

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 31, 2011

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Gross domestic product by industry, August 2011	2
Real gross domestic product rose 0.3% in August, following increases of 0.4% in July and 0.2% in June. The energy sector accounted for most of the increase in August.	
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, September 2011	5
Led by higher motor vehicle prices, the Industrial Product Price Index rose for a second consecutive month, increasing 0.4% from August to September. The Raw Materials Price Index increased 1.4% as a result of higher prices for crude oil.	
Pension Satellite Account, 2010	9
Food services and drinking places, August 2011	10
Air fare, 2010	11
Asphalt roofing, September 2011	12
Traveller accommodation services price indexes, third quarter 2011	12
New products and studies	13
Release dates: November 2011	14



Releases

Gross domestic product by industry

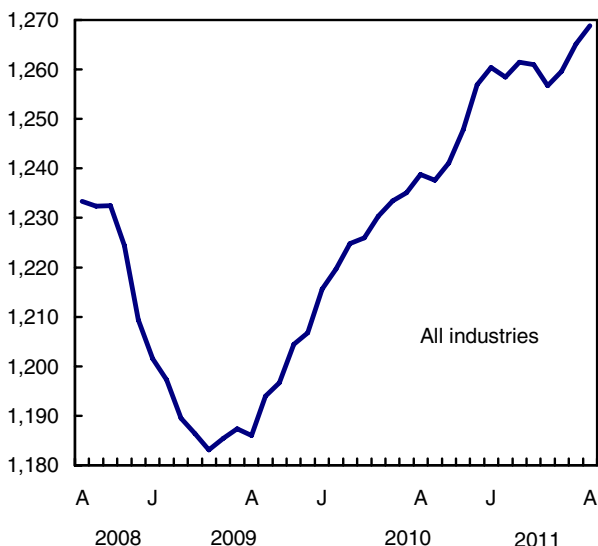
August 2011

Real gross domestic product (GDP) rose 0.3% in August, following increases of 0.4% in July and 0.2% in June. The energy sector accounted for most of the increase in August. Excluding the energy sector, real GDP was unchanged.

Growth was also recorded in the finance and insurance sector, retail trade and construction. Conversely, wholesale trade, manufacturing, utilities, and some tourism-related industries declined. The public sector (public administration, education and health care) overall was unchanged.

Real gross domestic product rises in August

billions of chained (2002) dollars



Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2002 as the reference year. This means that the data for each industry and each aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 2002. For the 1997 to 2008 period, the monthly data are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables.

For the period starting with January 2009, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2008 industry prices.

This approach makes the monthly GDP by industry data more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2011. For more information about monthly GDP by industry, see the National economic accounts module on our website.

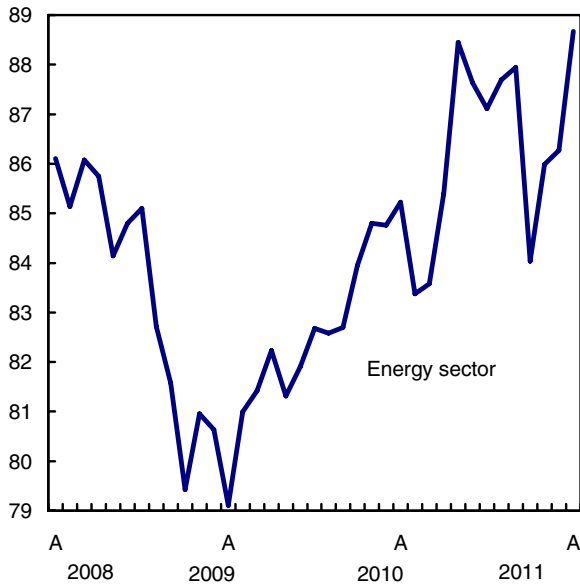
The energy sector increases for a third consecutive month

Output of the energy sector advanced 2.8% in August. This followed gains in July (+0.3%) and June (+2.3%), after a significant reduction in May (-4.5%), mainly caused by inclement weather conditions and maintenance work at some oil fields. Oil and gas extraction rose 2.6% in August, as a result of increased crude petroleum production and, to a lesser extent, natural gas extraction. Support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction rose 17%, as a result of increased drilling and rigging activity.

Mining output, excluding oil and gas extraction, was unchanged. The increase at coal mines was offset by reduced output at metal and non-metallic mineral mines.

