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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Monday, April 30, 2012**
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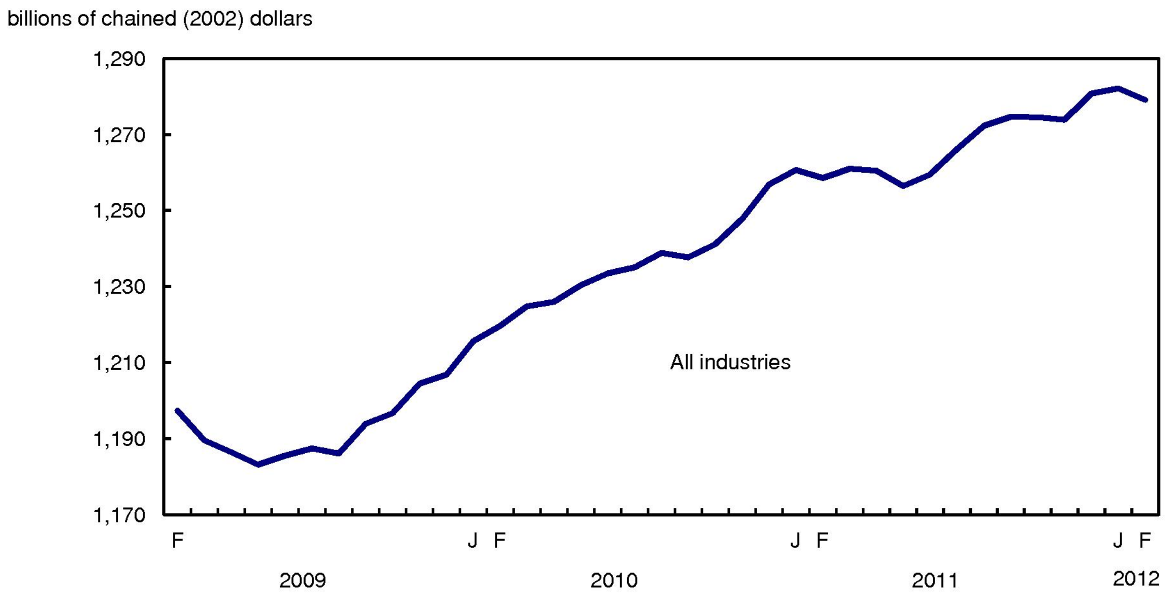
## Releases

# Releases

## Gross domestic product by industry, February 2012

Real gross domestic product declined 0.2% in February. Temporary closures in mining and other goods-producing industries contributed to the decline. Decreases in mining and oil and gas extraction, manufacturing, utilities as well as forestry and logging outpaced advances in construction. In service-producing industries, gains in wholesale trade and in the finance and insurance sector outweighed declines in retail trade and in the transportation and warehousing sector.

