

The Daily

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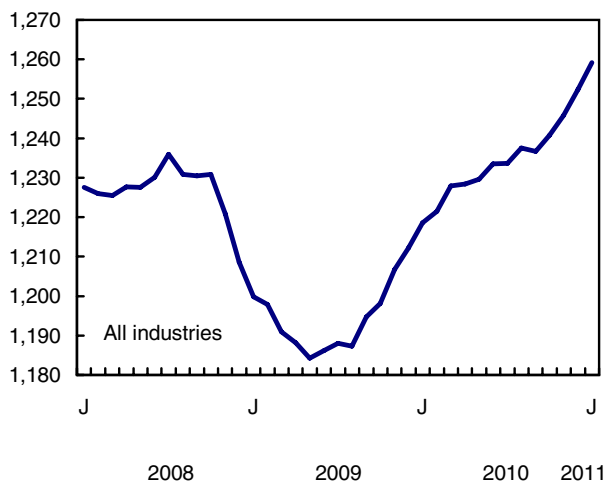
Gross domestic product by industry

January 2011

Real gross domestic product continued to expand in January, rising 0.5%, the same pace as in December. Growth was driven by manufacturing and, to a lesser extent, by transportation and wholesale trade. The finance and insurance sector, construction and real estate also increased. Mining and oil and gas extraction as well as retail trade decreased.

Real gross domestic product continues to expand in January

billions of chained (2002) dollars



Manufacturing increases

Manufacturing grew 2.8% in January following a 0.8% gain in December. Although growth was broadly based in both durable and non-durable goods, manufacturers of fabricated metal products and of motor vehicles and associated parts recorded the largest increases.

The increase in motor vehicles and parts production in January was partly a recovery from temporary factors: shutdowns for retooling in November 2010 and unfavourable weather that hampered production in December. Other industries that contributed to

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.

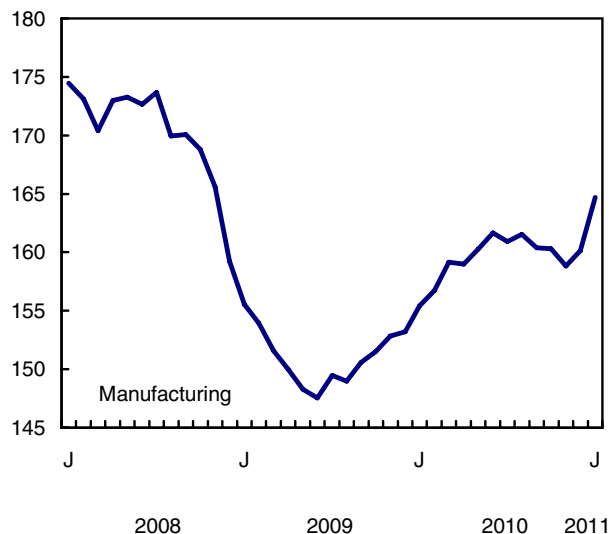
Revisions

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).

January's rise in manufacturing were food, beverage and tobacco, and machinery. Output at refineries declined.

The manufacturing sector increases

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



Transportation and warehousing sector up

The transportation and warehousing sector advanced 1.2%. Higher iron ore output in January helped to boost rail transportation (+5.0%). Truck transportation (+1.1%) benefited from increased activity in manufacturing and wholesale trade. There was also a marked increase in pipeline transportation of natural gas, mirroring the growth in exports of that commodity.

Wholesale trade grows

Wholesale trade (+0.7%) increased for a fourth consecutive month. Wholesalers of motor vehicles and parts and of building materials recorded significant increases. In contrast, wholesaling of petroleum products declined.

Retail trade edged down 0.1% in January. Gains in general merchandise stores (which includes department stores) and in food and beverage stores were more than offset by lower activity at gasoline stations, new car dealerships and furniture stores.

Upward movement in finance and insurance

The finance and insurance sector grew 0.6%, as a result of higher volume of trading on the stock exchanges and increased financial intermediation (personal and business loans, mortgages and mutual fund sales).