Energy sector output increases

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



Increases were posted in the production of food, petroleum, and primary metal products.

Construction edges up

Construction edged up 0.1% in August. Both residential building construction and engineering and repair work grew, while all types of non-residential building construction (industrial, institutional and commercial) retreated.

Other industries

The output of utilities fell 0.8%, as gains in natural gas distribution were offset by decreases in the demand for electricity.

Some tourism-related industries, such as air transportation and accommodation and food services, decreased in August, mirroring a drop in overnight travel to Canada.

The public sector was unchanged, as increases in education and health care services were offset by a decrease in federal government activity as a result of the winding down of the 2011 Census.

The finance and insurance sector rises

The finance and insurance sector rose 1.4% in August. A higher volume of trading on the stock exchanges, which was partly a result of financial markets reacting to concerns over the debt situation in some countries, led the increase. Activity in the insurance sector edged down 0.1%.

Widespread declines in wholesale trade while retail trade advances

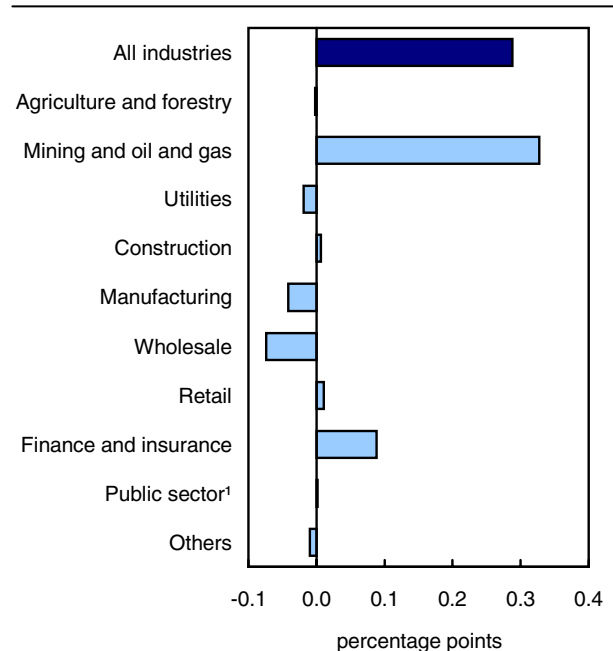
Wholesale trade fell 1.4% following a 1.8% increase in July. Decreases were recorded in nearly all of the wholesale sub-sectors, notably in petroleum products and in motor vehicles and parts.

Retail trade grew 0.2% in August. Increases at gasoline stations as well as motor vehicle and parts dealers outweighed decreases at general merchandise stores (which includes department stores).

Manufacturing down

After advancing 1.4% in July, manufacturing output fell 0.4% in August. Manufacturers of durable goods reduced production by 0.8%, while non-durable goods manufacturing edged up 0.1%. Notable decreases were recorded in non-metallic mineral products, wood products, as well as chemical and paper products.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, August 2011



1. Education, health and public administration.

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The August 2011 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 25, no. 8 (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 September will be released on November 30.

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 Allan Tomas (613-951-9277), Industry Accounts Division.

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

	March 2011 ^r	April 2011 ^r	May 2011 ^r	June 2011 ^r	July 2011 ^r	August 2011 ^p	August 2011 ^p	August 2010 to August 2011
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All Industries	0.2	-0.0	-0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	1,268,840	2.4
Goods-producing industries	0.9	-0.0	-1.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	366,606	2.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.7	0.7	0.3	-2.2	-1.2	-0.1	27,975	-2.8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0.8	0.4	-5.3	2.6	0.7	3.3	58,641	5.0
Utilities	0.7	0.2	0.6	-0.6	1.4	-0.8	34,408	5.8
Construction	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	-0.1	0.1	76,885	3.5
Manufacturing	1.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	1.4	-0.4	161,092	0.8
Services-producing industries	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	907,006	2.2
Wholesale trade	0.5	-0.4	1.2	-0.6	1.8	-1.4	70,848	4.2
Retail trade	-1.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	-0.6	0.2	76,547	1.5
Transportation and warehousing	0.4	-0.1	0.1	-1.6	2.2	-0.1	59,871	3.3
Information and cultural industries	-0.0	-0.0	0.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.0	45,774	1.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	265,242	2.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.0	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	61,422	2.3
Administrative and waste management services	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	30,610	0.2
Education services	-0.1	0.3	-0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	63,693	1.5
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	84,599	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	2.0	-0.2	-1.4	11,068	-2.9
Accommodation and food services	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.5	-0.9	27,195	2.4
Other services (except public administration)	0.5	-0.0	0.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	33,093	2.4
Public administration	-0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	-0.0	-0.2	76,394	1.2
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	1.1	-0.1	-2.4	0.8	1.1	1.2	261,745	3.1
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.5	-0.1	-1.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	64,867	-0.4
Durable manufacturing industries	2.3	-0.9	0.3	-1.0	1.7	-0.8	96,294	1.8
Business sector industries	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	1,052,890	2.6
Non-business sector industries	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.0	216,256	1.6
Information and communication technologies industries	0.4	0.6	0.4	-0.8	0.2	-0.3	60,992	2.0
Energy sector	0.7	0.3	-4.5	2.3	0.3	2.8	88,669	4.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. At annual rates.

