

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Consumer prices rose 3.7% in the 12 months to May, following a 3.3% increase posted in April. The increase in May was primarily a result of higher gasoline prices. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices rose 0.2% in May.

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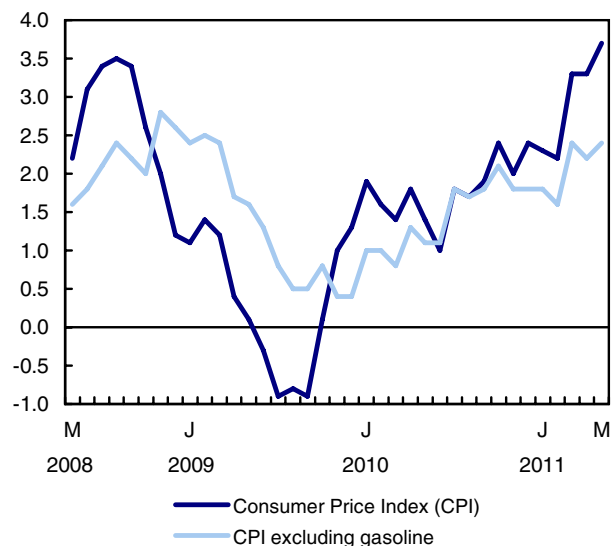
Consumer Price Index

May 2011

Consumer prices rose 3.7% in the 12 months to May, the largest increase since March 2003. This follows a 3.3% increase posted in April. The increase in May was primarily a result of higher gasoline prices.

The 12-month change in the CPI and the CPI excluding gasoline

12-month % change



Energy prices advanced 16.6% during the 12 months to May, following a 17.1% increase in April. Gasoline prices rose 29.5%, the largest increase since September 2005 when prices rose in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. The latest year-over-year increase follows a 26.4% gain in April, and leaves the gasoline index just below the peak level reached in July 2008. Prices were also higher for fuel oil (+28.2%) and electricity (+0.9%), while they declined 5.3% for natural gas.

Excluding gasoline, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 2.4% in the 12 months to May, following a 2.2% rise in April.

Note to readers

As announced in The Daily of May 4, 2011, Statistics Canada has updated the weights in the basket of goods and services used in the calculation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

These weights, as with previous updates, are based on information derived primarily from Statistics Canada's Survey of Household Spending. The new weighting pattern is based on 2009 consumer expenditures and replaces the 2005 weighting pattern. The CPI's time base remains 2002=100.

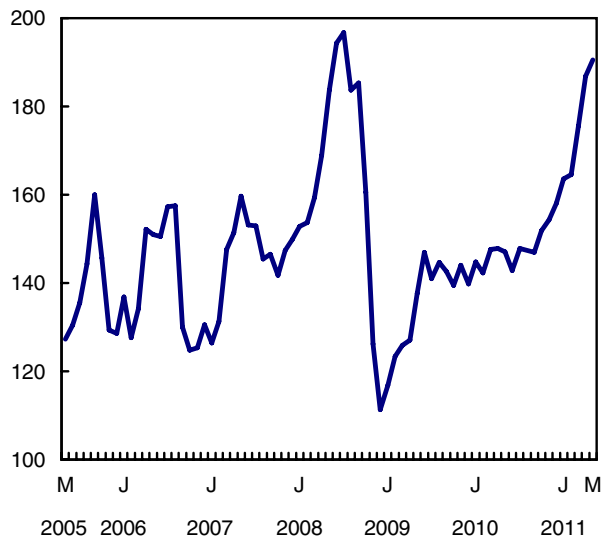
For more information, refer to survey 2301, "Documentation" at the end of this release.

The special aggregate "Energy" includes electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles.

The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the Consumer Price Index's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components.

Gasoline index just below peak of July 2008

index (2002=100)



Prices for food purchased from stores rose 4.2% in the 12 months to May, following a 3.7% gain in April. Prices increased for many staples, such as meat, bread and fresh milk. Prices for food purchased from

restaurants increased 3.2%, following a 2.8% rise in April.

