Catalogue 11-001-X (ISSN 1205-9137)

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 30, 2013
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

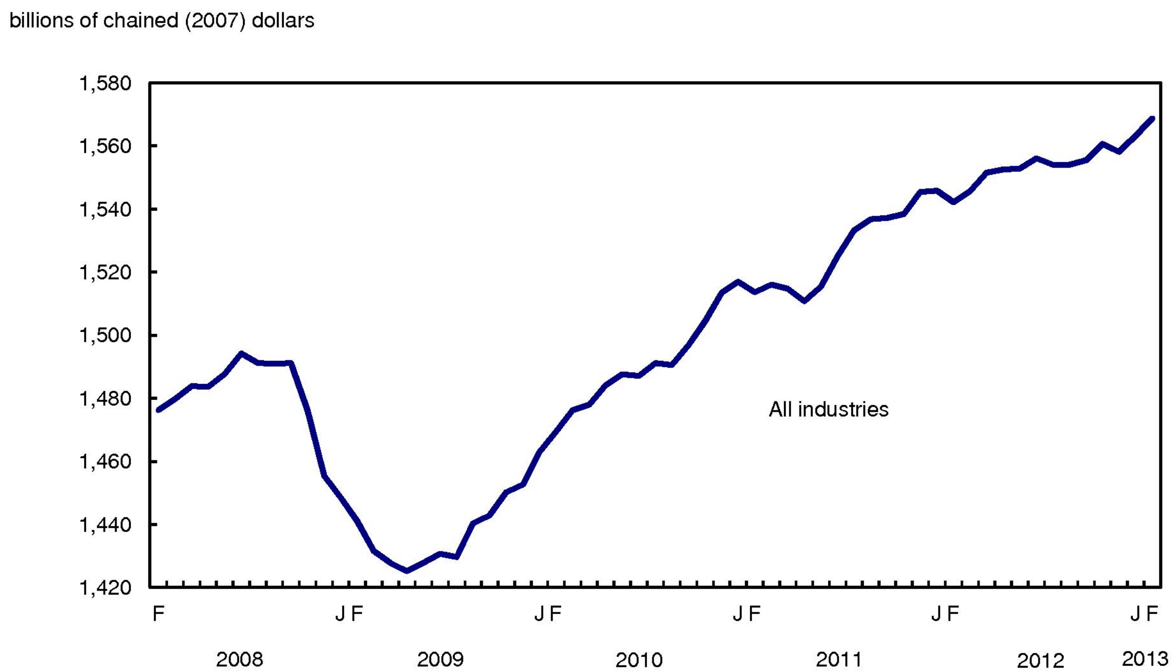
Releases

Gross domestic product by industry, February 2013

Real gross domestic product grew 0.3% in February, the same pace as in January. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction was the main source of growth in February.

Goods production expanded 0.9% in February, owing mainly to increases in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction and in manufacturing. Construction, utilities, as well as the agriculture and forestry sector also grew. The output of service industries edged up 0.1%, mainly as a result of gains in arts and entertainment, the public sector (education, health and public administration combined) and the finance and insurance sector. In contrast, accommodation and food services, administrative and professional services and wholesale trade declined.

Chart 1
Real gross domestic product rises in February



Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction expands

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction expanded 2.2% in February, a fifth consecutive monthly increase.

Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas extraction) grew 6.4% as a result of a significant increase in output at potash mines. Metallic mineral and coal mining were also up in February.

Oil and gas extraction rose 1.0%, as a result of increases in oil production. This follows a 0.2% decline in January.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction (+1.2%) also advanced, with increases in drilling and, to a lesser extent, rigging services.

Chart 2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction expands in February

Manufacturing output increases again

Manufacturing output was up 0.8% in February, following a 0.6% gain in January. Durable goods production grew 0.7% with increases in transportation equipment, non-metallic mineral products, and computer and electronic products. Non-durable goods production increased 1.0% in February. Growth in chemical, food as well as clothing and leather products more than offset declines in paper and petroleum and coal products manufacturing.