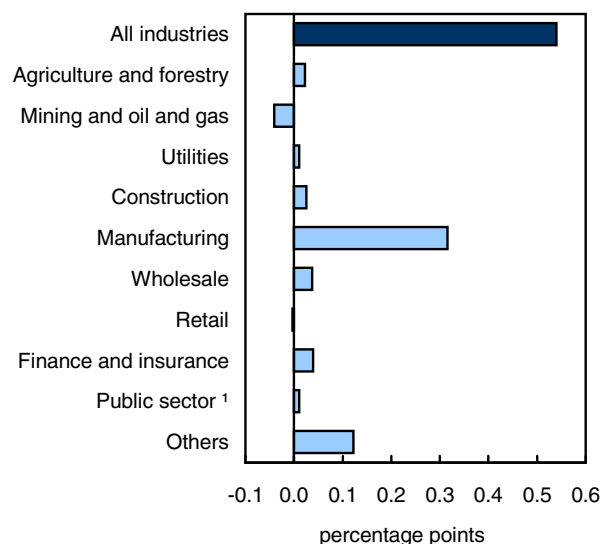
Construction rebounds

Construction activity rose 0.4% with increases in all components (residential and non residential buildings as well as engineering and repair work). Activity in the home resale market continued to advance, resulting in a 2.6% increase in the output of real estate agents and brokers.

Mining and oil and gas extraction declines

Mining and oil and gas extraction retreated 0.5% in January. The decline was partly attributable to difficulties affecting synthetic oil production. In contrast, natural gas extraction continued to grow. Support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction also declined, mainly as a result of reduced drilling activity.

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



1. Education, health and public administration.

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The January 2011 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 25, no. 1 (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 February will be released on April 29.

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

| | August 2010 ^r | September 2010 ^r | October 2010 ^r | November 2010 ^r | December 2010 ^r | January 2011 ^p | January 2011 | January 2010 to January 2011 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | | | |
| | month-to-month % change | | | | | | millions of dollars ¹ | % change |
| All industries | 0.3 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1,259,184 | 3.3 |
| Goods-producing industries | 0.4 | -0.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 359,361 | 6.3 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | -0.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 27,823 | 6.9 |
| Mining and oil and gas extraction | 0.6 | -2.0 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 2.3 | -0.5 | 56,639 | 10.2 |
| Utilities | -0.7 | 1.1 | -1.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 30,372 | 0.2 |
| Construction | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 75,242 | 4.3 |
| Manufacturing | 0.4 | -0.7 | -0.0 | -0.9 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 164,702 | 6.0 |
| Services-producing industries | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 903,804 | 2.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.3 | -0.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 71,002 | 0.1 |
| Retail trade | 0.3 | 0.4 | -0.3 | 1.5 | -0.5 | -0.1 | 76,830 | 1.4 |
| Transportation and warehousing | -0.0 | -0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 59,923 | 3.6 |
| Information and cultural industries | -0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | -0.0 | 46,115 | 1.7 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 262,281 | 2.6 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 61,836 | 2.4 |
| Administrative and waste management services | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 31,001 | 3.0 |
| Education services | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 63,375 | 2.3 |
| Health care and social assistance | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 83,925 | 2.0 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | -0.9 | 11,199 | 0.1 |
| Accommodation and food services | 1.1 | 0.5 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 27,942 | 3.2 |
| Other services (except public administration) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 32,994 | 2.4 |
| Public administration | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.0 | 75,588 | 1.4 |
| Other aggregations | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial production | 0.4 | -1.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 256,200 | 6.9 |
| Non-durable manufacturing industries | -0.0 | -0.2 | -2.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 66,119 | 1.5 |
| Durable manufacturing industries | 0.7 | -1.1 | 1.7 | -2.4 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 98,707 | 9.7 |
| Business sector industries | 0.3 | -0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1,046,698 | 3.6 |
| Non-business sector industries | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 212,600 | 1.9 |
| Information and communication technologies industries | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | -0.4 | 61,414 | 3.7 |
| Energy sector | 0.3 | -2.1 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 2.8 | -0.4 | 84,849 | 5.4 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

