

The Daily

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Real gross domestic product edged down 0.1% in August, the first monthly decline since February 2012. Goods production declined 0.5% in August, mainly as a result of decreases in mining and oil and gas extraction and in manufacturing, while the output of service industries was unchanged.

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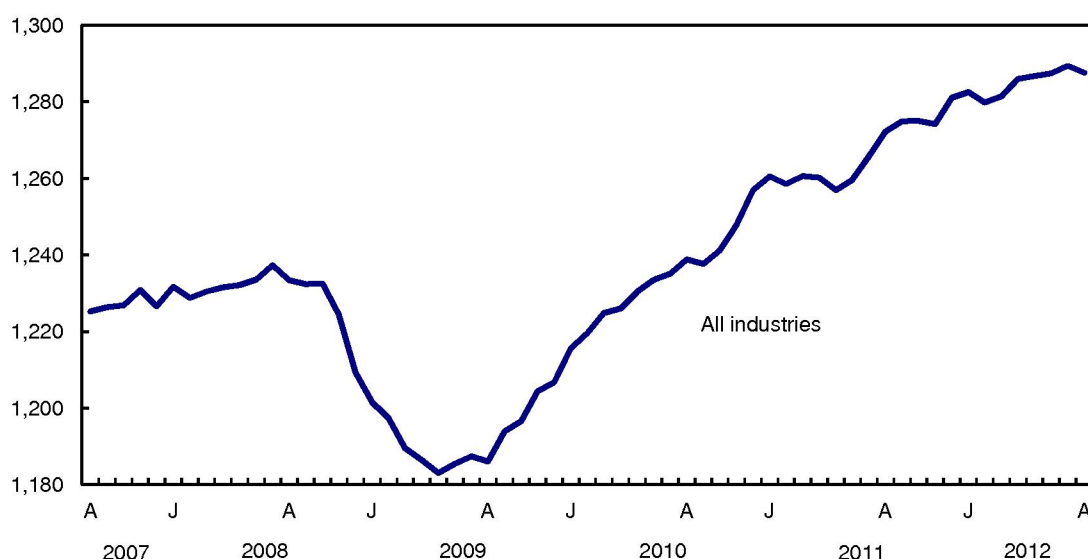
Releases

Gross domestic product by industry, August 2012

Real gross domestic product edged down 0.1% in August, the first monthly decline since February 2012. Goods production declined 0.5% in August, mainly as a result of decreases in mining and oil and gas extraction and in manufacturing. Declines were also recorded in utilities and construction. The output of service industries was unchanged in August. Increases in wholesale trade, transportation services and the public sector (education, health and public administration combined) were offset by declines in the output of real estate agents and brokers, retail trade, and the finance and insurance sector.

Chart 1 Real gross domestic product edges down in August

billions of chained (2002) dollars



Mining and oil and gas extraction declines

Mining and oil and gas extraction declined 0.7% in August. Excluding oil and gas extraction, mining fell 2.8%. Metal ore mining declined 4.7% as a result of decreases in output at copper, nickel, lead and zinc mines as well as at gold and silver ore mines. Scheduled maintenance affected metal ore output in August. Non-metallic mineral mining decreased 2.6% as a result of decreases in output at potash mines.

Oil and gas extraction decreased 0.4%, as a decline in crude petroleum production outweighed an increase in natural gas extraction. Maintenance activities at some oilfields affected crude petroleum output in August.

Manufacturing output decreases

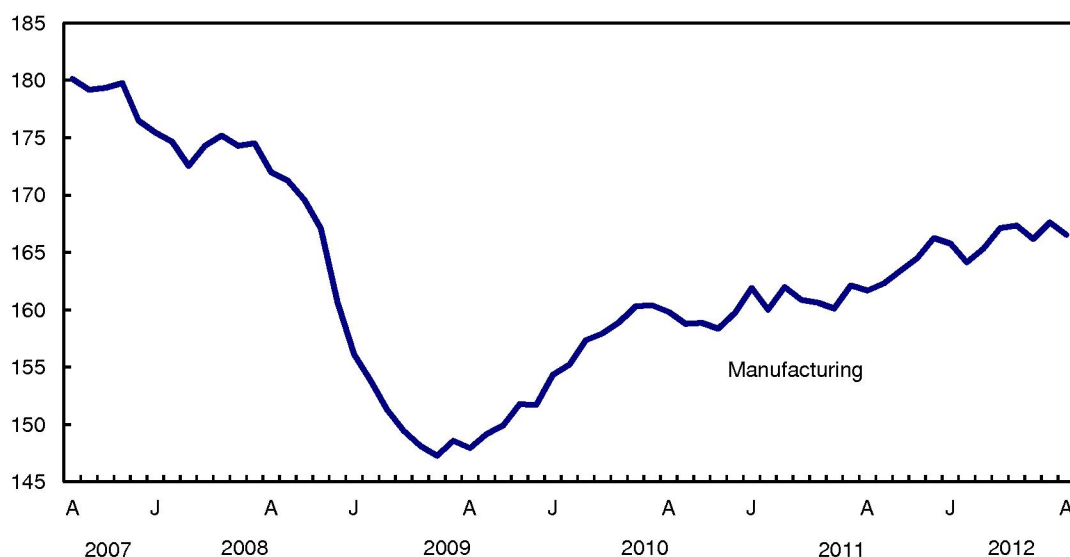
Manufacturing output decreased 0.6% in August, following a 0.9% increase in July. Durable goods production decreased 1.3% in August, mainly as a result of declines in fabricated metal products, furniture and related products, primary metal products as well as electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing. In

