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Releases

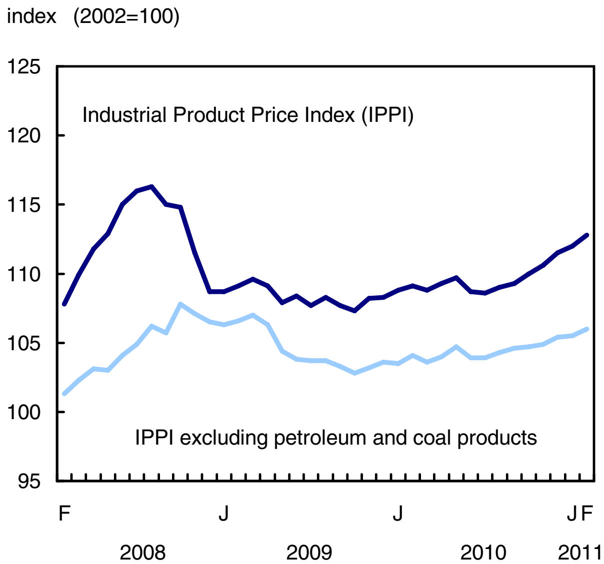
Releases

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

February 2011

In February, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) increased 0.7% and the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) rose 1.8%. Both indexes have been on an upward trend since mid-2010.

Prices for industrial goods increase



> ***Note to readers***
>
> *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 **Industrial Product Price Index** (IPPI) reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.*
>
> *Canadian producers export many goods. They often indicate their prices in foreign currencies, especially in US dollars, which are then converted into Canadian dollars. In particular, this is the case for motor vehicles, pulp, paper and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI. But the conversion into Canadian dollars only reflects how respondents provide their prices. 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.*

The IPPI was up 0.7% in February, following increases of 0.8% in December and 0.4% in January. The advance in February was led mainly by petroleum and coal products (+3.0%) and primary metal products (+2.5%). Chemical products (+1.0%) and meat, fish and dairy products (+1.4%) had more modest contributions.

Higher prices for petroleum and coal products in February were in part influenced by reduced production.

In February, prices for primary metal products continued their growth, supported by higher demand and limited production. All primary metal products sub-groups were up, particularly "other non-ferrous metals" (+4.7%), nickel products (+8.7%) and copper and copper alloys (+2.1%). The other non-ferrous metals group was pushed upward largely by precious metal basic manufactured products (+11.7%) and by silver and platinum (+6.9%).

The IPPI advance was moderated slightly by a 0.4% decline in prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment. The decrease was due mostly to a 0.6% appreciation in the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

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 0.9% instead of 0.7%.

In February, excluding petroleum and coal products, the IPPI would have increased by 0.5%.

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

The IPPI rose 3.4% in February compared with the same month a year earlier, after advancing 3.0% in December and 2.9% in January. The gain in February was the largest since the acceleration of the index that began in September 2010.

In the past 12 months, the IPPI advance was driven mainly by higher prices for petroleum and coal products (+16.0%), primary metal products (+15.6%) and, to a lesser extent, fruits, vegetables, feeds and other food products (+5.0%).

In February, the 7.0% year-over-year increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar dampened the IPPI advance. Without the impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have risen 4.9% instead of 3.4%.

Prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment, which are particularly sensitive to the exchange rate, fell 3.5% in February 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 1.8% in February, the 10th consecutive year-over-year gain, and a growth rate comparable with the rates observed in the previous four months.

Raw Materials Price Index: Fifth consecutive advance

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) rose 1.8% in February, primarily because of higher prices for non-ferrous metals (+4.5%), animals and animal products (+3.4%) and vegetable products (+4.7%).

Radioactive products (+12.5%), copper and nickel concentrates (+2.9%) and non-ferrous metal scrap (+6.0%) were the biggest contributors to the advance in the non-ferrous metals price index. In February, prices for radioactive products continued their upward trend, which began in mid-2010, in part as a result of increased demand on world markets.