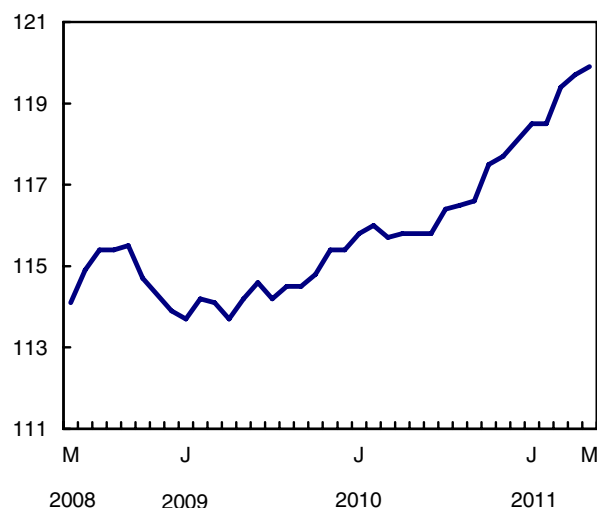
Seasonally adjusted monthly CPI

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices rose 0.2% from April to May, after increasing 0.3% the month before.

The food index rose 0.5% while the household operations, furnishings and equipment index increased 0.6%. The transportation index, which includes gasoline, advanced 0.2% following a 1.0% rise in April.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)

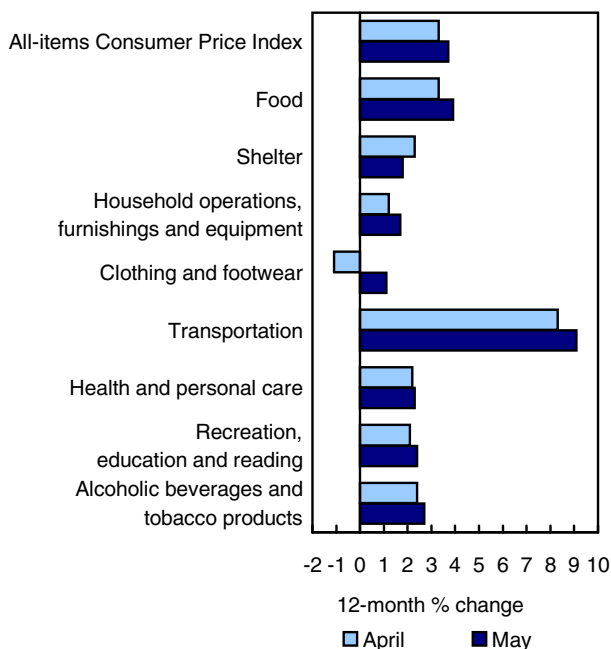


The clothing and footwear index posted a monthly gain of 2.0%, after decreasing 1.1% in April. The alcoholic beverages and tobacco products index rose 0.5% in May.

12-month change: Transportation posts largest increase

On a year-over-year basis, prices increased at a faster rate in May than in April in all major components except shelter.

Prices increase at a faster rate in seven of eight major components



The cost of transportation increased 9.1% in the 12 months to May, the largest year-over-year gain since September 2005. The increase in May followed an 8.3% gain in April. In addition to paying more for gasoline, consumers paid 5.0% more in passenger vehicle insurance premiums; prices for air transportation and the purchase of passenger vehicles also advanced.

Food prices rose 3.9% in the 12 months to May, after increasing 3.3% in April. Increases among food items were widespread. The cost of meat rose 5.4%, as prices increased for beef, pork and chicken. Consumers paid more for both bakery and dairy products, including bread (+10.6%), fresh milk (+4.3%) and cheese (+3.2%). Prices for fresh fruit and vegetables also rose.

Shelter costs rose 1.8% in the 12 months to May, following a 2.3% increase in April. In addition to higher prices for fuel oil and electricity, homeowners' replacement cost increased 2.1%. However, mortgage interest cost, which measures the change in the interest portion of payments on outstanding mortgage debt, decreased 1.9%. Natural gas prices also fell.

Prices for recreation, education and reading went up 2.4% in May. Consumers paid more for the use of recreational facilities and services. However, prices for video equipment fell.