Construction increases

Construction increased 0.2% in February. Engineering and repair construction advanced, as did residential and non-residential building construction.

The output of real estate agents and brokers decreased 0.8% in February, as activity in the home resale market was down.

The finance and insurance sector advances

The finance and insurance sector rose 0.2% in February, mainly as a result of an increase in financial investment services.

Wholesale trade declines while retail trade edges up

Wholesale trade was down 0.2% in February, after rising 0.5% in January. The main declines were in the wholesaling of machinery, equipment and supplies, of personal and household goods and of farm products. These declines outweighed gains in the wholesaling of motor vehicles and parts as well as of food, beverage and tobacco products.

Retail trade edged up 0.1% in February. Increased activity at general merchandise stores and at motor vehicles and parts dealers was almost offset by declines at clothing and clothing accessories stores, gasoline stations, as well as furniture and home furnishings stores.

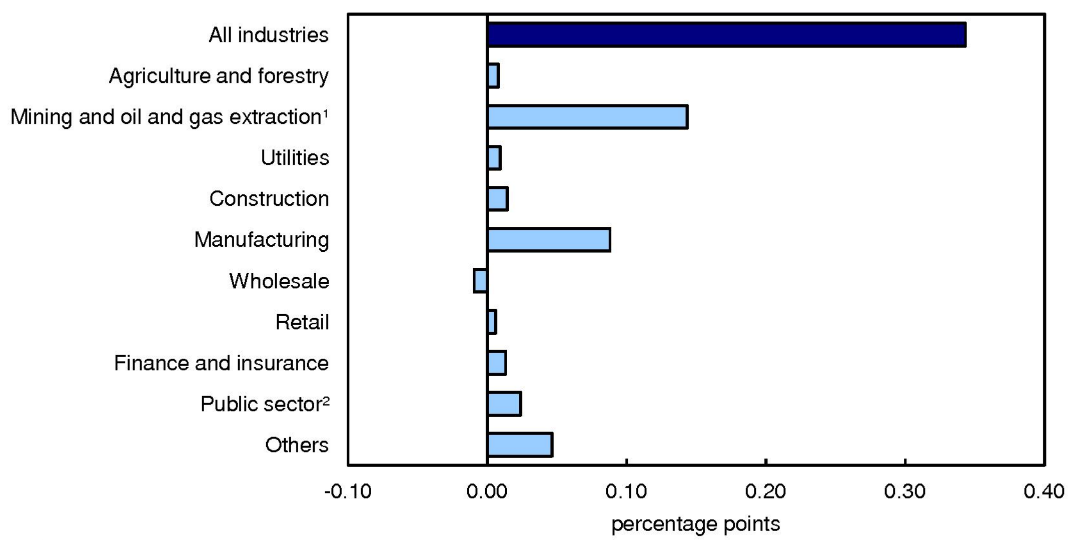
Other industries

The arts and entertainment sector increased 3.3% in February after growing 4.0% in January, mainly the result of a continued rebound following the end of a labour dispute in professional hockey. In contrast, accommodation and food services were down 1.0%, in parallel with a decrease in the number of international travellers to Canada.

The public sector (education, health and public administration combined) edged up 0.1%.

Utilities rose 0.4%, with increases in the demand for both electricity and natural gas.

Chart 3
Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, February 2013



1. Includes quarrying.
2. 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 2007 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 2007. The monthly data are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables up to the latest input-output tables year (2009).

For the period starting with January 2010, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2009 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.