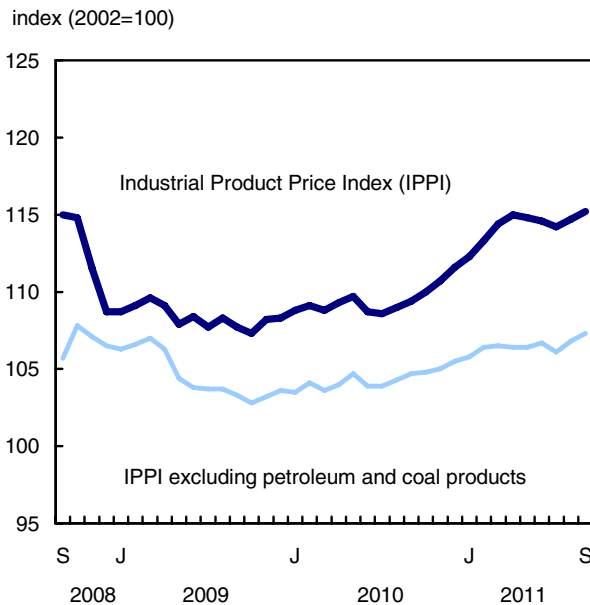


Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

September 2011

Led by higher motor vehicle prices, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) rose for a second consecutive month, increasing 0.4% from August to September. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) increased 1.4% as a result of higher prices for crude oil.

Prices for industrial goods continue to rise



In September, the IPPI reached its highest level since August 2008. The advance of the index was largely attributable to motor vehicles (+1.3%). Petroleum and coal products (+0.7%), lumber and other wood products (+1.0%) and chemical products (+0.5%) also contributed to the increase.

The decline in the value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar in September contributed significantly to the increase in the IPPI and, in particular, the higher prices of motor vehicles. The value of the Canadian dollar declined 2.0% in September relative to the US dollar, following a 2.8% decrease in August.

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

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 it 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.

In September, 3 of the 21 product groups declined, notably meat, fish and dairy products (-0.4%) and primary metal products (-0.2%).

The largest contributors to the decrease in primary metal products were nickel products (-5.8%) and copper products (-1.2%). These declines reflected a significant slowdown in industrial activity worldwide, especially in Asia. However, higher prices for gold and gold alloys in primary forms (+3.6%) exerted a strong moderating influence on the decline in prices of primary metal products.

Excluding petroleum and coal products, the IPPI would have risen 0.5% in September, following a 0.7% gain in August.

12-month change in the IPPI: Steady growth for a seventh consecutive month

The IPPI was up 5.3% in September from the same month a year earlier, which was similar to the average rate of growth since March. Of the 21 major commodity aggregations, 16 were up and 4 declined.

Compared with September 2010, the IPPI was pushed upward mainly by higher prices for petroleum and coal products (+30.2%). Also contributing to the advance were primary metal products (+7.8%), chemical products (+8.1%) and fruit, vegetable and feed products (+6.7%).

Year over year, petroleum and coal products remained on an upward trend, posting gains since November 2009. September's increase in prices was comparable with the gains recorded between May and August.

The largest contributors to the advance in primary metal products were precious metals, particularly silver and platinum (+74.8%), precious metal basic manufactured shapes (+56.6%) and gold and gold alloys in primary forms (+35.9%).

