

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Consumer prices rose 2.3% in the 12 months to January 2011, following the 2.4% increase posted in December 2010. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices rose 0.3% from December 2010 to January 2011.	
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Releases

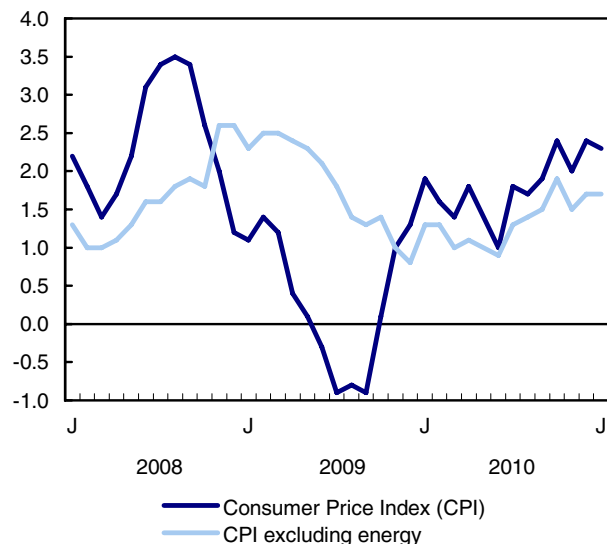
Consumer Price Index

January 2011

Consumer prices rose 2.3% in the 12 months to January 2011, following the 2.4% increase posted in December 2010.

The 12-month change in the CPI and the CPI excluding energy

12-month % change



Energy prices rose 9.0% during the 12 months to January, following a 10.5% increase in December. Gasoline prices increased 13.0% in January, matching the increase in December. Consumers also paid 6.4% more for electricity in January compared with the same month last year.

Excluding energy, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.7% in the 12 months to January, identical to the increase in December.

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices rose 0.3% from December 2010 to January 2011, the seventh consecutive monthly increase. In addition, the transportation index, which includes gasoline, also increased for the seventh consecutive month, rising 1.1% from December to January. The food index went up 0.5%, matching the increase in December.

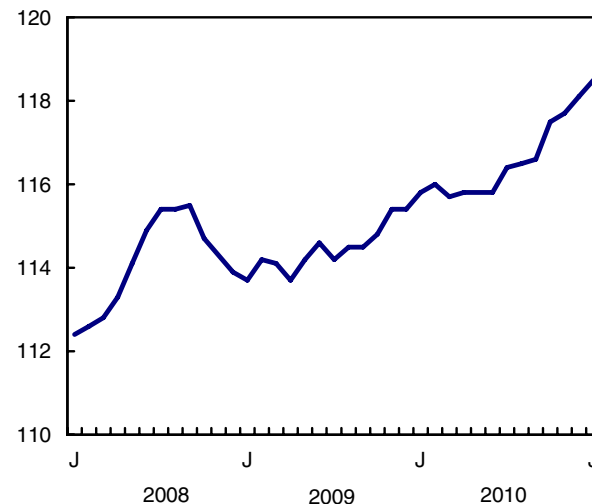
Note to readers

On January 1, 2011, the Quebec Sales Tax increased from 7.5% to 8.5%. In Quebec, if prices before taxes had remained the same, this tax change would have increased the all-items CPI by about half a percentage point in this province. At the national level, under the same assumptions, this change in the tax rate would have increased the all-items CPI by about 0.1 percentage points.

The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the Consumer Price Index's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; heating oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components.

Seventh consecutive increase in the seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)



12-month change: Increases in seven of the eight major components

On a year-over-year basis, prices increased in seven of the eight major components of the CPI in the year to January. The only exception was clothing and footwear.