Among agricultural products, the biggest contributors were animals for slaughter, such as hogs-swine (+12.3%) and cattle and calves (+4.4%), as well as grains (+8.0%) and natural rubber and allied gums (+10.3%).

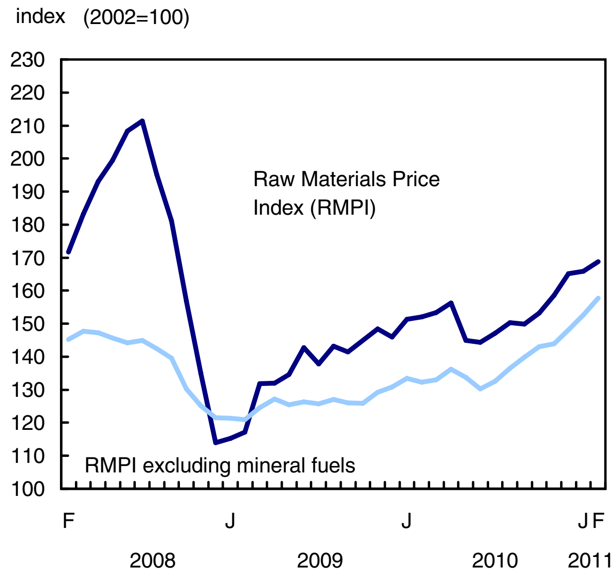
Following the 2.6% decline in January, mineral fuels edged up 0.1% in February, moderating the RMPI advance.

Without mineral fuels, the RMPI would have increased for the eighth consecutive month, rising 3.3% in February, slightly faster than the 3.0% growth observed in December and January.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the RMPI was up 11.0% in February, following a 9.6% gain in January. Year over year, the RMPI has been on an upward trend since November 2009. Higher prices for non-ferrous metals (+28.5%), vegetable products (+41.5%), animals and animal products (+9.0%) as well as mineral fuels (+2.3%) were the main factors in the RMPI year-over-year advance in February.

Year over year, if mineral fuels were excluded, the RMPI would have increased 19.2% in February, its highest growth rate since April 2007, when it rose 21.8%.

Raw materials prices continue to increase



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

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

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

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.

Industrial product price indexes

	Relative importance[1]	February 2010	January 2011[r]	February 2011[p]	January to February 2011	February 2010 to February 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	**100.00**	**109.1**	**112.0**	**112.8**	**0.7**	**3.4**
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**93.70**	**104.1**	**105.5**	**106.0**	**0.5**	**1.8**
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	103.5	105.4	106.9	1.4	3.3
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	117.3	122.7	123.2	0.4	5.0
Beverages	1.52	119.0	119.0	119.7	0.6	0.6
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	161.1	162.0	162.0	0.0	0.6
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	114.9	115.5	115.2	-0.3	0.3
Textile products	1.37	101.5	101.4	101.4	0.0	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	101.5	100.3	100.6	0.3	-0.9
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	91.0	89.8	89.2	-0.7	-2.0
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	116.5	116.4	116.4	0.0	-0.1
Pulp and paper products	6.40	99.6	100.2	100.0	-0.2	0.4
Printing and publishing	1.84	103.8	103.4	103.0	-0.4	-0.8
Primary metal products	6.99	135.9	153.3	157.1	2.5	15.6
Fabricated metal products	4.45	121.3	122.6	123.3	0.6	1.6
Machinery and equipment	4.41	103.8	102.6	102.4	-0.2	-1.3
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	79.4	76.9	76.6	-0.4	-3.5
Electrical and communications products	5.02	95.3	92.7	92.6	-0.1	-2.8
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	117.6	117.6	117.6	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	185.5	208.9	215.1	3.0	16.0
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	129.1	131.8	133.1	1.0	3.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	113.4	117.0	117.5	0.4	3.6
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	244.9	318.2	348.9	9.6	42.5
Intermediate goods[2]	**62.15**	**116.1**	**120.5**	**121.7**	**1.0**	**4.8**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	7.56	136.7	147.0	150.7	2.5	10.2
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	54.60	113.2	116.8	117.7	0.8	4.0
Finished goods[5]	**37.85**	**97.7**	**98.0**	**98.2**	**0.2**	**0.5**
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	113.6	115.2	115.7	0.4	1.8
Capital equipment	12.19	88.3	86.3	86.1	-0.2	-2.5
All other finished goods	18.54	97.8	99.1	99.5	0.4	1.7

