

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, June 29, 2012

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#### Gross domestic product by industry, April 2012

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Real gross domestic product grew 0.3% in April, after edging up 0.1% in March. Most of the April increase was attributable to mining and oil and gas extraction and, to a lesser extent, wholesale trade.

#### Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, May 2012

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In May, the Industrial Product Price Index was unchanged from April. Price increases for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (+1.0%) and lumber and other wood products (+1.7%) were offset mainly by a 2.1% decline in petroleum and coal products. The Raw Materials Price Index fell 1.0%, largely because of lower prices for crude oil.

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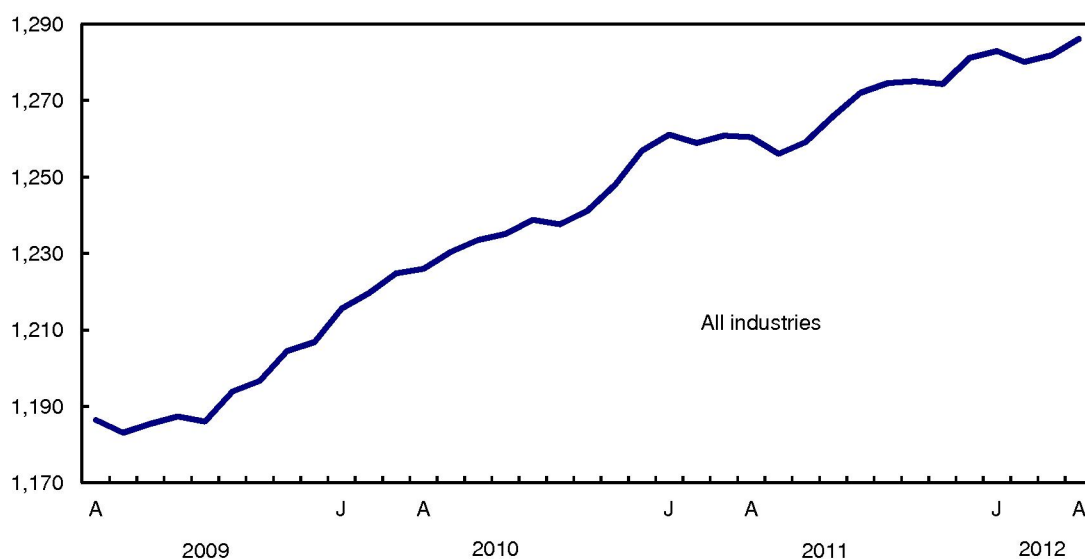
## Releases

### Gross domestic product by industry, April 2012

Real gross domestic product grew 0.3% in April, after edging up 0.1% in March. Most of the April increase was attributable to mining and oil and gas extraction and, to a lesser extent, wholesale trade. Transportation services as well as the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector increased. Retail trade, manufacturing, accommodation and food services and the public sector (education, health, and public administration combined) declined.