For more information about monthly national 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 (2007) dollars – Seasonally adjusted

	September 2012[r]	October 2012[r]	November 2012[r]	December 2012[r]	January 2013[r]	February 2013[p]	February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars[1]	% change
All industries	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**-0.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**1,568,582**	**1.7**
Goods-producing industries	**-0.3**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**-0.4**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**473,147**	**2.4**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.5	24,316	-0.9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-0.4	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	2.2	129,075	4.0
Utilities	0.4	1.8	0.6	-2.0	0.1	0.4	38,800	4.9
Construction	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	112,002	3.2
Manufacturing	-0.7	-1.4	1.3	-1.2	0.6	0.8	168,957	0.7
Services-producing industries	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**-0.0**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**1,096,853**	**1.4**
Wholesale trade	-0.6	0.3	0.1	-0.6	0.5	-0.2	83,206	0.1
Retail trade	0.3	0.2	1.3	-1.9	1.3	0.1	84,930	1.7
Transportation and warehousing	0.5	-1.1	0.7	-0.6	-0.3	0.5	65,071	0.7
Information and cultural industries	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	51,880	1.5
Finance and insurance	0.4	0.1	-0.4	1.0	-0.1	0.2	103,741	3.2
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	195,198	2.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.3	-0.0	-0.2	0.3	-0.3	-0.2	81,179	0.6
Management of companies and enterprises	-0.0	-0.6	-0.7	-0.3	0.3	-0.5	12,215	0.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	-0.0	0.4	-0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	40,140	0.7
Educational services	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	85,495	3.4
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	111,059	2.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-3.4	-2.1	-0.5	-0.8	4.0	3.3	11,642	0.2
Accommodation and food services	0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.5	1.2	-1.0	32,846	1.0
Other services (except public administration)	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.0	0.4	0.5	32,227	1.8
Public administration	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	106,202	-0.9
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.5	0.2	1.1	-0.7	0.5	1.2	341,316	2.4
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-1.0	-0.9	0.8	-0.8	0.7	1.0	70,326	2.4
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.4	-1.7	1.6	-1.6	0.5	0.7	98,822	-0.5
Information and communication technologies industries	0.4	-0.0	0.6	-0.6	0.6	0.1	68,182	1.0
Energy sector	0.2	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	152,018	3.4
Public sector	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	302,695	1.4

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *At annual rates.*

Available in CANSIM: table 379-0031.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for March will be released on May 31.

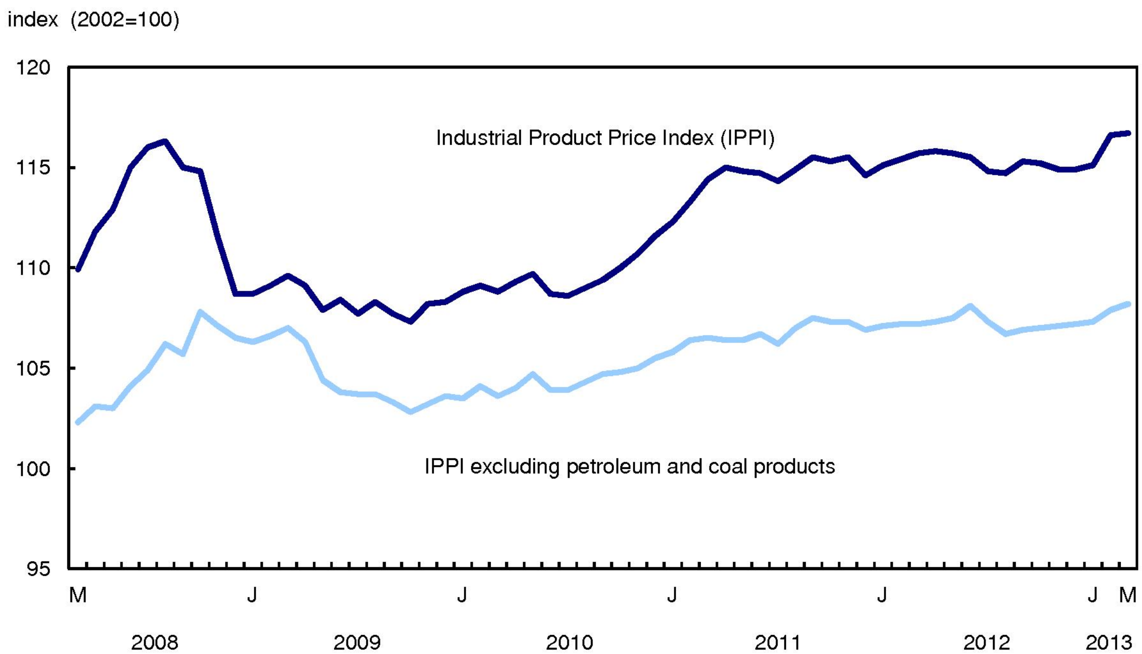
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, March 2013

