

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 31, 2012

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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### Releases

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**Gross domestic product by industry, May 2012** 2  
 Real gross domestic product edged up 0.1% in May, after increasing 0.3% in April. The output of service industries rose 0.1% in May, while goods production was unchanged.

**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, June 2012** 7  
 The Industrial Product Price Index declined 0.3% in June compared with May. The decrease was largely attributable to lower prices for petroleum and coal products (-5.0%), but was partly offset by an increase in motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (+1.0%). The Raw Materials Price Index fell 4.0%, mainly as a result of crude oil (-10.1%).

Study: Firm Dynamics: Variation in Profitability Across Canadian Firms of Different Sizes, 2000 to 2009 12

Food services and drinking places, May 2012 14

Refined petroleum products, June 2012 16

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, June 2012 17

Traveller accommodation services price indexes, second quarter 2012 18

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**New products and studies** 19

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**Release dates:** August 2012 20

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## Releases

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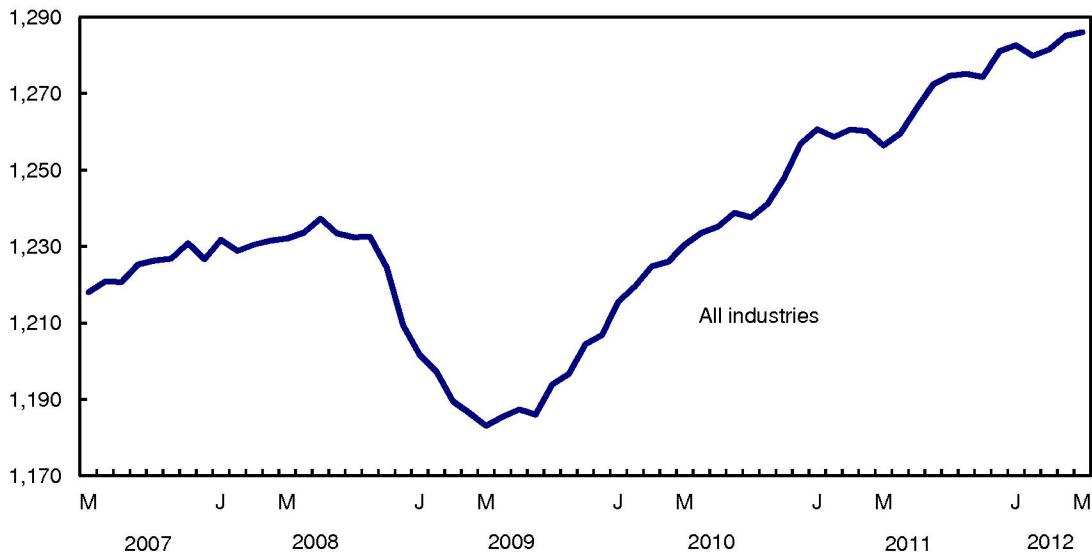
### Gross domestic product by industry, May 2012

Real gross domestic product edged up 0.1% in May, after increasing 0.3% in April. The output of service industries rose 0.1% in May on the strength of retail trade and the finance and insurance sector. Accommodation and food services, and wholesale trade were also up. Transportation services and the arts and entertainment sector, however, declined. Goods production was unchanged in May as the increase in mining and oil and gas extraction was offset by declines in manufacturing and, to a lesser extent, construction.

#### Chart 1 Real gross domestic product edges up in May

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billions of chained (2002) dollars



#### Retail trade increases and wholesale trade edges up

Retail trade rose 0.7% in May after declining 0.9% in April. Increases were recorded at food and beverage stores, clothing and clothing accessories stores, and gasoline stations. In contrast, retailing activity at motor vehicle and parts dealers and at health and personal care stores decreased.

Wholesale trade edged up 0.1% in May, the sixth consecutive monthly advance. Wholesaling of machinery and equipment, of food, beverage and tobacco products and of motor vehicles and parts increased. Conversely, wholesaling of personal and household goods, and farm products declined.