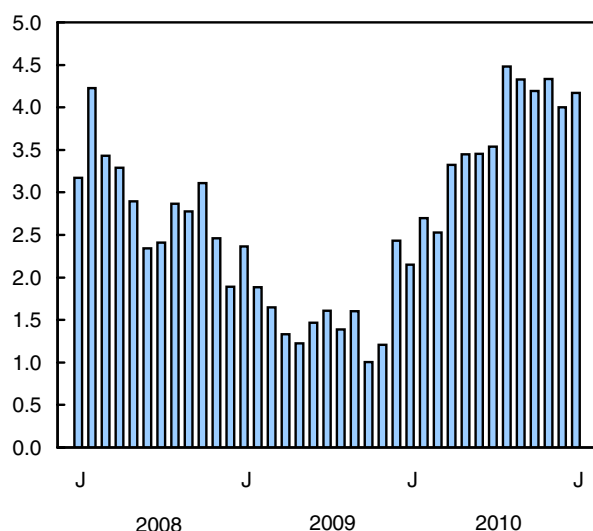
January 2011 (preliminary)

Between January 2010 and January 2011, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees rose 4.2% to \$870.33. This was the sixth consecutive month with year-over-year growth at around 4.0%.

In comparison, average weekly earnings between January 2009 and January 2010 increased by 2.2%.

The 12-month change in average weekly earnings

% change



A 1.3% increase in the average workweek contributed to the 4.2% advance in weekly earnings between January 2010 and January 2011. In comparison, average hours declined by 0.4% between January 2009 and January 2010. The remainder of the year-over-year earnings increase in January 2011 reflects a number of other factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment by industry, by occupation and by level of job experience.

Average weekly earnings increased in every province between January 2010 and January 2011. Growth was above the national average in Prince

Note to readers

Every March 31, as part of the regularly scheduled year-end review of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), seasonally adjusted data are revised using the latest seasonal factors. On March 31, a new seasonal adjustment model (X-12-ARIMA) has been introduced.

In addition, as part of the annual review, there were revisions to a small number of industries for the 2001 to 2010 period.

As a result, all seasonally adjusted estimates have been revised historically back to 2001 and are available on CANSIM (tables 281-0023 to 281-0046). **To facilitate access to the revised data, these CANSIM tables will be free from March 31 to April 6, 2011.**

The SEPH is a business census of non-farm payroll employees. Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). As a result of conceptual and methodological differences, estimates of changes from SEPH and LFS do differ from time to time. However, the trends in the data are quite similar.

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses which could not be classified to a North American Industrial Classification System code.

Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.

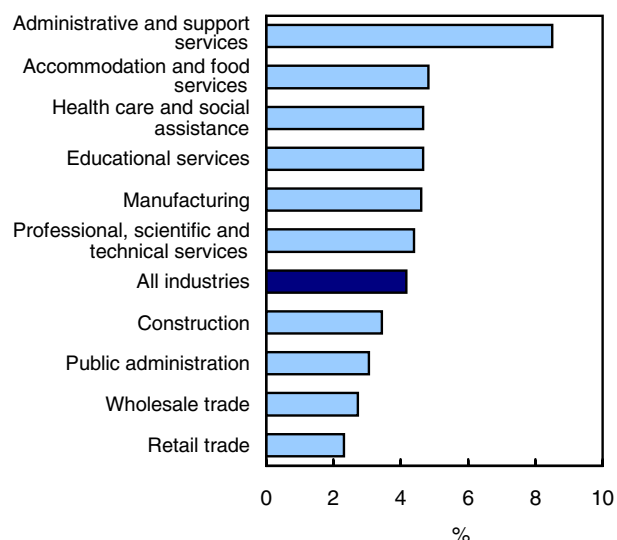
Changes in average earnings can be influenced by a number of factors. Changes in the level of earnings, the number of payroll employees, and the number of hours worked can have an impact. Other factors could include compositional changes over time, such as changes in the proportions of full-time and part-time work; proportions of casual, senior and junior employees; the occupational distribution within and across industries; and in the distribution of employment between industries. Such effects may apply differently within different provinces and territories, and over time.

Edward Island, Alberta, Newfoundland and Labrador and British Columbia. Nova Scotia had the slowest growth.