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) edged up 0.1% in March, led by higher prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) fell 1.7%, mostly because of lower prices for crude oil.

Chart 1
Prices for industrial goods increase



Industrial Product Price Index, monthly change

The IPPI posted the third consecutive monthly increase in March, as prices in most commodity groups rose. Of the 21 major commodity groups, 15 were up, 4 were down, and 2 were unchanged.

The motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (+0.9%) was the largest contributor to the IPPI advance in March, which was primarily the result of higher prices for motor vehicles (+1.2%). The depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar was largely responsible for this increase.

Some Canadian producers who export their products report their prices in US dollars. Consequently, the 1.5% decrease in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar may have the effect of increasing the IPPI. Without the measurable effect of the exchange rate, the index would have declined 0.3% instead of rising 0.1%.

Pulp and paper products (+1.0%) also contributed to the increase of the IPPI, though to a lesser extent. This increase was mainly attributable to higher prices for pulp (+2.7%).

Among the other product groups that posted gains was lumber and other wood products (+0.9%), particularly lumber and ties (+2.4%), which posted a fifth consecutive monthly increase. Concurrent with the increase in prices for lumber and ties, the number of housing starts was up for the second consecutive month in March.

Conversely, the IPPI advance was moderated primarily by petroleum and coal products (-1.8%), mainly as a result of lower prices for liquefied petroleum gases and diesel fuel. The IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products rose 0.3% in March.

Primary metal products (-1.2%) also declined, mainly because of lower prices for copper and copper alloy products, other non-ferrous metal products, nickel products and aluminum products.

Industrial Product Price Index, 12-month change

Compared with March 2012, the IPPI was up 0.9%, the second consecutive year-over-year increase.

The IPPI advance was largely attributable to lumber and other wood products (+10.5%), specifically lumber and ties (+19.1%). Prices for lumber and ties continued to rise on a year-over-year basis, extending the upward trend that began in March 2012.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (+2.1%) also contributed to the advance of the IPPI. The increase in this product group was mostly a result of the 3.0% depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar. Without the measurable effect of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have edged up 0.1% instead of rising 0.9% on a year-over-year basis.

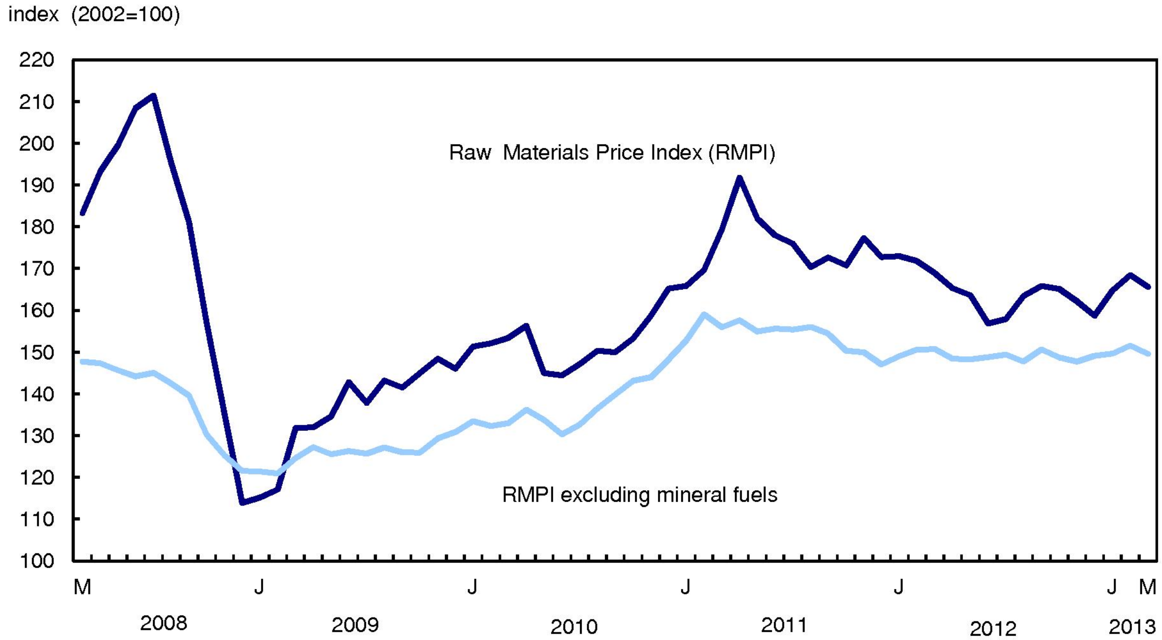
Among the other commodity groups that posted increases was fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products (+1.8%). Prices for feed products were up 9.0% on a year-over-year basis, continuing a trend that began in October 2010.

