

Service bulletin

Food Services and Drinking Places

2012



Highlights

- Total operating revenue for the food services and drinking places industry in Canada was \$50.7 billion in 2012, up 4.5% from previous year.
- Operating revenue in the full-service restaurant sector grew by 5.0% over the previous year. In the limited-service restaurant sector, operating revenues increased 4.3% over the 2011 level.
- Total operating expenses for the industry rose 4.4% to \$48.6 billion in 2012. The cost of goods sold represented 35.6% of total operating expenses, followed by salaries, wages and benefits at 33.7%.
- The industry's operating profit margin was 4.2% in 2012, up slightly from 4.1% in 2011.
- Operating revenue for the industry increased in all provinces, with businesses in Alberta experiencing the highest growth (6.6%), followed by businesses in Newfoundland and Labrador (6.4%) and Saskatchewan (6.1%). Operating revenue rose 4.9% in Ontario and 4.5% in Quebec.
- Nearly 90% of the industry's operating revenue was generated in four provinces: Ontario (37.3%), Quebec (20.7%), British Columbia (14.7%) and Alberta (14.6%).
- Together, the full-service and the limited-service sectors comprised 85.4% of the total operating revenue of the industry (42.8% and 42.6%, respectively).
- Sales of food and non-alcoholic beverages continued to generate the majority of the industry's operating revenue (85.0%), while alcoholic beverages represented 12.5%.

Statistical tables

Table 1

Summary statistics for food services and drinking places industry, province and territory, 2010 to 2012

	Operating revenue	Operating expenses ¹	Salaries, wages and benefits	Operating profit margin
	millions of dollars			percent
2012 ^p				
Newfoundland and Labrador	700.8	653.8	215.4	6.7
Prince Edward Island	177.2	167.0	55.0	5.7
Nova Scotia	1,362.4	1,291.6	432.5	5.2
New Brunswick	969.2	918.7	310.1	5.2
Quebec	10,490.5	10,076.5	3,348.2	3.9
Ontario	18,930.6	18,400.3	5,864.8	2.8
Manitoba	1,490.2	1,372.2	462.6	7.9
Saskatchewan	1,503.9	1,398.4	460.4	7.0
Alberta	7,420.3	6,895.0	2,345.7	7.1
British Columbia	7,478.4	7,221.2	2,419.4	3.4
Yukon	x	x	x	x
Northwest Territories	x	x	x	x
Nunavut	x	x	x	x
Canada	50,711.4	48,568.1	15,983.1	4.2
2011 ^r				
Newfoundland and Labrador	658.4	613.6	202.5	6.8
Prince Edward Island	172.0	161.2	53.2	6.3
Nova Scotia	1,320.2	1,250.8	420.8	5.3
New Brunswick	955.0	901.3	302.2	5.6
Quebec	10,040.1	9,641.5	3,209.4	4.0
Ontario	18,051.7	17,564.6	5,612.1	2.7
Manitoba	1,424.3	1,312.6	443.8	7.8
Saskatchewan	1,417.3	1,309.7	433.4	7.6
Alberta	6,961.7	6,502.8	2,214.6	6.6
British Columbia	7,368.5	7,127.2	2,382.4	3.3
Yukon	x	x	x	x
Northwest Territories	x	x	x	x
Nunavut	x	x	x	x
Canada	48,535.5	46,540.1	15,333.7	4.1
2010				
Newfoundland and Labrador	621.6	575.8	190.9	7.4
Prince Edward Island	166.0	157.1	51.8	5.4
Nova Scotia	1,270.7	1,193.2	401.3	6.1
New Brunswick	953.9	892.8	296.2	6.4
Quebec	9,791.0	9,362.4	3,153.5	4.4
Ontario	17,441.4	16,863.0	5,394.8	3.3
Manitoba	1,350.8	1,244.1	423.5	7.9
Saskatchewan	1,343.6	1,235.2	412.6	8.1
Alberta	6,501.2	6,123.2	2,066.3	5.8
British Columbia	7,467.4	7,150.9	2,379.4	4.2
Yukon	x	x	x	x
Northwest Territories	x	x	x	x
Nunavut	x	x	x	x
Canada	47,074.2	44,952.8	14,828.2	4.5

