

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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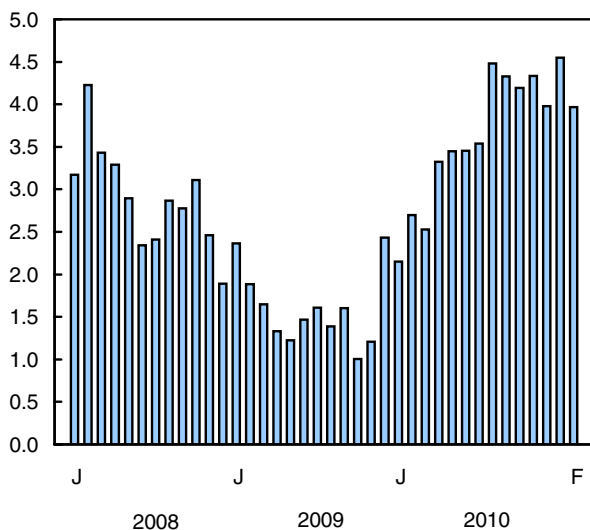
Payroll employment, earnings and hours

February 2011 (preliminary)

Between February 2010 and February 2011, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees rose by 4.0% to \$874.83. In comparison, average weekly earnings increased by 2.7% between February 2009 and February 2010.

The 12-month change in average weekly earnings

% change



Some of the 4.0% growth in weekly earnings between February 2010 and February 2011 was attributable to a 0.9% increase in the average number of hours worked per week. In comparison, between February 2009 and February 2010, average hours declined by 0.3%. The remainder of the year-over-year earnings increase in February 2011 reflects a number of other factors, such as wage growth and changes in the composition of employment by industry, by occupation and by level of job experience.

Average weekly earnings increased in every province between February 2010 and February 2011.

Note to readers

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is a business census of non-farm payroll employees. Its key objective is to provide a monthly portrait of the level of earnings, the number of jobs and hours worked by detailed industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.

Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a household survey whose main objective is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive groups: the employed (including the self-employed), unemployed and not in the labour force. This survey is the official source for the unemployment rate and collects data on the socio-demographic characteristics of all those in the labour market.

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.

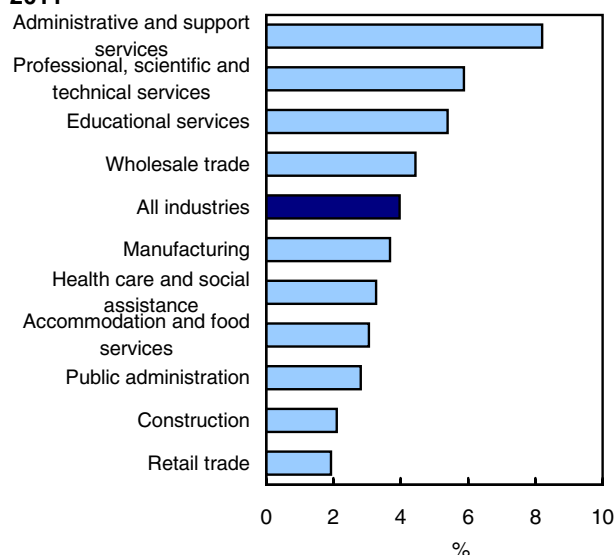
Changes in average earnings can be influenced by a number of factors. Changes in the level of earnings, the number of payroll employees, and the number of hours worked can have an impact. Other factors could include compositional changes over time, such as changes in the proportions of full-time and 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.

Growth was above the national average in Alberta, Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec and Saskatchewan. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island had the slowest growth.

Average weekly earnings by industry

Between February 2010 and February 2011, growth in average weekly earnings was above the national average of 4.0% in 4 of the 10 industries with more than 700,000 employees. The fastest earnings growth was in administrative and support services, while the slowest occurred in retail trade and construction.

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



In administrative and support services, average weekly earnings increased by 8.2% to \$749.97 in the 12 months leading to February 2011. This was the third consecutive month with year-over-year growth at or above 8%. Year-over-year growth was widespread across the industries in this sector.

Weekly earnings in professional, scientific and technical services continued their long-term upward trend, rising by 5.9% to \$1,229.26 from February 2010 to February 2011. Growth was higher than the sector average in advertising and public relations; and in architectural, engineering and related services.

Earnings were up by 5.4% to \$964.59 in educational services in the 12 months to February 2011, with the fastest earnings growth in elementary and secondary schools.