Conversely, the IPPI advance was moderated largely by primary metal products (-4.3%), specifically iron and steel products (-3.3%), other non-ferrous metal products (-3.9%) and aluminum products (-5.2%).

Raw Materials Price Index, monthly change

Following two consecutive monthly increases, the RMPI declined 1.7% in March. Of the seven major commodity groups, four decreased.

Chart 2
Prices for raw materials decrease



The RMPI decline was largely attributable to lower prices for mineral fuels (-1.9%), specifically crude oil (-2.0%). Crude oil inventories in North America continued to increase in March. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels decreased 1.3% in March.

Non-ferrous metals (-2.7%) and animals and animal products (-1.7%) also contributed to the decline of the index, though to a lesser extent.

The decline in non-ferrous metals was led by copper concentrates (-3.5%), zinc concentrates (-4.8%) and other non-ferrous base metals (-5.3%). Almost all non-ferrous metal products posted lower prices in March.

Lower prices for hogs-swine for slaughter (-7.8%) and cattle and calves for slaughter (-1.3%) were the largest contributors to the decline in animals and animal products.

The RMPI decrease was moderated slightly by wood products (+0.1%).

Raw Materials Price Index, 12-month change

Compared with the same month one year earlier, the RMPI decreased 2.0%, continuing the downward trend that began in March 2012.

The RMPI decline was mostly a result of lower prices for mineral fuels (-3.2%), specifically crude oil (-3.0%). Crude oil continued the year-over-year downward trend that began in March 2012. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels fell 0.8% on a year-over-year basis.

Among the other commodity groups that contributed to the year-over-year RMPI decrease were non-ferrous metals (-3.5%) and animals and animal products (-0.8%).

Compared with March 2012, the RMPI decline was moderated slightly by vegetable products (+2.8%) and wood products (+3.5%).

Note to readers

With each release, data for the previous six months may have been revised. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

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 the 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. This is not a measure that takes the full effect of exchange rates into account.

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 it is available on CANSIM in table 176-0064 (series v37426). Monthly and annual variations in the exchange rate, as described in the release, are calculated according to the indirect quotation of the exchange rate (for example, CAN$1 = US$X).

