

The Daily

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Real gross domestic product rose 0.4% in November after growing by 0.2% in October. All major industrial sectors increased production in November, with the exception of manufacturing and construction.

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In December, the Industrial Product Price Index rose 0.7% and the Raw Materials Price Index was up 4.2% compared with November. The upward trend in the two indexes was sustained by higher prices for petroleum and metals.

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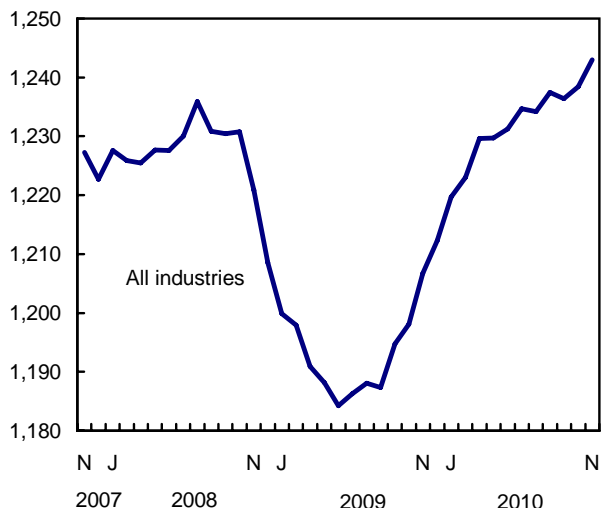
Gross domestic product by industry

November 2010

Real gross domestic product rose 0.4% in November after growing by 0.2% in October. Oil and gas extraction led the way in November, followed by wholesale and retail trade, real estate and the finance and insurance sector. Manufacturing declined, largely as a result of temporary plant shutdowns for retooling in the motor vehicle assembly industry and shift reductions in the motor vehicle parts industry. Construction also decreased.

Real gross domestic product rises in November

billions of chained (2002) dollars



Mining and oil and gas extraction continue to strengthen

Oil and gas extraction grew 2.4% in November. This increase was mainly attributable to higher synthetic crude petroleum production following the completion of maintenance to upgraders. Natural gas production was unchanged.

However, support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction declined 3.4% as a result of decreases in rigging and drilling activities.

Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2002 as their reference year. This means that the data for each industry and aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 2002. For the 1997 to 2007 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 2008, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are the industry output and input prices of 2007. This makes the monthly GDP by industry data more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

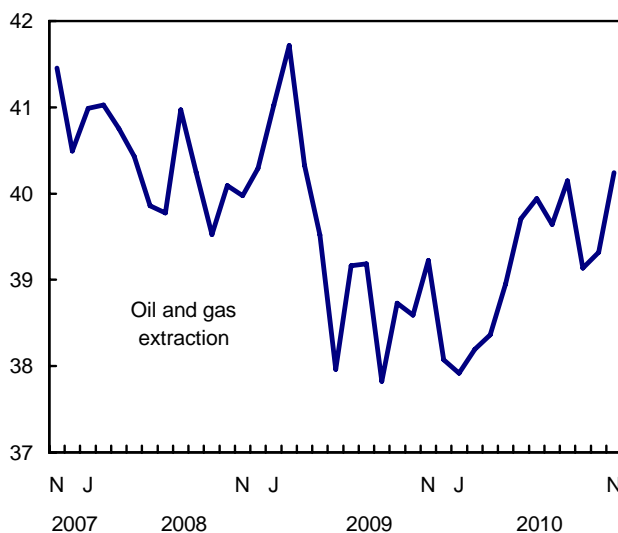
Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2010. For more information about monthly GDP by industry, see the National Economic Accounts module on our website (www.statcan.gc.ca/nea-cen/index-eng.htm).

In mining, iron ore extraction grew 10.8% returning to its August level after two consecutive monthly declines.

Oil and gas extraction increases

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



Gains in wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade rose 1.5% in November on the strength of trade in machinery and equipment, farm products, building materials as well as food, beverage and tobacco products. Wholesale activity in motor vehicles fell during the month.

Retail trade advanced 1.4% in November after a slight decline the month before. It was the second largest monthly increase in 2010 after the 2.1% gain in March. Growth in November was mostly attributable to clothing and accessory stores, new car dealers as well as food and beverage stores. Retail activity at gasoline stations and home electronics stores declined.