#### Chart 1 Real gross domestic product increases in April

billions of chained (2002) dollars



### Mining and oil and gas extraction rises

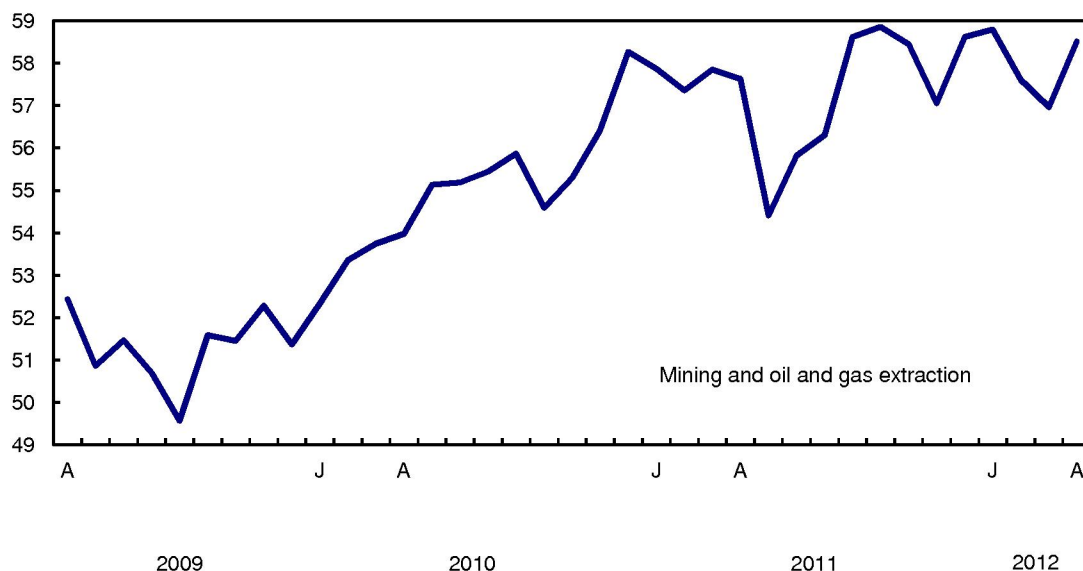
Mining and oil and gas extraction rose 2.7% in April after declining 2.0% in February and 1.1% in March. Oil and gas extraction advanced 2.4% in April as crude petroleum production rebounded from maintenance and production difficulties in February and March. Natural gas production was down slightly in April, and storage levels declined for the first time in a year. Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction increased 5.1% as drilling and rigging services advanced.

Mining excluding oil and gas extraction grew 3.1% in April with increased output at copper, nickel, lead and zinc mines as well as potash mines.

## Chart 2

### Mining and oil and gas extraction rises in April

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



## Wholesale trade increases while retail trade is down

Wholesale trade was up 1.2% in April, a fifth consecutive monthly increase. There was notable growth in the wholesaling of agricultural supplies and building materials. In contrast, the wholesaling of farm products and food, beverage and tobacco products declined.

Retail trade fell 0.8% in April after increasing 0.5% in March. Output decreased at clothing and clothing accessories stores, new car dealers as well as general merchandise stores (which include department stores). Conversely, retailing activity at health and personal care stores and gasoline stations was up.

## Manufacturing declines

Manufacturing declined 0.3% in April. Durable goods production decreased 0.5% as a result of lower output of fabricated metal products and non-metallic mineral products, which outweighed gains in primary metals and machinery manufacturing. The manufacturing of non-durable goods was unchanged in April, as increased production of petroleum and coal products and chemical products was offset by declines in textiles, clothing and food products.

## Transportation and warehousing services increase

Transportation and warehousing services rose 0.7%, as trucking and rail transportation benefited from the strength in mining and wholesale trade.

## Construction edges down

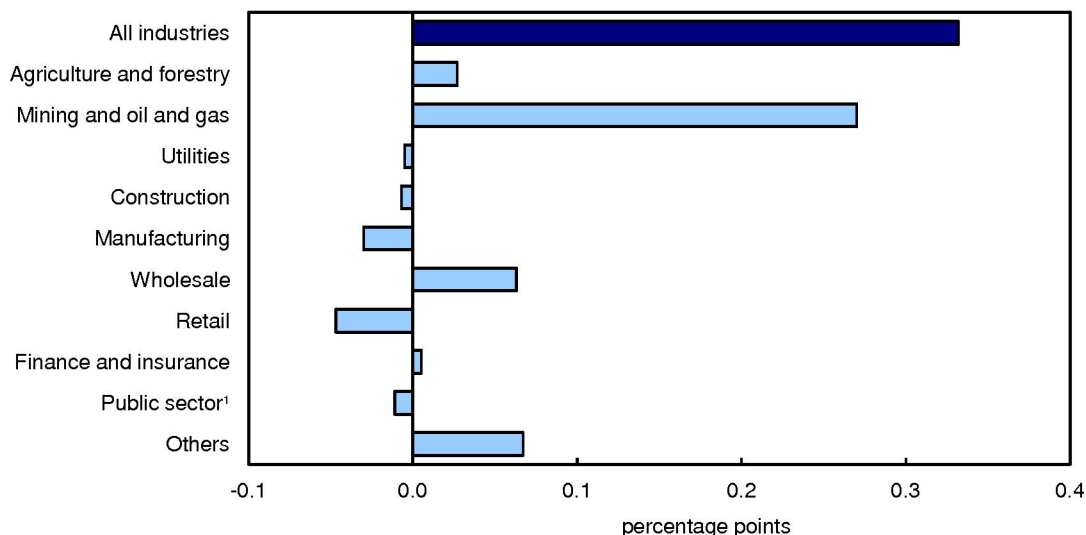
Construction edged down 0.1% in April as declines in residential construction and repair works outweighed gains in non-residential building and engineering construction. In contrast, the output of real estate agents and brokers (+1.2%) was up for a third consecutive month as activity in the home resale market continued to increase.