contrast, the output of machinery manufacturers increased. Non-durable goods manufacturing grew 0.3%, mainly as a result of increases in paper, in petroleum and coal products, and in beverage and tobacco products manufacturing. Conversely, there were declines in textile and textile product mills and chemical manufacturing.

Chart 2

Manufacturing output falls in August

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



Wholesale trade rises while retail trade falls

Wholesale trade rose 1.0% in August. Notable increases were recorded in the wholesaling of food products, of machinery, equipment and supplies, of building materials, of petroleum products and of farm products. Conversely, the activity of miscellaneous wholesalers (which include agriculture supplies and chemical products) declined in August.

Retail trade fell 0.5% in August, following a 0.4% increase in July. There were declines in retailing activity at motor vehicles and parts dealers, health and personal care stores, food and beverage stores as well as at building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers. Conversely, activity at general merchandise stores (which include department stores) and at sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores was up.

Construction edges down

Construction edged down 0.1% in August. Declines in residential and non-residential building construction as well as in repair works outweighed an increase in engineering construction.

The output of real estate agents and brokers fell 6.6% in August, down for a fourth consecutive month, as activity in the home resale market declined.

Utilities retreat

Utilities declined 0.8% in August, following four consecutive monthly increases. The notable decrease in electricity production in August was partly a result of a return to more seasonal weather.

Finance and insurance sector activity falls

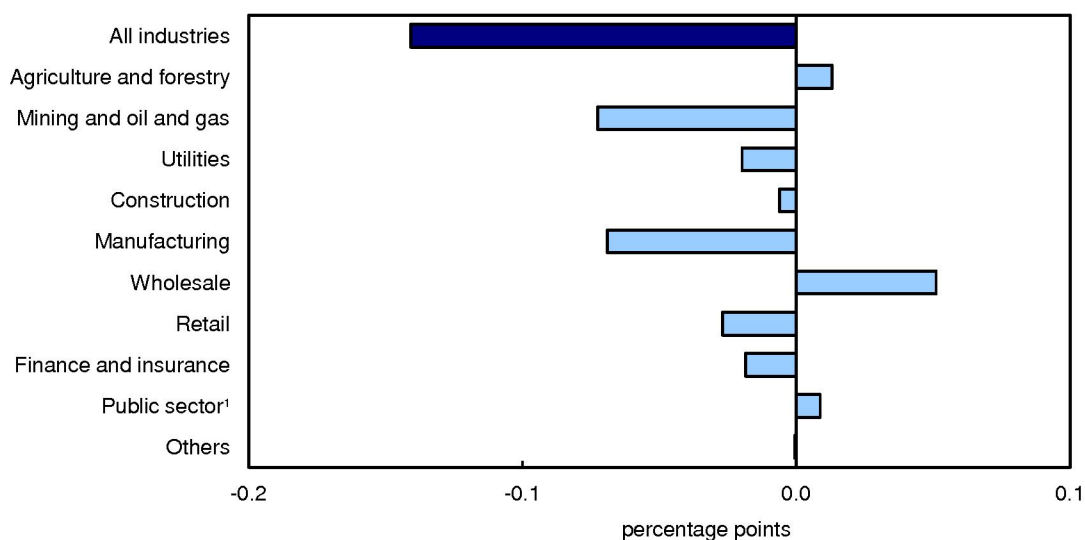
After increasing for four consecutive months, the finance and insurance sector fell 0.3% in August, led by decreased output of security brokerages (from reduced volume of trading on the stock exchanges) and declines in insurance carriers.

Other industries

The public sector edged up 0.1% as increases in health care and education services were partly offset by a decline in public administration. Transportation and warehousing services rose 0.3% as an increase in pipeline transportation more than offset a decline in rail transportation.

Chart 3

Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, August 2012



Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2002 as the reference year. This means that the data for each industry and each aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 2002. For the 1997 to 2008 period, the monthly data are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables.

For the period starting with January 2009, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2008 industry prices.