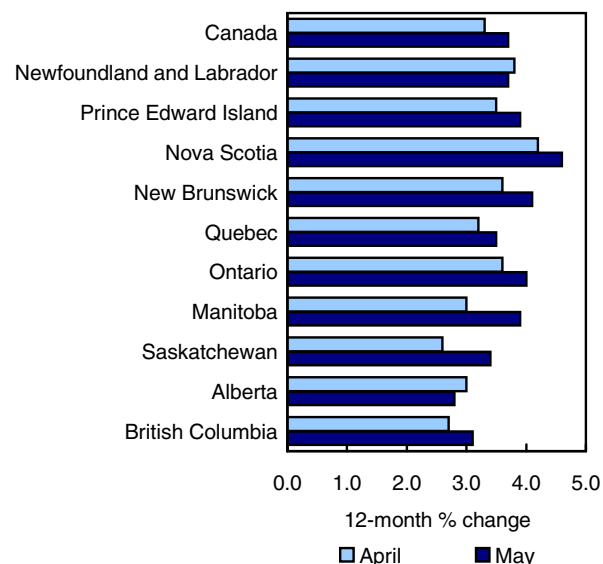
Clothing and footwear prices rose 1.1% following a 1.1% decline in April. Consumers paid more for men's clothing and children's clothing.

Provinces: Gasoline still a factor in every province

Consumer prices increased at a faster rate in May compared with April in eight provinces, largely the result of higher prices at the pump. Ontario recorded the largest increase in gasoline prices (+35.6%) and British Columbia the smallest (+20.7%).

Nova Scotia had the fastest year-over-year increase in consumer prices for the fifth consecutive month (+4.6%).

Prices increase at a faster rate in eight provinces, year over year



In Ontario, consumer prices went up 4.0% in the 12 months to May, after rising 3.6% in April. In addition to higher gasoline prices, food purchased from stores increased 5.4%. Passenger vehicle insurance premiums and homeowner's replacement cost also increased. Prices for natural gas fell.

In Quebec, consumer prices increased 3.5% following a 3.2% gain in April. Gasoline prices rose 27.0%. Consumers in Quebec also paid more for fuel oil, food purchased from restaurants, meat and women's clothing.

Prices in British Columbia went up 3.1% in the 12 months to May, following a 2.7% increase in April. In addition to paying more for gasoline, consumers in the province paid more for food purchased from restaurants as well as for homeowners' home and mortgage insurance.

In Alberta, prices advanced 2.8% in May. Alberta drivers paid 29.2% more for gasoline. Prices for natural gas, which tend to be volatile in the province, rose 17.4%. The cost of homeowners' home and mortgage insurance also went up. Consumers in the province paid 8.9% more for bakery products in May.

Bank of Canada's core index

The Bank of Canada's core index advanced 1.8% in the 12 months to May, following a 1.6% gain in April.

The seasonally adjusted monthly core index increased 0.2% in May, after rising 0.3% in April.

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*.

Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0009, 326-0012, 326-0015 and 326-0020 to 326-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

More information about the concepts and use of the CPI are also available online in *Your Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (62-557-X, free) from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The May 2011 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 90, no. 5 (62-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. A more detailed analysis of the CPI is available in this publication.

The Consumer Price Index for June will be released on July 22.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-2848; cpd-info-dpc@statcan.gc.ca), Consumer Prices Division.