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

Raw materials price indexes

	Relative importance[1]	February 2010	January 2011[r]	February 2011[p]	January to February 2011	February 2010 to February 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	**100.00**	**152.1**	**165.8**	**168.8**	**1.8**	**11.0**
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	**58.56**	**132.3**	**152.6**	**157.7**	**3.3**	**19.2**
Mineral fuels	41.44	180.5	184.6	184.7	0.1	2.3
Vegetable products	9.89	112.6	152.2	159.3	4.7	41.5
Animal and animal products	19.81	105.7	111.4	115.2	3.4	9.0
Wood	11.82	89.0	90.0	90.1	0.1	1.2
Ferrous materials	2.88	148.8	164.4	167.8	2.1	12.8
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	233.1	286.8	299.6	4.5	28.5
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	148.3	154.6	154.6	0.0	4.2

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

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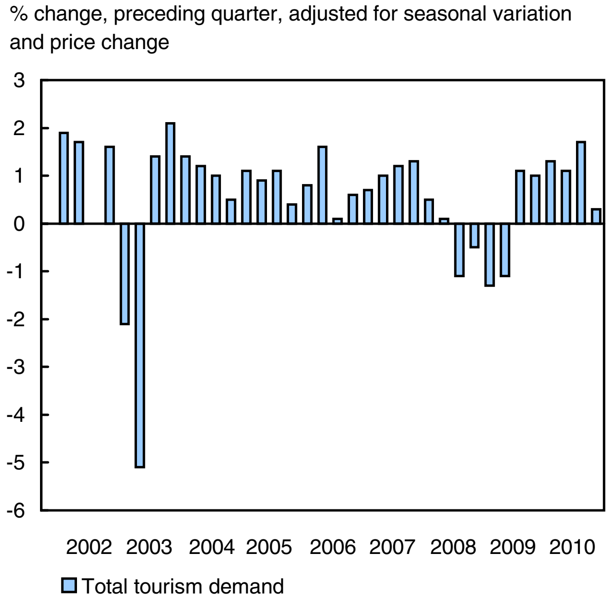
National tourism indicators

Fourth quarter 2010

Tourism spending in Canada rose 0.3% in real terms in the fourth quarter, as increased outlays by Canadians at home more than offset a decline in foreign tourism spending in Canada.

Sixth consecutive increase in tourism spending



This was the sixth consecutive quarterly increase in tourism spending in Canada for a cumulative gain of 6.7% since the second quarter of 2009.

Tourism spending at home continues to advance

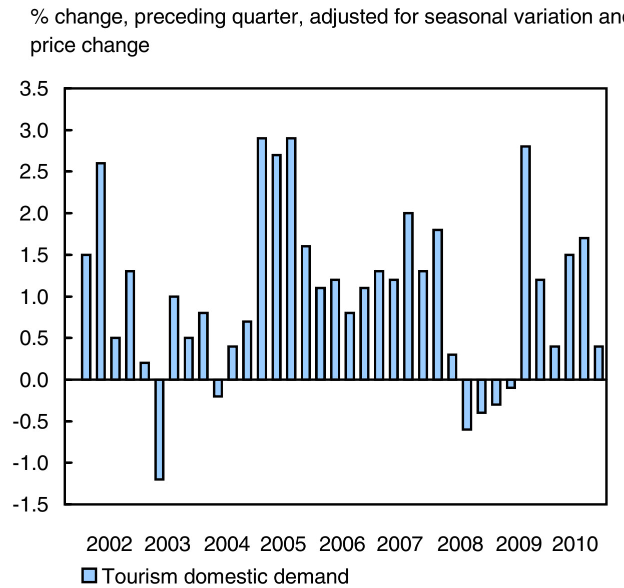
Domestic tourism spending by Canadians was up 0.4% in the fourth quarter, continuing an upward trend that began in the third quarter of 2009.