In wholesale trade, average weekly earnings increased by 4.4% to \$1,067.69 in February from the same month a year earlier, continuing an upward trend observed over the previous six months. Notable year-over-year growth was recorded by motor vehicle and parts wholesalers.

Growth in average weekly earnings was also strong in some of the smaller sectors. From February 2010 to February 2011, the fastest growth among all sectors was in transportation and warehousing, where earnings increased by 8.6% to \$928.13, continuing a steady upward trend that started about a year ago. Growth in this sector was most notable in postal services, support

activities for transportation, urban transit systems and rail transportation.

Non-farm payroll employment by industry

Non-farm payroll employment rose by 23,600 (+0.2%) in February. Compared with a year earlier, the number of payroll jobs increased by 277,700 (+1.9%).

In manufacturing, payroll jobs increased for the third month in a row, up 8,900 (+0.6%) in February. Gains occurred in machinery manufacturing, chemical manufacturing, and fabricated metal product manufacturing. Between February 2010 and February 2011, payroll jobs in manufacturing rose by 21,400 (+1.5%).

In construction, payroll employment rose by 5,300 (+0.6%) in February, the sixth consecutive monthly increase. This gain was driven by utility system construction, non-residential building construction and building equipment contractors. Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of payroll jobs in construction was up 33,600 (+4.1%).

The number of payroll employees in finance and insurance rose by 5,200 (+0.8%) in February, mostly in credit intermediation and related activities, such as banking and sales financing. February's gain brings the number of payroll jobs in finance and insurance to about the same level as 12 months earlier.

Payroll employment rose by 5,200 in wholesale trade and 4,600 in retail trade (+0.7% and +0.2%, respectively), with notable gains in clothing stores, machinery, equipment and supplies wholesale, and electronics and appliance stores. Compared with a year earlier, the number of payroll jobs was up by 19,000 in wholesale and by 13,500 in retail.

Professional, scientific and technical services payroll employment increased by 4,500 (+0.6%) in February, with the gains coming mainly from architectural, engineering and related services. Payroll jobs in the overall sector rose by 16,800 from a year earlier.

The number of payroll jobs in mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction increased by 4,500 (+2.2%) in February, continuing an upward trend that started in November 2009. Gains occurred in support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction; and in metal ore mining. Compared with a year earlier, payroll employment in mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction rose by 29,000, or 16.3%, the fastest growth rate of all sectors.

Increases in payroll employment in February were partly offset by losses in health care and social assistance (-4,500) and in educational services (-4,100).

Hours worked and average hours worked by hourly and salaried employees

Total hours worked by hourly and salaried employees were unchanged in February compared with January. Compared with 12 months earlier, total hours increased by 2.4%.

Average weekly hours worked by hourly and salaried employees amounted to 33.0 hours in February, unchanged from the previous month and up 0.9% compared with February 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 March will be released on May 26.

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 Lahouaria Yssaad (613-951-0627), Labour Statistics Division.