Finance and insurance resume growth

The finance and insurance sector rose 0.7%. There were increases in the volume of trading on the stock exchanges, in personal lending and in mortgages. The sales of mutual funds declined.

Manufacturing down

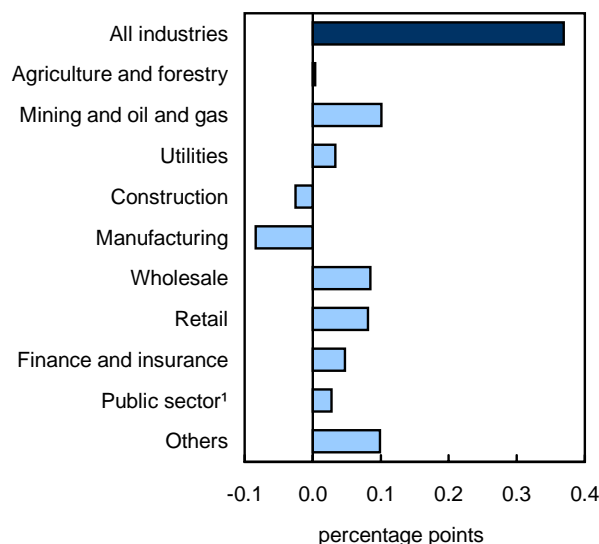
Manufacturing declined 0.8% in November. Most of the decline was the result of temporary plant shutdowns for retooling in the motor vehicle assembly industry and shift reductions in the motor vehicle parts industry. Excluding the motor vehicle and associated parts industries, the manufacturing sector was down 0.2%. Output at refineries rebounded 4.6% following the end of maintenance work at various plants.

Real estate market up while construction drops

There was a widespread increase in the home resale market across the country in November, leading to a growth of 7.6% in the output of real estate agents and brokers. This marked a fourth consecutive monthly increase for this industry. However, its level of output was still 8% below that recorded in April.

Construction declined 0.4% in November. Residential building construction continued to retreat as a result of reduced demand for single and semi-detached homes. Non-residential building construction decreased 0.2% while engineering and repair work edged up 0.1%.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, November 2010



1. Education, health and public administration.

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The November 2010 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 24, no. 11 (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 December will be released on February 28.

For more information, or to order data, contact the dissemination agent (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; 613-951-4623; iad-info-dci@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622), Industry Accounts Division.

□

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2002) dollars

	June 2010 ^r	July 2010 ^r	August 2010 ^r	September 2010 ^r	October 2010 ^r	November 2010 ^p	November 2010	November 2009 to November 2010
Seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All Industries	0.3	-0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.4	1,242,962	3.0
Goods-producing industries	0.5	0.0	0.2	-0.6	-0.0	0.1	348,295	4.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.2	0.7	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.2	26,638	1.9
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-0.2	0.8	0.4	-1.8	1.9	1.3	56,001	9.3
Utilities	1.5	-0.6	-0.9	1.0	-1.4	1.5	29,701	-0.4
Construction	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.5	-0.4	72,761	3.6
Manufacturing	0.8	-0.5	0.2	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	157,552	3.1
Services-producing industries	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	899,215	2.4
Wholesale trade	-0.7	-0.3	0.6	0.1	1.0	1.5	72,179	4.2
Retail trade	0.8	-0.4	0.4	0.5	-0.1	1.4	77,764	4.6
Transportation and warehousing	0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.7	0.2	59,160	3.7
Information and cultural industries	0.6	0.2	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.0	45,688	1.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	-0.1	-0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	259,317	1.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	-0.1	61,080	1.4
Administrative and waste management services	0.9	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	30,724	2.9
Education services	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	63,078	2.2
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	83,114	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.9	0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	11,164	0.6
Accommodation and food services	0.2	-0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	28,021	5.3
Other services (except public administration)	0.6	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.6	0.4	32,511	1.8
Public administration	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	75,635	1.9
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.5	-0.1	0.2	-0.9	0.1	0.2	248,720	5.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.0	-1.3	0.0	-0.2	-2.5	0.7	64,114	-0.5
Durable manufacturing industries	1.4	0.1	0.4	-0.9	0.5	-1.9	93,432	6.1
Business sector industries	0.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.4	1,031,284	3.2
Non-business sector industries	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	211,819	1.9
Information and communication technologies industries	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	-0.0	0.6	60,645	2.7
Energy sector	0.8	-0.6	0.1	-1.9	0.5	1.6	83,103	3.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Millions of chained (2002) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

December 2010

In December, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) rose 0.7% and the Raw Materials Price Index was up 4.2% compared with November. The upward trend in the two indexes was sustained by higher prices for petroleum and metals.