The increase occurred despite a drop in passenger air transport, the largest spending category. Spending on airfares declined 0.9% following a 5.6% gain in the previous quarter. As a result, spending on transportation services was down 0.4%.

Higher spending on accommodation, food and beverage services and, most notably, non-tourism commodities such as groceries, souvenirs and clothing contributed to the overall increase in tourism outlays at home.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Growth rates of tourism spending and gross domestic product are expressed in real terms (that is, adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates unless otherwise noted.*

Tourism domestic demand continues up



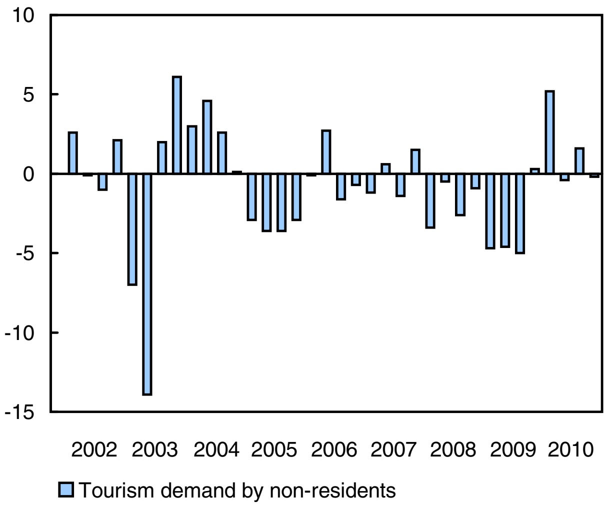
Spending by international visitors in Canada edges down

Outlays by foreign visitors in Canada edged down 0.2% in the fourth quarter, following a 1.6% gain in the previous quarter. Lower spending on passenger air transport (-0.8%) and non-tourism commodities (-2.2%) contributed to the decline. Spending on accommodation, food and beverage services and recreation and entertainment advanced.

Fuel consumption declined as same-day travel from the United States fell 3.6%. Overnight travel from the United States increased 0.3% while overnight travel from overseas countries edged down 0.1%.

Spending by international visitors in Canada edges down

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Tourism gross domestic product expands

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) advanced 0.3% in the fourth quarter, the sixth consecutive quarterly increase. The accommodation, food and beverage services and other tourism industries (such as travel services and recreation and entertainment) all posted gains. Tourism GDP for the transportation industry declined.

Tourism employment increased 0.2% in the fourth quarter. This was the second consecutive quarterly gain in tourism employment, led by growth in the accommodation and non-tourism industries.

Available on CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The fourth quarter 2010 issue of *National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly estimates* (13-009-X, 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 the information officer (613-951-3640; *iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca*), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

National tourism indicators

	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2010
	Seasonally adjusted					
	millions of dollars at 2002 prices					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	15,860	16,073	16,244	16,514	16,561	0.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,082	3,243	3,229	3,281	3,273	-0.2
Tourism domestic demand	12,776	12,829	13,016	13,231	13,290	0.4
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	6,118	6,160	6,320	6,515	6,489	-0.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	850	915	925	936	935	-0.1
Tourism domestic demand	5,267	5,245	5,397	5,576	5,555	-0.4
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,354	2,380	2,408	2,423	2,438	0.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	755	786	787	802	805	0.4
Tourism domestic demand	1,599	1,593	1,620	1,621	1,635	0.9
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,207	2,239	2,234	2,241	2,258	0.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	503	524	523	528	530	0.4
Tourism domestic demand	1,703	1,714	1,711	1,714	1,728	0.8
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,444	2,481	2,477	2,493	2,513	0.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	354	370	363	370	372	0.5
Tourism domestic demand	2,090	2,112	2,113	2,123	2,141	0.8
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,737	2,813	2,805	2,842	2,863	0.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	620	648	631	645	631	-2.2
Tourism domestic demand	2,117	2,165	2,175	2,197	2,231	1.5