1. Operating expenses include cost of goods.

Note(s): The results in this table are for firms classified under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) category 722. Please note a change in the methodology: commencing with 2001, the annual data are no longer benchmarked to the Monthly Survey of Food Services and Drinking Places. See "Data sources, definitions and methodology" at the end of tables for definition of terms. Due to rounding, components may not add to total. Scaling may also affect the calculation of ratios.

Table 2
Summary statistics for full-service restaurants, province and territory, 2010 to 2012

	Operating revenue	Operating expenses ¹	Salaries, wages and benefits	Operating profit margin
	millions of dollars			percent
2012 ^p				
Newfoundland and Labrador	184.8	176.5	56.4	4.5
Prince Edward Island	67.1	65.4	22.9	2.4
Nova Scotia	420.3	407.8	136.2	3.0
New Brunswick	291.8	278.4	98.4	4.6
Quebec	5,189.3	5,056.8	1,725.8	2.6
Ontario	7,491.0	7,296.7	2,297.8	2.6
Manitoba	646.4	614.2	213.6	5.0
Saskatchewan	666.6	619.7	209.8	7.0
Alberta	3,277.9	3,044.2	1,077.0	7.1
British Columbia	3,403.4	3,330.3	1,141.0	2.1
Yukon	x	x	x	x
Northwest Territories	x	x	x	x
Nunavut	x	x	x	x
Canada	21,700.3	20,949.1	6,999.6	3.5
2011 ^r				
Newfoundland and Labrador	170.6	163.3	52.1	4.3
Prince Edward Island	66.3	63.6	22.3	4.2
Nova Scotia	410.9	397.0	134.6	3.4
New Brunswick	285.9	275.0	97.3	3.8
Quebec	4,919.0	4,791.7	1,640.3	2.6
Ontario	7,095.4	6,934.6	2,186.6	2.3
Manitoba	612.9	583.7	203.4	4.8
Saskatchewan	632.0	588.0	199.4	7.0
Alberta	3,065.3	2,880.7	1,009.3	6.0
British Columbia	3,342.7	3,286.7	1,128.3	1.7
Yukon	x	x	x	x
Northwest Territories	x	x	x	x
Nunavut	x	x	x	x
Canada	20,659.6	20,019.8	6,692.8	3.1
2010				
Newfoundland and Labrador	162.9	157.5	51.2	3.3
Prince Edward Island	64.3	62.8	22.0	2.3
Nova Scotia	401.0	379.0	129.2	5.5
New Brunswick	289.2	276.5	96.1	4.4
Quebec	4,767.3	4,604.7	1,603.9	3.4
Ontario	6,788.4	6,601.2	2,108.3	2.8
Manitoba	585.4	558.9	197.1	4.5
Saskatchewan	611.7	570.9	195.0	6.7
Alberta	2,872.6	2,737.3	964.1	4.7
British Columbia	3,381.0	3,233.9	1,110.2	4.4
Yukon	x	x	x	x
Northwest Territories	x	x	x	x
Nunavut	x	x	x	x
Canada	19,977.8	19,233.6	6,495.1	3.7

1. Operating expenses include cost of goods.

Note(s): The results in this table are for firms classified under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) category 7221. Please note a change in the methodology: commencing with 2001, the annual data are no longer benchmarked to the Monthly Survey of Food Services and Drinking Places. See "Data sources, definitions and methodology" at the end of tables for definition of terms. Due to rounding, components may not add to total. Scaling may also affect the calculation of ratios.