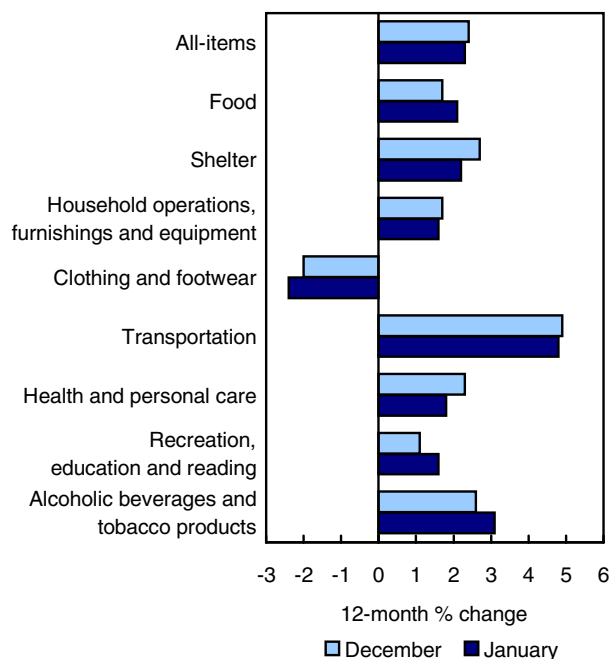
The largest increase occurred in the transportation component, where prices rose 4.8% in the 12 months to January, following a 4.9% advance in December.

In addition to higher gasoline prices in the 12 months to January, consumers paid 4.8% more in passenger

vehicle insurance premiums. They also paid more for the purchase of passenger vehicles and for air transportation.

Shelter costs rose 2.2% in January, following a 2.7% rise in December. Along with higher electricity prices, homeowners' replacement cost increased 3.6%. However, the mortgage interest cost index, which measures the change in the interest portion of payments on outstanding mortgage debt, continued to decrease.

Prices up in seven of the eight major components



Food prices rose 2.1% in the 12 months to January, following a 1.7% increase in December. Consumers paid 4.0% more for meat and 10.7% more for sugar and confectionery. Prices for food purchased from restaurants also increased 2.7%.

The recreation, education and reading price index rose 1.6% in January, after increasing 1.1% in December. Prices rose for cablevision and satellite services and for the use of recreational facilities and services. Conversely, prices fell for computer equipment and supplies as well as for video equipment.

Prices for household operations, furnishings and equipment increased 1.6% between January 2010 and January 2011. Within this component, higher prices were recorded for several items, notably for child care and domestic services.

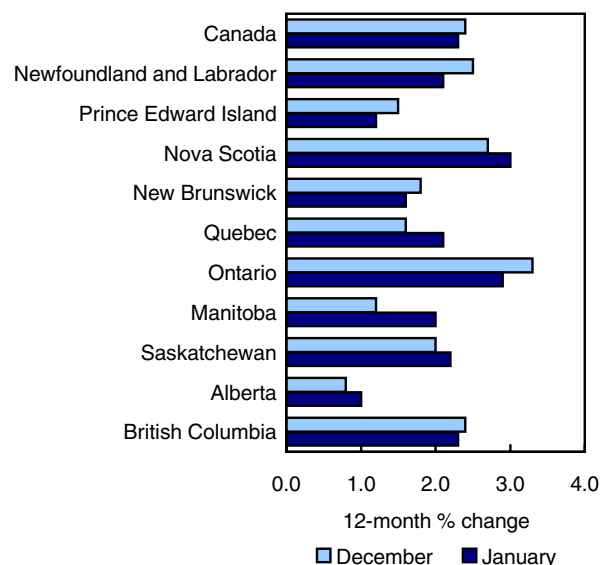
Prices for alcoholic beverages and tobacco products rose 3.1% in January. Consumers paid 5.4% more for cigarettes.

In January, prices for clothing and footwear continued to decline on a year-over-year basis. Clothing and footwear prices fell 2.4% in January, following a 2.0% decrease in December. Consumers paid less for women's clothing and children's clothing.

The provinces

Consumer prices rose in every province between January 2010 and January 2011. Drivers continued to face double-digit increases for gasoline in most provinces.

Consumer prices increase in all provinces, year-over-year



In Ontario, consumer prices rose 2.9% in the 12 months to January, after advancing 3.3% in December. Gasoline prices rose 15.6%. Consumers in Ontario also paid more for passenger vehicle insurance and electricity.