□

Consumer Price Index and major components, Canada

| | Relative importance ¹ | May 2010 | April 2011 | May 2011 | April to May 2011 | May 2010 to May 2011 |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Not seasonally adjusted | | | | | | |
| | % | (2002=100) | | % change | | |
| All-items CPI | 100.00² | 116.3 | 119.8 | 120.6 | 0.7 | 3.7 |
| Food | 15.99 | 122.9 | 126.9 | 127.7 | 0.6 | 3.9 |
| Shelter | 27.49 | 123.0 | 125.2 | 125.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 |
| Household operations, furnishings and equipment | 11.55 | 108.6 | 109.8 | 110.4 | 0.5 | 1.7 |
| Clothing and footwear | 5.31 | 92.7 | 93.1 | 93.7 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Transportation | 20.60 | 118.1 | 127.2 | 128.9 | 1.3 | 9.1 |
| Health and personal care | 4.95 | 114.6 | 117.3 | 117.2 | -0.1 | 2.3 |
| Recreation, education and reading | 11.20 | 103.6 | 105.1 | 106.1 | 1.0 | 2.4 |
| Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products | 2.91 | 132.1 | 135.0 | 135.7 | 0.5 | 2.7 |
| Special aggregates | | | | | | |
| Core CPI ³ | 82.15 | 115.7 | 117.2 | 117.8 | 0.5 | 1.8 |
| All-items CPI excluding energy | 89.92 | 114.6 | 116.7 | 117.3 | 0.5 | 2.4 |
| Energy | 10.08 | 137.4 | 159.2 | 160.2 | 0.6 | 16.6 |
| Gasoline | 5.80 | 147.1 | 186.8 | 190.5 | 2.0 | 29.5 |
| All-items CPI excluding food and energy | 73.93 | 112.8 | 114.4 | 115.0 | 0.5 | 2.0 |
| Goods | 47.80 | 109.4 | 113.7 | 114.4 | 0.6 | 4.6 |
| Services | 52.20 | 123.2 | 125.9 | 126.7 | 0.6 | 2.8 |

1. 2009 CPI basket weights at April 2011 prices, Canada, effective May 2011. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).
2. Figures may not add to 100% as a result of rounding.
3. The measure of Core Consumer Price Index (CPI) excludes from the all-items CPI the effect of changes in indirect taxes and eight of the most volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. For additional information on Core CPI, consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/price-indexes/cpi).

Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit

| | Relative importance ¹ | May 2010 | April 2011 | May 2011 | April to May 2011 | May 2010 to May 2011 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Not seasonally adjusted | | | | | | |
| | % | (2002=100) | | % change | | |
| Canada | 100.00² | 116.3 | 119.8 | 120.6 | 0.7 | 3.7 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1.29 | 117.2 | 121.5 | 121.5 | 0.0 | 3.7 |
| Prince Edward Island | 0.35 | 119.2 | 123.3 | 123.9 | 0.5 | 3.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 2.56 | 117.8 | 122.9 | 123.2 | 0.2 | 4.6 |
| New Brunswick | 2.06 | 115.7 | 120.0 | 120.5 | 0.4 | 4.1 |
| Quebec | 21.21 | 114.9 | 118.5 | 118.9 | 0.3 | 3.5 |
| Ontario | 39.85 | 116.2 | 119.9 | 120.9 | 0.8 | 4.0 |
| Manitoba | 3.16 | 115.0 | 118.3 | 119.5 | 1.0 | 3.9 |
| Saskatchewan | 2.90 | 118.6 | 121.6 | 122.6 | 0.8 | 3.4 |
| Alberta | 11.97 | 122.7 | 126.0 | 126.1 | 0.1 | 2.8 |
| British Columbia | 14.47 | 113.6 | 116.3 | 117.1 | 0.7 | 3.1 |
| Whitehorse | 0.08 | 114.3 | 117.3 | 118.4 | 0.9 | 3.6 |
| Yellowknife | 0.07 | 117.8 | 120.9 | 121.6 | 0.6 | 3.2 |
| Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100) | 0.02 | 112.2 | 113.2 | 113.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 |

1. 2009 CPI basket weights at April 2011 prices, Canada, effective May 2011. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).
2. Figures may not add to 100% as a result of rounding.

Consumer Price Index and major components

| | Relative importance ¹ | March 2011 | April 2011 | May 2011 | March to April 2011 | April to May 2011 |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Seasonally adjusted ² | | | | | | |
| | % | (2002=100) | | | % change | |
| All-items CPI | 100.00³ | 119.4 | 119.7 | 119.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Food | 15.99 | 126.9 | 126.7 | 127.3 | -0.2 | 0.5 |
| Shelter | 27.49 | 124.6 | 125.2 | 125.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Household operations, furnishings and equipment | 11.55 | 110.3 | 109.5 | 110.2 | -0.7 | 0.6 |
| Clothing and footwear | 5.31 | 92.2 | 91.2 | 93.0 | -1.1 | 2.0 |
| Transportation | 20.60 | 125.2 | 126.4 | 126.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 |
| Health and personal care | 4.95 | 116.9 | 117.1 | 117.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Recreation, education and reading | 11.20 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products | 2.91 | 134.8 | 135.0 | 135.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Special aggregates | | | | | | |
| Core CPI ⁴ | 82.15 | 116.9 | 117.2 | 117.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| All-items CPI excluding food and energy | 73.93 | 114.3 | 114.4 | 114.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 |

