

The Daily

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Consumer Price Index, May 2012

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Consumer prices rose 1.2% in the 12 months to May, following a 2.0% increase in April. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the Consumer Price Index declined 0.2% in May.

Foreign control in the Canadian economy, 2010

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In 2010, the value of assets, revenues and profits increased for both foreign and Canadian-controlled enterprises. The shares of foreign-controlled revenues and profits increased from 2009, while the share of assets under foreign control were unchanged.

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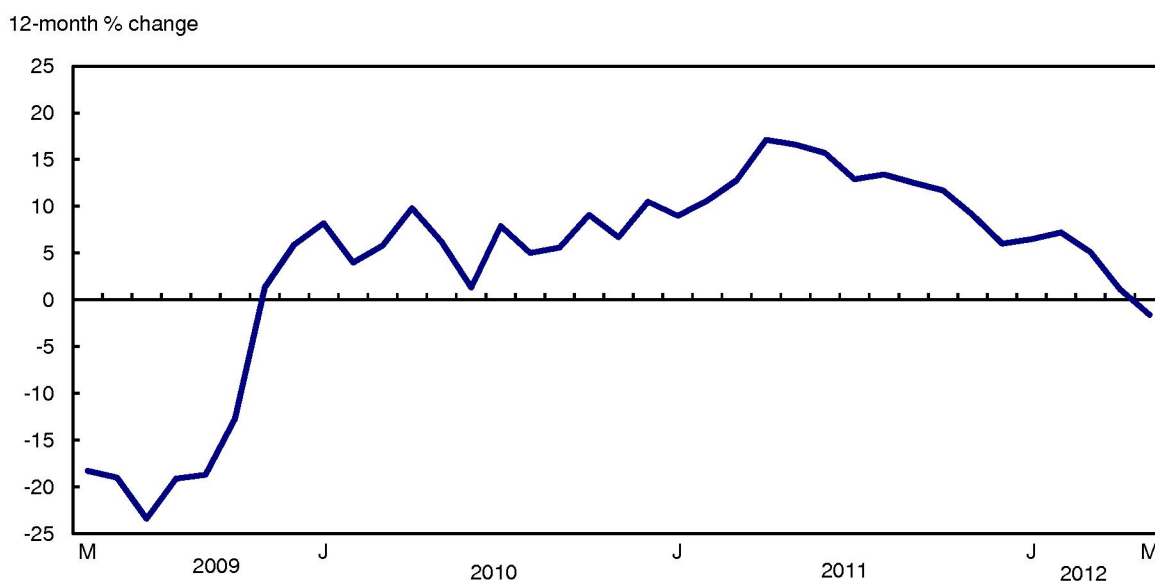
Releases

Consumer Price Index, May 2012

Consumer prices rose 1.2% in the 12 months to May, following a 2.0% increase in April. This 0.8 percentage point difference was mostly attributable to declines for gasoline prices. Decreases in clothing prices as well as slower price gains for the purchase of passenger vehicles were also factors.

The energy index fell 1.6% in the 12 months to May, its first year-over-year decline since October 2009. Natural gas prices (-16.6%) continued to post declines. Gasoline prices decreased 2.3%, after 22 months of year-over-year increases. In contrast, electricity prices continued to rise.