On January 1, 2011, consumer prices were affected by an increase in the Quebec Sales Tax. In Quebec, consumer prices increased 2.1% in the 12 months to January, following a 1.6% increase in December. Prices for gasoline rose 12.9%, while prices for meat increased 4.9%.

Prices in British Columbia increased 2.3% in the 12 months to January. Consumers in British Columbia paid 10.9% more for gasoline and 7.9% more for food purchased from restaurants. Electricity prices and homeowners' replacement cost also rose.

In Alberta, prices rose 1.0% in January following a 0.8% increase in December. Alberta drivers paid 11.4% more at the pump. Natural gas prices, which in Alberta are prone to larger fluctuations, were down 24.2% in the 12 months to January. This contrasts with a 3.3% decrease for Canada as a whole.

In Manitoba, consumer prices increased 2.0%, after increasing 1.2% in December. Almost half of the 0.8 percentage point increase can be attributed to higher gasoline prices.

The Bank of Canada's core index

The Bank of Canada's core index advanced 1.4% in the 12 months to January 2011, following a 1.5% rise in December.

The seasonally adjusted monthly core index rose 0.1% from December 2010 to January 2011, following a 0.2% increase in the previous month.

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*.

Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0009, 326-0012, 326-0015 and 326-0020 to 326-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

More information about the concepts and use of the CPI are also available online in *Your Guide to The Consumer Price Index* (62-557-X, free) from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The January 2011 issue of the *Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 90, no. 1 (62-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. A more detailed analysis of the CPI is available in this publication.

The February Consumer Price Index will be released on March 18.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-2848; cpd-info-dpc@statcan.gc.ca), Consumer Prices Division.

□

Consumer Price Index and major components, Canada

	Relative importance ¹	January 2010	December 2010	January 2011	December 2010 to January 2011	January 2010 to January 2011
Not seasonally adjusted						
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	100.00²	115.1	117.5	117.8	0.3	2.3
Food	17.04	122.3	123.9	124.9	0.8	2.1
Shelter	26.62	121.8	124.6	124.5	-0.1	2.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.10	107.9	109.3	109.6	0.3	1.6
Clothing and footwear	5.36	90.1	88.8	87.9	-1.0	-2.4
Transportation	19.88	117.2	121.2	122.8	1.3	4.8
Health and personal care	4.73	113.8	115.8	115.8	0.0	1.8
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	101.1	103.9	102.7	-1.2	1.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	131.1	134.6	135.2	0.4	3.1
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	82.71	114.4	116.0	116.0	0.0	1.4
All-items excluding energy	90.62	113.6	115.4	115.5	0.1	1.7
Energy	9.38	133.9	144.0	146.0	1.4	9.0
Gasoline	4.92	144.8	158.0	163.6	3.5	13.0
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	111.6	113.5	113.4	-0.1	1.6
Goods	48.78	108.4	110.0	110.5	0.5	1.9
Services	51.22	121.8	124.9	125.0	0.1	2.6

1. 2005 CPI basket weights at April 2007 prices, Canada, effective May 2007. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).
2. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.
3. The measure of Core Consumer Price Index (CPI) excludes from the all-items CPI the effect of changes in indirect taxes and eight of the most volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. For additional information on Core CPI, consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation/index.htm).

Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit

	Relative importance ¹	January 2010	December 2010	January 2011	December 2010 to January 2011	January 2010 to January 2011
Not seasonally adjusted						
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	115.1	117.5	117.8	0.3	2.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.27	116.5	118.1	119.0	0.8	2.1
Prince Edward Island	0.35	118.7	119.9	120.1	0.2	1.2
Nova Scotia	2.56	116.9	119.4	120.4	0.8	3.0
New Brunswick	1.97	115.4	116.6	117.2	0.5	1.6
Québec	21.05	114.0	115.8	116.4	0.5	2.1
Ontario	41.22	114.5	117.9	117.8	-0.1	2.9
Manitoba	3.06	114.3	115.6	116.6	0.9	2.0
Saskatchewan	2.64	117.5	119.4	120.1	0.6	2.2
Alberta	11.43	122.3	122.9	123.5	0.5	1.0
British Columbia	14.29	112.2	114.6	114.8	0.2	2.3
Whitehorse	0.06	113.9	115.6	115.9	0.3	1.8
Yellowknife	0.08	116.8	119.2	119.3	0.1	2.1
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	111.3	112.1	112.5	0.4	1.1