In September, the 3.0% year-over-year increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar slowed the advance of the IPPI. Without the impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have risen 6.0% instead of 5.3%.

The increase of the IPPI was moderated slightly in September by lower prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (-1.0%).

Year over year, excluding petroleum and coal, the IPPI would have climbed 2.5% in September, comparable to the growth rate in August (+2.4%) and continuing the upward trend that began in May 2010.

Raw Materials Price Index: Pushed higher by crude oil prices

Following four consecutive monthly declines, the RMPI rose 1.4% in September, led by higher prices for crude oil (+4.5%). The advance of the RMPI was modest compared with the previous declines, and the index remained 9.9% below the peak recorded in April 2011.

Mineral fuels rose 4.1% in September on the strength of the increase in crude oil. Crude oil prices were very volatile in September, rising in the first half of the month and declining in the second half. The last two weeks of the month were marked by reduced world demand and excess inventory.

The growth in the RMPI in September was moderated by lower prices for animals and animal products (-3.2%) and vegetable products (-1.1%).

Prices for slaughter hogs fell 16.9%, ending a series of nine consecutive monthly increases. In North America, demand contracted sharply and inventories

were high. However, demand in Asia moderated the decline in prices.

Prices for oilseeds fell 5.1% in September, following forecasts of better-than-expected harvests and slumping global demand, especially for soybeans (-11.8%) and canola (-1.8%). Grain prices were also down, particularly corn (-1.7%).

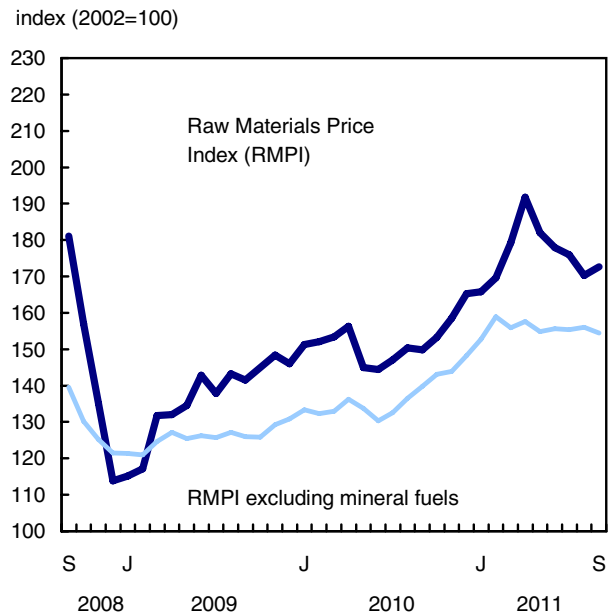
There was no change in non-ferrous metals in September, as large advances in radioactive products (+4.2%) and precious metals (+2.5%) were offset by decreases in copper and nickel concentrates (-1.4%) and zinc concentrates (-1.8%).

Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI would have declined 1.0% in September, following a 0.4% gain in August.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the RMPI rose 15.2% in September following a 13.3% increase in August. The main factors in the year-over-year advance of the RMPI in September were higher prices for mineral fuels (+20.8%), non-ferrous metals (+12.3%), vegetable products (+22.6%) and animals and animal products (+9.6%).

Excluding mineral fuels, the year-over-year RMPI would have risen 10.5% in September. This marked the third consecutive slowdown in the year-over-year increase of this index since the 19.4% gain in June.

Prices for raw materials rise



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 September 2011 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will be available soon.

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for October will be released on November 30.