Chart 1
The 12-month change in the energy index

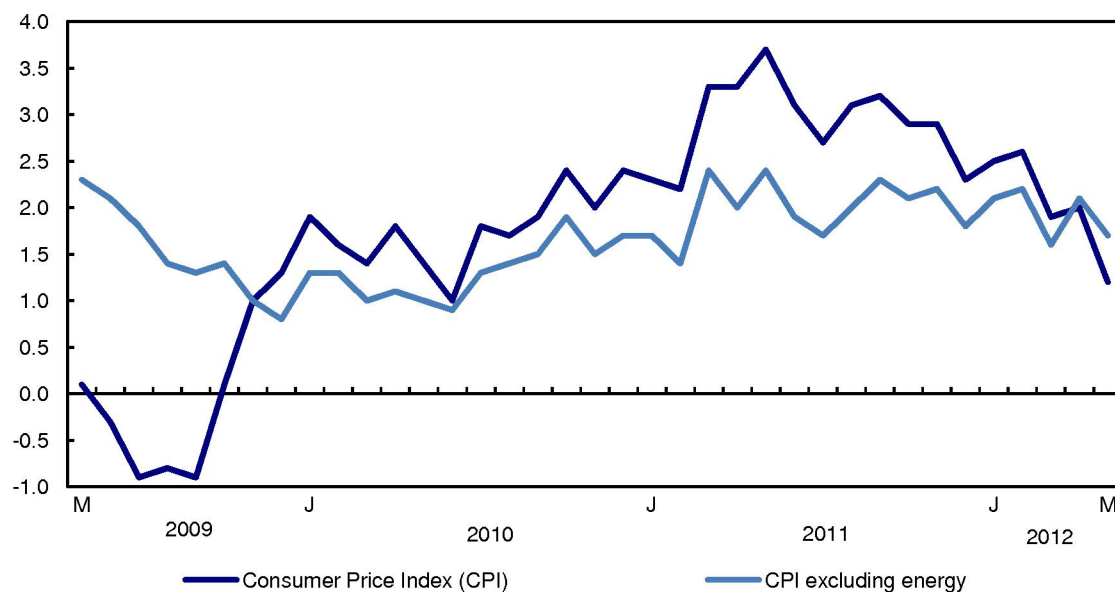


Excluding energy, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.7% in the 12 months to May after increasing 2.1% in April. For the second consecutive month, the CPI excluding energy increased at a faster rate than the All-items CPI.

Chart 2

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

12-month % change

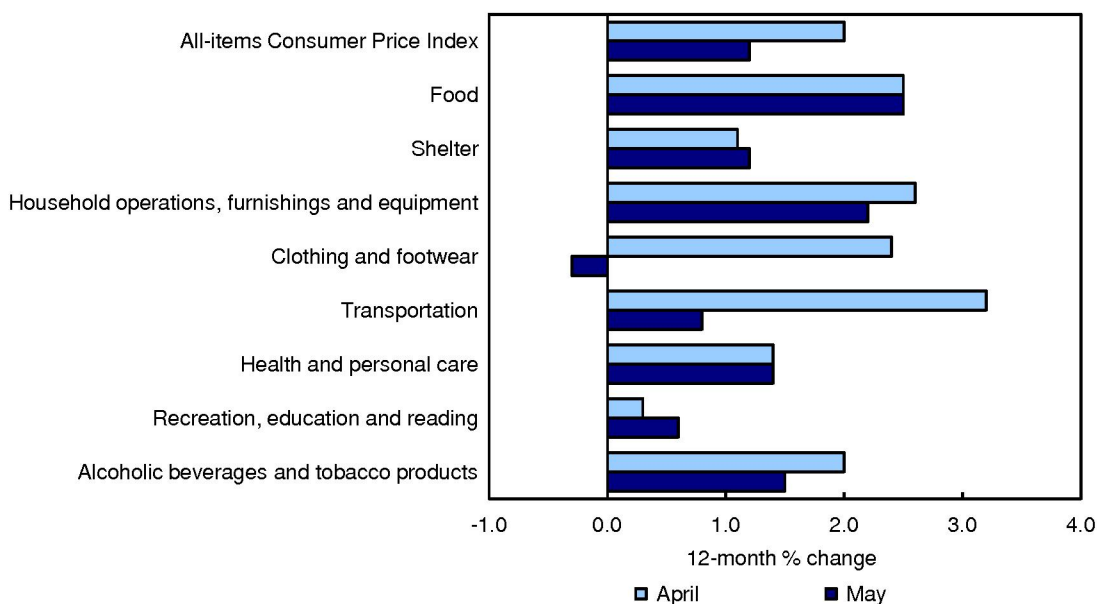


12-month change in the major components

The 0.8 percentage point slowdown in the CPI in May was led by smaller price gains for transportation, as well as price declines for clothing and footwear.

