry were generated by SMEs. As well, 35% of sales ($7 billion of $19 billion) in the food manufacturing industry and 70% of sales (nearly $5 billion of $6 billion) in the fabricated metal industry were attributable to SMEs.

Export sales by the wholesale industry were split evenly between SMEs and large firms. In terms of value, SMEs dominated the sales generated by agricultural, forestry and fishing industries, accounting for over $3 billion, or 85%, of revenues.

Most sales generated by enterprises exporting to both the United States and the rest of the world

Revenue generation in 2013 was highly concentrated in exporting enterprises that sold goods to both the United States and other countries. Of the $420.8 billion of exports sold, nearly 80% were exported by enterprises that served multiple markets. Notably, 807 enterprises (197 large firms and 610 SMEs) that exported to more than 20 different partner countries accounted for 40% of sales.

Export sales to the United States were $316 billion, with 76% by large firms and the remainder by SMEs. Export sales to the rest of the world were $104 billion, with 72% by large firms and 28% by SMEs.

Of the top 10 exporting enterprises, $88 billion of sales were destined for the United States and $16 billion for other countries. The top 100 firms generated sales of $207 billion to the United States and $67 billion to other destinations. The top 1,000 firms accounted for $280 billion of sales to the United States and $93 billion of sales to the rest of the world.

Regarding exports to the various regions, SMEs accounted for 24% of sales to North America, 30% of sales to Asia (Canada's largest export region after North America), 20% of sales to Europe, 40% of sales to Central and South America, 40% of sales to the Middle East, 45% of sales to Africa and 44% of sales to Oceania and Australia.

Note to readers

The Trade by Enterprise Characteristics (TEC) Program is an initiative at Statistics Canada undertaken to analyze the business characteristics of exporters in Canada. These estimates are formed by linking customs trade data records with those of Statistics Canada's Business Register.

Export data to US destinations are collected by the US Bureau of the Census and transmitted to Statistics Canada under the Canada–US data exchange, while export data to the rest of the world are collected jointly by Statistics Canada and the Canada Border Services Agency.

The Business Register contains the complete operating and legal structure of enterprises operating in Canada, as well as their key characteristics such as employment size and North American Industry Classification System classification code.

Survey concepts

***Enterprise groups** are complex firms composed of many exporting enterprises. For the purposes of this analysis, an enterprise group is counted once and the value of its exports corresponds to the aggregated export value of its exporting enterprises.*

An enterprise group's industry classification is based on the primary export activity of the enterprise with the highest value of exports within the enterprise group.

The concept of "enterprise groups" facilitates the identification of enterprises engaged in trade with affiliates, enterprises that both export and import, and enterprises that export both goods and services. These extensions to the TEC Program will allow users to examine more closely Canada's role in global value chains.

***Small and medium-sized enterprises** (SME) have fewer than 500 employees.*

Survey coverage

The TEC Program linked about 95% (or $420.8 billion) of the value of domestic exports to enterprises or enterprise groups within the Business Register. The remaining 5% were attributable to non-resident exporters not included in the Business Register or enterprises with insufficient exporter information. Throughout this release, when discussing the percent share of export sales, it is the share of the $420.8 billion for which there was an identified exporting enterprise.

New products

Standard data tables from the TEC Program for exporters of goods in Canada in 2013 by enterprise size class are now available upon request. These new data tables provide information on the number of exporting entities and the value of exports, and are available by employment size class, by industry and by trading partner.

Release calendar

Aggregate TEC data were first release in The Daily on April 1, 2015. TEC provisional estimates for 2014 will be released in December 2015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5124.

Standard data tables from the Trade by Enterprise Characteristics Program for exporters of goods in Canada in 2013 by enterprise size class are now available upon request. These new data tables provide information on the number of exporting entities and the value of exports, and are available by employment size class, by industry and by trading partner. Standard provincial and territorial data tables for selected variables are also available.

Customized data tables are available upon request on a cost-recovery basis.

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

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Diana Wyman (**trade@statcan.gc.ca**), International Accounts and Trade Division.

Family income and income of individuals, related variables: Sub-provincial data, 2013

Calgary had the highest median total family income (before tax) of all census metropolitan areas (CMAs) in 2013 at $101,260, according to data derived from personal income tax returns.

Calgary was followed by Edmonton ($98,480) and Ottawa–Gatineau ($96,710). These three have composed the top three CMAs since 2009.