This approach makes the monthly GDP by industry data more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2012. In the context of the comprehensive revision to the Canadian System of National Accounts, historically-revised data of monthly GDP by industry are planned for release on January 31, 2013. These revisions will extend back to January 2007 and will reflect conceptual, classification and statistical improvements. For more information about monthly GDP by industry, see the [National economic accounts](#) module on our website.

Table 1
Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2002) dollars –
Seasonally adjusted

	March 2012 ^r	April 2012 ^r	May 2012 ^r	June 2012 ^r	July 2012 ^r	August 2012 ^p	August 2012	August 2011 to August 2012
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All industries	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	1,287,534	1.2
Goods-producing industries	0.2	0.9	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.5	369,478	0.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.8	-0.3	0.7	30,076	3.0
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-0.6	1.5	-0.7	-0.2	-0.7	-0.7	56,537	-3.7
Utilities	-1.2	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.9	-0.8	33,525	-1.7
Construction	1.1	0.1	-0.0	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	79,068	2.6
Manufacturing	0.7	1.1	0.1	-0.7	0.9	-0.6	166,537	3.0
Services-producing industries	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	923,315	1.6
Wholesale trade	-0.1	0.5	-0.0	-0.8	0.1	1.0	73,184	3.1
Retail trade	0.5	-0.9	0.8	-0.1	0.4	-0.5	78,643	2.0
Transportation and warehousing	-0.1	0.6	-0.6	0.7	-0.1	0.3	60,410	0.5
Information and cultural industries	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	46,417	1.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	-0.1	270,644	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.2	63,369	2.8
Administrative and waste management services	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	31,438	2.5
Education services	-0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	63,897	1.1
Health care and social assistance	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	86,186	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.2	-1.0	-1.5	1.5	0.2	-0.2	11,327	1.2
Accommodation and food services	1.0	-0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.6	-0.1	27,993	2.5
Other services (except public administration)	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2	33,398	0.5
Public administration	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.2	-0.1	75,829	-1.0
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.1	1.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.3	-0.7	260,847	-0.5
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.6	0.6	0.6	-1.1	1.1	0.3	64,869	0.3
Durable manufacturing industries	0.9	1.4	-0.2	-0.4	0.7	-1.3	102,084	5.1
Business sector industries	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2	1,070,708	1.3
Non-business sector industries	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	217,061	0.5
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	62,129	1.4
Energy sector	-1.5	0.9	-0.9	0.2	0.2	-0.2	86,905	-2.2

^r revised^p preliminary

1. At annual rates.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The August 2012 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 26, no. 8 (15-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for September will be released on November 30.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Allan Tomas (613-951-9277), Industry Accounts Division.

Food services and drinking places, August 2012

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry rose 0.6% between July and August to \$4.4 billion. During the same period, the price index for food purchased in restaurants increased 0.2%.

In August, three of the four industry sectors posted higher sales compared with July: the full-service restaurant sector (+0.8%), the limited-service restaurant sector (+0.5%) and the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services (+0.3%). Sales in the drinking places sector were relatively stable (-0.1%).

In August, eight provinces posted higher sales, with the largest increase in Manitoba (+2.3%). The biggest decline was in Alberta (-0.6%).

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

Seasonally adjusted data are revised for the three previous months. Data are also revised annually. Revisions improve data quality and coherence and are based on information not available at the time of the initial estimates.

Table 1
Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted

	August 2011	May 2012 ^r	June 2012 ^r	July 2012 ^r	August 2012 ^p	July to August 2012	August 2011 to August 2012
	thousands of dollars					% change	
Total, food services sales	4,199,613	4,386,252	4,388,012	4,420,402	4,446,089	0.6	5.9
Full-service restaurants	1,809,863	1,891,815	1,904,213	1,922,330	1,936,757	0.8	7.0
Limited-service eating places	1,842,453	1,939,730	1,926,648	1,936,046	1,946,617	0.5	5.7
Special food services	346,951	358,253	360,170	362,414	363,373	0.3	4.7
Drinking places	200,346	196,453	196,981	199,612	199,341	-0.1	-0.5
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	56,694	62,664	62,417	62,072	61,906	-0.3	9.2
Prince Edward Island	15,689	16,740	16,473	16,430	16,722	1.8	6.6
Nova Scotia	108,596	112,790	111,681	113,337	113,431	0.1	4.5
New Brunswick	80,731	82,536	82,026	82,292	82,686	0.5	2.4
Quebec	826,620	865,413	874,627	881,036	885,852	0.5	7.2
Ontario	1,605,517	1,672,137	1,673,040	1,679,638	1,696,510	1.0	5.7
Manitoba	121,552	129,373	128,976	127,761	130,751	2.3	7.6
Saskatchewan	126,819	134,453	134,680	134,394	135,208	0.6	6.6
Alberta	591,524	641,167	638,203	653,414	649,326	-0.6	9.8
British Columbia	652,789	655,959	652,502	656,385	659,545	0.5	1.0
Yukon	4,654	4,930	5,006	4,815	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,913	6,866	6,870	7,271	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,517	1,224	1,511	1,557	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.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yukman Cheung (613-951-8354; yukman.cheung@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

Railway carloadings, August 2012

Canadian railways carried 28.0 million tonnes of freight in August, virtually unchanged from August 2011, despite an increase in rail traffic from the United States.