1. 2009 CPI basket weights at April 2011 prices, Canada, effective May 2011. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).
2. Each month, the previous month's seasonally adjusted index is subject to revision. On an annual basis, the seasonally adjusted values for the last three years are revised with the January data release. Since these revisions can lead to changes in both the levels and movements of the indexes, users employing the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes.
3. Figures may not add to 100% as a result of rounding.
4. The measure of Core CPI excludes from the all-items CPI the effect of changes in indirect taxes and eight of the most volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. For additional information on Core CPI, consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/price-indexes/cpi).

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National tourism indicators

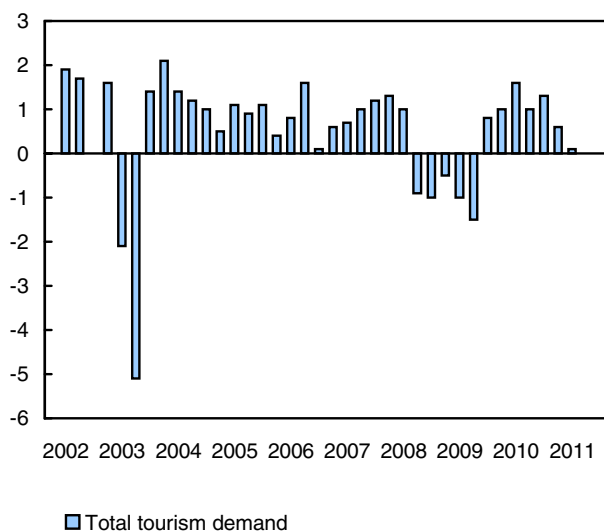
First quarter 2011

Tourism spending in Canada edged up 0.1% in real terms in the first quarter, as increased outlays by Canadians at home offset lower tourism spending by non-residents in Canada.

This was the seventh consecutive quarterly increase in tourism spending in Canada, for a cumulative gain of 6.5% since the second quarter of 2009.

Tourism spending edges up

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Tourism spending at home continues upward trend

Tourism spending by Canadians at home increased 1.0% in the first quarter, continuing an upward trend that began in the second half of 2009.

Note to readers

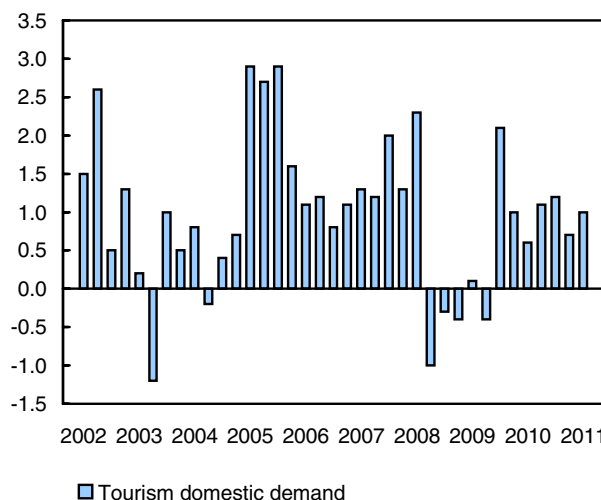
With the first quarter 2011 release of the publication National Tourism Indicators, all estimates have been revised from the first quarter of 2008 through to the fourth quarter of 2010. These data revisions reflect the incorporation of revisions to source data for 2008 to 2010 and are in accordance with the revision policy established in 2004. More information on the revision will be published in an article in the next issue of the National Tourism Indicators (second quarter 2011). Revised data can be obtained from CANSIM.

Growth rates of tourism spending and gross domestic product are expressed in real terms (that is, adjusted for price change) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates. Estimates for "spending" relate specifically to the expenditures by tourists or "tourism spending," unless otherwise noted.

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

Tourism domestic demand up again

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Outlays on passenger air transport, the largest spending category, advanced 2.4%, contributing the most to the overall increase. Spending was also higher in accommodation and food and beverage services.