At the national level, median total family income increased 1.8% from 2012 to 2013. Median total family income grew in all CMAs except Greater Sudbury (-0.2%), where there was a slight decrease.

The largest increases in median total family income from 2012 to 2013 were observed in St. John's (+3.6%) and Kelowna (+3.5%), followed by Saskatoon (+3.0%).

For couple families (with or without children), Calgary ($109,260), Edmonton ($107,720) and Ottawa–Gatineau ($106,290) also had the highest median total family incomes in 2013. Kelowna (+3.5%) experienced the largest increase in median family income for couple families, while Greater Sudbury (-0.4%) was the only CMA to experience a decrease.

Among lone-parent families, Calgary ($51,270) had the highest median total family income, followed by Québec ($51,250) and Ottawa–Gatineau ($48,370). The largest increase from 2012 in median family income for lone-parent families was in Saskatoon (+3.4%). The largest decline was in Peterborough (-1.9%).

For people not in census families, Edmonton ($36,730) had the highest median total income, followed by Calgary ($36,190) and Regina ($35,010). The largest increase in median income for people not in census families was in Saskatoon (+4.5%), while the largest decline was in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo (-0.4%).

Among census agglomerations (CAs), Wood Buffalo, Alberta ($181,240), had the highest median total family income, followed by Yellowknife, the Northwest Territories ($137,860). This ranking has not changed since 2010. These two CAs have had the highest median total family income since this data series became available at the CA geographic level in 2001. The largest increase among CAs was in Bay Roberts, Newfoundland and Labrador (+5.7%), while the largest decline occurred in Leamington, Ontario (-13.4%).

Note to readers

Data for 2013 family income and related variables derived from personal income tax returns filed in spring 2014 are now available for various sub-provincial geographic areas. ***Total income*** *includes employment income, investment income, government transfers, pension income and other income. The* ***median*** *is the point at which half of the families' incomes are higher and half are lower.*

All data in this release refer to income before the payment of income tax. All figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. After-tax income data are also available in CANSIM tables 111-0043, 111-0044 and 111-0015. Data for census families and persons not in census families are derived from income tax data and are not adjusted on the basis of Statistics Canada's population estimates.

This release uses the census family concept for families. ***Census family*** *refers to a married or a common-law couple, with or without children at home, or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one child living at home. There are no restrictions on the age of the children. This concept differs from the economic family concept, used in most income data tables associated with the Canadian Income Survey and the 2011 National Household Survey.*

All data in this release have been tabulated according to the 2011 Standard Geographical Classification used for the 2011 Census.

A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (also known as the core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more must live in the core. A CA must have a core population of at least 10,000.

Table 1
Median total income of census families and persons not in census families, by census metropolitan area

	Census families			Persons not in census families		
	2012	2013	2012 to 2013	2012	2013	2012 to 2013
	2013 constant dollars	dollars	% change	2013 constant dollars	dollars	% change
Canada	**75,210**	**76,550**	**1.8**	**26,810**	**27,040**	**0.9**
St. John's	87,940	91,100	3.6	26,750	27,580	3.1
Halifax	81,220	82,510	1.6	28,720	28,950	0.8
Moncton	72,450	73,550	1.5	25,890	26,080	0.7
Saint John	73,100	73,600	0.7	24,780	25,160	1.5
Saguenay	74,890	75,360	0.6	24,430	24,410	-0.1
Québec	82,640	84,160	1.8	29,350	29,880	1.8
Sherbrooke	69,320	70,710	2.0	22,850	23,150	1.3
Trois-Rivières	67,780	68,430	1.0	22,510	22,610	0.4
Montréal	72,040	73,250	1.7	25,010	25,150	0.6
Ottawa–Gatineau	95,080	96,710	1.7	33,830	33,790	-0.1
Kingston	81,530	82,950	1.7	28,900	29,320	1.5
Peterborough	72,540	73,280	1.0	25,760	26,190	1.7
Oshawa	86,940	87,400	0.5	30,540	30,750	0.7
Toronto	71,850	72,830	1.4	25,130	25,210	0.3
Hamilton	81,130	82,290	1.4	28,380	28,660	1.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	69,030	69,500	0.7	26,050	26,030	-0.1
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	81,300	82,160	1.1	29,080	28,950	-0.4
Brantford	71,100	71,630	0.7	25,830	26,280	1.7
Guelph	87,830	88,700	1.0	31,150	31,660	1.6
London	75,440	75,980	0.7	27,580	27,800	0.8
Windsor	72,870	73,440	0.8	26,440	26,470	0.1
Barrie	80,080	80,780	0.9	28,410	28,530	0.4
Greater Sudbury	86,210	86,080	-0.2	29,000	29,280	1.0
Thunder Bay	81,410	82,690	1.6	28,750	29,190	1.5
Winnipeg	76,570	77,770	1.6	28,270	28,500	0.8
Regina	92,020	93,670	1.8	33,730	35,010	3.8
Saskatoon	88,200	90,840	3.0	32,310	33,770	4.5
Calgary	99,190	101,260	2.1	36,230	36,190	-0.1
Edmonton	96,900	98,480	1.6	36,170	36,730	1.5
Kelowna	74,300	76,870	3.5	27,560	27,930	1.3
Abbotsford–Mission	67,150	68,310	1.7	23,930	24,010	0.3
Vancouver	71,780	73,390	2.2	26,030	26,150	0.5
Victoria	82,320	84,500	2.6	30,540	30,800	0.9