Chart 3

Transportation and clothing and footwear lead the slowdown in the Consumer Price Index



Transportation costs rose 0.8% in the 12 months to May after increasing 3.2% in April. This slower rate of increase was largely the result of year-over-year price declines in gasoline and, to a lesser extent, smaller price increases for the purchase of passenger vehicles.

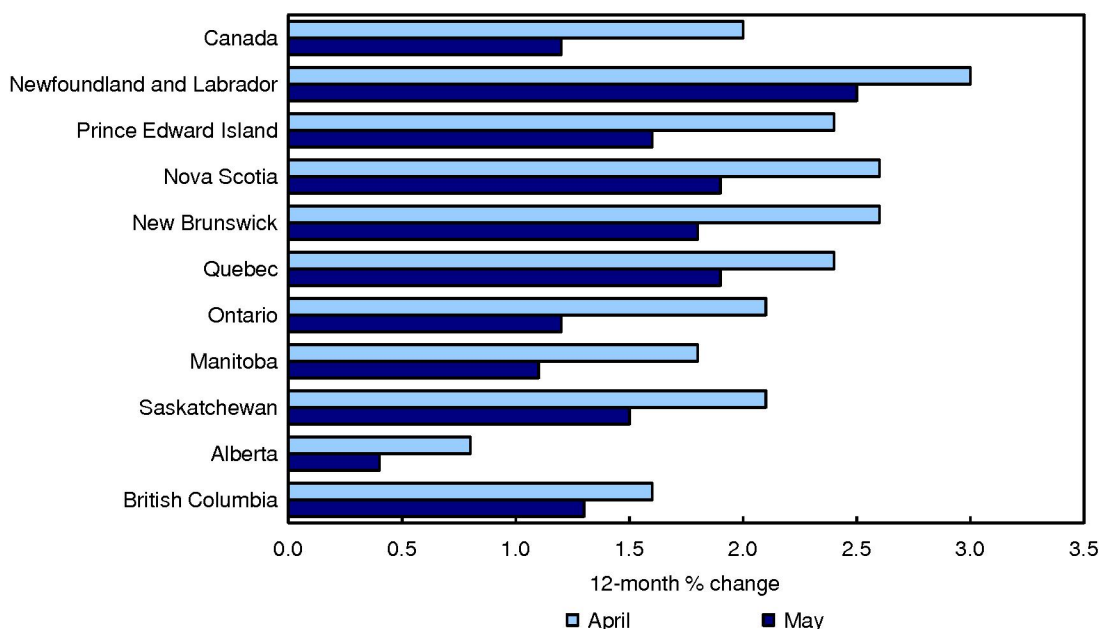
Prices for clothing and footwear were down 0.3% in the 12 months to May, following a 2.4% rise in April. This decrease was mostly the result of more women's clothing being discounted in May 2012 compared with May 2011.

The main upward contributors to the 1.2% rise in the CPI were higher prices for food and shelter. Prices for food purchased from stores (+2.5%) and electricity (+5.4%) rose in the 12 months to May.

12-month change in the provinces

In the 12 months to May, consumer prices rose at a slower rate in all provinces compared with April. Newfoundland and Labrador (+2.5%) continued to post the largest increase, while Alberta (+0.4%) continued to record the lowest.

Chart 4
Consumer prices rise at a slower rate in every province



The decline in gasoline prices was a major factor in the easing of all provincial CPIs.

The CPI in British Columbia did not ease to the same extent as those of other provinces, rising 1.3% in the 12 months to May, following an increase of 1.6% in April. Gasoline prices in British Columbia decelerated the least of any province.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index decreases

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI declined 0.2% in May, after increasing 0.2% in the previous two months.

The seasonally adjusted index for transportation, which includes gasoline and the purchase of passenger vehicles, fell 1.6%, following a 0.2% increase in April. The clothing and footwear index declined 0.8% in May, after increasing 1.1% the previous month.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 1.8% in the 12 months to May, following a 2.1% gain in April. Price gains for electricity, food purchased from restaurants and meat continued to be main contributors to the year-over-year increase in the core index.