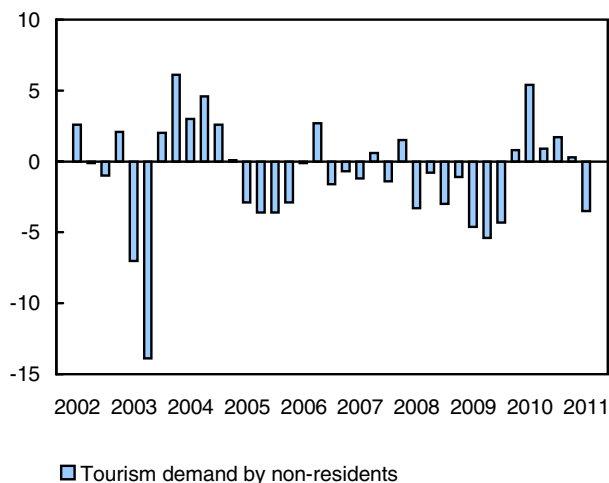
Spending on other tourism commodities (including recreation and entertainment and travel services) decreased 1.0%. Spending on non-tourism commodities such as groceries, tobacco, alcohol and clothing purchased in stores rose 1.3%.

Lower spending by international visitors

Spending by international visitors in Canada decreased 3.5% in the first quarter, following five consecutive quarterly increases. Lower spending was recorded on most tourism services, including transportation, which declined 2.4%.

Spending by international visitors in Canada decreases

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Fuel consumption fell 7.1%, as same-day car travel from the United States declined. Overnight travel from

both the United States and overseas was also down. Spending on accommodation fell 4.2%.

Tourism gross domestic product unchanged

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) was unchanged in the first quarter compared with the fourth quarter of 2010, following six consecutive quarterly increases. Gains in the transportation and accommodation industries offset declines in the food and beverage services, other tourism and non-tourism industries.

Tourism employment increased 0.3% in the first quarter, on the strength of job gains in the travel services and transportation industries. Tourism jobs in non-tourism industries also increased, while employment in accommodation and recreation and entertainment was down.

Available on CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The first quarter 2011 issue of *National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates* (13-009-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640; iead-info-dcrrd@statcan.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

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National tourism indicators

| | First quarter 2010 | Second quarter 2010 | Third quarter 2010 | Fourth quarter 2010 | First quarter 2011 | Fourth quarter 2010 to first quarter 2011 |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| millions of dollars at 2002 prices, seasonally adjusted | | | | | | % change |
| Total tourism expenditures | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 15,947 | 16,107 | 16,313 | 16,416 | 16,427 | 0.1 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 3,234 | 3,263 | 3,318 | 3,329 | 3,213 | -3.5 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 12,710 | 12,846 | 12,994 | 13,089 | 13,214 | 1.0 |
| Transportation | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 6,084 | 6,225 | 6,364 | 6,367 | 6,419 | 0.8 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 945 | 969 | 1,006 | 1,014 | 990 | -2.4 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 5,140 | 5,257 | 5,357 | 5,352 | 5,429 | 1.4 |
| Accommodation | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 2,354 | 2,370 | 2,379 | 2,384 | 2,381 | -0.1 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 761 | 762 | 777 | 777 | 744 | -4.2 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 1,592 | 1,608 | 1,603 | 1,607 | 1,637 | 1.9 |
| Food and beverage services | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 2,221 | 2,219 | 2,218 | 2,238 | 2,227 | -0.5 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 525 | 523 | 522 | 531 | 512 | -3.6 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 1,697 | 1,697 | 1,695 | 1,706 | 1,715 | 0.5 |
| Other tourism commodities | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 2,477 | 2,483 | 2,501 | 2,545 | 2,508 | -1.5 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 363 | 365 | 363 | 373 | 355 | -4.8 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 2,112 | 2,118 | 2,138 | 2,174 | 2,153 | -1.0 |
| Other commodities | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 2,811 | 2,810 | 2,851 | 2,882 | 2,892 | 0.3 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 640 | 644 | 650 | 634 | 612 | -3.5 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 2,169 | 2,166 | 2,201 | 2,250 | 2,280 | 1.3 |