The IPPI was up for the fifth consecutive month, rising 0.7% in December following increases of 0.5% in October and 0.6% in November. The increase in December was led mainly by petroleum and coal products (+4.0%) and, to a lesser extent, by primary metal products (+1.7%) and chemical products (+0.9%).

Higher prices for petroleum and coal products in December were supported mainly by positive signs from the American economy and increased demand due in part to colder weather in the northern hemisphere.

Primary metal products prices rose 1.7%, following a 0.8% gain in November. All metals were up, but copper and precious metals made the strongest contributions. World demand for copper has been strong as supply continued to be constrained. There were also production interruptions. Demand for precious metals continued to grow steadily, and resulted mainly in higher prices for silver and platinum (+9.4%) and precious metal basic manufactured shapes (+2.3%).

The IPPI advance was moderated by a 0.4% decline in prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment. This decrease was attributable to a 0.5% appreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

Note to readers

With the release of August 2010 data, the Producer Prices Division converted the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) and the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) series to 2002=100, with 2002 as the base year. These indexes have also been updated using a 2002 weighting pattern based on the production values of 2002.

All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted and are subject to revision for six months (for example, when the July index is released, the index for the preceding January becomes final).

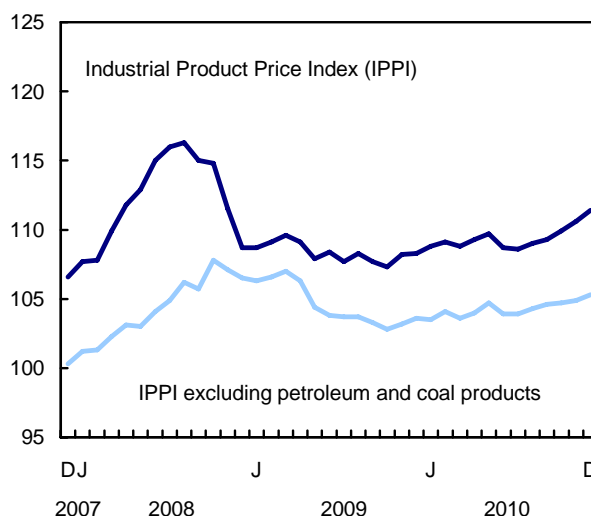
The IPPI reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

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 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.

Prices for industrial goods continue to increase

index (2002=100)



Some Canadian producers who export their products to the United States are generally paid on the basis of prices set in US dollars. Consequently,

the strength of the Canadian dollar in relation to the US dollar had the effect of reducing the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars. Without the impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have risen 0.8% instead of 0.7%.

In December, if petroleum and coal prices were excluded, the IPPI would have increased 0.4%, following gains of 0.1% in October and 0.2% in November.

12-month change in the IPPI: The upward trend continues

The IPPI rose 2.9% in December compared with the same month a year earlier, after advancing 2.2% in November. The upward trend continued with the index posting its ninth consecutive year-over-year increase.

In the past 12 months, the upward pressure on the IPPI has come mainly from higher prices for petroleum and coal products (+13.7%), primary metal products (+11.4%) and, to a lesser extent, chemical products (+1.9%) and fruits, vegetables and feeds (+2.5%).

The 4.6% increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar dampened the IPPI year-over-year advance in December. Without the impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have risen 3.9% instead of 2.9%.

Prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment, which are particularly sensitive to the exchange rate, fell 2.4% in December compared with the same month a year earlier, continuing the downward movement that started in October 2009.

Year-over-year, if petroleum and coal prices were excluded, the IPPI would have increased 1.6% in December, the same growth rate as in November and the eighth consecutive year-over-year advance.