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: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Industrial product price indexes – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	September 2010	August 2011 ^r	September 2011 ^p	August to September 2011	September 2010 to September 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	109.4	114.7	115.2	0.4	5.3
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.70	104.7	106.8	107.3	0.5	2.5
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	106.0	109.2	108.8	-0.4	2.6
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	118.6	126.6	126.6	0.0	6.7
Beverages	1.52	118.6	121.1	121.3	0.2	2.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	162.4	170.9	170.9	0.0	5.2
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	116.9	119.4	119.7	0.3	2.4
Textile products	1.37	101.3	104.2	104.3	0.1	3.0
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	100.5	101.6	101.5	-0.1	1.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	89.2	87.9	88.8	1.0	-0.4
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	116.4	116.4	116.4	0.0	0.0
Pulp and paper products	6.40	102.0	100.2	100.7	0.5	-1.3
Printing and publishing	1.84	103.2	103.6	104.2	0.6	1.0
Primary metal products	6.99	144.6	156.2	155.9	-0.2	7.8
Fabricated metal products	4.45	122.3	124.4	124.4	0.0	1.7
Machinery and equipment	4.41	103.6	103.5	104.1	0.6	0.5
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	78.4	76.6	77.6	1.3	-1.0
Electrical and communications products	5.02	93.7	92.9	93.4	0.5	-0.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	117.3	117.5	117.6	0.1	0.3
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	180.4	233.2	234.9	0.7	30.2
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	126.7	136.3	137.0	0.5	8.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	116.2	123.1	123.9	0.6	6.6
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	254.4	269.3	277.3	3.0	9.0
Intermediate goods²	62.15	116.6	123.4	123.9	0.4	6.3
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.56	137.9	146.3	146.5	0.1	6.2
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	54.60	113.7	120.2	120.8	0.5	6.2
Finished goods⁵	37.85	97.4	100.4	101.0	0.6	3.7
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	115.0	118.1	118.2	0.1	2.8
Capital equipment	12.19	87.6	86.3	87.0	0.8	-0.7
All other finished goods	18.54	97.2	102.9	103.6	0.7	6.6

^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 – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	September 2010	August 2011 ^r	September 2011 ^p	August to September 2011	September 2010 to September 2011
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	149.9	170.3	172.7	1.4	15.2
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	58.56	139.8	156.0	154.5	-1.0	10.5
Mineral fuels	41.44	164.5	190.8	198.7	4.1	20.8
Vegetable products	9.89	126.4	156.7	155.0	-1.1	22.6
Animal and animal products	19.81	110.8	125.4	121.4	-3.2	9.6
Wood	11.82	88.8	89.7	89.9	0.2	1.2
Ferrous materials	2.88	172.4	165.0	166.1	0.7	-3.7
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	244.0	273.8	273.9	0.0	12.3
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	151.8	163.8	163.8	0.0	7.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

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



Pension Satellite Account 2010

The continuing overall improvement in financial markets and, in particular, the recovery of Canadian equity markets in 2010, drove pension wealth to nearly \$2.3 trillion at year end. The total value of pension assets in Canada increased 9.8% in 2010, following a 15.7% advance the year before.

Assets in individual registered saving plans and employer-based pension plans combined accounted for 92.3% of total pension wealth in 2010. Social security plans made up the remainder.

Wealth in employer-based pension plans reached almost \$1.3 trillion at the end of 2010, up 8.9% from 2009 following a 12.7% increase the year before. By the end of 2010, assets in individual registered saving plans amounted to \$833.9 billion, up 10.5% from a year earlier. This was half the rate of growth of 21.2% in 2009. Assets in social security plans increased 13.4% to \$175.4 billion, virtually the same rate of growth as in 2009.

During 2009 (the last year for which data are available for pension flows), the increase in pension wealth was driven primarily by the appreciation of asset values, largely reflecting the rally in global equity markets after March 2009. The sustained improvement in financial markets raised pension wealth in individual registered saving plans (+\$106.9 billion), employer-based pension plans (+\$75.1 billion) and social security plans (+\$6.1 billion).

Contributions to pension plans increased 10.0% in 2009 compared with a 0.5% increase in 2008. This was the fastest rate of growth since 2004. The strength of contributions was associated mainly with employer-based pension plans, where contributions rose 20.4% in 2009 after declining 0.3% in 2008.

Contributions to social security pension plans increased 5.0% in 2009 following a 3.6% gain in 2008. However, contributions to individual registered saving plans continued to decline, falling 1.0% in 2009 compared with a 2.2% decrease in 2008.

The pace of pension withdrawals also picked up in 2009, rising 3.8% compared with a 2.1% increase in 2008. Withdrawals from employer-based pension plans rose 6.0% in 2009, while withdrawals from social security plans increased 4.9%. Withdrawals from individual registered saving plans fell 2.8% in 2009 following a 4.0% decline the year before.

Investment income declined 12.3% in 2009 following a 3.7% decrease in 2008. Investment income fell across all three pension tiers: individual registered saving plans (-11.7%); employer-based pension plans (-13.0%); and social security plans (-7.3%).