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

Table 1
Industrial Product Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance[1]	March 2012	February 2013[r]	March 2013[p]	February to March 2013	March 2012 to March 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	**100.00**	**115.7**	**116.6**	**116.7**	**0.1**	**0.9**
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**93.70**	**107.2**	**107.9**	**108.2**	**0.3**	**0.9**
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	110.1	110.9	111.0	0.1	0.8
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	127.4	129.7	129.7	0.0	1.8
Beverages	1.52	123.1	124.9	125.1	0.2	1.6
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	177.2	177.7	177.9	0.1	0.4
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	119.7	121.2	121.9	0.6	1.8
Textile products	1.37	103.2	103.4	103.6	0.2	0.4
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	102.9	103.9	103.5	-0.4	0.6
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	90.9	99.5	100.4	0.9	10.5
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	118.0	118.6	118.6	0.0	0.5
Pulp and paper products	6.40	99.1	100.0	101.0	1.0	1.9
Printing and publishing	1.84	104.8	105.6	105.9	0.3	1.0
Primary metal products	6.99	149.1	144.4	142.7	-1.2	-4.3
Fabricated metal products	4.45	125.2	122.8	123.1	0.2	-1.7
Machinery and equipment	4.41	105.6	107.0	107.5	0.5	1.8
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	77.5	78.4	79.1	0.9	2.1
Electrical and communications products	5.02	92.9	94.5	94.8	0.3	2.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	118.6	119.0	119.2	0.2	0.5
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	243.4	248.1	243.6	-1.8	0.1
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	137.8	137.1	137.8	0.5	0.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	123.7	123.6	124.1	0.4	0.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	271.9	243.5	241.1	-1.0	-11.3
Intermediate goods[2]	**62.15**	**124.0**	**125.2**	**125.0**	**-0.2**	**0.8**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	7.56	141.1	139.7	138.7	-0.7	-1.7
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	54.60	121.7	123.2	123.2	0.0	1.2
Finished goods[5]	**37.85**	**101.9**	**102.6**	**102.9**	**0.3**	**1.0**
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	119.8	120.6	120.6	0.0	0.7
Capital equipment	12.19	87.3	88.3	88.9	0.7	1.8
All other finished goods	18.54	104.7	105.1	105.4	0.3	0.7

r revised

p preliminary

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

Table 2
Raw Materials Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance[1]	March 2012	February 2013[r]	March 2013[p]	February to March 2013	March 2012 to March 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	**100.00**	**168.9**	**168.4**	**165.6**	**-1.7**	**-2.0**
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	**58.56**	**150.7**	**151.5**	**149.5**	**-1.3**	**-0.8**
Mineral fuels	41.44	195.0	192.5	188.8	-1.9	-3.2
Vegetable products	9.89	146.2	150.7	150.3	-0.3	2.8
Animal and animal products	19.81	123.9	125.0	122.9	-1.7	-0.8
Wood	11.82	91.0	94.1	94.2	0.1	3.5
Ferrous materials	2.88	159.4	152.7	152.9	0.1	-4.1
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	258.4	256.1	249.3	-2.7	-3.5
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	163.5	160.0	160.1	0.1	-2.1

r *revised*

p *preliminary*

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

Available in CANSIM: tables 329-0056 to 329-0068 and 330-0007.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The March 2013 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X) will be available soon.

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

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

Food services and drinking places, February 2013

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry fell 0.3% from January to $4.5 billion in February. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants increased 0.4%.

In February, two of the four industry sectors posted lower sales compared with January: the full-service restaurant sector (-0.7%) and the limited-service restaurant sector (-0.2%). Sales were up 0.7% in the drinking places sector and 0.4% in the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services.

In February, five provinces saw a decline in sales. The largest decreases were in Prince Edward Island (-2.1%) and Ontario (-1.6%). The biggest increases were in Newfoundland and Labrador (+1.2%), Alberta (+1.1%) and British Columbia (+1.0%).