Raw Materials Price Index: Strong upward trend

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) rose 4.2% in December, mainly because of higher prices for mineral fuels (+5.6%), non-ferrous metals (+3.9%) and vegetable products (+6.3%). Crude oil prices were up 6.0% in December, following a 7.7% increase in November.

Copper and nickel concentrates (+4.9%) and radioactive products (+12.7%) were the biggest contributors to the advance in non-ferrous metals price index.

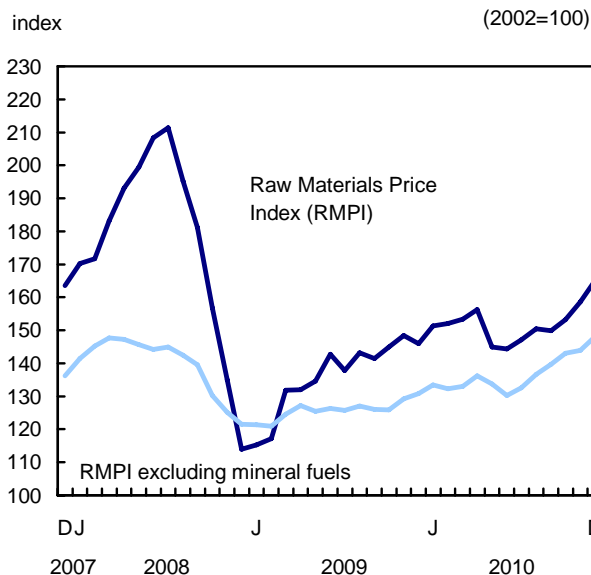
Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI would have increased for the sixth consecutive month, rising 2.9% in December following a 0.6% increase in November.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the RMPI was up 13.2%, following a 6.9% increase in

November. Year-over-year, the RMPI has been on an upward trend since November 2009. Higher prices for mineral fuels (+13.0%), non-ferrous metals (+17.8%) and vegetable products (+28.6%) were the main factors in the RMPI year-over-year advance in December.

Year-over-year, if mineral fuels were excluded, the RMPI would have increased 13.2% in December following an 11.3% advance in November.

Raw materials prices increase again



Available on 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, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The December 2010 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for January will be released on March 2.

For more information, or to enquire (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Industrial product price indexes

	Relative importance ¹	December 2009	November 2010 ^r	December 2010 ^p	November to December 2010	December 2009 to December 2010
		(2002=100)			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	108.3	110.6	111.4	0.7	2.9
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.70	103.6	104.9	105.3	0.4	1.6
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	103.4	105.2	105.5	0.3	2.0
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	118.4	120.7	121.4	0.6	2.5
Beverages	1.52	118.0	118.8	118.4	-0.3	0.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	161.7	162.7	162.7	0.0	0.6
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	113.3	116.0	115.8	-0.2	2.2
Textile products	1.37	101.0	101.0	101.0	0.0	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	100.9	100.2	100.1	-0.1	-0.8
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	88.3	89.3	89.5	0.2	1.4
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	116.8	116.4	116.4	0.0	-0.3
Pulp and paper products	6.40	98.6	100.9	100.7	-0.2	2.1
Printing and publishing	1.84	103.9	103.3	103.1	-0.2	-0.8
Primary metal products	6.99	136.5	149.6	152.1	1.7	11.4
Fabricated metal products	4.45	120.1	121.8	122.5	0.6	2.0
Machinery and equipment	4.41	103.7	103.0	103.1	0.1	-0.6
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	79.1	77.5	77.2	-0.4	-2.4
Electrical and communications products	5.02	95.0	92.9	92.8	-0.1	-2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	116.4	117.2	117.2	0.0	0.7
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	179.3	196.0	203.8	4.0	13.7
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	127.0	128.2	129.4	0.9	1.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	114.1	117.4	117.8	0.3	3.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	254.1	282.3	309.0	9.5	21.6
Intermediate goods²	62.15	115.0	118.5	119.7	1.0	4.1
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.56	134.5	141.8	144.1	1.6	7.1
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	54.60	112.3	115.3	116.3	0.9	3.6
Finished goods⁵	37.85	97.3	97.5	97.9	0.4	0.6
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	113.2	114.8	114.8	0.0	1.4
Capital equipment	12.19	88.3	86.8	86.6	-0.2	-1.9
All other finished goods	18.54	97.1	97.9	98.7	0.8	1.6

^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.