On a monthly basis, the seasonally adjusted core index was unchanged in May, after rising 0.4% the previous month.

Note to readers

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.

Table 1
Consumer Price Index and major components, Canada – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	May 2011	April 2012	May 2012	April to May 2012	May 2011 to May 2012
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	100.00²	120.6	122.2	122.1	-0.1	1.2
Food	15.99	127.7	130.1	130.9	0.6	2.5
Shelter	27.49	125.2	126.6	126.7	0.1	1.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.55	110.4	112.6	112.8	0.2	2.2
Clothing and footwear	5.31	93.7	95.3	93.4	-2.0	-0.3
Transportation	20.60	128.9	131.3	129.9	-1.1	0.8
Health and personal care	4.95	117.2	118.9	118.8	-0.1	1.4
Recreation, education and reading	11.20	106.1	105.4	106.7	1.2	0.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.91	135.7	137.7	137.7	0.0	1.5
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	82.15	117.8	119.7	119.9	0.2	1.8
All-items CPI excluding energy	89.92	117.3	119.1	119.3	0.2	1.7
Energy ⁴	10.08	160.2	161.0	157.7	-2.0	-1.6
Gasoline	5.80	190.5	192.9	186.1	-3.5	-2.3
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	73.93	115.0	116.6	116.7	0.1	1.5
Goods	47.80	114.4	115.3	114.7	-0.5	0.3
Services	52.20	126.7	129.1	129.5	0.3	2.2

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.

3. 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. For additional information on the core CPI, please consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/price-indexes/cpi).

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

Table 2
Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	May 2011	April 2012	May 2012	April to May 2012	May 2011 to May 2012
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	120.6	122.2	122.1	-0.1	1.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.29	121.5	125.2	124.5	-0.6	2.5
Prince Edward Island	0.35	123.9	126.3	125.9	-0.3	1.6
Nova Scotia	2.56	123.2	126.1	125.6	-0.4	1.9
New Brunswick	2.06	120.5	123.1	122.7	-0.3	1.8
Quebec	21.21	118.9	121.3	121.1	-0.2	1.9
Ontario	39.85	120.9	122.4	122.4	0.0	1.2
Manitoba	3.16	119.5	120.4	120.8	0.3	1.1
Saskatchewan	2.90	122.6	124.2	124.5	0.2	1.5
Alberta	11.97	126.1	127.0	126.6	-0.3	0.4
British Columbia	14.47	117.1	118.2	118.6	0.3	1.3
Whitehorse	0.08	118.4	120.7	121.5	0.7	2.6
Yellowknife	0.07	121.6	125.1	124.9	-0.2	2.7
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	113.5	114.9	115.9	0.9	2.1

1. 2009 Consumer Price Index basket weights at April 2011 prices, 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.

Table 3
Consumer Price Index and major components – Seasonally adjusted¹

	Relative importance ²	March 2012	April 2012	May 2012	March to April 2012	April to May 2012
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	100.00³	121.7	121.9	121.6	0.2	-0.2
Food	15.99	129.8	130.0	130.5	0.2	0.4
Shelter	27.49	126.6	126.6	126.7	0.0	0.1
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.55	112.5	112.5	112.8	0.0	0.3
Clothing and footwear	5.31	92.2	93.2	92.5	1.1	-0.8
Transportation	20.60	129.7	129.9	127.8	0.2	-1.6
Health and personal care	4.95	118.7	118.7	118.7	0.0	0.0
Recreation, education and reading	11.20	105.6	105.8	105.9	0.2	0.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.91	137.5	137.7	137.7	0.1	0.0
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ⁴	82.15	119.1	119.6	119.6	0.4	0.0
All-items CPI excluding food and energy ⁵	73.93	116.1	116.5	116.5	0.3	0.0

1. 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 CPI for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes.

2. 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).

3. Figures may not add to 100% as a result of rounding.

4. 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. For additional information on the core CPI, please consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/price-indexes/cpi).