Average weekly earnings by industry

Between January 2010 and January 2011, growth in average weekly earnings was above the national average of 4.2% in 6 of the 10 industries with over 700,000 employees, led by administrative and support services. The slowest growth in earnings occurred in retail and wholesale trade.

The 12-month change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest industries, January 2010 to January 2011



Average weekly earnings in administrative and support services increased by 8.5% to \$721.27 in the 12 months to January. Year-over-year growth was high across the sector.

Earnings were up by 4.7% to \$804.40 in health care and social assistance in the 12 months to January. Although average weekly earnings have been increasing in a number of industries in this sector, gains were particularly high in general medical and surgical hospitals.

Manufacturing earnings increased by 4.6% to \$989.18 in the 12 months to January. Growth was notable in beverage and tobacco products; machinery; primary metals; petroleum and coal products; fabricated metal products; chemical; and furniture and related products.

Earnings in professional, scientific and technical services continued on a long-term upward trend, rising 4.4% to \$1,211.09 from January 2010 to January 2011. Growth was particularly high in advertising and public relations; specialized design; management, scientific and technical consulting; as well as in architectural, engineering and related services.

Growth in average weekly earnings was also strong in some smaller industries. From January 2010 to January 2011, the fastest growth among all sectors was in arts, entertainment and recreation, where earnings increased by 9.3% to \$591.58. Growth has been robust

since September 2010 for spectator sports; gambling; independent artists, writers and performers; as well as promoters (presenters) of performing arts, sports and similar events.

Average weekly earnings in transportation and warehousing have been on a steady upward trend since January 2010. From January 2010 to January 2011, average weekly earnings in this sector grew by 8.4% to \$912.97. The growth was most notable in postal service; couriers; urban transit systems; and rail transportation.

Non-farm payroll employment by industry

On a month-over-month basis, non-farm payroll employment edged down by 5,700 from December to January, following four months of job gains averaging 24,100. Between January 2010 and January 2011, the number of payroll employees increased by 270,400 (+1.9%).

The drop in payroll employment in January was driven by declines in the services sector, most notably in public administration; real estate and rental and leasing; and transportation and warehousing.

In public administration, payroll jobs declined by 4,300 (-0.4%) in January, with losses in both provincial and municipal public administration. Payroll jobs in public administration were mostly unchanged over the year.

There were smaller declines in real estate and rental and leasing (-1,900) and transportation and warehousing (-1,400). While job growth in transportation and warehousing has been relatively flat since September 2009, jobs have been increasing in real estate and rental and leasing since June 2010.

The goods-producing sector posted gains in January. The largest increase was in construction (+8,200), bringing total gains in this industry over the 12-month period to 32,300 (+4.0%). With January's increase, the construction sector has regained all the jobs lost during the labour market downturn.

In manufacturing, payroll employment increased by 4,700 (+0.3%) from December to January. Compared with 12 months earlier, payroll jobs in this industry were up by 21,700 (+1.5%). Most of the gains were in machinery; fabricated metal products; food; primary metal; and electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing.

Payroll employment in mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction was mostly unchanged in January. However, this sector led the way in year-over-year growth at 26,700 (+15.2%).

Hours worked and average hours worked by hourly and salaried employees

Total hours worked by hourly and salaried employees were unchanged in January compared with December. In the 12 months to January, total hours increased by 2.9%.

Average weekly hours worked by hourly and salaried employees amounted to 33.2 hours in January, up 0.2% from the previous month and up 1.3% or approximately half an hour more compared with January 2010.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-X, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for February will be released on April 28.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about revisions, concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720), Labour Statistics Division.