Raw materials price indexes

	Relative importance ¹	December 2009	November 2010 ^r	December 2010 ^p	November to December 2010	December 2009 to December 2010
		(2002=100)			% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	146.0	158.6	165.2	4.2	13.2
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	58.56	130.8	143.9	148.1	2.9	13.2
Mineral fuels	41.44	167.8	179.6	189.6	5.6	13.0
Vegetable products	9.89	113.1	136.8	145.4	6.3	28.6
Animal and animal products	19.81	102.3	106.6	108.7	2.0	6.3
Wood	11.82	89.9	89.6	89.7	0.1	-0.2
Ferrous materials	2.88	133.7	156.4	155.7	-0.4	16.5
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	234.8	266.1	276.6	3.9	17.8
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	143.3	154.6	155.4	0.5	8.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Study: Retirement, health and employment among older Canadians

2009

Older workers end their employment careers in different ways and for a variety of reasons. Many stay on the job past the point when others retire; others opt for partial retirement, while some who have retired subsequently re-enter the workforce. And, of course, many will fully retire from the world of work.

Using data from the 2009 Healthy Aging cycle of the Canadian Community Health Survey, this study examined Canadians age 55 and over who had fully retired, those who had partially retired, those who had retired and returned to work, and those who had never retired. Each of the four groups faces different circumstances.

Older Canadians who have fully retired from work report worse general health, more chronic health conditions and were less physically active than their counterparts who remain at work even after controlling for age differences.

For example, nearly 1 in 4 (24%) of the fully retired said they were in poor or fair health, compared with 11% of those who were partially retired and 5% of those who had returned to work from retirement.

But poor health is not necessarily a consequence of full retirement since for many it influenced their decision to retire. About one-quarter of full retirees reported that poor health or a disability was a factor in their decision to retire compared with 16% among the partially retired and 14% among retirees who later returned to work.

Many of those who had yet to retire reported that they were not financially prepared to leave work: 40% said their financial plans for retirement were less than adequate. More than one-third of this group still had a mortgage on their homes compared with one-quarter of the partially retired and 11% of the fully retired.

The partially retired were the most likely to report that they retired because they were financially able to do so. Two-thirds of the partially retired worked on a part-time basis, that is, fewer than 30 hours per week. This compares with 11% of those who had never retired and 22% of retirees who had returned to work.

Retirees who had returned to work were the most likely to be in the top income bracket, corresponding to their high average level of education. Nevertheless, one-half reported that financial considerations contributed to their decision to return to work.

Full retirement generally corresponded to lower income: 60% of people who had fully retired were in the two lowest income brackets in 2009, compared with less than 30% of workers who had never retired.

A second study uses census data from 1981 to 2006 to examine factors associated with self-employment among seniors aged 65 and over. It found that recent growth in paid jobs among seniors outpaced gains in self-employment.

Between 1996 and 2006, the share of self-employment among working seniors fell from 54% to 44% for men, and from 34% to 29% for women. These declines followed increases during most of the 1980s and 1990s.

Senior men and women with higher family income from sources other than individual employment earnings and those with family members who were self-employed were most likely to be self-employed themselves.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5146.

The article "Retirement, health and employment among those 55 plus" is now available in the online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 23, no. 1 (75-001-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this article, contact Jungwee Park (613-951-4598; jungwee.park@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of "Seniors' self-employment," contact Sharanjit Uppal (613-951-3887; sharanjit.uppal@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Food services and drinking places

November 2010 (preliminary)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry fell 0.2% from October to \$4.1 billion in November. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants increased 0.4%, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Since February 2010, sales of food have increased by 0.2%, while the price of food purchased in restaurants has risen by 1.8%.

In November, two of the industry's four sectors saw a drop in their sales. The largest decrease occurred in sales at drinking places (-0.6%), while full-service restaurants posted a 0.3% decline.

Sales in the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, increased 0.1%.

Sales in the limited-service restaurant sector remained the same as in the previous month.

In November, five provinces posted increased sales and five provinces posted declines. The largest increase occurred in Nova Scotia (+1.3%), while the largest decrease was in Alberta (-1.9%).