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

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 326-0009, 326-0012, 326-0015 and 326-0020 to 326-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The May 2012 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 91, no. 5 (62-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

More information about the concepts and use of the Consumer Price Index 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 Consumer Price Index for June will be released on July 20.

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).

Foreign control in the Canadian economy, 2010

In 2010, the value of assets, revenues and profits increased for both foreign and Canadian-controlled enterprises. The shares of foreign-controlled revenues and profits increased from 2009, while the share of assets under foreign control were unchanged.

Canadian-controlled asset values increased 5.7% in 2010, while foreign-controlled assets rose 5.4%. Foreign-controlled enterprises accounted for 19.7% of assets, unchanged from 2009.

Revenues of foreign-controlled enterprises increased 6.4% compared with a 5.7% increase for those under domestic control. As a result, the share of revenues under foreign control edged up from 28.8% to 28.9%.

Operating profits for foreign-controlled enterprises increased 39.3% in 2010, while those under Canadian control rose 21.8%. Consequently, the share of profits under foreign control increased from 20.2% to 22.5%. This was mostly attributable to the non-financial sector.

Non-financial industries

Among non-financial industries, the shares of assets under foreign control increased slightly to 26.7%, while the proportion of revenues under foreign control increased to 29.9%. The share of foreign-controlled profits rose from 20.2% to 24.2%.

Manufacturing remained the largest sector in terms of non-financial assets. It was also the sector with the biggest share of foreign-controlled assets, at 53.0% in 2010, down from 53.8%.

The value of assets for Canadian-controlled manufacturers rose 3.9%, while those under foreign control increased 0.7%.

The share of foreign-controlled manufacturing revenues declined from 50.5% to 48.9% as revenues for Canadian-controlled manufacturers increased at a faster pace than revenues for foreign enterprises.

In 2010, foreign manufacturers more than doubled their profits from the previous year. As a result, the share of manufacturing profits under foreign control rose from 33.6% to 40.5%. However, this was still below the range of 50% to 55% generally observed since 1999.

In the oil and gas extraction industry, the share of profits for foreign-controlled enterprises rose to 47.1% in 2010. This occurred as profits for foreign enterprises increased five times faster than they did for enterprises under Canadian control.

Finance and insurance industries

In the finance and insurance industries, foreign-controlled enterprises accounted for 13.1% of assets in 2010, down from 13.4% in 2009. Foreign enterprises held 19.8% of revenues, down from 20.6%, and 17.7% of operating profits, down from 20.4%.

Canadian-controlled assets among enterprises operating in the financial sector increased 6.0% in 2010, compared with a 3.5% increase in assets for enterprises under foreign control.

Revenues for foreign-controlled enterprises fell 1.2% in 2010, the third decline in a row, while revenues for Canadian-controlled enterprises rose 3.7%.

Financial sector operating profits increased in 2010 for both Canadian-controlled enterprises (+23.4%) and foreign-controlled enterprises (+3.6%).

Foreign control by country

American-controlled enterprises continued to dominate the shares of assets, revenues and profits under foreign-control.

These enterprises increased their share of assets to 52.5% in 2010. However, US-controlled shares of foreign revenues and profits dropped to 58.1% and 58.4%, respectively.

Enterprises controlled from the United Kingdom accounted for 13.0% of assets, down from 14.4%. They held 21.2% of foreign-controlled assets in the financial sector and 8.7% in the non-financial sector.

Dutch-controlled enterprises represented the third-largest share of foreign-controlled assets in 2010, at 7.1%. They held 9.9% of the assets under foreign control in the financial sector and 5.6% in the non-financial sector.

No other country has held more than 4.0% of foreign-controlled assets in the last several years.

Note to readers

Under the authority of the Minister of Industry, Statistics Canada administers the Corporations Returns Act, which requires the collection of financial and ownership information on corporations conducting business in Canada. This information is used to evaluate the extent of non-resident control of the Canadian corporate economy.