National tourism indicators

	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2010
	Seasonally adjusted					
	millions of dollars at current prices					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	17,760	18,136	18,212	18,729	19,143	2.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,421	3,640	3,650	3,752	3,764	0.3
Tourism domestic demand	14,340	14,496	14,562	14,977	15,379	2.7
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	6,766	6,854	6,970	7,301	7,597	4.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	890	959	993	1,039	1,051	1.2
Tourism domestic demand	5,877	5,895	5,977	6,262	6,546	4.5
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,603	2,720	2,682	2,724	2,752	1.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	833	887	884	897	898	0.1
Tourism domestic demand	1,769	1,833	1,798	1,827	1,854	1.5
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,692	2,753	2,751	2,793	2,829	1.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	615	645	644	655	662	1.1
Tourism domestic demand	2,079	2,108	2,107	2,138	2,167	1.4
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,757	2,808	2,820	2,883	2,918	1.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	421	440	439	451	455	0.9
Tourism domestic demand	2,336	2,368	2,381	2,432	2,463	1.3
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,942	3,001	2,989	3,028	3,047	0.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	662	709	690	710	698	-1.7
Tourism domestic demand	2,279	2,292	2,299	2,318	2,349	1.3

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Quarterly industry revenue indices for selected service industries

Fourth quarter 2010

Industry revenue indices for selected business and consumer service industries are now available for the fourth quarter.

The three industries that comprise waste management and remediation services all recorded growth in the fourth quarter.

In the waste collection industry, operating revenues increased 0.8% from the third quarter to the fourth quarter. Operating revenues in this industry were up 1.7% in the fourth quarter compared with the same quarter of 2009. (All data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.)

In the waste treatment and disposal services industry, operating revenues increased 8.3% between the third and fourth quarter. This was the second consecutive quarter of growth following a 6.9% decline in the second quarter. Operating revenues in this industry were up 6.2% in the fourth quarter compared with the same quarter of 2009.

In the remediation and other waste management services industry, operating revenues rose 1.9% between the third and fourth quarter. This was the fourth consecutive quarterly increase for this industry. Revenues in this industry were up 8.2% in the fourth quarter compared with the same quarter of 2009.

Operating revenues for offices of real estate agents and brokers increased 3.2% between the third and fourth quarter, following a 19.7% decline in the previous quarter. Operating revenues for this industry were down 17.6% in the fourth quarter compared with the same quarter of 2009.

In the architectural, engineering and related services industry, operating revenues rose 0.9% between the third and fourth quarter, the fifth consecutive quarterly increase. Operating revenues for this industry were up 10.5% in the fourth quarter compared with the same quarter of 2009.

Between the third and fourth quarter, revenues for specialized design services rose 6.9%. Operating revenues were up 16.4% in the fourth quarter compared with the same quarter of 2009.

Note: This release showcases 6 of the 22 available industries in the Quarterly industry revenue indices series. The remaining industries will be highlighted throughout the year.

The Quarterly industry revenue indices provide sub-annual indicators of economic activity for selected business and consumer services. The program was developed to increase the scope of sub-annual economic statistics within the service sector by providing a timely indicator of change in industrial output. It combines administrative and survey data to measure changes in the quarterly operating revenues in current dollars for selected four-digit North American Industry Classification System industries.