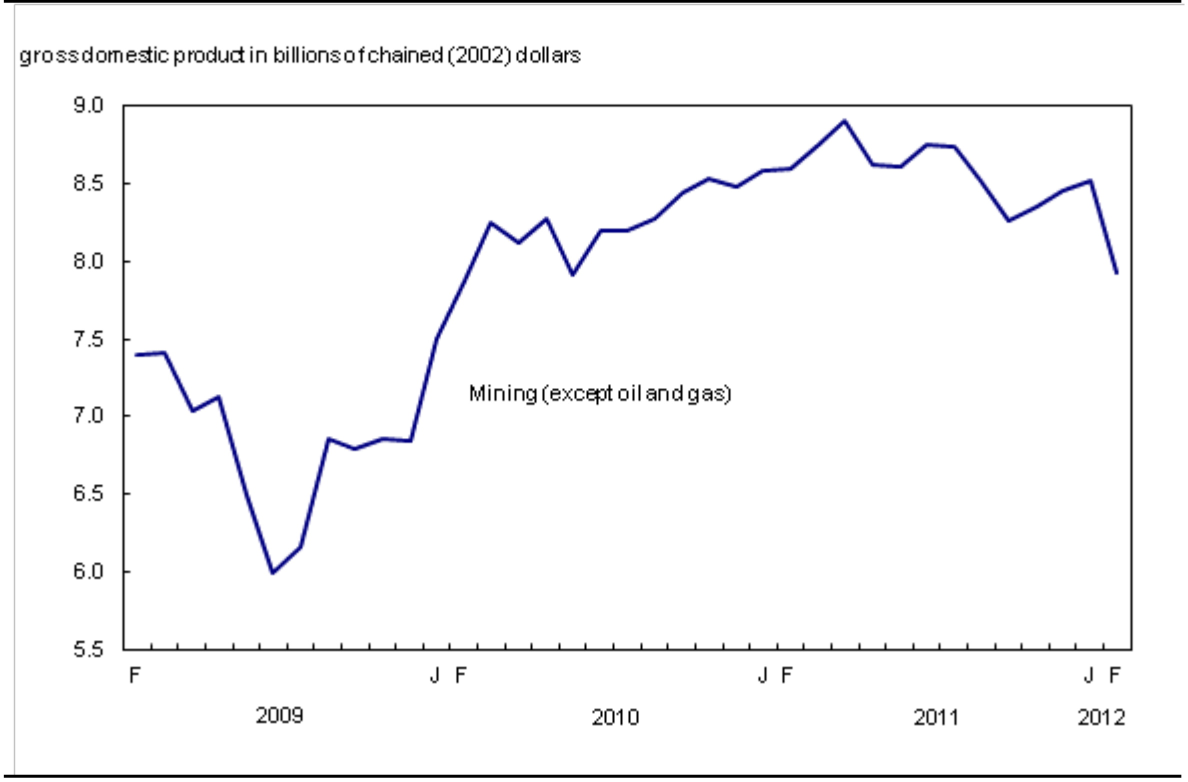
**Chart 1**
**Real gross domestic product decreases in February**




### Mining and oil and gas extraction falls

Mining and oil and gas extraction fell 1.6% in February following a small decrease in January and a 2.0% increase in December. Excluding oil and gas extraction, mining declined 7.0% in February, as output at potash and nickel mines was reduced by temporary shutdowns. Potash mining was down 19% as a result of the closure of mines in Saskatchewan in response to weak world demand. Copper, nickel, lead and zinc mining declined 9.9% as several nickel mines in Ontario, which also produce copper and precious metals, were closed for safety issues in early February.

**Chart 2**
**Mining output declines in February**




Oil and gas extraction decreased 0.9%. Crude petroleum production declined partly as a result of unplanned maintenance activities in Alberta. Natural gas production was also down. Storage levels of natural gas remained high in February. Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction increased 1.6%.

## Manufacturing declines

Manufacturing declined 1.2% in February after increasing for five consecutive months. Non-durable goods manufacturing decreased 1.4% on reduced output of food, chemical, and plastic and rubber products. Durable goods production fell 0.9% as lower output in transportation equipment and primary metal manufacturing more than offset increases in non-metallic mineral products and machinery manufacturing.

## Utilities decrease

The output of utilities decreased 1.9% in February, partly as a result of unseasonably warm weather leading to lower demand for electricity and natural gas. Output of electricity was also lowered by planned maintenance activities at some facilities.

## Construction and home resale market up

Construction rose 0.5% in February with increases in residential and non-residential building construction as well as in engineering and repair work. The output of real estate agents and brokers increased 1.1% in February on increased activity in the home resale market.

## Wholesale trade increases while retail is down

Wholesale trade (+1.5%) increased in February for a third month in a row, on the strength of wholesaling of building materials, motor vehicles and parts, machinery and equipment as well as personal and household goods. In contrast, wholesaling of petroleum and farm products declined.

Retail trade (-0.4%) decreased for a second consecutive month. The decrease was led by a decline in activities at new car dealers, which experienced a notable increase in January. Excluding new car dealers, retail trade edged down 0.1% in February. Decreases at food and beverage stores, health and personal care stores as well as electronics and appliance stores outweighed increases at building materials stores, clothing stores and general merchandise stores.

## Transportation and warehousing services decline

Transportation and warehousing services declined 0.9%, as trucking and support activities for transportation were affected by the weakness in other industries.