#### Finance and insurance sector activity increases

The finance and insurance sector rose 0.5%, with increases in the volume of trading on the stock exchanges and in personal lending. The output of insurance carriers was also up.

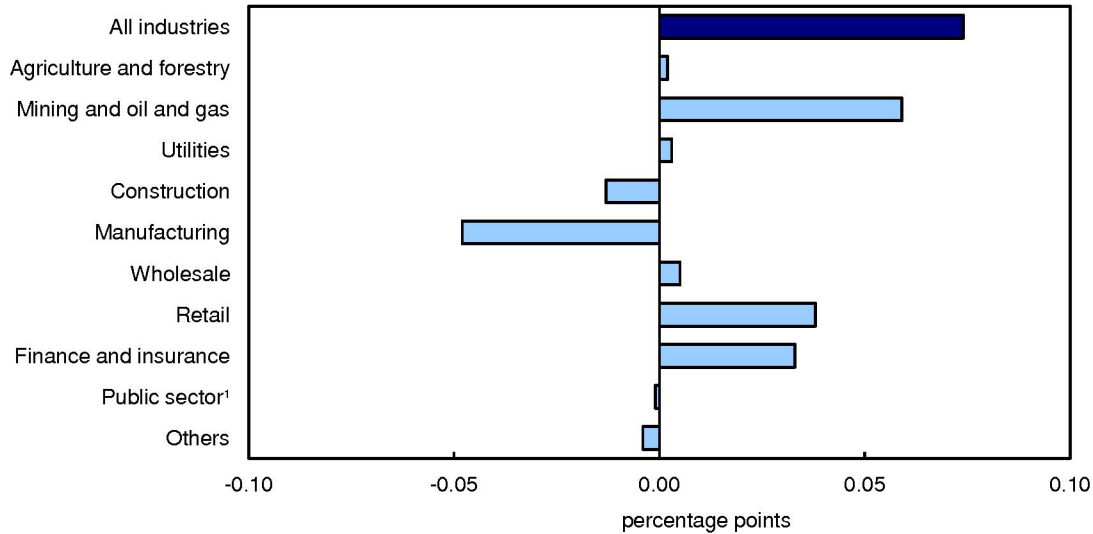


## Other industries

Transportation and warehousing services fell 0.5%, mainly as a result of a decline in rail services, which were impacted by a strike in late May. The arts, entertainment and recreation sector also decreased, while accommodation and food services were up.

### Chart 3

#### Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, May 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.

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

#### Revisions

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

	December 2011 <sup>r</sup>	January 2012 <sup>r</sup>	February 2012 <sup>r</sup>	March 2012 <sup>r</sup>	April 2012 <sup>r</sup>	May 2012 <sup>p</sup>	May 2012	May 2011 to May 2012
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars <sup>1</sup>	% change
<b>All industries</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1,286,013</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>370,980</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.0	-0.6	-0.6	0.5	1.6	0.1	30,087	3.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	2.7	0.3	-1.9	-0.6	2.0	0.6	58,749	7.7
Utilities	-1.3	0.6	-2.1	-1.0	0.2	0.1	32,659	-4.8
Construction	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	-0.2	78,494	3.5
Manufacturing	1.1	-0.3	-1.2	0.7	0.0	-0.5	164,322	2.1
<b>Services-producing industries</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>919,964</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Wholesale trade	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	73,214	3.4
Retail trade	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.5	-0.9	0.7	78,672	2.6
Transportation and warehousing	0.0	0.1	-0.6	-0.0	0.7	-0.5	59,983	0.5
Information and cultural industries	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	46,214	0.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	269,531	2.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	63,190	3.0
Administrative and waste management services	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	31,235	1.7
Education services	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.6	0.2	0.1	63,288	0.3
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	85,621	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	1.2	-0.9	-1.7	11,108	0.3
Accommodation and food services	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	1.1	-0.3	0.6	28,117	3.1
Other services (except public administration)	0.1	-0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	33,402	0.9
Public administration	-0.2	-0.2	-0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	75,817	-0.8
<b>Other aggregations</b>								
Industrial production	1.6	0.0	-1.6	-0.0	0.9	0.1	262,914	3.7
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.5	-0.2	-1.3	0.6	-0.1	-0.3	63,794	-0.6
Durable manufacturing industries	1.6	-0.4	-1.0	0.8	0.1	-0.6	100,974	4.2
Business sector industries	0.6	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	1,070,255	2.8
Non-business sector industries	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.0	-0.0	215,967	0.3
Information and communication technologies industries	0.0	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.1	61,885	0.3
Energy sector	2.0	0.5	-1.3	-1.5	1.3	0.3	88,415	5.6