Note(s):
All figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.
Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the **2011 census metropolitan areas**.
Source(s): CANSIM table **111-0009**; Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals (**4105**).

Table 2
Median total income of couple families and lone-parent families, by census metropolitan area

	Couple families			Lone-parent families		
	2012	2013	2012 to 2013	2012	2013	2012 to 2013
	2013 constant dollars	dollars	% change	2013 constant dollars	dollars	% change
Canada	**82,720**	**84,080**	**1.6**	**39,940**	**40,380**	**1.1**
St. John's	99,520	102,810	3.3	39,710	40,920	3.0
Halifax	90,340	91,620	1.4	38,530	39,260	1.9
Moncton	79,210	80,380	1.5	36,550	36,590	0.1
Saint John	82,740	83,370	0.8	32,950	33,570	1.9
Saguenay	79,900	80,170	0.3	43,730	44,280	1.3
Québec	88,050	89,640	1.8	50,220	51,250	2.1
Sherbrooke	75,110	76,310	1.6	40,810	41,700	2.2
Trois-Rivières	73,960	74,470	0.7	39,880	40,360	1.2
Montréal	78,970	80,140	1.5	42,910	43,630	1.7
Ottawa–Gatineau	104,430	106,290	1.8	48,310	48,370	0.1
Kingston	89,670	91,330	1.9	40,220	40,750	1.3
Peterborough	79,970	80,970	1.3	36,860	36,170	-1.9
Oshawa	96,530	97,020	0.5	43,330	43,530	0.5
Toronto	79,700	80,680	1.2	40,880	41,150	0.7
Hamilton	90,000	91,030	1.1	41,790	41,980	0.5
St. Catharines–Niagara	76,340	76,870	0.7	37,110	37,290	0.5
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	89,070	90,090	1.1	41,560	41,440	-0.3
Brantford	80,410	81,240	1.0	35,300	35,060	-0.7
Guelph	94,890	95,930	1.1	45,130	45,230	0.2
London	83,820	84,450	0.8	38,370	38,680	0.8
Windsor	82,290	82,750	0.6	36,140	36,710	1.6
Barrie	88,460	89,760	1.5	39,390	39,710	0.8
Greater Sudbury	96,750	96,390	-0.4	40,270	40,440	0.4
Thunder Bay	91,040	91,750	0.8	39,400	39,870	1.2
Winnipeg	84,500	85,670	1.4	39,820	40,390	1.4
Regina	102,870	104,810	1.9	44,270	44,610	0.8
Saskatoon	97,580	99,790	2.3	40,060	41,420	3.4
Calgary	107,230	109,260	1.9	50,230	51,270	2.1
Edmonton	106,230	107,720	1.4	47,160	47,890	1.5
Kelowna	80,430	83,270	3.5	38,540	39,150	1.6
Abbotsford–Mission	73,210	74,150	1.3	34,690	35,390	2.0
Vancouver	77,380	78,980	2.1	40,950	41,380	1.1
Victoria	88,760	90,990	2.5	43,800	44,160	0.8

Note(s):
All figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.
Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the **2011 census metropolitan areas**.
Source(s): CANSIM table **111-0009**; Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals (**4105**).

Available in CANSIM: tables 111-0004 to 111-0022, 111-0024 to 111-0026, 111-0032 to 111-0035, 111-0043 and 111-0044.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4105.