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

| Industry group (North American Industry Classification System) | January 2010 | December 2010 ^r | January 2011 ^p | December 2010 to January 2011 | January 2010 to January 2011 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
| | current dollars | | | % change | |
| Industrial aggregate | 835.50 | 867.84 | 870.33 | 0.3 | 4.2 |
| Forestry, logging and support | 907.63 | 929.79 | 897.41 | -3.5 | -1.1 |
| Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction | 1,655.13 | 1,655.26 | 1,646.94 | -0.5 | -0.5 |
| Utilities | 1,558.31 | 1,615.04 | 1,596.75 | -1.1 | 2.5 |
| Construction | 1,045.37 | 1,086.80 | 1,081.26 | -0.5 | 3.4 |
| Manufacturing | 945.66 | 976.60 | 989.18 | 1.3 | 4.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 1,015.27 | 1,059.69 | 1,042.98 | -1.6 | 2.7 |
| Retail trade | 489.06 | 504.54 | 500.36 | -0.8 | 2.3 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 842.43 | 910.44 | 912.97 | 0.3 | 8.4 |
| Information and cultural industries | 1,037.95 | 1,082.07 | 1,070.16 | -1.1 | 3.1 |
| Finance and insurance | 1,069.83 | 1,066.88 | 1,069.40 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 812.96 | 830.69 | 832.61 | 0.2 | 2.4 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 1,160.10 | 1,217.60 | 1,211.09 | -0.5 | 4.4 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 1,228.55 | 1,230.76 | 1,269.25 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 664.73 | 741.70 | 721.27 | -2.8 | 8.5 |
| Educational services | 914.39 | 924.52 | 957.10 | 3.5 | 4.7 |
| Health care and social assistance | 768.53 | 804.06 | 804.40 | 0.0 | 4.7 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 541.24 | 578.81 | 591.58 | 2.2 | 9.3 |
| Accommodation and food services | 341.90 | 358.50 | 358.38 | 0.0 | 4.8 |
| Other services (excluding public administration) | 683.25 | 728.40 | 712.69 | -2.2 | 4.3 |
| Public administration | 1,074.93 | 1,103.34 | 1,107.72 | 0.4 | 3.1 |
| Provinces and territories | | | | | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 817.11 | 857.33 | 859.94 | 0.3 | 5.2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 672.20 | 725.66 | 720.31 | -0.7 | 7.2 |
| Nova Scotia | 743.82 | 779.60 | 763.11 | -2.1 | 2.6 |
| New Brunswick | 755.58 | 775.86 | 781.49 | 0.7 | 3.4 |
| Quebec | 761.03 | 804.75 | 790.81 | -1.7 | 3.9 |
| Ontario | 865.17 | 895.41 | 898.15 | 0.3 | 3.8 |
| Manitoba | 770.39 | 803.42 | 801.52 | -0.2 | 4.0 |
| Saskatchewan | 832.55 | 864.77 | 862.86 | -0.2 | 3.6 |
| Alberta | 959.05 | 1,012.32 | 1,014.09 | 0.2 | 5.7 |
| British Columbia | 796.76 | 831.16 | 833.23 | 0.2 | 4.6 |
| Yukon | 895.54 | 942.86 | 945.45 | 0.3 | 5.6 |
| Northwest Territories ¹ | 1,139.35 | 1,145.43 | 1,222.48 | 6.7 | 7.3 |
| Nunavut ¹ | 814.80 | 880.34 | 811.39 | -7.8 | -0.4 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