1. 2005 CPI basket weights at April 2007 prices, Canada, effective May 2007. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).
2. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Consumer Price Index and major components

	Relative importance ¹	November 2010	December 2010	January 2011	November to December 2010	December 2010 to January 2011
Seasonally adjusted						
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	100.00²	117.7	118.1	118.5	0.3	0.3
Food	17.04	123.5	124.1	124.7	0.5	0.5
Shelter	26.62	124.4	124.6	124.5	0.2	-0.1
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.10	109.6	109.6	109.9	0.0	0.3
Clothing and footwear	5.36	90.8	91.4	90.4	0.7	-1.1
Transportation	19.88	121.9	122.7	124.0	0.7	1.1
Health and personal care	4.73	115.8	116.1	116.0	0.3	-0.1
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	104.4	104.8	105.0	0.4	0.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	134.6	134.6	135.2	0.0	0.4
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	82.71	116.1	116.3	116.4	0.2	0.1
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Fruit and vegetable production

2010

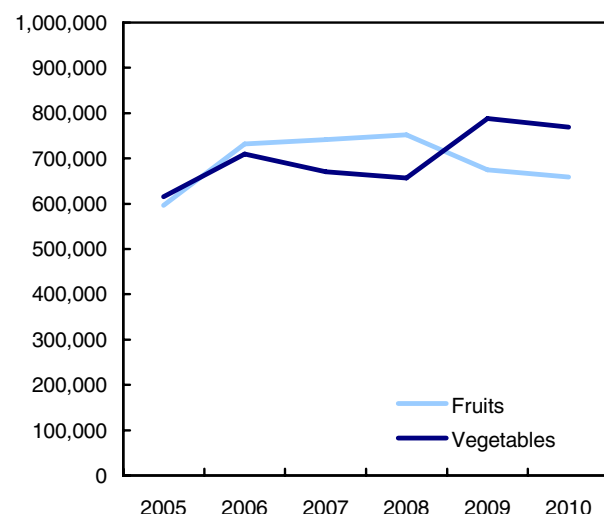
Sales of fruits and vegetables by Canadian farmers declined 2.4% from 2009 to \$1.4 billion in 2010.

The vegetable industry, which represented 53.9% of total fruit and vegetable sales, accounted for over half of the annual decline.

Vegetable growers reported sales amounting to \$769 million, down 2.4% from 2009, while fruit sales declined 2.2% to \$659 million.

Fruits and vegetables sales in Canada

\$ thousands



Lower demand for vegetables from the processing market was almost entirely responsible for the drop in sales. This was especially the case for tomatoes, where sales fell by 21.3%, green peas (-41.9%) and cucumbers (-31.5%).

Most of the decline in fruit sales occurred in apples (-18.3%) and cranberries (-21.6%). However, blueberry

sales rose 43.0%, partly because producers received better processing prices in 2010.

Farmers in two provinces (Ontario and Quebec) accounted for more than 80% of vegetable sales. The vast majority of fruit sales came from three provinces: British Columbia (41.9%), Ontario (28.8%) and Quebec (16.5%).

Farmers planted 530,723 acres in fruits and vegetables, down 4.9% from 2009. Vegetable area fell by 4.0%, with green peas responsible for the largest drop (-59.0%), followed by sweet corn (-15.4%). The main factor was a reduction in contracts for the processing market.

Production of fruits and vegetables fell 6.5%, with three crops accounted for most of the decline: apples (-38.0%), tomatoes (-16.0%) and sweet corn (-10.7%). On the other hand, production of carrots rose 11.5%, while production of peppers was up 9.6%.