## Other industries

There were increases in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector in April. The public sector edged down 0.1%, primarily as a result of declines in public administration. Accommodation and food services as well as the arts, entertainment and recreation sector also decreased in April.

### Chart 3

#### Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, April 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**

	November 2011 <sup>r</sup>	December 2011 <sup>r</sup>	January 2012 <sup>r</sup>	February 2012 <sup>r</sup>	March 2012 <sup>r</sup>	April 2012 <sup>p</sup>	April 2012	April 2011 to April 2012
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars <sup>1</sup>	% change
<b>All industries</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1,286,027</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>371,317</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.6	1.0	-0.4	-0.5	0.6	1.5	30,027	3.3
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-2.4	2.7	0.3	-2.0	-1.1	2.7	58,517	1.5
Utilities	-0.7	-1.3	1.4	-2.1	-0.9	-0.2	32,850	-4.1
Construction	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	-0.1	78,503	3.9
Manufacturing	0.7	1.1	-0.3	-1.2	1.1	-0.3	165,238	2.6
<b>Services-producing industries</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>919,585</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Wholesale trade	-0.3	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.2	1.2	73,708	5.8
Retail trade	0.7	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.5	-0.8	78,144	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.6	0.1	0.7	60,445	1.4
Information and cultural industries	-0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	46,043	0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	269,232	2.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	63,156	3.3
Administrative and waste management services	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	31,136	1.3
Education services	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.0	-0.8	0.0	62,971	-0.3
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	85,716	1.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.4	1.0	-1.0	11,284	1.7
Accommodation and food services	0.9	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	1.2	-0.6	27,883	2.0
Other services (except public administration)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.0	33,389	1.3
Public administration	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	75,915	-0.1
<b>Other aggregations</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>263,276</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Industrial production								
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-1.3	0.9	-0.0	64,284	-0.8
Durable manufacturing industries	0.9	1.6	-0.5	-1.1	1.3	-0.5	101,381	5.2
Business sector industries	-0.1	0.6	0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.4	1,070,368	2.4
Non-business sector industries	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.3	-0.1	215,865	0.5
Information and communication technologies industries	0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.4	0.0	0.1	61,767	0.5
Energy sector	-2.4	2.0	0.6	-1.3	-1.9	1.8	88,478	1.0

<sup>r</sup> revised<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. At annual rates.

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**Available without charge in CANSIM: table 379-0027.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.**

The April 2012 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 26, no. 4 (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 May will be released on July 31.