For each industry covered by the program, unadjusted as well as seasonally adjusted series are available, at both the national and provincial levels. Results are produced in the form of indices of operating revenues in current dollars with 2007 as the base year.

Available on CANSIM: table 362-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5104.

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 Kyoomars Haghandish (613-951-6304; *kyoomars.haghandish@statcan.gc.ca*), Service Industries Division.

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Quarterly change in operating revenues for selected industries, Canada

Industries	Fourth quarter 2009^r	First quarter 2010^r	Second quarter 2010^r	Third quarter 2010^r	Fourth quarter 2010^p	Fourth quarter 2009 to fourth quarter 2010
	Seasonally adjusted					
	% change					
Newspaper, periodical, book and directory publishers	0.8	-1.7	-5.2	-6.8	0.9	-12.3
Offices of real estate agents and brokers	2.2	-4.3	3.8	-19.7	3.2	-17.6
Consumer goods rental	0.4	-6.2	1.0	-5.1	0.8	-9.5
General rental centres	0.8	-1.0	6.2	0.1	4.5	10.0
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services	1.6	6.2	-1.2	5.7	1.0	12.1
Architectural, engineering and related services	0.6	3.0	4.6	1.7	0.9	10.5
Specialized design services	1.9	10.8	-0.9	-0.8	6.9	16.4
Management, scientific and technical consulting services	-0.6	3.3	-1.9	-3.1	7.7	5.8
Advertising, public relations and related services	0.3	-1.4	2.5	2.0	-0.2	2.8
Employment services	-0.1	3.4	4.2	7.4	-2.6	12.7
Waste collection	4.0	-4.4	3.7	1.7	0.8	1.7
Waste treatment and disposal	1.4	-0.1	-6.9	5.5	8.3	6.2
Remediation and other waste management services	-0.8	3.4	2.1	0.6	1.9	8.2
Amusement parks and arcades	-19.9	27.7	-12.7	7.3	3.8	24.2
Other amusement and recreation industries	3.8	1.4	0.5	-2.3	0.4	-0.1
Traveller accommodation	1.6	7.1	-1.4	-0.4	-0.6	4.5
Automotive repair and maintenance	0.3	-0.7	1.0	0.7	3.7	4.7
Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	1.6	2.8	-2.2	-4.8	2.5	-1.9
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance	0.4	1.5	1.5	0.1	-0.2	3.0
Personal care services	1.1	1.5	1.7	0.1	4.0	7.4
Funeral services	3.7	0.1	4.5	-6.0	3.1	1.4
Dry cleaning and laundry services	3.9	-5.5	2.9	-3.6	-1.0	-7.2

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

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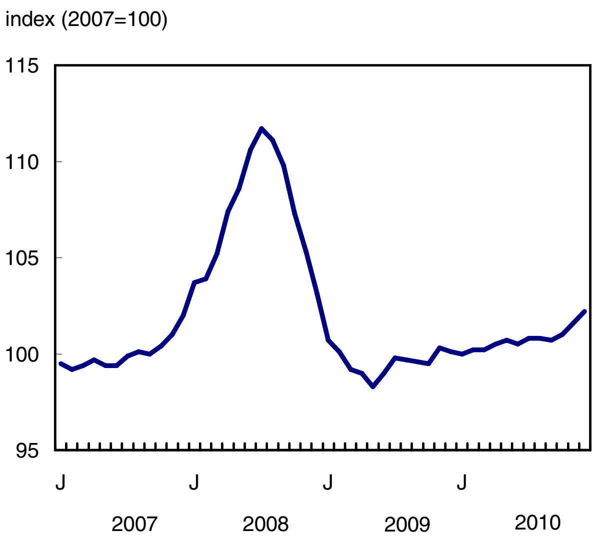
For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index

Fourth quarter 2010

The For-Hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index increased 0.8% in the fourth quarter from the third quarter.

The specialized freight trucking component was up 0.6%, while the general freight trucking component rose 1.0%.