Data for *Family Income* (**13C0016**, various prices) and *Seniors' Income* (**89C0022**, various prices), as well as for the income of individuals including *Neighbourhood Income and Demographics* (**13C0015**, various prices), *Labour Income Profiles* (**71C0018**, various prices) and *Economic Dependency Profiles* (**13C0017**, various prices) are available for Canada, provinces and territories, federal electoral districts, economic regions, census divisions, census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations, census tracts, and postal-based geographies. These custom services are available upon request.

For census agglomerations, tables for total median family income showing 2013 data, 2012 data (adjusted in 2013 constant dollars) and the percentage change are also available upon request.

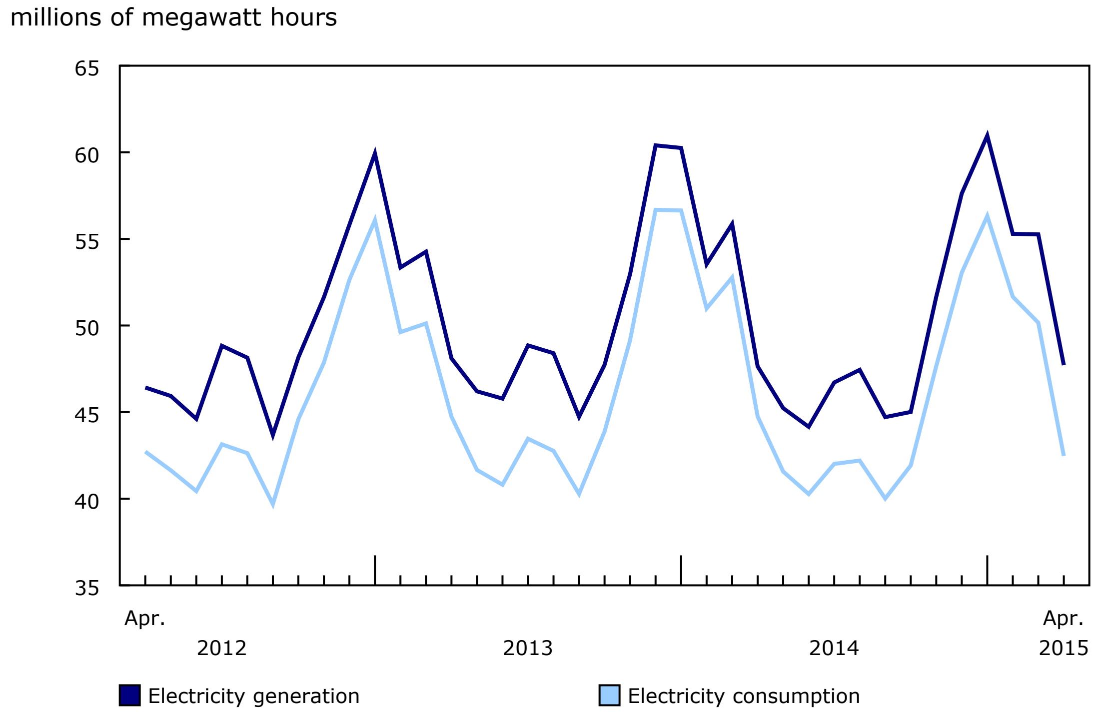
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; **infostats@statcan.gc.ca**) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; **mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca**).

Electric power statistics, April 2015

Canada's demand for electricity totalled 42.5 million megawatt hours (MWh) in April, down 5.1% from the same month in 2014. April marked the 11th month of year-over-year declines in electricity demand over the past year. Despite the decrease in demand, Canada produced 47.7 million MWh of electricity, 0.1% more than in April 2014.

The excess supply of electricity, which was exported to the United States, was up 38.1% to 5.8 million MWh in April and came mainly from British Columbia and Ontario. Lower demand pushed imports down 57.6% to 0.6 million MWh.