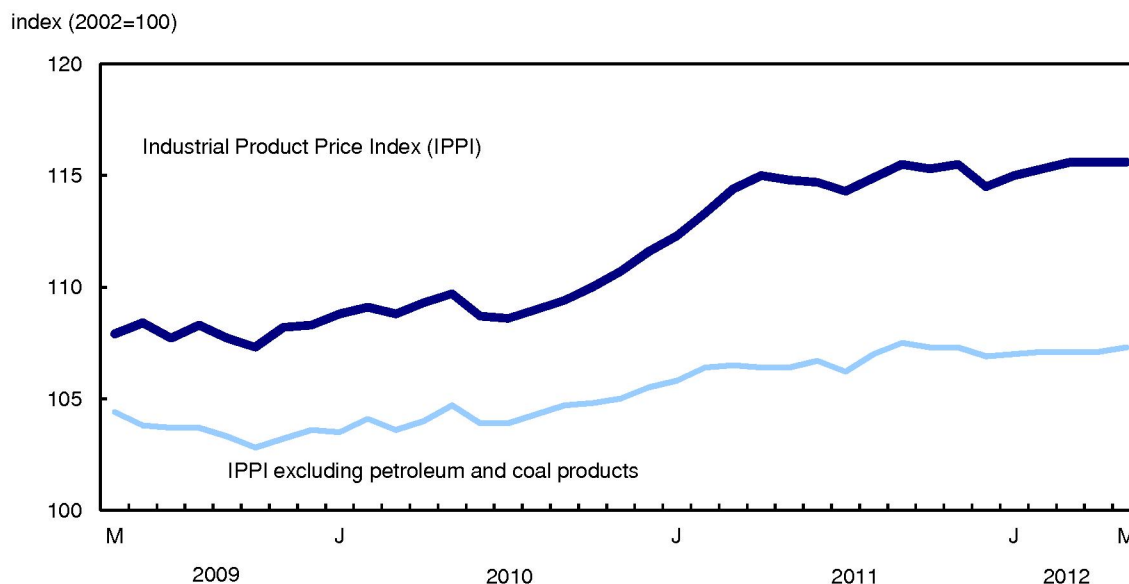
For more information, or to order data, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

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, May 2012

In May, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) was unchanged from April. Price increases for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (+1.0%) and lumber and other wood products (+1.7%) were offset mainly by a 2.1% decline in petroleum and coal products. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) fell 1.0%, largely because of lower prices for crude oil.

### Chart 1 Prices for industrial goods are unchanged



### Industrial Product Price Index, monthly change

Of the 21 major commodity groups, 11 were up, 6 were down, and 4 were unchanged.

Motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (+1.0%) and lumber and other wood products (+1.7%) were among the product groups that experienced growth. More modest advances were observed in pulp and paper products (+0.7%) and machinery and equipment (+0.5%).

The motor vehicles and other transportation equipment group was pushed upward by an increase in prices for motor vehicles (+1.6%), which rose for the first time in six months. The decline in the value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar was partly responsible for the May increase in motor vehicle prices.

Softwood lumber (+3.9%) was the leading factor in the increase in lumber and other wood products. These prices rose in conjunction with the demand for building permits for houses and apartment buildings in the United States, which reached its highest level in May in over three years.

Some Canadian producers who export their products are generally paid on the basis of prices set in US dollars. Consequently, the 1.7% depreciation of the Canadian dollar in relation to the US dollar in May had the effect of increasing the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars. Without the impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have fallen 0.4% instead of being unchanged.

Conversely, the decline in petroleum and coal products was mainly attributable to a 3.6% decrease in gasoline prices, which were down for the first time since the beginning of the year.

Among the other product groups that declined were primary metals (-1.3%), which posted a third consecutive decrease. The largest contributor to the decline was other non-ferrous metal products (-3.7%), particularly precious metal basic manufactured shapes (-11.9%). Also down were nickel products (-3.3%), aluminum products (-0.6%) and copper and copper alloy products (-0.6%).

The IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products rose 0.2% in May.

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

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the IPPI was up 0.7% in May. This is a deviation from the trend of decelerating growth observed in recent months. Between September 2011 and April 2012, the year-over-year growth rate of the index fell from 5.6% to 0.5%.

The IPPI was pushed upward mainly by higher prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (+3.0%), particularly motor vehicles (+4.0%).

More modest increases were seen in lumber and other wood products (+5.9%), particularly softwood lumber (+13.1%). Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products (+2.1%) and machinery and equipment (+3.2%) also contributed to the increase.

Compared with May 2011, the advance of the IPPI was moderated largely by primary metal products (-7.5%), which posted a seventh consecutive decline. There was also a decrease in petroleum and coal products (-0.9%), the first since 2009.