## The finance and insurance sector rose

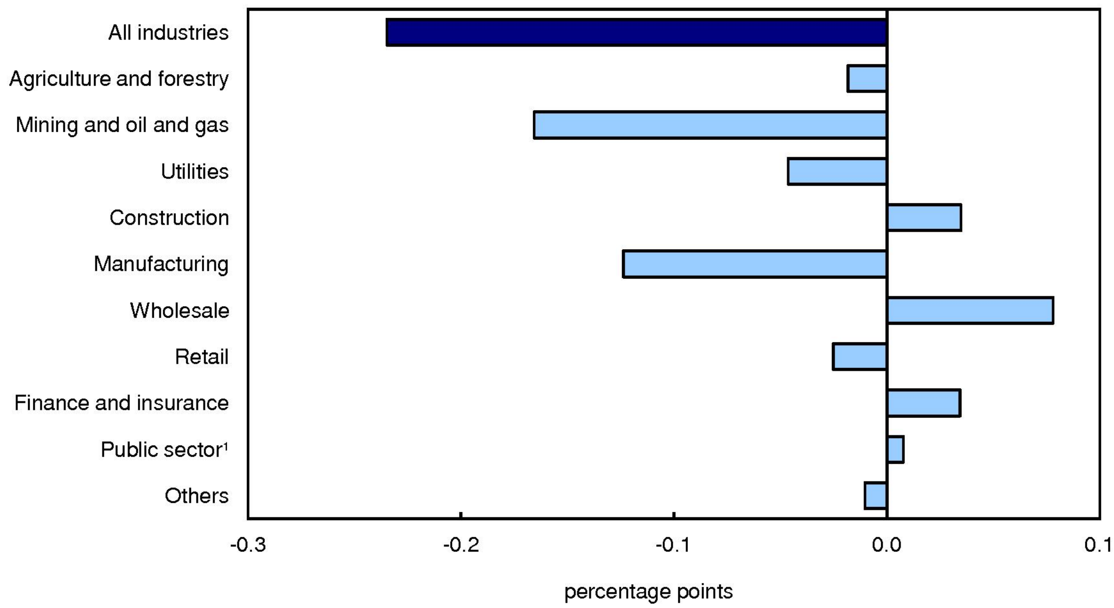
The finance and insurance sector rose 0.5%. Management activity of mutual funds, residential mortgages and personal loans as well as the brokerage of securities increased. The output of insurance carriers was also up.

## Other industries

The public sector (education, health and public administration combined) was unchanged in February as gains in health services were offset by decreases in education services and public administration.

Forestry and logging as well as accommodation and food services declined.

## Chart 3
## Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, February 2012




1. Education, health and public administration.

### *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.*

***Revisions***

*With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2011. 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

| | September 2011[r] | October 2011[r] | November 2011[r] | December 2011[r] | January 2012[r] | February 2012[p] | February 2012 | February 2011 to February 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | month-to-month % change | | | | | | millions of dollars[1] | % change |
| **All industries** | **0.2** | **0.0** | **-0.1** | **0.5** | **0.1** | **-0.2** | **1,279,060** | **1.6** |
| **Goods-producing industries** | **0.3** | **-0.1** | **-0.5** | **1.1** | **0.1** | **-1.0** | **367,415** | **1.5** |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | -0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | -1.0 | -1.0 | 28,818 | 0.5 |
| Mining and oil and gas extraction | 0.2 | -0.7 | -2.2 | 2.0 | -0.2 | -1.6 | 57,199 | 0.0 |
| Utilities | 0.9 | -1.2 | -0.6 | -1.2 | 1.1 | -1.9 | 33,239 | -1.9 |
| Construction | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 77,838 | 2.2 |
| Manufacturing | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.2 | -1.2 | 165,221 | 3.3 |
| **Services-producing industries** | **0.1** | **0.1** | **0.1** | **0.3** | **0.1** | **0.1** | **916,814** | **1.7** |
| Wholesale trade | 0.3 | -0.3 | -0.6 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 72,775 | 4.7 |
| Retail trade | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | -0.3 | -0.4 | 78,361 | 2.0 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 0.2 | -0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -0.9 | 59,651 | 0.4 |
| Information and cultural industries | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 45,994 | 0.1 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 268,408 | 2.0 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 62,535 | 2.2 |
| Administrative and waste management services | 0.2 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 30,874 | 0.2 |
| Education services | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 63,418 | 0.4 |
| Health care and social assistance | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 85,689 | 2.1 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -1.1 | -0.3 | 11,276 | 1.6 |
| Accommodation and food services | 1.0 | -0.5 | 0.8 | -0.2 | 0.3 | -0.5 | 27,593 | 2.1 |
| Other services (except public administration) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 33,332 | 1.6 |
| Public administration | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 76,304 | 0.5 |
| **Other aggregations** | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial production | 0.3 | -0.1 | -0.7 | 1.4 | 0.1 | -1.4 | 260,966 | 1.3 |
| Non-durable manufacturing industries | -1.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | -1.4 | 64,426 | -0.6 |
| Durable manufacturing industries | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.9 | -0.2 | -0.9 | 101,197 | 6.4 |
| Business sector industries | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | -0.3 | 1,062,672 | 1.8 |
| Non-business sector industries | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 216,653 | 1.0 |
| Information and communication technologies industries | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 61,692 | 1.3 |
| Energy sector | 0.9 | -0.4 | -2.2 | 1.4 | 0.1 | -1.0 | 87,855 | 1.1 |