| Industry group (North American Industry Classification System) | January 2010 | December 2010 ^r | January 2011 ^p | December 2010 to January 2011 | January 2010 to January 2011 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
| | thousands | | | % change | |
| Industrial aggregate | 14,566.1 | 14,842.2 | 14,836.5 | 0.0 | 1.9 |
| Forestry, logging and support | 39.4 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction | 174.6 | 197.3 | 201.2 | 2.0 | 15.2 |
| Utilities | 117.3 | 120.2 | 119.8 | -0.3 | 2.1 |
| Construction | 810.3 | 834.4 | 842.5 | 1.0 | 4.0 |
| Manufacturing | 1,452.3 | 1,469.3 | 1,474.0 | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 723.5 | 735.1 | 736.1 | 0.1 | 1.7 |
| Retail trade | 1,856.5 | 1,864.1 | 1,864.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 671.0 | 675.6 | 674.1 | -0.2 | 0.5 |
| Information and cultural industries | 317.3 | 333.2 | 333.4 | 0.1 | 5.1 |
| Finance and insurance | 683.1 | 677.7 | 677.2 | -0.1 | -0.9 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 244.7 | 248.9 | 247.0 | -0.8 | 0.9 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 750.0 | 764.5 | 764.1 | -0.1 | 1.9 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 111.4 | 105.8 | 105.2 | -0.6 | -5.6 |
| Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 720.7 | 734.2 | 733.9 | 0.0 | 1.8 |
| Educational services | 1,161.1 | 1,167.8 | 1,169.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Health care and social assistance | 1,607.4 | 1,634.5 | 1,634.4 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 243.8 | 244.9 | 246.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Accommodation and food services | 1,063.1 | 1,066.8 | 1,067.9 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Other services (excluding public administration) | 504.4 | 510.9 | 510.9 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Public administration | 1,048.8 | 1,053.2 | 1,048.9 | -0.4 | 0.0 |
| Provinces and territories | | | | | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 196.6 | 203.9 | 202.7 | -0.6 | 3.1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 63.4 | 64.6 | 64.7 | 0.2 | 2.1 |
| Nova Scotia | 401.8 | 411.5 | 407.9 | -0.9 | 1.5 |
| New Brunswick | 316.4 | 321.9 | 322.3 | 0.1 | 1.9 |
| Quebec | 3,367.7 | 3,406.7 | 3,407.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Ontario | 5,581.3 | 5,690.3 | 5,693.3 | 0.1 | 2.0 |
| Manitoba | 552.8 | 561.3 | 563.1 | 0.3 | 1.9 |
| Saskatchewan | 435.9 | 446.5 | 447.7 | 0.3 | 2.7 |
| Alberta | 1,716.4 | 1,770.0 | 1,763.7 | -0.4 | 2.8 |
| British Columbia | 1,876.8 | 1,906.1 | 1,905.0 | -0.1 | 1.5 |
| Yukon | 19.4 | 20.1 | 19.9 | -1.0 | 2.6 |
| Northwest Territories ¹ | 26.0 | 27.8 | 26.8 | -3.6 | 3.1 |
| Nunavut ¹ | 9.9 | 11.4 | 10.6 | -7.0 | 7.1 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.



Food services and drinking places

January 2011 (preliminary)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry fell 0.5% from December to almost \$4.2 billion in January. In the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants rose by 0.5%, based on the Consumer Price Index.

Since January 2010, sales for the food services and drinking places industry have risen by 4.4%, while the price of food purchased in restaurants has risen by 2.7%.

In January, three of the industry's four sectors saw a drop in sales. The sales decrease in January was mainly due to the full-service restaurant sector, which posted a 1.4% decline.

Sales in the special food services sector fell by 0.8%. This sector includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services.

Sales at drinking places decreased by 0.2%.

Sales in the limited-service restaurant sector increased by 0.5%.

In January, five provinces posted an increase in sales, four posted a decline, and one stayed at the same

level. The largest increase occurred in Newfoundland and Labrador (+1.4%), while the largest decrease was in Ontario (-1.7%).

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 the initial estimates.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

To order data or for more information, contact Client Services (613-951-4612; toll-free 1-877-801-3282; servicesind@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Pierre Felx (613-951-0075; pierre.felix@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