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	February 2010	January 2011 ^r	February 2011 ^p	January to February 2011	February 2010 to February 2011
Seasonally adjusted					
	current dollars			% change	
Industrial aggregate	841.46	873.49	874.83	0.2	4.0
Forestry, logging and support	928.73	917.31	984.64	7.3	6.0
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,669.43	1,712.24	1,731.12	1.1	3.7
Utilities	1,560.99	1,614.44	1,588.30	-1.6	1.7
Construction	1,052.74	1,070.96	1,074.87	0.4	2.1
Manufacturing	959.83	990.56	995.11	0.5	3.7
Wholesale trade	1,022.28	1,044.06	1,067.69	2.3	4.4
Retail trade	496.34	496.52	505.92	1.9	1.9
Transportation and warehousing	854.47	911.40	928.13	1.8	8.6
Information and cultural industries	1,056.36	1,152.57	1,094.33	-5.1	3.6
Finance and insurance	1,102.02	1,072.08	1,093.14	2.0	-0.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	793.51	830.74	832.64	0.2	4.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,161.04	1,218.67	1,229.26	0.9	5.9
Management of companies and enterprises	1,303.81	1,245.54	1,245.57	0.0	-4.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	693.12	718.87	749.97	4.3	8.2
Educational services	915.25	963.53	964.59	0.1	5.4
Health care and social assistance	775.57	814.82	800.90	-1.7	3.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	572.90	586.50	585.35	-0.2	2.2
Accommodation and food services	345.69	356.26	356.24	0.0	3.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	692.24	714.65	686.59	-3.9	-0.8
Public administration	1,084.30	1,107.52	1,114.75	0.7	2.8
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	838.16	865.78	886.14	2.4	5.7
Prince Edward Island	708.52	718.43	718.11	0.0	1.4
Nova Scotia	757.09	758.20	767.98	1.3	1.4
New Brunswick	757.55	782.79	780.13	-0.3	3.0
Quebec	770.75	791.02	804.72	1.7	4.4
Ontario	872.11	900.04	898.00	-0.2	3.0
Manitoba	775.00	803.30	803.29	0.0	3.7
Saskatchewan	828.84	885.70	863.04	-2.6	4.1
Alberta	972.78	1,026.03	1,037.98	1.2	6.7
British Columbia	809.25	836.71	841.05	0.5	3.9
Yukon	886.94	948.28	942.58	-0.6	6.3
Northwest Territories ¹	1,169.39	1,227.77	1,230.51	0.2	5.2
Nunavut ¹	862.35	823.51	818.16	-0.6	-5.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2010	February 2010	January 2011 ^r	February 2011 ^p	January to February 2011	February 2010 to February 2011	December 2010 to February 2011
Seasonally adjusted							
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	14,842.2	14,576.2	14,830.3	14,853.9	0.2	1.9	0.1
Forestry, logging and support	39.8	39.7	39.9	40.2	0.8	1.3	1.0
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	197.3	178.1	202.5	207.1	2.2	16.3	5.0
Utilities	120.2	116.8	120.0	121.4	1.2	3.9	1.0
Construction	834.4	810.7	839.0	844.3	0.6	4.1	1.2
Manufacturing	1,469.3	1,458.2	1,470.7	1,479.6	0.6	1.5	0.7
Wholesale trade	735.1	723.8	737.6	742.8	0.7	2.6	1.0
Retail trade	1,864.1	1,850.0	1,858.8	1,863.4	0.2	0.7	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	675.6	674.9	676.1	676.8	0.1	0.3	0.2
Information and cultural industries	333.2	317.9	329.9	328.4	-0.5	3.3	-1.4
Finance and insurance	677.7	681.1	674.6	679.8	0.8	-0.2	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	248.9	241.5	246.7	247.5	0.3	2.5	-0.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	764.5	750.2	762.5	767.0	0.6	2.2	0.3
Management of companies and enterprises	105.8	108.8	103.5	104.5	1.0	-4.0	-1.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	734.2	731.5	736.9	736.8	0.0	0.7	0.4
Educational services	1,167.8	1,157.6	1,172.4	1,168.3	-0.3	0.9	0.0
Health care and social assistance	1,634.5	1,608.7	1,637.8	1,633.3	-0.3	1.5	-0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	244.9	243.5	245.8	245.8	0.0	0.9	0.4
Accommodation and food services	1,066.8	1,066.9	1,067.9	1,067.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	510.9	502.5	511.5	509.7	-0.4	1.4	-0.2
Public administration	1,053.2	1,044.4	1,050.3	1,049.5	-0.1	0.5	-0.4
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	203.9	196.4	202.9	203.6	0.3	3.7	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	64.6	63.1	64.8	66.2	2.2	4.9	2.5
Nova Scotia	411.5	402.6	408.3	407.9	-0.1	1.3	-0.9
New Brunswick	321.9	316.3	323.4	316.5	-2.1	0.1	-1.7
Quebec	3,406.7	3,355.3	3,406.5	3,408.1	0.0	1.6	0.0
Ontario	5,690.3	5,589.7	5,690.8	5,708.4	0.3	2.1	0.3
Manitoba	561.3	553.5	561.1	564.4	0.6	2.0	0.6
Saskatchewan	446.5	436.7	449.9	446.9	-0.7	2.3	0.1
Alberta	1,770.0	1,718.3	1,760.7	1,772.7	0.7	3.2	0.2
British Columbia	1,906.1	1,886.9	1,902.8	1,899.8	-0.2	0.7	-0.3
Yukon	20.1	19.6	19.9	20.0	0.5	2.0	-0.5
Northwest Territories ¹	27.8	26.9	26.9	27.8	3.3	3.3	0.0
Nunavut ¹	11.4	10.1	10.5	11.0	4.8	8.9	-3.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.