Chart 1
Electricity generation and consumption

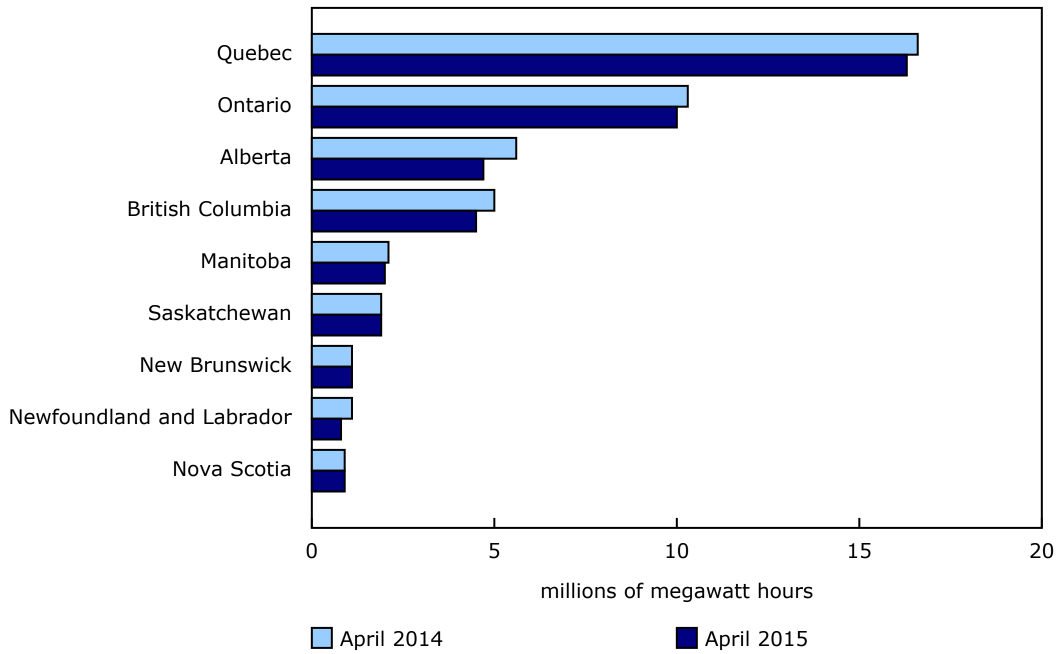


Source(s): CANSIM tables 127-0002 and 127-0003.

The decline in demand was widespread, with 9 of the 13 provinces and territories posting decreases. Newfoundland and Labrador (-26.0%), Alberta (-14.9%) and British Columbia (-9.7%) were among the biggest contributors to the decline.

In both Newfoundland and Labrador and British Columbia, higher hydro production pushed total electric power generation up despite lower demand. In Newfoundland and Labrador, a 5.5% increase in generation to 3.3 million MWh gave rise to a 21.9% increase in deliveries to other provinces. British Columbia's 20.4% increase in generation levels contributed to higher exports to the United States, which totalled 1.4 million MWh in April.

Chart 2
Total electricity available by province



Source(s): CANSIM table 127-0003.

In the wake of lower demand, Alberta's generation levels fell 11.7% to 4.7 million MWh in April. The decline was in both steam conventional (-11.7%) and combustion turbine (-13.8%) generation as a result of lower output from coal and natural gas fired power plants.

Note to readers

The purpose of this report is to produce a consistent monthly indicator of the supply of electricity in Canada, a key input in the calculation of monthly gross domestic product.

Total net electricity generation for Canada, the provinces and the territories combines all of the electricity generated from all sources, including hydro, steam, nuclear, internal combustion, wind, solar and tidal.

***Total available electricity** is the total electricity generation, minus deliveries, plus receipts of electricity.*

All data on imports and exports are provided directly by the National Energy Board.

Data from January to March 2015 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 127-0002 and 127-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2151.

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, May 2015

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index (CMSPI) advanced 0.3% in May compared with April. The couriers component increased 0.5%, while the local messengers and local delivery component declined 0.1%.

On a year-over-year basis, the CMSPI decreased 0.7% in May.

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.

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index for June will be released on July 31.

Available in CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

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, May 2015

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) decreased 1.8% in May compared with the previous month.

Year over year, the CSPI was up 7.5%.

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.

The Commercial Software Price Index for June will be released on July 28.

Available in CANSIM: table 331-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.

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, May 2015

Prices for commercial computers increased 0.1% from April to May and consumer computer prices were up 1.3%. In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices increased 0.6% and printer prices rose 0.4%.

Year over year, prices for commercial computers increased 2.7% and prices for consumer computers were up 1.4%.

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.

The computer and peripherals price indexes for June will be released on July 28.

Available in CANSIM: tables 331-0010 and 331-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

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**).

Poultry and egg statistics, April 2015

Egg production increased 6.2% in April from the same month a year earlier to 57.7 million dozen.

Placements of hatchery chicks on farms declined 2.3% to 60.5 million birds in May compared with the same month a year earlier.

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on June 1 were up 5.3% from the same date a year earlier to 69 626 tonnes.

Note to readers

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

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

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.

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: June 29 to July 3, 2015

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
29	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	May 2015
29	**Study: Interprovincial employment in Canada**	2002 to 2011
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.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