*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 February 2012 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 26, no. 2 (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 March will be released on June 1.

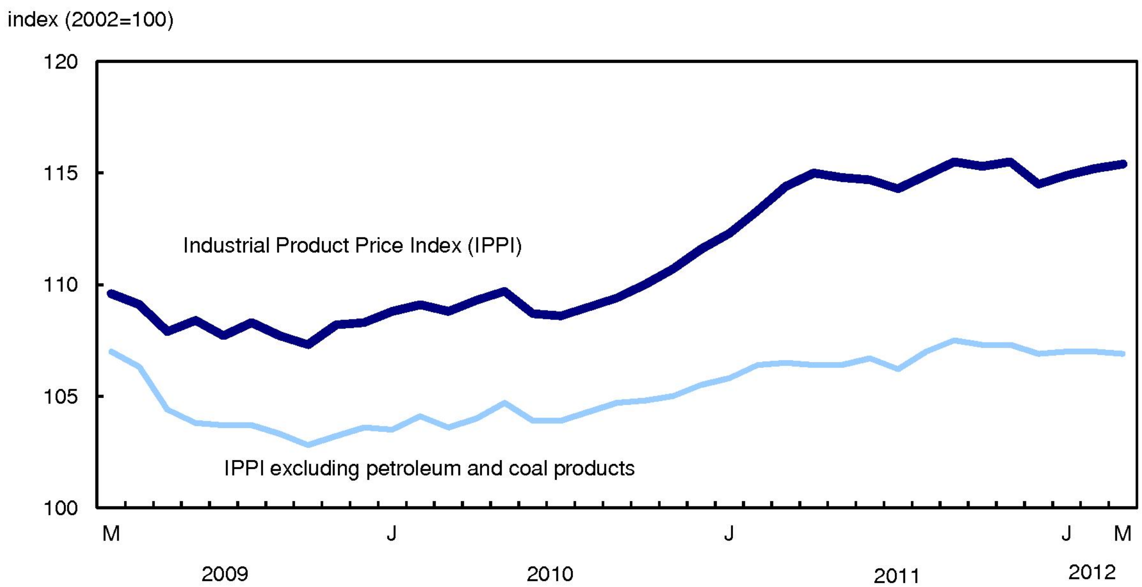
For more information, or to order data, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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

# Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, March 2012

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) edged up 0.2% in March, led by higher prices for petroleum and coal products. However, the advance of IPPI was moderated by primary metal products (-1.0%). The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) declined 1.6%, largely because of mineral fuels.

**Chart 1**
**Prices for industrial goods increase slightly**




## Industrial Product Price Index, monthly change

The IPPI was up 0.2% in March compared with February. Despite a third consecutive gain, the IPPI remained below its recent 2011 peak. The number of product groups that have risen since the beginning of the year declined from 10 in January to 6 in March.

The increase in the IPPI in March was primarily the result of higher prices for petroleum and coal products (+1.8%), particularly gasoline (+4.7%), which was up for a third straight month.

Fruit, vegetables and feeds (+0.8%) and lumber and other wood products (+0.7%) also contributed to the increase of the index.

Prices for fruit, vegetables and feeds were pushed upward mainly by feeds (+2.2%).

Softwood lumber (+1.3%) was the leading factor in the increase in lumber and other wood product prices. The strength of building permits in the United States played a role in sustaining prices, although the demand for wood was modest.

The advance in the IPPI was moderated mainly by primary metal products (-1.0%), particularly nickel products (-8.8%), aluminum products (-1.2%), silver and platinum (-4.0%) and gold and gold alloys in primary forms (-4.4%). The decline in nickel and aluminum prices was partly a result of weaker economic activity in Asia, a large importer of metals.

Prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment edged down 0.1%.

Some Canadian producers who export their products are generally paid on the basis of prices set in US dollars. Consequently, the 0.3% increase in the value the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar in March had the effect of reducing the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars. However, the exchange rate had a negligible impact on the index as a whole.

The IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products declined 0.1% in March.

## 12-month change in the Industrial Product Price Index

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the IPPI rose 0.9% in March. The index continued to rise on a 12-month basis, though its growth has been slowing since September 2011.

Relative to March 2011, the index was pushed upward mainly by higher prices for petroleum and coal products (+4.2%), notably gasoline (+7.9%).

More modest contributions to the year-over-year increase in the index were made by motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (+1.6%) and fruit, vegetables and feeds (+2.6%).

On a 12-month basis, the advance of the IPPI was moderated primarily by a decrease in primary metal products (-5.7%), which posted its fifth consecutive decline. The biggest contributors to the decrease in this group of products were nickel (-28.9%), aluminum (-7.6%) and copper and copper alloys (-5.6%).

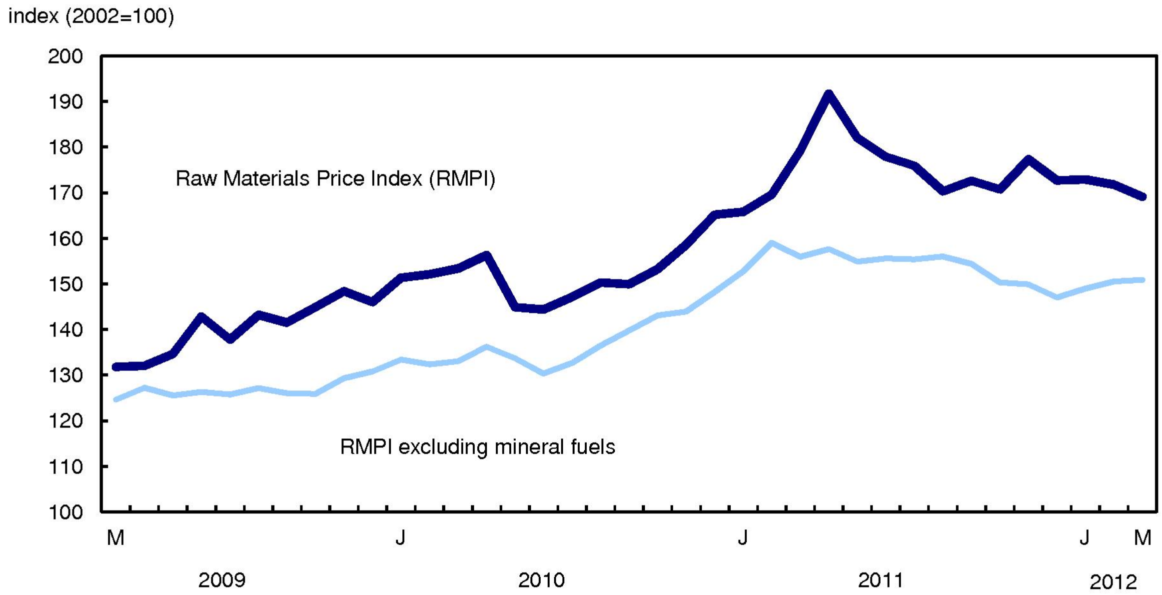
The 1.7% decline in the value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar contributed to the growth of the index. Without the impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have risen 0.5% instead of 0.9%.

Compared with March 2011, the IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products increased 0.4%, a slightly slower pace than in recent months.

## Raw Materials Price Index, monthly change

The RMPI was down 1.6% in March, its second consecutive monthly decrease. The decline was mostly the result of mineral fuels (-3.6%), particularly crude petroleum (-3.8%), which decreased for a fourth straight month.

**Chart 2**
**Prices for raw materials decrease**




The decline of the RMPI was moderated primarily by vegetable products (+1.6%), especially oilseeds (+5.7%) and grains (+1.5%).

Within the oilseeds product group, prices rose for canola (+7.8%) and soybeans (+5.8%). The increase in soybean prices was partly the result of a decline in global supply, especially in South America, where dry weather conditions disrupted normal production.