Domestic loadings, composed of non-intermodal traffic (that is, carried in bulk or loaded in box cars) and intermodal traffic (that is, containers and trailers on flat cars), decreased slightly, by 0.2%, from August 2011 to 24.5 million tonnes in August.

Domestic non-intermodal freight loadings declined 0.7% to 21.9 million tonnes. The decrease was the result of reduced traffic in almost half of the commodity classifications carried by the railways. The commodity groups with the largest declines in tonnage were iron ores and concentrates, potash, and colza seeds (canola). Despite these declines, a strong increase occurred in loadings of fuel oils and crude petroleum.

Intermodal freight loadings rose 3.9% to 2.5 million tonnes. The increase occurred solely on the strength of containerized cargo shipments, as trailers loaded onto flat cars declined.

Internationally, total rail traffic received from the United States advanced 1.6% to 3.5 million tonnes. The increase was attributable to both non-intermodal and intermodal traffic.

Geographically, 58.6% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was loaded in the Western Division of Canada, compared with 56.3% in August 2011. The remainder was loaded in the Eastern Division. For statistical purposes, cargo loadings from Thunder Bay, Ontario, to the Pacific Coast are classified to the Western Division while loadings from Armstrong, Ontario, to the Atlantic Coast are classified to the Eastern Division.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The August 2012 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 89, no. 8 (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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Canadian Centre for Data Development and Economic Research

Today, Statistics Canada launches the Canadian Centre for Data Development and Economic Research to provide qualified researchers with secure access to business and economic microdata for the purpose of analytical research.

Located at Statistics Canada's head office in Ottawa, the centre will increase Statistics Canada's capacity to facilitate research in topics such as productivity, international trade, investment patterns and firm dynamics, while guaranteeing the security and confidentiality of the data.

The centre will operate on a cost-recovery basis. Researchers wishing to access data at the centre must submit a research proposal that will be subject to a peer review, as well as to a review to ensure that the project falls under Statistics Canada's mandate.

Researchers of accepted projects must then undergo a security check and agree to be subject to the conditions of the *Statistics Act*, which include penalties for breaching confidentiality.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Canadian Centre for Data Development and Economic Research (CDER) (613-951-3936; cder@statcan.gc.ca). Additional information is also available on the [CDER web page](#).

Traveller accommodation services price indexes, third quarter 2012

The Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index is now available for the third quarter. Separate index aggregations are available for Canada, the provinces and the territories by major client group.

Note to readers

Data released are final and are not seasonally adjusted.

The Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index measures the monthly price movement for the accommodation services. This index reflects changes in room rates for overnight or short stays with no meals or other services provided and excluding all indirect taxes.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 326-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2336.

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

Financial information of universities and colleges, 2009/2010

Final data for the 2009/2010 academic year from the Financial Information of Universities and Colleges Survey are now available. The survey provides financial information (income and expenditures) on all universities and degree-granting colleges in Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3121.

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

New products and studies

New products

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, August 2012, Vol. 26, no. 8
Catalogue number 15-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Monthly Railway Carloadings, August 2012, Vol. 89, no. 8
Catalogue number 52-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Capital Expenditure Price Statistics, April to June 2012, Vol. 28, no. 2
Catalogue number 62-007-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Release dates: November 2012

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
2	Labour Force Survey	October 2012
5	Building permits	September 2012
5	Employment Insurance Coverage Survey	2011
8	Canadian international merchandise trade	September 2012
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	September 2012
16	Canada's international transactions in securities	September 2012
19	Provincial and territorial economic accounts	2011
20	Wholesale trade	September 2012
20	Travel between Canada and other countries	September 2012
21	Health Reports	November 2012
22	Employment Insurance	September 2012
22	Retail trade	September 2012
23	Consumer Price Index	October 2012
26	Farm income	2011
26	Homicide in Canada	2011
26	Farm cash receipts	January to September 2012
27	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Third quarter 2012
27	Characteristics of international overnight travellers	Second quarter 2012
28	International travel account	Third quarter 2012
28	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	September 2012
29	Canada's balance of international payments	Third quarter 2012
29	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	October 2012
30	Canadian economic accounts	Third quarter 2012
30	Gross domestic product by industry	September 2012

See also the release dates for major economic indicators for the rest of the year.



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