Gross domestic product by industry: Provinces and territories

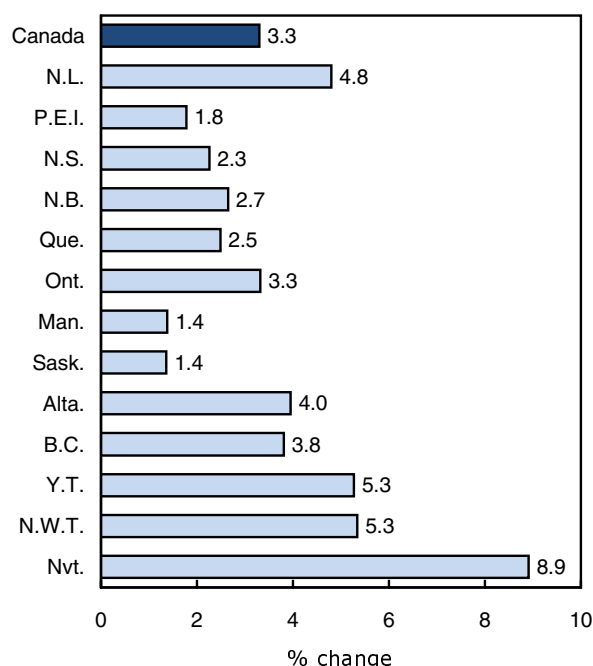
2010 (preliminary)

Real gross domestic product (GDP) advanced in every province and territory in 2010, rebounding from 2009 when output declined in all jurisdictions except Manitoba and Yukon. Nationally, real GDP rose 3.3% in 2010, following a 2.6% decline in 2009.

Among the provinces, growth rates surpassed the national average in Newfoundland and Labrador, Alberta and British Columbia while Ontario matched the national rate. GDP increased by 8.9% in Nunavut, the fastest pace of any region.

In most provinces, construction, mining and oil and gas extraction as well as manufacturing, spurred goods production to outpace growth in services.

Real gross domestic product, 2010



Atlantic provinces

In Newfoundland and Labrador, GDP advanced 4.8% in 2010, the fastest pace among the provinces. This followed a 10.4% decline in 2009. The increase in 2010 was led by a rebound in metal ore mining following a strike which began in 2009.

Note to readers

The provincial 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.

Percentage changes for GDP by industry are calculated using volume measures, that is, adjusted for price variations.

Preliminary estimates of provincial and territorial GDP by industry for 2010 are included with this release. No revisions have been made to data for previous years. Revised estimates of provincial-territorial GDP by industry, and by income and expenditure for 2008 to 2010 will be published in November 2011.

Increased output of oil and gas extraction and other engineering construction also contributed to the advance.

Output in construction rose by 19% in 2010, as work began on a new mineral ore processing plant and residential construction increased by 14%. Increased goods in circulation contributed to advances in wholesale trade and transportation services.

In Prince Edward Island, GDP increased by 1.8% in 2010 after falling by 0.2% in 2009. Residential construction and retail trade picked up. Crop and animal production increased after a drop in 2009. Additional capacity resulted in higher output by utilities. Manufacturing production retreated 7.3% as output of food, transportation equipment and chemical products declined.

In Nova Scotia, GDP increased by 2.3% in 2010 following a 0.3% decline in 2009. Manufacturing led the way with a 7.6% gain, following a 6.6% contraction in 2009. Output also increased in residential construction, wholesale trade and transportation services. Mining and oil and gas extraction decreased.

Manufacturers of rubber and forest products increased output. Transportation equipment manufacturers increased output with work on Coast Guard vessels and naval frigates.

In New Brunswick, GDP rose 2.7% following a 0.5% decline in 2009. Growth occurred mainly in manufacturing, forestry, fishing and mining. Wholesale trade and transportation services increased together with goods production.

Manufacturing output increased, led by seafood and forest products. Construction output fell in 2010 as several engineering projects neared completion.

Central Canada

In Quebec, output rose 2.5% in 2010 following a 0.5% contraction in 2009. Residential construction, manufacturing, and to a lesser extent, support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction, and logging and forestry, contributed most to the overall advance. In services, notable gains occurred in wholesale trade, truck and rail transportation and financial services.

Increases were reported by manufacturers of wood and rubber products, chemicals (including pharmaceuticals) and primary metal products.