The main contributors to the increase in grain prices were corn (+2.0%), barley (+2.8%) and wheat (+1.0%).

The RMPI excluding mineral fuels posted a 0.3% increase in March, its third consecutive monthly advance.

## 12-month change in the Raw Materials Price Index

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the RMPI was down 5.6%, its first decrease since October 2009.

The index was pushed downward largely by lower prices for mineral fuels (-8.3%) and, to a lesser extent, by non-ferrous metals (-10.1%).

Crude petroleum (-8.4%) was primarily responsible for the decline in mineral fuels, posting its first decrease since October 2010.

Except for precious metals, all commodities in the non-ferrous metals group were down on a 12-month basis. Among the main contributors to the decline were radioactive concentrates (-23.9%), non-ferrous scrap metals (-10.9%) and other non-ferrous base metals (-14.4%).

Year over year, the RMPI excluding mineral fuels fell 3.2% in March, its fourth consecutive decline.

### *Note to readers*

*All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted and usually subject to revision for a period of six months (for example, when the July index is released, the index for the previous January becomes final).*

*The **Industrial Product Price Index** (IPPI) reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including transportation, wholesale and retail costs.*

*Canadian producers export many goods. They often indicate their prices in foreign currencies, especially in US dollars, which are then converted into Canadian dollars. In particular, this is the case for motor vehicles, pulp, paper and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI. But the conversion into Canadian dollars only reflects how respondents provide their prices. Moreover, this is not a measure that takes into account the full effect of exchange rates, since that is a more difficult analytical task.*

*The conversion of prices received in US dollars is based on the average monthly exchange rate (noon spot rate) established by the Bank of Canada and is available on CANSIM in table 176-0064 (series v37426). Monthly and annual variations in the exchange rate, as described in the text, are calculated according to the indirect quotation of the exchange rate (for example, CAN$1 = US$X).*

*The **Raw Materials Price Index** (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of those prices are set on the world market. However, as few prices are denominated in foreign currencies, their conversion into Canadian dollars has only a minor effect on the calculation of the RMPI.*

## Table 1
## Industrial product price index – Not seasonally adjusted

| | Relative importance[1] | March 2011 | February 2012[r] | March 2012[p] | February to March 2012 | March 2011 to March 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | (2002=100) | | | % change | |
| **Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)** | **100.00** | **114.4** | **115.2** | **115.4** | **0.2** | **0.9** |
| **IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products** | **93.70** | **106.5** | **107.0** | **106.9** | **-0.1** | **0.4** |
| **Aggregation by commodities** | | | | | | |
| Meat, fish and dairy products | 6.08 | 108.8 | 109.1 | 109.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products | 5.52 | 123.8 | 126.0 | 127.0 | 0.8 | 2.6 |
| Beverages | 1.52 | 120.2 | 123.3 | 123.0 | -0.2 | 2.3 |
| Tobacco and tobacco products | 0.56 | 171.0 | 173.0 | 173.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products | 3.51 | 116.5 | 119.6 | 119.7 | 0.1 | 2.7 |
| Textile products | 1.37 | 101.7 | 103.4 | 103.4 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| Knitted products and clothing | 1.33 | 100.8 | 102.8 | 102.7 | -0.1 | 1.9 |
| Lumber and other wood products | 6.04 | 89.2 | 88.9 | 89.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 2.19 | 116.5 | 117.5 | 117.4 | -0.1 | 0.8 |
| Pulp and paper products | 6.40 | 99.7 | 99.0 | 98.9 | -0.1 | -0.8 |
| Printing and publishing | 1.84 | 103.4 | 104.4 | 104.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Primary metal products | 6.99 | 158.3 | 150.7 | 149.2 | -1.0 | -5.7 |
| Fabricated metal products | 4.45 | 124.1 | 125.0 | 125.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Machinery and equipment | 4.41 | 102.7 | 105.0 | 105.3 | 0.3 | 2.5 |
| Motor vehicles and other transport equipment | 24.34 | 76.3 | 77.6 | 77.5 | -0.1 | 1.6 |
| Electrical and communications products | 5.02 | 92.6 | 93.2 | 93.0 | -0.2 | 0.4 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 2.07 | 117.4 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 6.30 | 233.6 | 239.0 | 243.4 | 1.8 | 4.2 |
| Chemicals and chemical products | 7.19 | 135.1 | 137.4 | 137.0 | -0.3 | 1.4 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured products | 2.60 | 118.9 | 124.2 | 123.3 | -0.7 | 3.7 |
| Miscellaneous non-manufactured products | 0.30 | 334.6 | 275.9 | 271.9 | -1.4 | -18.7 |
| **Intermediate goods[2]** | **62.15** | **123.7** | **123.6** | **123.7** | **0.1** | **0.0** |
| First-stage intermediate goods[3] | 7.56 | 150.3 | 142.2 | 140.7 | -1.1 | -6.4 |
| Second-stage intermediate goods[4] | 54.60 | 120.0 | 121.1 | 121.4 | 0.2 | 1.2 |
| **Finished goods[5]** | **37.85** | **99.2** | **101.3** | **101.7** | **0.4** | **2.5** |
| Finished foods and feeds | 7.12 | 116.7 | 119.3 | 119.4 | 0.1 | 2.3 |
| Capital equipment | 12.19 | 85.9 | 87.1 | 87.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| All other finished goods | 18.54 | 101.3 | 103.8 | 104.5 | 0.7 | 3.2 |