<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 May 2012 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 26, no. 5 (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 June will be released on August 31.

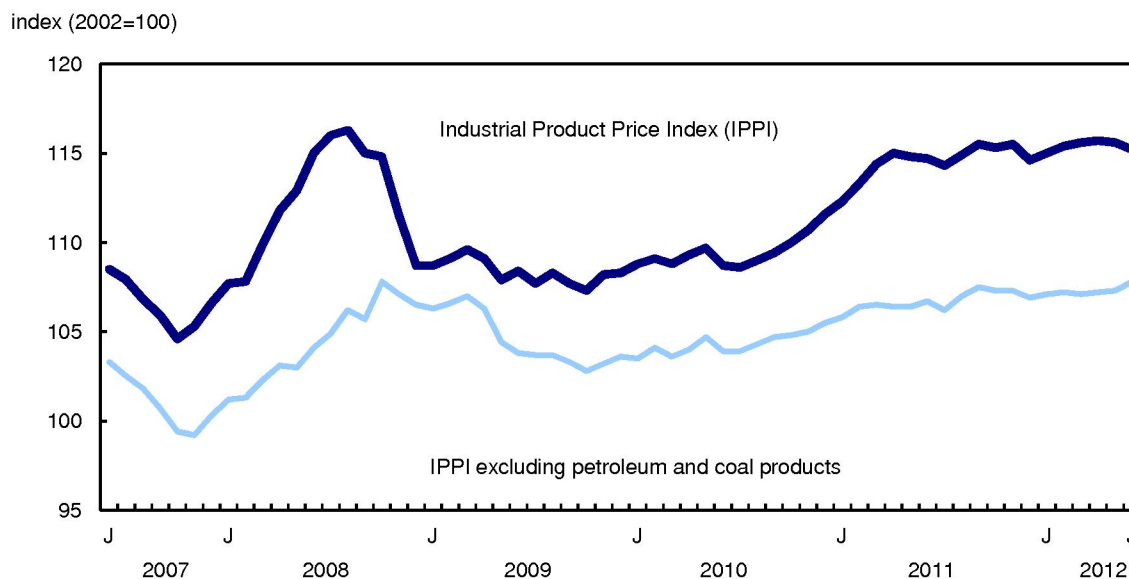
For more information, or to order data, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

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, June 2012

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) declined 0.3% in June compared with May. The decrease was largely attributable to lower prices for petroleum and coal products (-5.0%), but was partly offset by an increase in motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (+1.0%). The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) fell 4.0%, mainly as a result of crude oil (-10.1%).

### Chart 1 Prices for industrial goods decline



### Industrial Product Price Index, monthly change

The IPPI recorded a second consecutive decline in June, following a 0.1% decrease in May. The index was pulled downward primarily by petroleum and coal products, particularly diesel fuel (-7.1%) and motor gasoline (-3.6%).

The IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products rose 0.5% in June.

Chemicals and chemical products (-0.4%) and primary metal products (-0.3%) also contributed to the decrease of the IPPI.

Among the chemical products group, lower prices for fertilizers (-2.1%) and industrial chemicals (-0.4%) contributed the most to the decrease.

Prices for primary metal products were driven down by copper and copper alloy products (-2.4%) and aluminum products (-1.7%), but were moderated by other non-ferrous metal products (+1.6%).

Motor vehicles and other transportation equipment increased 1.0%, slowing the decline of the IPPI. More modest advances were observed in meat, fish and dairy products (+1.0%), lumber and other wood products (+0.9%) and pulp and paper products (+0.6%).