The 4.1% year-over-year decline in the value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar contributed to the advance of the index. Without the impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have fallen 0.3% instead of increasing 0.7%.

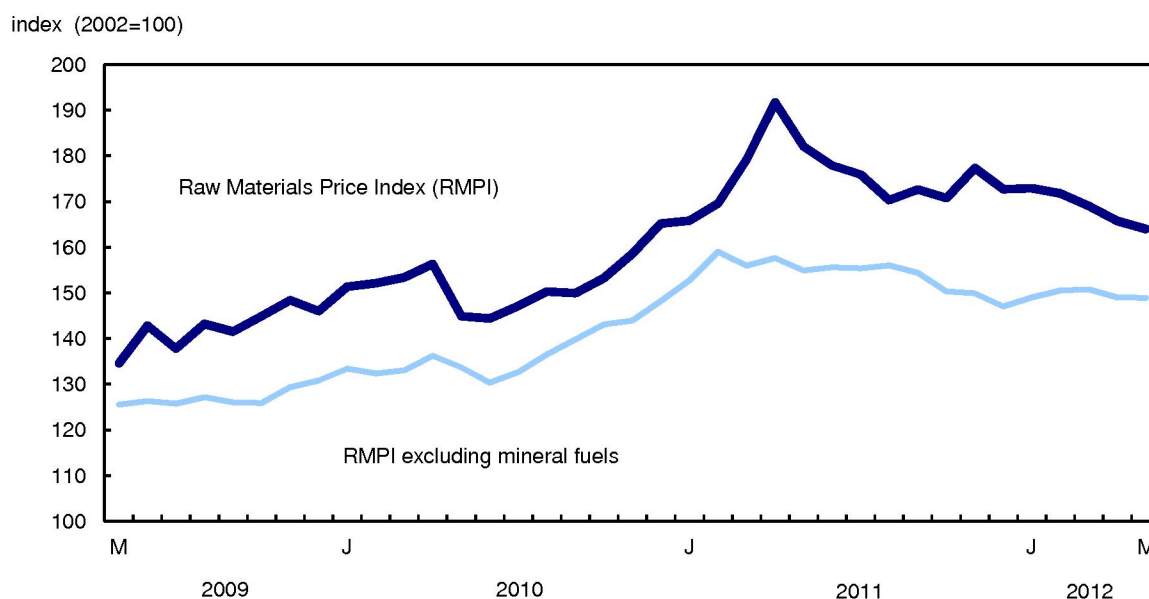
The IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products was up 0.8% from May 2011.

## **Raw Materials Price Index, monthly change**

The RMPI posted its fourth straight decline in May, falling 1.0%. All major product groups except one were down. Previously, the index had experienced decreases of 1.6% in March and 2.0% in April.



**Chart 2**  
**Prices for raw materials continue to decline**



The RMPI's decline was mostly due to mineral fuels (-2.1%), particularly crude oil (-2.2%). More modest downward pressure was exerted on the index by vegetable products (-0.7%) and non-ferrous metals (-0.2%).

The main factors in the decrease in vegetable products were oilseeds (-1.4%), unrefined sugar (-9.7%) and natural rubber and allied gums (-3.6%). In the oilseeds group, soybeans (-4.8%) and canola (-1.5%) were down for the first time since the beginning of 2012.

Non-ferrous metals were pushed down largely by precious metals (-3.1%), especially silver and platinum (-5.9%). Other contributors to the decrease in this commodity group were nickel concentrates (-3.2%) and copper concentrates (-0.4%). The decline in nickel prices was attributable in part to weaker demand for steel.

The only product group to post an advance in May was wood (+2.1%), mostly because of higher prices for logs and bolts (+2.5%).

The RMPI excluding mineral fuels edged down 0.1%.

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

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the RMPI was down 9.9%, its third consecutive decrease. However, the decline was smaller than in April, when the index fell 13.6%.

The index was pulled downward primarily by mineral fuels (-15.9%), specifically crude oil (-16.1%). Also contributing to the decline were non-ferrous metals (-10.0%), particularly copper concentrates (-12.8%) and nickel concentrates (-28.7%).