[r] *revised*

[p] *preliminary*

1. *The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of production.*
2. *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
3. *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
4. *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
5. *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*

## Table 2
## Raw materials price index – Not seasonally adjusted

| | Relative importance[1] | March 2011 | February 2012[r] | March 2012[p] | February to March 2012 | March 2011 to March 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | (2002=100) | | | % change | |
| **Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)** | **100.00** | **179.2** | **171.8** | **169.1** | **-1.6** | **-5.6** |
| **RMPI excluding mineral fuels** | **58.56** | **155.9** | **150.5** | **150.9** | **0.3** | **-3.2** |
| Mineral fuels | 41.44 | 212.7 | 202.4 | 195.1 | -3.6 | -8.3 |
| Vegetable products | 9.89 | 153.5 | 144.3 | 146.6 | 1.6 | -4.5 |
| Animal and animal products | 19.81 | 118.3 | 123.8 | 123.9 | 0.1 | 4.7 |
| Wood | 11.82 | 91.2 | 91.6 | 91.5 | -0.1 | 0.3 |
| Ferrous materials | 2.88 | 168.4 | 158.8 | 159.1 | 0.2 | -5.5 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 11.32 | 287.4 | 258.7 | 258.4 | -0.1 | -10.1 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 2.82 | 159.1 | 163.2 | 163.2 | 0.0 | 2.6 |

[r] *revised*

[p] *preliminary*

1. *The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of intermediate inputs.*

**Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 329-0056 to 329-0068 and 330-0007.**

Table 329-0056: Industrial Product Price Index by major commodity aggregations.

Table 329-0057: Industrial Product Price Index by industry.

Table 329-0058: Industrial Product Price Index by stage of processing.

Tables 329-0059 to 329-0068: Industrial Product Price Index by commodity.

Table 330-0007: Raw Materials Price Index by commodity.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2306 and 2318.**

The March 2012 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for April will be released on May 30.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

# Food services and drinking places, February 2012 (preliminary data)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry were relatively stable in February from January, edging up 0.1% to $4.3 billion. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants edged up 0.1%, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

In February, two of the four industry sectors posted higher sales compared with January: the special food services sector (+0.4%), which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, and the limited-service restaurant sector (+0.3%).

Sales in the full-service restaurant sector were relatively stable, while sales in drinking places fell 1.8%.

In February, four provinces posted higher sales, with the biggest growth in Manitoba (+1.5%). Nova Scotia (-0.7%) had the largest decrease.