Table 3
Summary statistics for limited service eating places, province and territory, 2010 to 2012

	Operating revenue	Operating expenses ¹	Salaries, wages and benefits	Operating profit margin
	millions of dollars			percent
2012 ^p				
Newfoundland and Labrador	338.6	322.6	101.6	4.7
Prince Edward Island	98.3	91.4	28.5	7.0
Nova Scotia	730.3	678.8	213.5	7.0
New Brunswick	569.9	539.4	174.1	5.4
Quebec	3,650.4	3,465.8	1,107.7	5.1
Ontario	9,064.0	8,739.4	2,654.7	3.6
Manitoba	690.1	620.5	192.8	10.1
Saskatchewan	623.4	575.7	188.1	7.7
Alberta	2,990.1	2,772.1	878.4	7.3
British Columbia	2,808.0	2,656.8	833.9	5.4
Yukon	x	x	x	x
Northwest Territories	x	x	x	x
Nunavut	x	x	x	x
Canada	21,611.1	20,507.4	6,388.1	5.1
2011 ^r				
Newfoundland and Labrador	321.9	305.4	96.6	5.1
Prince Edward Island	93.7	87.4	27.3	6.7
Nova Scotia	702.6	655.0	206.4	6.8
New Brunswick	558.8	522.5	168.2	6.5
Quebec	3,505.4	3,338.1	1,068.6	4.8
Ontario	8,694.1	8,360.4	2,541.8	3.8
Manitoba	661.2	595.6	185.4	9.9
Saskatchewan	577.4	528.0	173.6	8.6
Alberta	2,830.2	2,616.5	836.9	7.6
British Columbia	2,720.3	2,571.1	811.3	5.5
Yukon	x	x	x	x
Northwest Territories	x	x	x	x
Nunavut	x	x	x	x
Canada	20,711.2	19,622.7	6,129.7	5.3
2010				
Newfoundland and Labrador	305.8	287.8	93.9	5.9
Prince Edward Island	89.6	83.8	26.2	6.5
Nova Scotia	671.4	622.5	197.5	7.3
New Brunswick	554.8	513.5	163.5	7.4
Quebec	3,361.2	3,162.7	1,013.8	5.9
Ontario	8,433.0	8,048.1	2,427.5	4.6
Manitoba	626.8	564.3	176.4	10.0
Saskatchewan	548.3	489.7	164.2	10.7
Alberta	2,733.8	2,537.8	791.5	7.2
British Columbia	2,795.7	2,628.4	823.2	6.0
Yukon	x	x	x	x
Northwest Territories	x	x	x	x
Nunavut	x	x	x	x
Canada	20,163.3	18,978.9	5,890.7	5.9

1. Operating expenses include cost of goods.

Note(s): The results in this table are for firms classified under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) category 7222. Please note a change in the methodology: commencing with 2001, the annual data are no longer benchmarked to the Monthly Survey of Food Services and Drinking Places. See "Data sources, definitions and methodology" at the end of tables for definition of terms. Due to rounding, components may not add to total. Scaling may also affect the calculation of ratios.

Table 4
Statistics on selected operating expenses for the food services and drinking places industry, by province, 2012