The only commodity group to post an increase relative to the same month last year was animal and animal products (+2.1%). Higher prices for slaughter cattle (+9.1%) and slaughter calves (+7.3%) were the main factors in the advance.

Year over year, the RMPI excluding mineral fuels was down 3.9%.

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### 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 <sup>1</sup>	May 2011	April 2012 <sup>r</sup>	May 2012 <sup>p</sup>	April to May 2012	May 2011 to May 2012
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products</b>	<b>93.70</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	108.7	109.4	109.6	0.2	0.8
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	124.8	127.5	127.4	-0.1	2.1
Beverages	1.52	120.7	123.6	123.4	-0.2	2.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	173.0	177.2	177.2	0.0	2.4
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	118.1	120.8	120.8	0.0	2.3
Textile products	1.37	102.9	103.0	103.1	0.1	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	101.6	102.8	102.7	-0.1	1.1
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	87.1	90.7	92.2	1.7	5.9
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	116.4	118.0	118.0	0.0	1.4
Pulp and paper products	6.40	99.7	99.1	99.8	0.7	0.1
Printing and publishing	1.84	103.4	104.9	105.4	0.5	1.9
Primary metal products	6.99	155.7	145.9	144.0	-1.3	-7.5
Fabricated metal products	4.45	124.3	124.9	125.1	0.2	0.6
Machinery and equipment	4.41	102.8	105.6	106.1	0.5	3.2
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	75.9	77.4	78.2	1.0	3.0
Electrical and communications products	5.02	92.4	92.7	93.1	0.4	0.8
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	117.6	118.6	118.7	0.1	0.9
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	241.2	244.3	239.1	-2.1	-0.9
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	139.1	140.2	140.2	0.0	0.8
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	119.5	123.3	122.9	-0.3	2.8
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	288.4	270.7	276.7	2.2	-4.1
<b>Intermediate goods<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>62.15</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
First-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>	7.56	150.6	139.3	139.1	-0.1	-7.6
Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>4</sup>	54.60	120.1	121.7	121.6	-0.1	1.2
<b>Finished goods<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>37.85</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	117.2	119.6	119.6	0.0	2.0
Capital equipment	12.19	85.6	87.2	87.9	0.8	2.7
All other finished goods	18.54	102.9	105.2	104.7	-0.5	1.7

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	May 2011	April 2012 <sup>r</sup>	May 2012 <sup>p</sup>	April to May 2012	May 2011 to May 2012
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>182.0</b>	<b>165.7</b>	<b>164.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-9.9</b>
<b>RMPI excluding mineral fuels</b>	<b>58.56</b>	<b>154.9</b>	<b>149.0</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-3.9</b>
Mineral fuels	41.44	220.6	189.5	185.6	-2.1	-15.9
Vegetable products	9.89	153.6	148.4	147.4	-0.7	-4.0
Animal and animal products	19.81	118.7	121.5	121.2	-0.2	2.1
Wood	11.82	93.8	91.5	93.4	2.1	-0.4
Ferrous materials	2.88	166.7	161.3	159.5	-1.1	-4.3
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	278.0	250.7	250.1	-0.2	-10.0
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	164.2	164.0	164.0	0.0	-0.1

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> 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 May 2012 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for June will be released on July 31.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