For-Hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index: Truck Transportation



On a year-over-year basis, the index advanced 1.6% in the fourth quarter compared with the same quarter of 2009.

Note: With this release, third quarter data are revised and the fourth quarter are subject to revision. All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted.

The For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index is part of the Services Producer Price Index program at Statistics Canada. This is a monthly index which is disseminated on a quarterly basis. The monthly index measures changes over time in prices for the for-hire motor carrier freight services provided by general and specialized freight trucking companies.

The data collected are used to estimate a price index for the truck transportation services sector. The index can be joined with other business service indexes to provide better estimates of real output and productivity, and to monitor inflation in the services sector. Indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 332-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5136.

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

Services Producer Price Index: For-hire motor carrier freight services

	Relative importance[1]	Fourth quarter 2009	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010[p]	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009 to fourth quarter 2010
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Truck transportation	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.8**	**101.6**	**0.8**	**1.6**
General freight trucking	**57.9**	**99.3**	**100.3**	**101.3**	**1.0**	**2.0**
General freight trucking, local	23.6	98.0	100.3	101.7	1.4	3.8
General freight trucking, long distance	76.4	99.7	100.3	101.1	0.8	1.4
Specialized freight trucking	**42.1**	**100.9**	**101.5**	**102.1**	**0.6**	**1.2**
Used household and office goods moving	8.1	105.6	111.4	109.0	-2.2	3.2
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	37.6	100.9	100.6	101.6	1.0	0.7
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long distance	54.3	100.2	100.6	101.4	0.8	1.2

p *preliminary*
1. *The relative importance of the General freight trucking and Specialized freight trucking main categories is based on their contributions to the overall For-Hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index. The relative importance of the subcategories is based on their contributions to the main categories.*

■

Railway carloadings
January 2011

Canadian railways carried 23.1 million tonnes of freight in January, up 4.9% from January 2010.

The gain was the result of a rise in non-intermodal domestic traffic as well as traffic received from railway connections in the United States.

Non-intermodal traffic rose to 18.8 million tonnes in January, up 5.4% compared with the same month last year. The rise is attributable to increased loadings in 43 of the 63 commodity groups carried by Canadian railways. The commodity groups with the largest gains in tonnage were potash, wood pulp and lumber.

Intermodal freight loadings fell 2.9% from January 2010 to a little less than 2.0 million tonnes in January. The drop was the result of a decline in both containerized cargo shipments and trailers loaded on flat cars.

On an international scale, traffic received from the United States destined for or passing through Canada rose 8.0% from January 2010 to 2.3 million tonnes in January. Gains in both non-intermodal and intermodal loadings contributed to the increased traffic.

On a geographic basis, 56.6% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was loaded in the Western Division of Canada, with the remainder loaded in the Eastern Division. The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The January 2011 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 88, no. 1 (52-001-X, 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 1-866-500-8400; *transportationstatistics@statcan.g.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Asphalt roofing
February 2011

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for February.

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. ■

Consulting services
2009

Data on the consulting services industry are now available for 2009.

Available on CANSIM: tables 360-0001, 360-0020 and 360-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4717.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Consulting Services*, 2009 (63-259-X, free), will be available in April.

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. ■

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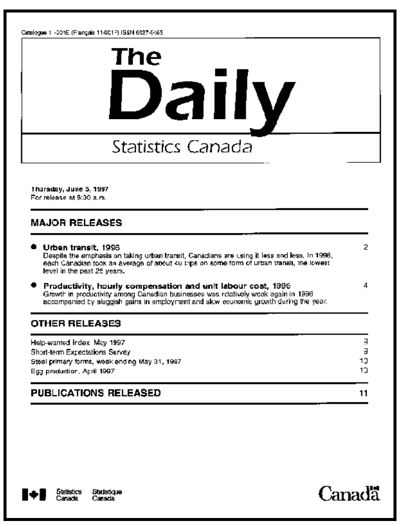
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
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