	Total food services ¹	Full-service restaurants	Limited-service restaurants
	percent		
Canada ²			
Cost of goods sold	35.6	35.6	35.8
Salaries, wages and benefits	33.7	34.3	31.8
Repair and maintenance	2.5	2.8	2.4
Rental and leasing	7.6	7.6	8.6
Utilities and telecommunications	2.7	3.2	2.5
Advertising and promotion	2.8	2.5	3.5
Depreciation	3.0	3.0	3.2
Newfoundland and Labrador			
Cost of goods sold	38.8	45.1	37.7
Salaries, wages and benefits	33.6	32.5	31.9
Repair and maintenance	2.9	4.6	2.4
Rental and leasing	6.8	6.7	8.7
Utilities and telecommunications	2.2	2.6	2.3
Advertising and promotion	2.6	1.8	3.7
Depreciation	2.2	2.6	2.2
Prince Edward Island			
Cost of goods sold	36.3	37.3	35.3
Salaries, wages and benefits	33.2	35.4	31.3
Repair and maintenance	2.2	2.3	2.0
Rental and leasing	4.0	4.9	3.2
Utilities and telecommunications	3.3	4.9	2.4
Advertising and promotion	2.8	2.3	3.2
Depreciation	2.7	2.9	2.6
Nova Scotia			
Cost of goods sold	36.9	39.1	36.7
Salaries, wages and benefits	34.1	33.7	32.1
Repair and maintenance	2.7	2.8	2.9
Rental and leasing	6.3	5.9	7.4
Utilities and telecommunications	3.1	4.1	2.9
Advertising and promotion	2.9	2.4	3.7
Depreciation	2.5	2.9	2.5
New Brunswick			
Cost of goods sold	36.7	37.4	36.8
Salaries, wages and benefits	34.2	36.3	32.4
Repair and maintenance	2.5	2.8	2.3
Rental and leasing	5.8	4.3	6.6
Utilities and telecommunications	3.3	4.7	2.9
Advertising and promotion	3.1	2.3	3.8
Depreciation	2.6	2.4	2.8
Quebec			
Cost of goods sold	36.8	37.2	36.5
Salaries, wages and benefits	34.0	34.9	32.5
Repair and maintenance	2.6	2.9	2.2
Rental and leasing	6.9	6.7	8.0
Utilities and telecommunications	2.7	3.3	2.2
Advertising and promotion	2.4	1.9	3.4
Depreciation	2.8	2.5	3.2
Ontario			
Cost of goods sold	35.4	36.4	35.3
Salaries, wages and benefits	32.7	32.3	31.1
Repair and maintenance	2.6	2.8	2.5
Rental and leasing	8.2	8.3	9.3
Utilities and telecommunications	2.8	3.2	2.7
Advertising and promotion	2.9	2.6	3.6
Depreciation	2.9	3.0	3.1

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4 – continued

Statistics on selected operating expenses for the food services and drinking places industry, by province, 2012

	Total food services ¹	Full-service restaurants	Limited-service restaurants
	percent		
Manitoba			
Cost of goods sold	36.4	37.0	36.0
Salaries, wages and benefits	34.4	35.7	31.4
Repair and maintenance	2.4	2.5	2.3
Rental and leasing	6.7	6.6	7.6
Utilities and telecommunications	2.4	2.8	2.3
Advertising and promotion	3.0	1.9	4.3
Depreciation	3.2	3.3	3.3
Saskatchewan			
Cost of goods sold	34.9	33.1	35.1
Salaries, wages and benefits	34.0	35.4	33.2
Repair and maintenance	2.5	2.8	2.3
Rental and leasing	6.9	6.7	7.8
Utilities and telecommunications	2.5	2.8	2.5
Advertising and promotion	3.1	2.8	4.0
Depreciation	2.6	2.3	3.1
Alberta			
Cost of goods sold	34.0	33.3	36.0
Salaries, wages and benefits	34.8	36.1	32.4
Repair and maintenance	2.4	2.7	2.2
Rental and leasing	7.5	7.3	8.0
Utilities and telecommunications	2.6	3.1	2.4
Advertising and promotion	3.0	2.9	3.5
Depreciation	3.1	3.1	3.3
British Columbia			
Cost of goods sold	35.2	32.4	36.0
Salaries, wages and benefits	34.5	35.3	32.5
Repair and maintenance	2.5	2.6	2.5
Rental and leasing	7.9	8.4	9.2
Utilities and telecommunications	2.4	2.9	2.4
Advertising and promotion	2.6	2.7	3.1
Depreciation	3.3	3.4	3.7

1. Total food services includes full-service restaurants, limited-service eating places, special food services and drinking places

2. Canada totals include the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Note(s): The results in this table are for firms classified under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) categories 722, 7221 and 7222. Please note a change in the methodology: commencing with 2001, the annual data are no longer benchmarked to the Monthly Survey of Food Services and Drinking Places. Data presented in this table are from the surveyed portion only. The survey portion excludes the smallest firms in terms of revenues earned. These firms account for a relatively small portion of total industry revenues and are not included in the estimates of this table. See "Data sources, definitions and methodology" at the end of tables for definition of terms. Due to rounding, components may not add to total. Scaling may also affect the calculation of ratios.