## For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index, first quarter 2012

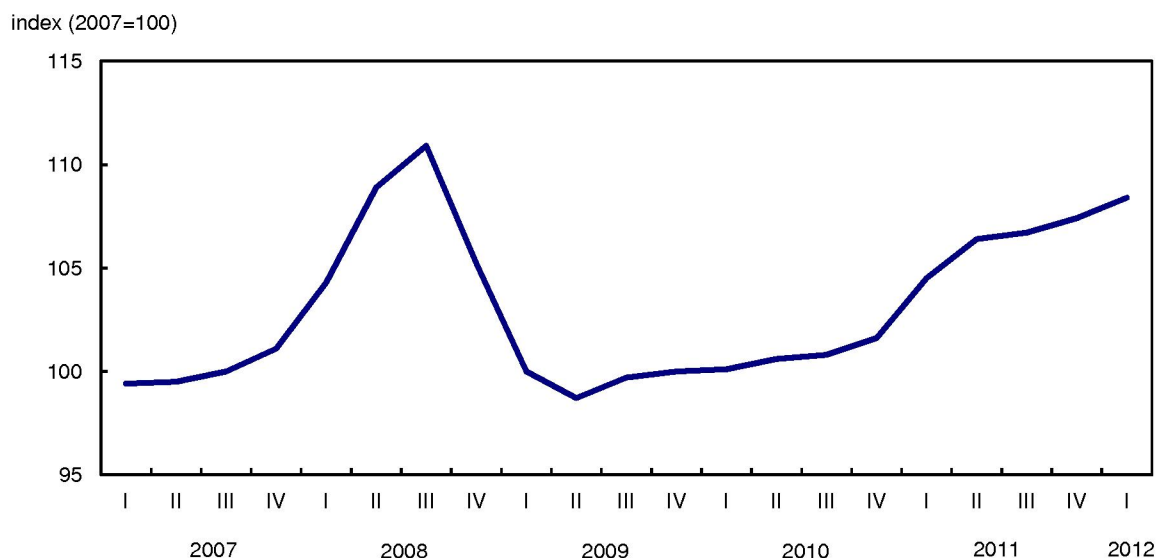
The For-Hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index increased 0.9% in the first quarter from the fourth quarter of 2011.

The general freight trucking component and the specialized freight trucking component advanced 0.9%.

Year over year, the index advanced 3.7% in the first quarter.

### Chart 1

#### For-Hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index: Truck transportation



#### Note to readers

The For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index measures changes over time in prices for the for-hire motor carrier freight services provided by general and specialized freight trucking companies.

Data for the most recent quarter are preliminary. The previous quarter of the series is subject to revision. The series are also subject to an annual revision released with second quarter data of the following reference year. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

With this release, a new CANSIM table that contains quarterly data is available for the For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index. The table which contains monthly data will continue to be updated with each release.

**Table 1**  
**Services Producer Price Index: For-Hire Motor Carrier Freight Services – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	First quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012 <sup>P</sup>	Fourth quarter 2011 to first quarter 2012	First quarter 2011 to first quarter 2012
		(2007=100)			% change	
<b>Truck transportation</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>General freight trucking</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
General freight trucking, local	23.6	107.2	109.8	110.7	0.8	3.3
General freight trucking, long distance	76.4	104.3	107.6	108.6	0.9	4.1
<b>Specialized freight trucking</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Used household and office goods moving	8.1	106.9	109.2	108.8	-0.4	1.8
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	37.6	102.2	102.5	103.3	0.8	1.1
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long distance	54.3	104.5	108.8	110.1	1.2	5.4

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. The relative importance of the general freight trucking and Specialized freight trucking main categories is based on their contributions to the overall For-Hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index. The relative importance of the subcategories is based on their contributions to the main categories.

**Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 332-0004 and 332-0009.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5136.**

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).

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## Computer and peripherals price indexes, May 2012

Prices for commercial computers were unchanged from April to May, while consumer computer prices decreased 0.7%. In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices decreased 1.0% while printer prices were down 2.2%.

Year over year, prices declined for both commercial computers (-9.0%) and consumer computers (-6.6%). Also, monitor prices decreased 2.9% and printer prices were down 15.4%.

### **Note to readers**

*With this release, the computer and peripheral price indexes have been converted to 2011=100, with 2011 as the base year. The weights used in the compilation of the index have also been updated to reflect the sales of computers and peripherals.*

*The computer and peripherals price indexes are monthly series measuring changes over time in the price of computers and computer peripherals sold to governments, businesses and consumers. This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted, and the indexes published are subject to a six-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.*

*These indexes are available at the Canada level only.*

**Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 331-0010 and 331-0011.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.**

The computer and peripherals price indexes for June will be released on July 27.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Commercial Software Price Index, May 2012

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) increased 2.3% in May compared with the previous month.