Some Canadian producers who export their products are generally paid on the basis of prices set in US dollars. Consequently, the 1.8% depreciation of the Canadian dollar in relation to the US dollar in June had the effect of increasing the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars. Without the impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have fallen 0.8% instead of 0.3%.

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

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the IPPI was up 0.4%, continuing the year-over-year increases observed since April 2010. With the exception of May, the growth has been decelerating continuously since September 2011, when it was 5.6%.

The IPPI was pushed upward mainly by higher prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (+3.5%), particularly motor vehicles (+4.9%).

Lumber and other wood products (+7.0%) and meat, fish and dairy products (+2.7%) made more modest contributions to the increase.

Compared with June 2011, the advance of the IPPI was moderated largely by primary metal products (-7.4%), which posted an eighth consecutive decline. Petroleum and coal products (-3.2%) also moderated the increase.

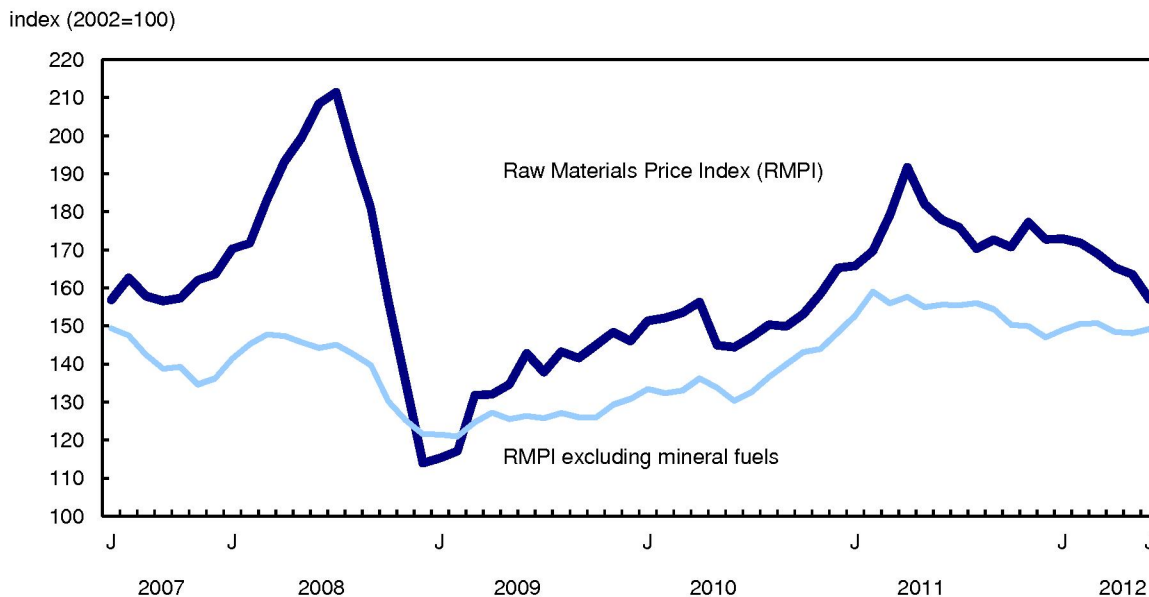
The IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products was up 1.0% from June 2011.

The 5.0% 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 0.8% instead of increasing 0.4%.

### Raw Materials Price Index, monthly change

The RMPI (-4.0%) posted its fifth straight decline in June, following decreases in April (-2.1%) and May (-1.1%).

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





The decline in the RMPI was mostly a result of mineral fuels (-9.4%), particularly crude oil (-10.1%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was up 0.7%.

More modest downward pressure was exerted on the index by non-ferrous metals (-1.2%).

Non-ferrous metals were pushed down largely by copper and nickel concentrates (-2.5%), as well as by non-ferrous metal scrap (-3.2%).

Moderating the decline in the RMPI were animals and animal products (+3.1%), as a result of strong prices for hogs-swine for slaughter (+16.7%), and wood (+3.0%), which was supported by increased prices for logs and bolts (+3.6%).