Food services and drinking places

| | January 2010 ^r | October 2010 ^r | November 2010 ^r | December 2010 ^r | January 2011 ^p | December 2010 to January 2011 | January 2010 to January 2011 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | | |
| | \$ thousands | | | | % change | | |
| Total, food services sales | 3,993,877 | 4,136,932 | 4,113,994 | 4,189,539 | 4,168,787 | -0.5 | 4.4 |
| Full-service restaurants | 1,716,450 | 1,807,721 | 1,791,736 | 1,841,393 | 1,815,250 | -1.4 | 5.8 |
| Limited-service eating places | 1,746,925 | 1,790,874 | 1,783,592 | 1,803,943 | 1,812,622 | 0.5 | 3.8 |
| Special food services | 320,626 | 335,580 | 337,516 | 341,697 | 338,812 | -0.8 | 5.7 |
| Drinking places | 209,876 | 202,757 | 201,150 | 202,506 | 202,103 | -0.2 | -3.7 |
| Provinces and territories | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 51,063 | 54,411 | 53,971 | 54,615 | 55,362 | 1.4 | 8.4 |
| Prince Edward Island | 14,978 | 15,457 | 15,222 | 15,372 | 15,262 | -0.7 | 1.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 104,768 | 106,209 | 106,298 | 107,404 | 108,576 | 1.1 | 3.6 |
| New Brunswick | 79,885 | 81,723 | 81,357 | 82,362 | 82,591 | 0.3 | 3.4 |
| Quebec | 805,345 | 833,546 | 829,559 | 838,167 | 843,517 | 0.6 | 4.7 |
| Ontario | 1,498,295 | 1,556,950 | 1,554,543 | 1,581,547 | 1,555,270 | -1.7 | 3.8 |
| Manitoba | 111,843 | 118,105 | 114,634 | 118,905 | 118,906 | 0.0 | 6.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 116,617 | 123,145 | 121,650 | 123,046 | 124,003 | 0.8 | 6.3 |
| Alberta | 544,263 | 578,365 | 572,889 | 587,488 | 585,724 | -0.3 | 7.6 |
| British Columbia | 653,318 | 655,452 | 650,776 | 666,363 | 665,269 | -0.2 | 1.8 |
| Yukon | 4,650 | 5,517 | 4,566 | 4,760 | F | F | F |
| Northwest Territories | 7,058 | 6,621 | 7,290 | 7,945 | F | F | F |
| Nunavut | 1,794 | 1,431 | 1,239 | 1,565 | F | F | F |

^r revised

^p preliminary

F unreliable

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

Food services and drinking places, annual 2009

Data on the food services and drinking places industry are now available for 2009.

Available on CANSIM: tables 355-0005 and 355-0007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4704.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Food Services and Drinking Places*, 2009 (63-243-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. ■

Food available for consumption 2010

Data on food available for consumption along with supply and disposition data for selected food commodities are now available for 2010.

Note: The food available for consumption data series is the outcome of an initiative between Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and Statistics Canada.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0010, 002-0011 and 002-0019.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404, 3407, 3423, 3430, 3460 and 3475.

The publication *Food Statistics* (21-020-X) was discontinued as of April 2010. The last issue of this publication was May 27, 2010. This product was

discontinued based on the cancellation of the Food Statistics Program in April 2010.

Data tables are now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Patti Dow (613-951-6051; patricia.dow@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

February 2011

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 0.8% in February compared with January. The courier portion rose 0.8% and the local messenger component advanced 0.8%.

On a year-over-year basis, the index advanced 8.9% in February compared with February 2010.

Note: The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

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. ■

Informatics professional services price indexes

2009

The annual indexes that measure price movements in the informatics professional services (IPS) industry are now available for 2009.

The IPS includes the following service industries: computer systems design and related services; software publishing; data processing, hosting and related services; and Internet publishing, broadcasting and web search portals services.

Price indexes for all four increased in 2009 compared with 2008.

The index for computer systems design and related services, the largest industry in terms of revenue, rose 4.3%. In the software publishing industry, the index was up 5.1%.

The index for data processing, hosting and related services rose 7.5%, while the Internet publishing, broadcasting and web search portals index increased 3.7%.

Note: Starting in 2008, the Informatics Professional Services Price Index has a new reference year (2008=100) and is not comparable with the 2007 and earlier price indexes. The Informatics Professional Services Survey is an annual survey. The purpose of this survey is to collect financial, wage and contractor fee information that is used to produce price indexes measuring changes in prices for informatics professional services. The data are not seasonally adjusted. Indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0069 to 329-0072.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2333.

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.

Services Producer Price Index: Informatics professional services

| | 2009 ^P | 2008 to 2009 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | (2008=100) | % change |
| Computer systems design and related services | 104.3 | 4.3 |
| Software publishers | 105.1 | 5.1 |
| Data processing, hosting and related services | 107.5 | 7.5 |
| Internet publishing and broadcasting, and web search portals | 103.7 | 3.7 |

^P preliminary

■

Engineering services industry

2009

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

Available on CANSIM: tables 360-0005, 360-0012 and 360-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2439.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Engineering Services*, 2009 (63-258-X, free), will be available in May.

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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| 8 | Labour Force Survey | March 2011 |
| 12 | Canadian international merchandise trade | February 2011 |
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