Note: The Pension Satellite Account (PSA) provides an integrated stock-flow representation of the Canadian pension system. The PSA accounts fully articulate the wealth positions (level of assets) as well as the pension inflows (contributions, investment income), outflows (withdrawals), and realized and unrealized gains and losses which contribute to change in wealth (revaluations and other changes in assets).

The PSA presents annual estimates for each of the three tiers of the Canadian pension system: social security, employer-based pension plans, and voluntary individual registered saving plans. The institutional dimension of the PSA presentation has been mainly defined by data availability. The breakdown of the three tiers into further detail is provided where data supported it and reflects a mixture of detail by program and by institutional dimension.

This release covers the level of pension assets at market value for the period 1990 to 2010 and the pension flows for the period 1990 to 2009. Flows for 2010 will be available with the next PSA release in the fall of 2012 when final administrative data files for 2010 become available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0117 and 378-0118.

An overview of the scope and structure of the Pension Satellite Account, as well as sources and methods used to derive its stocks and flows estimates is available in the *Guide to the Canadian Pension Satellite Account* (13-599-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The *National economic accounts* module, accessible from the *Key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640, lead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

□

Pension assets by type of plan

Type of plan	2007	2008	2009	2010
	market value at year end, billions of dollars			
Total plans	2,081	1,794	2,076	2,279
Social security	158	137	155	175
Canada Pension Plan	122	111	126	142
Quebec Pension Plan	35	26	29	33
Employer-based pension plans	1,187	1,035	1,166	1,270
Trusteed pension plans	921	773	887	954
Trusteed pension plans, public sector	622	524	590	647
Trusteed pension plans, private sector	299	249	297	307
Government consolidated revenue arrangements	200	205	210	217
Other employer-based pension plans	66	56	69	98
Individual registered saving plans	736	622	755	834

Food services and drinking places

August 2011 (preliminary)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry fell 0.7% from July to \$4.2 billion in August. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants rose 0.5%, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Since August 2010, sales for food services and drinking places have risen by 4.6%, while the price of food purchased in restaurants has increased by 2.7%.

In August, three of the four industry sectors posted lower sales compared with the previous month.

Sales in the special food services sector declined 1.7%. This sector includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services. Sales in both the limited-service restaurant sector and the full-service restaurant sector fell by 0.7%.

Sales at drinking places increased 0.2% following four consecutive monthly decreases.

In August, six provinces registered lower sales and the four others posted gains. The biggest decline was in Prince Edward Island (-1.2%), while the strongest increase was in Newfoundland and Labrador (+0.6%).

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 improve data quality and coherence and are based on information not available at the time of initial estimates.

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 Pierre Felx (613-951-0075; pierre.felx@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division. □

Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted

	August 2010	May 2011 ^r	June 2011 ^r	July 2011 ^r	August 2011 ^p	July to August 2011	August 2010 to August 2011
	\$ thousands					% change	
Total, food services sales	4,032,274	4,187,748	4,243,699	4,250,734	4,219,247	-0.7	4.6
Full-service restaurants	1,721,438	1,814,677	1,835,234	1,833,751	1,820,266	-0.7	5.7
Limited-service eating places	1,757,747	1,819,656	1,857,303	1,863,951	1,851,488	-0.7	5.3
Special food services	349,068	351,533	349,630	352,397	346,384	-1.7	-0.8
Drinking places	204,021	201,882	201,532	200,635	201,109	0.2	-1.4
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	62,383	55,982	56,497	56,081	56,435	0.6	-9.5
Prince Edward Island	15,299	15,511	15,678	15,572	15,390	-1.2	0.6
Nova Scotia	104,392	105,411	106,548	105,737	105,842	0.1	1.4
New Brunswick	80,648	80,946	81,501	80,872	81,126	0.3	0.6
Quebec	815,017	827,688	835,017	833,189	827,660	-0.7	1.6
Ontario	1,506,647	1,599,523	1,628,303	1,634,918	1,618,261	-1.0	7.4
Manitoba	114,668	120,928	122,721	122,185	121,903	-0.2	6.3
Saskatchewan	120,644	124,138	125,344	124,790	125,228	0.4	3.8
Alberta	557,052	596,462	605,103	610,403	606,008	-0.7	8.8
British Columbia	642,196	647,655	653,558	653,344	648,097	-0.8	0.9
Yukon	4,697	4,735	4,912	4,966	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,158	7,108	6,806	6,964	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,473	1,661	1,711	1,713	F	F	F

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

Note: Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

**Air fare
2010**

The average cost of air fares paid by passengers increased in 2010, mainly as a result of year-over-year advances in the third and fourth quarter.