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

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the RMPI was down 11.7%, its fourth consecutive decrease. Prior to March, the RMPI had been increasing since November 2009.

The year-over-year index was pulled downward primarily by mineral fuels (-19.9%), specifically crude oil (-20.3%). Non-ferrous metals (-11.8%), particularly copper concentrates (-15.6%), also contributed to the decline.

Animals and animal products (+5.6%) and wood (+3.2%) were the only commodity groups to post year-over-year increases in June. As with the previous month, higher prices for slaughter cattle (+11.4%) and slaughter calves (+11.6%) were the main factors in the increase in animal products, while logs and bolts (+3.8%) was the main factor in the increase in wood prices.

Year over year, the RMPI excluding mineral fuels was down 4.1%.

### 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>	June 2011	May 2012 <sup>r</sup>	June 2012 <sup>p</sup>	May to June 2012	June 2011 to June 2012
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products</b>	<b>93.70</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	108.2	110.0	111.1	1.0	2.7
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	126.0	127.4	127.8	0.3	1.4
Beverages	1.52	120.8	123.4	123.0	-0.3	1.8
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	173.1	177.2	177.2	0.0	2.4
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	119.0	120.6	121.5	0.7	2.1
Textile products	1.37	103.3	103.5	103.6	0.1	0.3
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	101.6	102.7	102.9	0.2	1.3
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	87.2	92.5	93.3	0.9	7.0
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	116.4	118.0	118.0	0.0	1.4
Pulp and paper products	6.40	100.3	100.3	100.9	0.6	0.6
Printing and publishing	1.84	103.4	105.4	105.7	0.3	2.2
Primary metal products	6.99	154.4	143.4	143.0	-0.3	-7.4
Fabricated metal products	4.45	124.3	125.2	125.4	0.2	0.9
Machinery and equipment	4.41	103.3	106.0	106.6	0.6	3.2
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	76.4	78.3	79.1	1.0	3.5
Electrical and communications products	5.02	92.8	93.2	93.6	0.4	0.9
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	117.5	118.5	118.5	0.0	0.9
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	234.6	239.1	227.1	-5.0	-3.2
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	139.8	139.6	139.1	-0.4	-0.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	120.2	122.7	123.6	0.7	2.8
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	288.2	276.3	275.6	-0.3	-4.4
<b>Intermediate goods<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>62.15</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>123.7</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
First-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>	7.56	149.3	138.6	137.5	-0.8	-7.9
Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>4</sup>	54.60	120.1	121.7	121.2	-0.4	0.9
<b>Finished goods<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>37.85</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	117.2	119.7	119.9	0.2	2.3
Capital equipment	12.19	86.1	87.9	88.6	0.8	2.9
All other finished goods	18.54	102.3	104.8	104.5	-0.3	2.2

<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>	June 2011	May 2012 <sup>r</sup>	June 2012 <sup>p</sup>	May to June 2012	June 2011 to June 2012
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>177.9</b>	<b>163.5</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-11.7</b>
<b>RMPI excluding mineral fuels</b>	<b>58.56</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>148.1</b>	<b>149.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-4.1</b>
Mineral fuels	41.44	209.9	185.6	168.2	-9.4	-19.9
Vegetable products	9.89	160.5	147.4	146.3	-0.7	-8.8
Animal and animal products	19.81	118.4	121.2	125.0	3.1	5.6
Wood	11.82	91.9	92.0	94.8	3.0	3.2
Ferrous materials	2.88	163.4	158.2	158.3	0.1	-3.1
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	277.9	248.2	245.1	-1.2	-11.8
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	167.0	162.9	162.9	0.0	-2.5

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

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for July will be released on August 29.

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)).