The Corporations Returns Act requires that an annual report be submitted to Parliament summarizing the extent to which foreign control is prevalent in Canada. The document being released today is the report for reference year 2010.

These statistics are compiled from enterprise level data. An enterprise can be a single corporation or a family of corporations under common ownership or control, for which consolidated financial statements are produced.

Three components used to measure foreign control are assets, operating revenues and operating profits.

Asset-based measures of foreign control provide a longer term perspective. Assets are a stock item, reflecting economic decisions and market conditions that evolve more slowly over time.

Revenue-based measures, on the other hand, represent a flow item and are closely tied to the business cycle. Revenues tend to reflect current business conditions, causing them to be more volatile than asset-based measures.

Profits are a measure of the financial health and well-being of an economy and can be used to assess its performance and sustainability.

Table 1
Assets, operating revenues and operating profits under foreign control, by industry

	Under Canadian and foreign control		Under foreign control	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	millions of dollars		%	
Assets	7,338,975	7,750,960	19.7	19.7
Total non-financial industries	3,528,660	3,725,800	26.5	26.7
Manufacturing	785,713	802,773	53.8	53.0
Oil and gas extraction and support activities	471,366	518,176	35.1	35.0
Rest of non-financial industries	2,271,581	2,404,850	15.4	16.2
Total finance and insurance industries	3,810,315	4,025,161	13.4	13.1
Depository credit intermediation	2,579,296	2,728,768	7.4	7.0
Rest of finance and insurance industries	1,231,019	1,296,393	26.0	26.1
Operating revenues	3,017,197	3,196,080	28.8	28.9
Total non-financial industries	2,703,313	2,873,691	29.7	29.9
Manufacturing	619,898	683,948	50.5	48.9
Oil and gas extraction and support activities	136,520	156,561	50.6	50.6
Rest of non-financial industries	1,946,895	2,033,182	21.6	21.9
Total finance and insurance industries	313,884	322,389	20.6	19.8
Depository credit intermediation	115,863	115,202	7.5	6.5
Rest of finance and insurance industries	198,021	207,187	28.3	27.2
Operating profits	233,580	292,769	20.2	22.5
Total non-financial industries	169,507	216,279	20.2	24.2
Manufacturing	25,392	43,899	33.6	40.5
Oil and gas extraction and support activities	9,655	11,386	41.5	47.1
Rest of non-financial industries	134,460	160,994	16.1	18.1
Total finance and insurance industries	64,074	76,490	20.4	17.7
Depository credit intermediation	27,002	30,071	8.9	7.4
Rest of finance and insurance industries	37,072	46,419	28.9	24.4

Note(s): Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 2
Total assets, operating revenues, and operating profits under foreign control, by major country of control – All industries

	Assets		Operating revenues		Operating profits	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	millions of dollars					
Total	1,447,677	1,525,177	867,944	923,869	47,276	65,849
United States	748,828	801,168	512,698	537,017	27,670	38,482
United Kingdom	208,447	198,814	66,250	72,513	x	x
Germany	54,151	59,171	34,979	35,933	2,223	2,832
France	52,601	55,377	30,101	32,187	2,924	3,299
Netherlands	99,627	108,054	51,332	57,270	x	x
Japan	58,495	57,343	54,376	58,631	1,280	2,482
All other foreign countries	225,528	245,251	118,207	130,318	9,818	12,729
	% under foreign control					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States	51.7	52.5	59.1	58.1	58.5	58.4
United Kingdom	14.4	13.0	7.6	7.8	x	x
Germany	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.7	4.3
France	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	6.2	5.0
Netherlands	6.9	7.1	5.9	6.2	x	x
Japan	4.0	3.8	6.3	6.3	2.7	3.8
All other foreign countries	15.6	16.1	13.6	14.1	20.8	19.3

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act

Note(s): Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 179-0004 and 179-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2503.

The report *Corporations Returns Act, 2010* (61-220-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, 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 Jason Leonard (613-951-5593; jason.leonard@statcan.gc.ca), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Study: The evolution of wealth over the life cycle, 1977 to 2005

The net worth accumulated by Canadians as they reached their late 30s to early 50s varied little from one generation to another.