Table 5
Distribution of total sales for the food services and drinking places industry, by province, 2012

	Sales of alcoholic beverages	Sales of food and non-alcoholic beverages	Other ²
	percent		
Canada ¹			
Total food services and drinking places industry	12.5	85.0	2.6
Full-service restaurants	19.2	79.1	1.7
Drinking Places	71.5	17.7	10.8
Newfoundland and Labrador			
Total food services and drinking places industry	9.1	87.8	3.1
Full-service restaurants	14.4	82.2	3.4
Drinking Places	68.9	11.7	19.4
Prince Edward Island			
Total food services and drinking places industry	8.1	90.3	1.6
Full-service restaurants	15.9	82.5	1.7
Drinking Places	67.0	19.2	13.8
Nova Scotia			
Total food services and drinking places industry	9.4	88.5	2.1
Full-service restaurants	18.5	78.7	2.8
Drinking Places	65.9	26.3	7.8
New Brunswick			
Total food services and drinking places industry	7.6	90.1	2.3
Full-service restaurants	12.9	84.0	3.1
Drinking Places	70.9	12.3	16.8
Quebec			
Total food services and drinking places industry	14.6	82.3	3.3
Full-service restaurants	17.1	80.9	2.1
Drinking Places	76.8	8.1	15.1
Ontario			
Total food services and drinking places industry	11.4	86.7	1.9
Full-service restaurants	21.9	76.8	1.3
Drinking Places	74.4	20.4	5.2
Manitoba			
Total food services and drinking places industry	9.8	87.9	2.3
Full-service restaurants	18.1	79.6	2.3
Drinking Places	74.9	13.4	11.7
Saskatchewan			
Total food services and drinking places industry	15.0	80.7	4.3
Full-service restaurants	20.7	76.7	2.6
Drinking Places	66.2	18.3	15.5
Alberta			
Total food services and drinking places industry	12.6	84.3	3.1
Full-service restaurants	18.9	79.4	1.6
Drinking Places	67.0	22.9	10.1
British Columbia			
Total food services and drinking places industry	14.0	83.4	2.5
Full-service restaurants	17.7	81.0	1.2
Drinking Places	66.9	24.1	9.0

1. Canada totals include the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

2. Other includes "Sales of merchandise (toys, gifts, cigarettes and newspapers)", "Fees and Commissions from coin operated machines (video gambling terminals, video games and vending machines)" and "Other sales (rentals, cover charge, coat check)".

Note(s): The results in this table are for firms classified under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) categories 722, 7221 and 7224. Please note a change in the methodology: commencing with 2001, the annual data are no longer benchmarked to the Monthly Survey of Food Services and Drinking Places. Data presented in this table are from the surveyed portion only. The survey portion excludes the smallest firms in terms of revenues earned. These firms account for a relatively small portion of total industry revenues and are not included in the estimates of this table. See "Data sources, definitions and methodology" at the end of tables for definition of terms. Due to rounding, components may not add to total. Scaling may also affect the calculation of ratios.

Data sources, definitions and methodology

Description

This annual sample survey collects data required to produce economic statistics for the Food Services and Drinking Places industry in Canada.

Data collected from businesses are aggregated with information from other sources to produce official estimates of national and provincial economic production for this industry.

Survey estimates are made available to businesses, governments, investors, associations, and the public. The data are used to monitor industry growth, measure performance, and make comparisons to other data sources to better understand this industry.