### *Note to readers*

*All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars.*

*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

| | February 2011 | November 2011r | December 2011r | January 2012r | February 2012p | January to February 2012 | February 2011 to February 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | thousands of dollars | | | | | % change | |
| **Total, food services sales** | **4,105,913** | **4,291,745** | **4,339,524** | **4,324,761** | **4,328,283** | **0.1** | **5.4** |
| Full-service restaurants | 1,768,705 | 1,849,907 | 1,889,693 | 1,863,147 | 1,862,810 | 0.0 | 5.3 |
| Limited-service eating places | 1,791,215 | 1,879,751 | 1,892,138 | 1,903,383 | 1,909,483 | 0.3 | 6.6 |
| Special food services | 342,871 | 360,127 | 355,687 | 358,662 | 359,920 | 0.4 | 5.0 |
| Drinking places | 203,122 | 201,959 | 202,006 | 199,569 | 196,070 | -1.8 | -3.5 |
| **Provinces and territories** | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 55,461 | 59,816 | 59,382 | 60,048 | 59,930 | -0.2 | 8.1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 15,340 | 16,165 | 16,405 | 16,493 | 16,608 | 0.7 | 8.3 |
| Nova Scotia | 105,707 | 109,607 | 111,186 | 110,822 | 110,060 | -0.7 | 4.1 |
| New Brunswick | 80,827 | 81,175 | 81,641 | 81,583 | 81,276 | -0.4 | 0.6 |
| Quebec | 822,729 | 858,960 | 867,095 | 866,606 | 862,023 | -0.5 | 4.8 |
| Ontario | 1,557,220 | 1,634,643 | 1,649,077 | 1,638,366 | 1,648,054 | 0.6 | 5.8 |
| Manitoba | 115,540 | 122,434 | 129,184 | 127,556 | 129,522 | 1.5 | 12.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 120,673 | 128,319 | 131,837 | 130,345 | 132,109 | 1.4 | 9.5 |
| Alberta | 579,205 | 609,012 | 622,858 | 628,174 | 626,953 | -0.2 | 8.2 |
| British Columbia | 639,867 | 658,343 | 657,414 | 651,572 | 648,376 | -0.5 | 1.3 |
| Yukon | 4,532 | 4,819 | 4,937 | 4,943 | F | F | F |
| Northwest Territories | 7,030 | 6,878 | 7,010 | 6,811 | F | F | F |
| Nunavut | 1,782 | 1,573 | 1,498 | 1,444 | F | F | F |

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
F *too unreliable to be published*
**Note(s):** *Figures may not add 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, or to obtain data, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; 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.

# Traveller accommodation services price indexes, first quarter 2012

The traveller accommodation services price index is now available for the first quarter. Separate index aggregations are available for Canada, the provinces and the territories by major client group.

Starting with this release, foreign and government price indexes are no longer available.

### *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 Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

# Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, March 2012

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

**_Note to readers_**

*Data are available upon request only.*

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

## Asphalt roofing, March 2012

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for March.

**Available without charge in CANSIM: table 303-0052.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

# New products and studies

## New products

**Gross Domestic Product by Industry**, February 2012, Vol. 26, no. 2
Catalogue number 15-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

**Capital Expenditure Price Statistics**, October to December 2011, Vol. 27, no. 4
Catalogue number 62-007-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

**Overview of the Census**, Census year 2011
Catalogue number 98-302-X (PDF, free)

# **Release dates:** May 2012

(Release dates are subject to change.)

| Release date | Title | Reference period |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 7 | **Building permits** | March 2012 |
| 7 | **Stocks of principal field crops** | March 2012 |
| 10 | **Canadian international merchandise trade** | March 2012 |
| 10 | **2011 Census of Agriculture** | 2011 |
| 10 | **New Housing Price Index** | First quarter 2012 to second quarter 2012 |
| 11 | **Labour Force Survey** | April 2012 |
| 16 | **Health Reports** | 2010 |
| 16 | **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing** | March 2012 |
| 17 | **Canada's international transactions in securities** | March 2012 |
| 17 | **Wholesale trade** | March 2012 |
| 17 | **Travel between Canada and other countries** | March 2012 |
| 18 | **Consumer Price Index** | April 2012 |
| 23 | **Retail trade** | March 2012 |
| 23 | **Farm income** | 2010 and 2011 |
| 23 | **Leading indicators** | April 2012 |
| 23 | **Farm cash receipts** | 2010, 2011 and first quarter 2012 |
| 24 | **Employment Insurance** | March 2012 |
| 24 | **Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises** | First quarter 2012 |
| 25 | **Pension plans in Canada** | 2011 |
| 28 | **Adult criminal court statistics** | 2010/2011 |
| 28 | **Youth court statistics** | 2010/2011 |
| 29 | **2011 Census: Age and sex** | 2011 |
| 30 | **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes** | April 2012 |
| 30 | **International travel account** | First quarter 2012 |
| 31 | **Payroll employment, earnings and hours** | March 2012 |
| 31 | **Canada's balance of international payments** | First quarter 2012 |

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