In Ontario, GDP increased 3.3% in 2010 following declines in 2009 (-3.5%) and in 2008 (-0.7%). In the goods-producing sector, output rose 8.4% and contributed more to growth than services. Higher manufacturing output and increased construction, notably of residential structures, contributed to this growth.

Wholesale trade and transportation services advanced in tandem with goods production.

Overall, manufacturing output increased by 10% following two years of significant declines. Production rose in 20 of 21 major manufacturing industries in Ontario, led by a 41% rise in motor vehicle production. Gains were also reported by manufacturers of rubber and plastic products, and primary and fabricated metals.

Western provinces

In Manitoba, GDP grew 1.4% in 2010 after showing no growth in 2009. Construction, wholesale and retail trade, and transportation services contributed to the advance. Crop production fell sharply as a result of bad weather.

Output in construction advanced as work continued on major engineering projects. Residential building construction increased 15%. Oil and gas extraction rose as did support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction (mainly exploration activities).

Manufacturing activity fell as increases in primary metals and transportation equipment were more than offset by declines in output of frozen food products, chemicals and agricultural equipment.

In Saskatchewan, GDP increased by 1.4% in 2010 after falling by 4.2% in 2009. A rebound in mining (which includes potash) led the recovery. Gains in support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction and other engineering construction also added to the advance. However, bad weather affected crop output and at the same time, manufacturers of agricultural equipment reduced production.

Overall manufacturing output rose with gains in primary metals, chemicals and wood products. Services production expanded with increases reported

in financial, health care and accommodation and food services.

In Alberta, GDP increased by 4.0% in 2010 after contracting by 4.8% in 2009. Strengthening energy prices led to increases in support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction. Manufacturing and crop production also advanced.

Crop production increased significantly as Alberta experienced more favourable weather than its Prairie neighbours. Gains in residential and electric power engineering construction were partly offset by declines in non-residential construction and oil and gas engineering construction. Oil and gas extraction increased by 0.7%.

In British Columbia, output rose by 3.8% in 2010 following a 1.8% decline in 2009. Strong export demand led to growth in forestry and logging and manufactured wood products.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction expanded by 33% and coal mining increased by 27% as energy prices strengthened. Construction output rose 11% as work began at new mine sites and on oil and gas engineering projects. Utilities output declined as a result of lower export demand.

The Olympic Winter Games had a positive impact on industries such as performing arts and spectator sports and accommodation and food services.

Residential construction advanced. Conversely, the resale house market retreated in 2010, leading to lower sales and output for real estate agents and brokers.

The territories

In Yukon, GDP increased by 5.3% in 2010 following a 3.6% increase in 2009. Non-residential construction increased as work began on a number of community and health services buildings.

Total mining sector output rose on the strength of support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction. Output in the services sector was up, with gains in retail trade, accommodation and food and government services.

In the Northwest Territories, output increased 5.3% in 2010 after falling by 11% in 2009. Construction and mining activity were the main contributors and led to increases in wholesale trade and transportation services.

Higher commodity prices led to increases in support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction and diamond mining. Oil and gas and other engineering construction increased. Non-residential construction also contributed to the growth.

In Nunavut, GDP advanced 8.9% in 2010 following a 6.2% decline in 2009. With the opening of a new mine, mining output increased while engineering construction activity declined.

Heightened exploration activity led to higher output of support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction. Non-residential construction, mainly of institutional buildings, also contributed to the advance.

Products, services and contact information

Detailed analysis and tables

All of Statistics Canada's information and data on the System of National Economic Accounts are available from the *Key resource* module of our website.

Provincial and territorial gross domestic product by industry, 2010 preliminary data

Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0025 and 379-0026.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1303.

To purchase data on provincial and territorial gross domestic product by industry at basic prices, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; iad-info-dci@statcan.gc.ca), Industry Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bruce Cooke (613-951-9061; cookeb@statcan.gc.ca), Industry Accounts Division.