Table 1
Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted

	February 2012	November 2012r	December 2012r	January 2013r	February 2013p	January to February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013
	thousands of dollars					% change	
Total, food services sales	**4,326,071**	**4,454,415**	**4,454,087**	**4,469,186**	**4,455,150**	**-0.3**	**3.0**
Full-service restaurants	1,860,322	1,927,139	1,923,699	1,918,864	1,905,510	-0.7	2.4
Limited-service eating places	1,901,929	1,959,295	1,956,069	1,974,742	1,971,314	-0.2	3.6
Special food services	367,032	372,920	379,698	382,090	383,506	0.4	4.5
Drinking places	196,787	195,061	194,621	193,490	194,820	0.7	-1.0
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	59,912	63,224	63,840	64,686	65,444	1.2	9.2
Prince Edward Island	16,282	16,164	16,054	16,177	15,830	-2.1	-2.8
Nova Scotia	110,266	110,623	109,646	109,857	108,962	-0.8	-1.2
New Brunswick	80,975	82,423	82,738	83,278	82,464	-1.0	1.8
Quebec	858,644	876,981	855,755	866,769	868,717	0.2	1.2
Ontario	1,649,151	1,701,711	1,709,995	1,703,307	1,675,472	-1.6	1.6
Manitoba	127,949	126,925	128,111	126,910	125,921	-0.8	-1.6
Saskatchewan	131,995	137,344	139,984	140,140	140,628	0.3	6.5
Alberta	629,076	655,443	662,908	676,226	683,350	1.1	8.6
British Columbia	648,161	669,072	671,318	668,145	674,756	1.0	4.1
Yukon	4,982	5,024	5,042	5,185	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,127	8,207	7,177	7,308	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,551	1,274	1,518	1,197	F	F	F

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
F *too unreliable to be published*
Note(s): *Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.*

Note to readers

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

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

As of January 2013, data for Food services and drinking places will be based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2012 instead of NAICS 2007.

Available in CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

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

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Carey Olineck (613-951-1984; carey.olineck@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports, January 2013

The number of take-offs and landings for 124 airports without air traffic control towers reached 35,346 movements in January. Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador (2,172 movements) and Peterborough, Ontario (2,105 movements) were the most active sites.

Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0021 and 401-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The January 2013 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)* (51-008-X) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report, which presents monthly statistics for Canadian airports without NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and/or flight service stations, 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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index, first quarter 2013

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

Note to readers

The index is not subject to revision and 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.

With this release, the index reference period for the Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index was rebased to January 2012 (2012=100). Accordingly, the entire data series has been updated to reflect the new index reference period.

Available in CANSIM: table 326-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2336.

The Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index for the second quarter will be released on July 31.

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

New products and studies

New products

Canada at a Glance, 2013
Catalogue number 12-581-X (HTML | PDF)

Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports Without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141), January 2013
Catalogue number 51-008-X (HTML | PDF)

Report on Energy Supply and Demand in Canada, 2011 Preliminary
Catalogue number 57-003-X (HTML | PDF)

Capital Expenditure Price Statistics, October to December 2012, Vol. 28, no. 4
Catalogue number 62-007-X (HTML | PDF)

Release dates: May 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
2	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	March 2013
3	**Stocks of principal field crops**	March 31, 2013
6	**Building permits**	March 2013
8	**2011 National Household Survey: Immigration, place of birth, citizenship, ethnic origin, visible minorities, language and religion**	2011
8	**2011 National Household Survey: Aboriginal Peoples in Canada: First Nations People, Métis and Inuit**	2011
9	**New Housing Price Index**	March 2013
10	**Labour Force Survey**	April 2013
14	**New motor vehicle sales**	March 2013
15	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	March 2013
16	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	March 2013
17	**Consumer Price Index**	April 2013
17	**Wholesale trade**	March 2013
17	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	March 2013
22	**Retail trade**	March 2013
22	**Job vacancies**	Three-month average ending in February 2013
23	**Employment Insurance**	March 2013
27	**Characteristics of international overnight travellers**	Fourth quarter 2013
28	**Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises**	First quarter 2013
28	**International travel account**	first quarter 2013
29	**Payroll employment, earnings and hours**	March 2013
30	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	April 2013
30	**Canada's balance of international payments**	First quarter 2013
31	**Canadian economic accounts**	First quarter 2013 and March 2013
31	**Gross domestic product by industry**	March 2013

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


The Daily
Statistics Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access or subscribe to *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our website at *http://www.statcan.gc.ca*.