Farmers planted 281,962 acres in fruit in 2010, down 5.8% from 2009. Blueberries accounted for 56.0% of this acreage, followed by apples at 15.9% and vinifera grapes at just under 10%. Except for sour cherries, nectarines and other fruit, which showed some increases, almost all fruit crops had less planted area.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0009 and 001-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3407 and 3411.

The February 2011 issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production*, Vol. 79, no. 2 (22-003-X, free), which is published twice a year in June and February, is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website choose *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Willa Peters-Langlois (613-951-5830; willa.peters-langlois@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

□

Fruit and vegetable sales

	2008	2009 ^r	2010	2008 to 2009	2009 to 2010
	\$ millions			% change	
Fruits					
Canada	752	674	659	-10.4	-2.2
Atlantic provinces	88	59	81	-33.0	37.3
Quebec	185	151	109	-18.4	-27.8
Ontario	233	218	190	-6.4	-12.8
Prairies	5	7	4	41.1	-42.9
British Columbia	241	240	276	-0.4	15.0
Vegetables					
Canada	656	788	769	20.1	-2.4
Atlantic provinces	31	34	36	9.7	5.9
Quebec	251	276	283	10.0	2.5
Ontario	282	370	346	31.2	-6.5
Prairies	42	50	46	19.0	-8.0
British Columbia	51	58	59	13.7	1.7
Fruits and vegetables					
Total Canada	1,408	1,463	1,428	3.9	-2.4

^r revised

Apartment Building Construction Price Index

Fourth quarter 2010

The composite price index for apartment building construction increased 0.4% in the fourth quarter compared with the previous quarter.

Overall, six of the seven census metropolitan areas (CMAs) surveyed reported quarterly increases. Montréal and Vancouver (+0.7% each) recorded the largest quarterly gains while Calgary posted no change.

Year over year, the composite price index for apartment building construction was up 1.6%. Of the seven CMAs surveyed, Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part (+4.7%) and Edmonton (+4.6%) posted the largest increases, while Calgary (-0.7%) recorded the only decline.

Note: This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a one

quarter revision period after dissemination of a given quarter's data.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0044.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2317 and 2330.

The fourth quarter 2010 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in April.

The apartment building construction price indexes for the first quarter of 2011 will be released on May 20.

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. □

Apartment Building Construction Price Index¹

	Relative importance ²	Fourth quarter 2009	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009 to fourth quarter 2010
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Composite index	100.0	134.6	136.2	136.8	0.4	1.6
Halifax	1.7	130.5	132.0	132.6	0.5	1.6
Montréal	25.5	132.8	134.2	135.2	0.7	1.8
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	2.3	135.1	140.6	141.4	0.6	4.7
Toronto	34.5	135.3	137.1	137.2	0.1	1.4
Calgary	6.9	157.7	156.6	156.6	0.0	-0.7
Edmonton	6.1	145.6	151.9	152.3	0.3	4.6
Vancouver	23.0	133.1	134.7	135.7	0.7	2.0

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas (CMA).

2. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building permits for each CMA.

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

January 2011

Aircraft take-offs and landings at the 93 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations decreased 8.0% in January compared with the same month in 2010. These airports reported 357,253 movements in January compared with 388,512 movements in January 2010.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

A data table with summary information on NAV CANADA Towers is available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

The January 2011 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141)* (51-007-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report 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 Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division.

Stocks of frozen eggs, poultry meats and edible dried egg products

As of February 1, 2011 (preliminary)

Data on stocks of frozen eggs, poultry meats and edible dried egg products in storage as of February 1 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Venturino (613-951-9278; sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

New products and studies

Fruit and Vegetable Production, February 2011,
Vol. 79, no. 2
Catalogue number 22-003-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141), January 2011
Catalogue number 51-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

The Consumer Price Index, January 2011, Vol. 90,
no. 1
Catalogue number 62-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Wholesale Trade, December 2010, Vol. 73, no. 12
Catalogue number 63-008-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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Statistics 11-001-XIE (11-001-XIE) 11-001-XIE

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took the average of about 15 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Map-based Index: May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 9
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 13

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

11

Statistics Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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

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Release dates: February 21 to 25, 2011

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
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