Note: 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 to improve data quality and coherence are based on information not available at the time of the initial estimates. The annual revision was released in October.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

To obtain data, or for more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; servicesind@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marc Racette (613-951-2924; marc.racette@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

Food services and drinking places

	November 2009 ^r	August 2010 ^r	September 2010 ^r	October 2010 ^r	November 2010 ^p	October to November 2010	November 2009 to November 2010
Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ thousands					% change	
Total, food services sales	3,921,926	4,039,559	4,093,759	4,131,768	4,125,182	-0.2	5.2
Full-service restaurants	1,701,194	1,738,623	1,777,443	1,799,580	1,794,637	-0.3	5.5
Limited-service eating places	1,708,355	1,765,209	1,783,736	1,794,674	1,793,893	0.0	5
Special food services	309,396	333,410	331,118	333,966	334,243	0.1	8
Drinking places	202,981	202,317	201,462	203,548	202,409	-0.6	-0.3
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	49,558	52,922	52,955	54,409	53,733	-1.2	8.4
Prince Edward Island	14,679	14,992	15,386	15,557	15,599	0.3	6.3
Nova Scotia	101,789	104,961	106,030	105,476	106,867	1.3	5
New Brunswick	80,046	80,578	81,891	82,053	81,817	-0.3	2.2
Quebec	780,836	835,846	835,691	834,537	836,677	0.3	7.2
Ontario	1,480,472	1,490,367	1,525,384	1,550,135	1,556,014	0.4	5.1
Manitoba	111,491	114,634	116,409	117,560	116,839	-0.6	4.8
Saskatchewan	116,126	122,194	123,776	123,240	123,311	0.1	6.2
Alberta	539,234	559,769	567,459	579,980	569,060	-1.9	5.5
British Columbia	635,208	650,604	655,761	655,528	653,032	-0.4	2.8
Yukon	4,451	4,661	4,737	5,423	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,842	6,537	6,747	6,472	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,194	1,494	1,533	1,398	F	F	F

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Electric power selling price indexes

September to December 2010

Electric power selling price indexes (1997=100) are now available for September to December.

Note: Statistics Canada is in the process of evaluating the Electric power selling price indexes program in order to determine its usefulness and whether it accurately reflects the current electricity market. As part of this evaluation, it is necessary to assess the data users' needs, the way the data is being used and the level of satisfaction with the program. If you would like to take part in this process, please contact Producer Prices Division.

This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted.

Indexes for the current year and the previous year are subject to revision.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0050.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2325.

The December 2010 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will be available in February.

The electric power selling price indexes for January to April 2011 will be released on May 31.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

Traveller accommodation services price indexes

Fourth quarter 2010

The monthly indexes that measure price movements of accommodation services are now available for the fourth quarter. The indexes are available by province, territory and for Canada and by major client group.

Note: The indexes reflect changes in room rates, excluding all indirect taxes, for overnight or short stays with no meals or other services provided.

Available on 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 Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

Performing arts

2009

The 2009 edition of *Service Bulletin: Performing Arts*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins, is now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 361-0009 and 361-0029.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3108.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Performing Arts*, 2009 (87F0003X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; servicesind@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

New products and studies

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November 2010, Vol. 24, no. 11
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Capital Expenditure Price Statistics, July to
September 2010, Vol. 26, no. 3
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Perspectives on Labour and Income, Spring 2011,
Vol. 23, no. 1
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Release dates: February 2011

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
4	Labour Force Survey	January 2011
4	Grain stocks	As of December 31, 2010
7	Building permits	December 2010
10	Canadian Economic Observer	February 2011
10	New Housing Price Index	December 2010
11	Canadian international merchandise trade	December 2010
14	New motor vehicle sales	December 2010
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 2010
16	Canada's international transactions in securities	December 2010
16	Leading indicators	January 2011
17	Wholesale trade	December 2010
17	Employment Insurance	December 2010
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	December 2010
18	Consumer Price Index	January 2011
22	Retail trade	December 2010
23	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Fourth quarter 2010
24	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	December 2010
24	Characteristics of international overnight travellers	Third quarter 2010
25	Private and public investment in Canada	2011
25	International travel account	Fourth quarter 2010
28	Balance of international payments	Fourth quarter of 2010
28	Gross domestic product by income and expenditure	Fourth quarter 2010
28	Gross domestic product by industry	December 2010