Gross domestic product by industry, millions of chained (2002) dollars

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	annual % change						
Canada	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.3	0.6	-2.6	3.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	-1.0	2.3	3.3	9.5	1.9	-10.4	4.8
Prince Edward Island	2.8	1.1	3.8	2.1	0.2	-0.2	1.8
Nova Scotia	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.7	1.4	-0.3	2.3
New Brunswick	2.9	1.5	2.7	1.2	-0.1	-0.5	2.7
Quebec	2.4	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.2	-0.5	2.5
Ontario	2.5	2.7	2.2	1.8	-0.7	-3.5	3.3
Manitoba	2.0	2.9	3.6	3.0	1.8	0.0	1.4
Saskatchewan	4.7	2.8	-1.4	3.5	4.9	-4.2	1.4
Alberta	5.5	4.8	6.2	2.1	1.2	-4.8	4.0
British Columbia	3.8	4.7	3.8	2.8	0.0	-1.8	3.8
Yukon	5.4	2.5	5.4	5.6	2.4	3.6	5.3
Northwest Territories	2.9	-0.8	0.8	11.4	-9.3	-10.9	5.3
Nunavut	4.3	1.0	2.8	4.4	10.9	-6.2	8.9



Hog inventories

April 1, 2011

As of April 1, Canadian farmers had 11.8 million hogs on their farms, up 1.4% from the same date in 2010, despite a 3.5% reduction in the number of hog operations.

Sow inventories remained virtually unchanged from April 1, 2010, at 1.3 million head. In addition, farmers anticipated no significant changes in the number of sows expected to farrow during the second and third quarters of 2011.

Approximately 5.5 million hogs were slaughtered during the first quarter, down 2.8% from a year earlier and 1.4 million hogs were exported, down 3.6% from the same period in 2010.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0004, 003-0087 to 003-0090, 003-0092 and 003-0093.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3460.

The first quarter 2011 issue of *Hog Statistics*, Vol. 10, no. 2 (23-010-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bishnu Saha (613-951-6051; bishnu.saha@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

Hog inventories on April 1 and January 1, 2010 to 2011

	April 1, 2010	January 1, 2011	April 1, 2011	January to April 2011	April 2010 to April 2011
	thousands of head			% change	
Canada	11,650.0	11,895.0	11,810.0	-0.7	1.4
East	6,764.0	6,931.0	6,862.0	-1.0	1.4
Atlantic	129.0	132.8	130.7	-1.6	1.3
Quebec	3,900.0	3,900.0	3,880.0	-0.5	-0.5
Ontario	2,735.0	2,898.2	2,851.3	-1.6	4.3
West	4,886.0	4,964.0	4,948.0	-0.3	1.3
Manitoba	2,550.0	2,620.0	2,615.0	-0.2	2.5
Saskatchewan	750.0	775.0	775.0	0.0	3.3
Alberta	1,490.0	1,490.0	1,480.0	-0.7	-0.7
British Columbia	96.0	79.0	78.0	-1.3	-18.8

Stocks of frozen and chilled meats

April 2011

Data on stocks of frozen and chilled meats are now available for April.

This release contains data on stock holdings for various cuts of pork, beef, veal, poultry, mutton, and fancy meats at the Canada level, as well as total red meats at the regional level. This release also contains the holdings of imported meat at the national level for the same periods.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0081 and 003-0082.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.

The April 2011 issue of *Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats*, Vol. 6, no. 1 (23-009-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

2010

In 2010, the number of take-offs and landings recorded at 141 Canadian airports without air traffic control towers was 685,932 movements. Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador (28,871) and Peterborough, Ontario (27,674) were the most active sites in 2010.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0037 to 401-0038.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The 2010 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers: Annual Report (TP 577)* (51-210-X, free) will soon be available. 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. ■

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

March 2011

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 0.8% in March compared with February. The courier portion rose 0.7% and the local messenger component advanced 1.2%.

On a year-over-year basis, the index advanced 9.3% in March compared with March 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. ■

Traveller accommodation services price indexes

First quarter 2011

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

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

Available on CANSIM: table 326-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2336.

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

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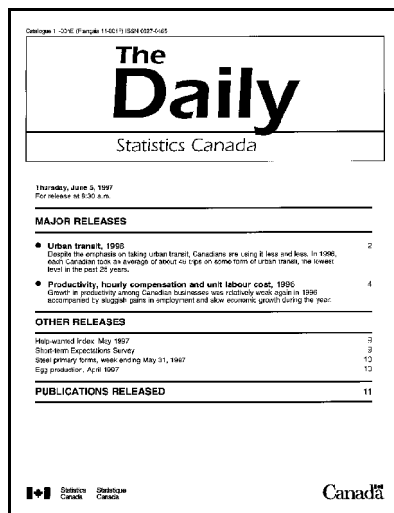
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