Year over year, the CSPI is up 3.4%.

### **Note to readers**

*With this release, the commercial software price index has been converted to 2011=100, with 2011 as the base year. The weights used in the compilation of the index have also been updated to reflect the sales of commercial software.*

*The Commercial Software Price Index is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments. This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted, and the indexes published are subject to a six-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.*

*This index is available at the Canada level only.*

**Available without charge in CANSIM: table 331-0009.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.**

The Commercial Software Price Index for June will be released on July 27.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).



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

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry decreased 0.4% in April from March to \$4.4 billion. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants increased 0.2%, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

In April, all four industry sectors posted lower sales compared with March: the full-service restaurant sector (-0.4%), the limited-service restaurant sector (-0.4%), the drinking places sector (-0.4%) and the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services (-0.1%).

In April, four provinces posted higher sales, with the biggest growth in Newfoundland and Labrador (+1.9%). Saskatchewan (-2.9%) recorded 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**

	April 2011	January 2012 <sup>r</sup>	February 2012 <sup>r</sup>	March 2012 <sup>r</sup>	April 2012 <sup>P</sup>	March to April 2012	April 2011 to April 2012
	thousands of dollars					% change	
<b>Total, food services sales</b>	<b>4,192,813</b>	<b>4,321,718</b>	<b>4,343,673</b>	<b>4,385,809</b>	<b>4,370,267</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Full-service restaurants	1,823,392	1,855,277	1,869,906	1,891,865	1,884,788	-0.4	3.4
Limited-service eating places	1,817,510	1,904,924	1,910,796	1,932,420	1,925,038	-0.4	5.9
Special food services	347,395	361,138	364,497	363,481	363,222	-0.1	4.6
Drinking places	204,516	200,379	198,474	198,043	197,219	-0.4	-3.6
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	55,898	60,055	60,145	60,630	61,770	1.9	10.5
Prince Edward Island	15,726	16,513	16,641	16,627	16,395	-1.4	4.3
Nova Scotia	106,830	111,196	110,864	111,236	111,278	0.0	4.2
New Brunswick	81,099	81,453	81,259	81,634	81,762	0.2	0.8
Quebec	835,125	864,166	861,642	879,784	864,980	-1.7	3.6
Ontario	1,598,351	1,639,202	1,655,864	1,670,669	1,663,301	-0.4	4.1
Manitoba	119,822	126,733	129,876	130,915	130,718	-0.2	9.1
Saskatchewan	124,744	130,032	131,108	132,594	128,730	-2.9	3.2
Alberta	593,152	629,716	633,746	635,032	640,598	0.9	8.0
British Columbia	648,822	649,736	649,315	652,095	656,936	0.7	1.3
Yukon	4,786	4,847	4,901	5,004	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,895	6,679	7,110	8,432	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,563	1,390	1,203	1,157	F	F	F

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> 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, 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 Yukman Cheung (613-951-8354; yukman.cheung@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

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## Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports, May 2012

Aircraft take-offs and landings at the 93 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations increased 5.3% in May compared with May 2011. These airports reported 538,272 movements in May.

**Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.**

A [data table](#) with summary information on NAV CANADA Towers is available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

The May 2012 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141)* (51-007-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Gross Domestic Product by Industry**, April 2012, Vol. 26, no. 4  
Catalogue number 15-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

**Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141)**, May 2012  
Catalogue number 51-007-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

## Release dates: July 2012

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
6	Labour Force Survey	June 2012
6	Building permits	May 2012
11	Canadian international merchandise trade	May 2012
12	New Housing Price Index	May 2012
16	Canada's international transactions in securities	May 2012
17	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	May 2012
17	Investment in non-residential building construction	Second quarter 2012
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	May 2012
18	Health Reports	July 2012
19	Employment Insurance	May 2012
19	Wholesale trade	May 2012
20	Consumer Price Index	June 2012
24	Retail trade	May 2012
26	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	May 2012
30	Canadian Social Trends	July 2012
31	Gross domestic product by industry	May 2012
31	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	June 2012

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



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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