Target population

The target population consists of all establishments classified to the Food Services and Drinking Places industry (NAICS 722) according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) during the reference year. This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in preparing meals, snacks and beverages, to customer order, for immediate consumption on and off the premises.

Sampling

This is a sample survey with a cross-sectional design.

The frame is the list of establishments from which the portion eligible for sampling is determined and the sample is taken. The frame provides basic information about each firm including address, industry classification, and information from administrative data sources. The frame is maintained by Statistics Canada's Business Register Division and is updated using administrative data.

The basic objective of the survey is to produce estimates for the whole industry - incorporated and unincorporated businesses. The data come from two different sources: a sample of all businesses with revenue above or equal to a certain threshold (note: the threshold varies between surveys and sometimes between industries and provinces in the same survey) for which either survey or administrative data may be used; and administrative data only for businesses with revenue below the specified threshold. It should be noted that only financial information is available from businesses below the threshold; e.g., revenue, and expenses such as depreciation and salaries, wages and benefits. Detailed characteristics are collected only for surveyed establishments.

Prior to the selection of a random sample, establishments are classified into homogeneous groups (i.e., groups with the same NAICS codes and same geography). Quality requirements are targeted, and then each group is divided into sub-groups called strata: take-all, must-take, and take-some.

The take-all stratum represents the largest firms in terms of performance (based on revenue) in an industry. The must-take stratum is comprised of units selected based on complex structural characteristics (multi-establishment, multi-legal, multi-NAICS, or multi-province enterprises). All take-all and must-take firms are selected to the sample. Units in the take-some strata are subject to simple random sampling.

The effective sample size for reference year 2012 was 2,732 collection entities.

Definition

Operating revenue excludes investment income, capital gains, extraordinary gains and other non-recurring items.

Operating expenses exclude write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing, and other non-recurring items.

Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue. The derived figure excludes corporation income tax paid by incorporated businesses and individual income tax paid by unincorporated businesses. For unincorporated businesses, operating profit margin includes unpaid remuneration to partners and proprietors, which is not recorded as salaries, wages and benefits. Therefore the profit estimate will be higher in industries where unincorporated proprietorships and partnerships are significant contributors.

Salaries, wages and benefits include vacation pay and commissions for all employees for whom a T4 slip was completed. This category also includes the employer portion of employee benefits for items such as Canada/Quebec Pension Plan or Employment Insurance premiums. Salaries and wages do not include working owners' dividends nor do they include the remuneration of owners of unincorporated business. Therefore the relative level of salaries, wages and benefits will be lower in industries where unincorporated businesses are significant contributors.

An active **statistical establishment** is one production entity or the smallest grouping of production entities which produces as homogeneous a set of goods and/or services as possible; which does not cross provincial boundaries; and for which records provide data on the value of output together with the cost of principal intermediate inputs used and cost and quantity of labour resources used to produce the output.

Quality evaluation

Prior to dissemination, combined survey results are analyzed for overall quality; in general, this includes a detailed review of individual responses (especially for the largest companies), an assessment of the general economic conditions portrayed by the data, historic trends, and comparisons with other data sources.

Disclosure control

Statistics Canada is prohibited by law from releasing any information it collects which could identify any person, business, or organization, unless consent has been given by the respondent or as permitted by the Statistics Act. Various confidentiality rules are applied to all data that are released or published to prevent the publication or disclosure of any information deemed confidential. If necessary, data are suppressed to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data.

Data accuracy

Of the units contributing to the estimate, the weighted response rate was 88.0 %. CVs were calculated for each estimate and are available upon request.

Related products

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

355-0005 Food services and drinking places, summary statistics, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), annual (dollars unless otherwise noted) (350 series)

355-0007 Food services and drinking places, operating expenses, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), annual (percent) (1470 series)

Survey(s)

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4704 - Annual Survey of Service Industries: Food Services and Drinking Places.

Release date: February 2014

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0 ^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i>
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published
*	significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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