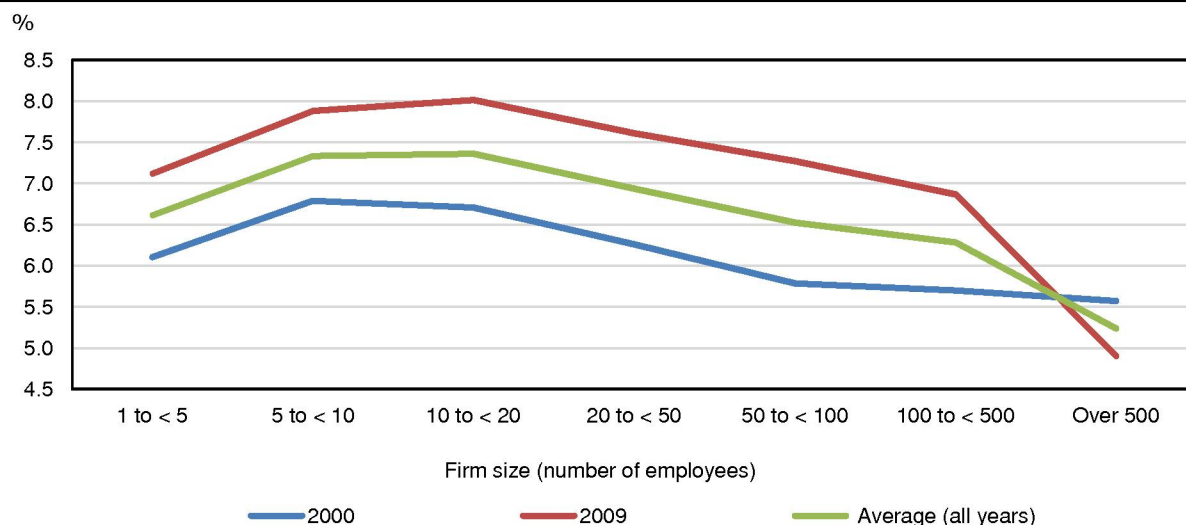
## Study: Firm Dynamics: Variation in Profitability Across Canadian Firms of Different Sizes, 2000 to 2009

Profitability, as measured by return on assets, varied in a consistent way across Canadian companies between 2000 and 2009. On average, it was highest among middle-sized firms with 5 to fewer than 20 employees, but it was consistently lower among both the smallest and largest firms.

Return on assets is defined as earnings before interest and taxes, divided by total assets. Return on assets illustrates how effectively a company turns its assets into profit. The higher the return on assets, the higher the payoff.

Profitability gradually increased with the size of firms until it reached a maximum among those with 5 to fewer than 20 employees. The return on assets for such firms was just under 7% in 2000 and was 8% in 2009. After the maximum was reached for this group of firms, profitability consistently fell as size increased.

**Chart 1**  
Mean return on assets by firm size class, 2000 and 2009



This relationship between firm size and profitability was observed in most industries and provinces, particularly in the firms with the highest profitability rates.

All classes of firm size, except those with 500 or more employees, recorded increases in their return on assets between 2000 and 2009. Firms with 50 to fewer than 100 employees recorded the largest increases.

Firms with 500 or more employees were the least profitable in 2009, showing rates of return that were lower than in 2000.

One of the factors behind differences in profitability and firm size is risk. This study found that smaller firms tended to exhibit more variation in profitability across firms and over time.

**Note to readers**

*This study used a special longitudinal database derived from administrative records that followed corporate entities. Firm size is based on employment, which was derived from wage data divided by an average wage rate.*

The research paper "Firm Dynamics: Variation in Profitability Across Canadian Firms of Different Sizes, 2000 to 2009," part of the *Canadian Economy in Transition* series (11-622-M2012026, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Highlights from this paper are available in the article "Are Small Firms More Profitable than Large Firms?," part of the *Economic Insights* series (11-626-X2012012, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies from the Economic Analysis Division are available online ([www.statcan.gc.ca/economicanalysis](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/economicanalysis)).

For more information, 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 Amélie Lafrance (613-951-0060), Economic Analysis Division.

## Food services and drinking places, May 2012

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry increased 1.1% from April to \$4.4 billion in May. During the same period, the price index for food purchased in restaurants rose 0.2%, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

In May, all four industry sectors posted increased sales compared with April: the limited-service restaurant sector (+1.2%), the full-service restaurant sector (+1.1%), the drinking places sector (+0.6%) and the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services (+0.5%).