However, the process by which individuals built their wealth differed between generations. This was because recent generations accumulated higher levels of both assets and debt than earlier ones.

This study uses survey data covering the assets and debts of Canadians to follow the accumulation of wealth by several generations as they progress through the life cycle. The term 'wealth' refers to net worth, or net assets, expressed in 2010 constant dollars.

The study followed cohorts through their life cycle, beginning with young adults aged 28 to 34 in 1977. Three subsequent cohorts of young adults were examined, beginning in 1984, 1999 and 2005, respectively.

Among young adults, median household net worth declined steadily across successive cohorts. In 1977, those aged 28 to 34 had a median household wealth of \$30,100 per adult. In 1984, it was \$23,700; in 1999, \$20,000; and in 2005, \$17,400.

The next period of the life cycle corresponds to the late 30s, which could also be compared across the 1977, 1984 and 1999 cohorts. All three cohorts achieved similar levels of net worth by that stage of the life cycle, around \$50,000 per adult. However, the most recent group had 50% more assets and twice the level of debt of the 1977 cohort.

Only the 1977 and 1984 cohorts could be followed until they were in their early 50s. Both groups built nearly identical median household wealth—just under \$150,000 per adult.

By 2005, the young adults in 1977 had reached the age of 56 to 62. As they neared their retirement years, they had amassed a median net worth of \$213,000 per adult. At this stage of the life cycle, rising private pension assets and declining mortgage liabilities generally contributed to increases in the net worth of the typical household.

Housing market conditions varied considerably from generation to generation. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, young adults dealt with a market characterized by higher interest rates and lower housing prices. In contrast, the 1999 cohort faced higher housing prices, but lower interest rates.

Accordingly, mortgages on principal residences represented 76% of the debt of adults in their late 30s in the 1999 cohort, compared with just under 60% in the 1977 cohort.

The principal residence also represented a larger portion of total assets—55% for people in their late 30s in the 1999 cohort, compared with 46% in the 1977 cohort.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2620 and 3502.

The article "The evolution of wealth over the life cycle" is now available in the June 2012 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001-X, free) from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, 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 Amélie Lafrance (613-951-0060; amelie.lafrance@statcan.gc.ca), Economic Analysis Division, or Sébastien LaRochelle-Côté (613-951-0803; sebastien.larochelle-cote@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

For more information on *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, contact Ted Wannell (613-951-3546; ted.wannell@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Large urban transit, April 2012 (preliminary data)

Total operating revenue (excluding subsidies) for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit properties rose 6.3% from April 2011 to \$252.0 million in April.

These 10 companies represent about 80% of total urban transit activity across the country.

Over the same period, ridership levels rose 2.9% to 134.1 million passenger trips.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 408-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.

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).

Investment in new housing construction, April 2012

Data on the investment in new housing construction (including single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing, apartments and condominiums) are now available for April.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 026-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5155.

For more information, 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 Mariane Nozière Bien-Aimé
(613-951-7520), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Quarterly Trucking Survey, from first to fourth quarter 2011

Revisions have been released for the first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2011.

Note to readers

This is the final release from the Quarterly Trucking Survey, which has been discontinued.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 403-0005 to 403-0007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2748.

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

Canadian Economic Observer, June 2012, Vol. 25, no. 6
Catalogue number 11-010-X (free online; Print, \$25/\$243)

Corporations Returns Act, 2010
Catalogue number 61-220-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

The Consumer Price Index, May 2012, Vol. 91, no. 5
Catalogue number 62-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Retail Trade, April 2012, Vol. 84, no. 4
Catalogue number 63-005-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Fall 2012, Vol. 24, no. 3
Catalogue number 75-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

New studies

The evolution of wealth over the life cycle
Perspectives on Labour and Income

Release dates: June 25 to 29, 2012

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
28	National tourism indicators	First quarter 2012
28	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	April 2012
29	Gross domestic product by industry	April 2012
29	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	May 2012

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



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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