The average domestic and international one-way air fare (all types) paid by passengers was \$243.50 in 2010, up 5.3% from \$231.20 in 2009. This increase was largely attributable to the gradual upturn of the global airline industry following the economic downturn of 2009.

The average domestic air fare (all types) paid by passengers was \$182.50 in 2010, up 5.5% from \$173.00 in 2009. The average international air fare (all types) also increased (+1.7%) from \$326.30 in 2009 to \$331.80 in 2010. Despite the growth in air fares in 2010, domestic and international fares (all types) remained well below pre-downturn levels.

Average domestic air fares also rose across all of the selected Canadian cities of enplanement compared with 2009. Toronto remained the city with the highest average domestic air fare (\$205.20), while Edmonton posted the lowest average domestic air fare (\$160.80) in 2010. During this period, increases ranged from 0.7% in Halifax to 9.1% in Vancouver. Toronto, Vancouver, Ottawa and Montréal were the only cities that had average domestic air fares above the national average (\$182.50).

Note: Average air fares are calculated for each flight stage. When the passenger boards the aircraft at one airport and departs the aircraft at another airport, this is considered a flight stage.

The survey covers Air Canada, Jazz, Air Canada's Canadian regional code-share partners, Air Transat and WestJet.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0003, 401-0004, 401-0041 and 401-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2708.

Quarterly data tables are also available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

The air fare data are now available in the publication *Aviation: Service Bulletin*, Vol. 43, no. 2 (51-004-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, to order data tables, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division.

Asphalt roofing

September 2011

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for September.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Traveller accommodation services price indexes

Third quarter 2011

The traveller accommodation services price index is now available for the third quarter. Separate index

aggregations are available for Canada, the provinces and the territories by major client group.

Data in this release are final and seasonally unadjusted.

Note: 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 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: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

New products and studies

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, August 2011,
Vol. 25, no. 8
Catalogue number **15-001-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Aviation: Air Fare, Canadian Air Carriers, Level I, 2010, Vol. 43, no. 2
Catalogue number **51-004-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCBC or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

Capital Expenditure Price Statistics, April to June 2011, Vol. 27, no. 2
Catalogue number **62-007-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

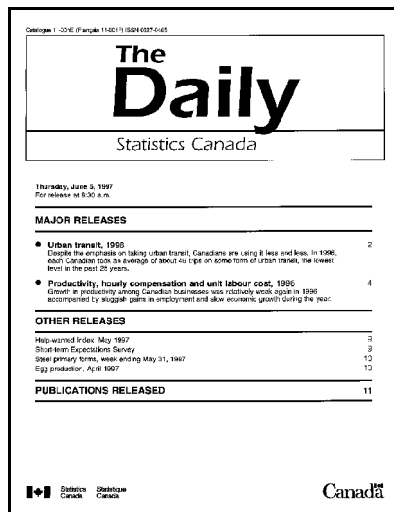
- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**
From other countries, call: **1-613-951-2800**
To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.gc.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website at www.statcan.gc.ca and browse by "Key resource" > "Publications."

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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 *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to lstproc@statcan.gc.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2011. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

Release dates: November 2011

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
4	Building permits	September 2011
4	Labour Force Survey	October 2011
8	Provincial economic accounts	2010
9	New Housing Price Index	September 2011
10	Canadian international merchandise trade	September 2011
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	September 2011
15	New motor vehicle sales	September 2011
17	Canada's international transactions in securities	September 2011
17	Employment Insurance	September 2011
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	September 2011
18	Consumer Price Index	October 2011
18	Leading indicators	October 2011
21	Wholesale trade	September 2011
22	Retail trade	September 2011
23	Hours worked and labour productivity in the provinces and territories	2008 to 2010
24	Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises	Third quarter 2011
24	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	September 2011
24	Farm income	2008, 2009, 2010
24	Characteristics of international overnight travellers	Second quarter 2011
28	International travel account	Third quarter 2011
29	Balance of international payments	Third quarter of 2011
30	Canadian economic accounts	Third quarter of 2011
30	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	October 2011
30	Gross domestic product by industry	September 2011