In May, all provinces posted higher sales. Increases ranged from 0.1% in Prince Edward Island to 2.3% in Alberta.

### 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**

	May 2011	February 2012 <sup>r</sup>	March 2012 <sup>r</sup>	April 2012 <sup>r</sup>	May 2012 <sup>P</sup>	April to May 2012	May 2011 to May 2012
	thousands of dollars					% change	
<b>Total, food services sales</b>	<b>4,187,748</b>	<b>4,344,441</b>	<b>4,388,143</b>	<b>4,362,307</b>	<b>4,410,029</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Full-service restaurants	1,814,677	1,870,876	1,894,094	1,880,381	1,901,962	1.1	4.8
Limited-service eating places	1,819,656	1,911,440	1,933,649	1,925,277	1,948,638	1.2	7.1
Special food services	351,533	363,583	361,880	359,720	361,406	0.5	2.8
Drinking places	201,882	198,542	198,520	196,930	198,023	0.6	-1.9
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	55,982	60,288	61,131	62,469	63,147	1.1	12.8
Prince Edward Island	15,511	16,691	16,648	16,536	16,559	0.1	6.8
Nova Scotia	105,411	111,001	111,370	110,991	113,004	1.8	7.2
New Brunswick	80,946	81,310	81,782	81,611	82,188	0.7	1.5
Quebec	827,688	861,941	878,683	869,159	873,184	0.5	5.5
Ontario	1,599,523	1,657,192	1,675,441	1,662,919	1,679,037	1.0	5.0
Manitoba	120,928	129,850	130,984	130,169	132,516	1.8	9.6
Saskatchewan	124,138	131,636	133,875	133,600	135,843	1.7	9.4
Alberta	596,462	633,401	635,875	633,913	648,798	2.3	8.8
British Columbia	647,655	648,069	647,365	648,067	652,626	0.7	0.8
Yukon	4,735	4,881	5,014	4,820	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,108	6,989	8,534	6,675	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,661	1,192	1,442	1,378	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.

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**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](mailto: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](mailto:yukman.cheung@statcan.gc.ca)), Service Industries Division.

## Refined petroleum products, June 2012

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for June. Other selected data about these products are also available.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.**

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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## Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, June 2012

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

### **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](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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## Traveller accommodation services price indexes, second quarter 2012

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

### **Note to readers**

*Data released are final and are not seasonally adjusted.*

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

**Available without charge in CANSIM: table 326-0013.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2336.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact 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**, May 2012, Vol. 26, no. 5  
Catalogue number 15-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

**Capital Expenditure Price Statistics**, January to March 2012, Vol. 28, no. 1  
Catalogue number 62-007-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

### New studies

**The Canadian Economy in Transition: "Firm Dynamics: Variation in Profitability Across Canadian Firms of Different Sizes, 2000 to 2009"**, No. 26  
Catalogue number 11-622-M2012026 (HTML, free | PDF, free)

**Economic Insights: "Are Small Firms More Profitable than Large Firms?"**, No. 12  
Catalogue number 11-626-X2012012 (HTML, free | PDF, free)

## Release dates: August 2012

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
7	Building permits	June 2012
9	Canadian international merchandise trade	June 2012
10	Labour Force Survey	July 2012
15	Health Reports	August 2012
16	Canada's international transactions in securities	June 2012
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 2012
17	Consumer Price Index	July 2012
21	Wholesale trade	June 2012
21	Travel between Canada and other countries	June 2012
22	Retail trade	June 2012
22	Production of principal field crops	July 2012
23	Employment Insurance	June 2012
24	Farm cash receipts	First half of 2012
28	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Second quarter 2012
28	Characteristics of international overnight travellers	First quarter 2012
29	International travel account	Second quarter 2012
29	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	July 2012
30	Canada's balance of international payments	Second quarter 2012
30	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	June 2012
31	Canadian economic accounts	Second quarter 2012
31	Gross domestic product by industry	June 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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