National tourism indicators

| | First quarter 2010 | Second quarter 2010 | Third quarter 2010 | Fourth quarter 2010 | First quarter 2011 | Fourth quarter 2010 to first quarter 2011 |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| millions of dollars at current prices, seasonally adjusted | | | | | | % change |
| Total tourism expenditures | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 17,903 | 18,082 | 18,466 | 18,919 | 19,285 | 1.9 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 3,644 | 3,648 | 3,764 | 3,806 | 3,711 | -2.5 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 14,259 | 14,434 | 14,702 | 15,113 | 15,575 | 3.1 |
| Transportation | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 6,643 | 6,820 | 7,014 | 7,347 | 7,695 | 4.7 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 963 | 1,007 | 1,048 | 1,080 | 1,084 | 0.4 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 5,680 | 5,813 | 5,966 | 6,267 | 6,611 | 5.5 |
| Accommodation | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 2,750 | 2,710 | 2,760 | 2,795 | 2,814 | 0.7 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 887 | 868 | 900 | 911 | 878 | -3.6 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 1,863 | 1,842 | 1,860 | 1,884 | 1,936 | 2.8 |
| Food and beverage services | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 2,730 | 2,732 | 2,768 | 2,797 | 2,803 | 0.2 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 645 | 644 | 655 | 662 | 643 | -2.9 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 2,085 | 2,088 | 2,113 | 2,135 | 2,160 | 1.2 |
| Other tourism commodities | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 2,800 | 2,825 | 2,886 | 2,917 | 2,912 | -0.2 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 440 | 439 | 451 | 455 | 440 | -3.3 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 2,360 | 2,386 | 2,435 | 2,462 | 2,473 | 0.4 |
| Other commodities | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 2,980 | 2,995 | 3,038 | 3,063 | 3,061 | -0.1 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 709 | 690 | 710 | 698 | 666 | -4.6 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 2,271 | 2,305 | 2,328 | 2,365 | 2,395 | 1.3 |

Railway carloadings

April 2011

Combined loadings of rail freight traffic originating in Canada and received from the United States rose to 26.7 million tonnes in April, up 8.4% from April 2010.

The principal domestic transportation system of Canada's railways, non-intermodal and intermodal, accounted for 24.0 million tonnes of the total traffic loaded in April, up 7.0% from the same month in 2010.

Non-intermodal freight loadings represented the vast majority of total domestic cargo loaded in April, rising 7.7% from April 2010 to 21.7 million tonnes. The gain was the result of increases in 44 out of the 63 commodity groups carried by rail. Of these, wood pulp, coal and lumber had the largest gains in tonnage.

Compared with the same month last year, intermodal loadings of containers and trailers loaded on flat cars rose 1.3% to 2.3 million tonnes in April. The increase was attributed solely to containerized cargo shipments, as trailers loaded onto flat cars fell for the month.

Internationally, rail freight traffic received from the United States (either destined for or passing through Canada) rose to 2.8 million tonnes, up 22.5% compared with April 2010. The increase was the result of robust growth in non-intermodal traffic, which rose 23.7% on a year-over-year basis to 2.6 million tonnes in April.

From a geographic perspective, 57.4% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was in the Western Division of Canada, with the remainder loaded in the Eastern Division. For statistical purposes, the Eastern and Western Divisions are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The April 2011 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 88, no. 4 (52-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

May 2011

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for May.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

Data are available upon request only.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Domestic and international shipping

January to June 2010

Data on domestic and international shipping are now available for January to June 2010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2751 and 2791.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Capital expenditures by type of asset

2009

Capital expenditures by type of asset for building and engineering construction are now available for 2009.

Available on CANSIM: tables 029-0039 and 029-0040.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2803.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Ogden (613-951-4800; david.ogden@statcan.gc.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

New products and studies

Survey Methodology, June 2011, Vol. 37, no. 1
Catalogue number 12-001-X (PDF, free)

National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates,
First quarter 2011
Catalogue number 13-009-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Monthly Railway Carloadings, April 2011, Vol. 88,
no. 4
Catalogue number 52-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

The Consumer Price Index, May 2011, Vol. 90, no. 5
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