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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Releases

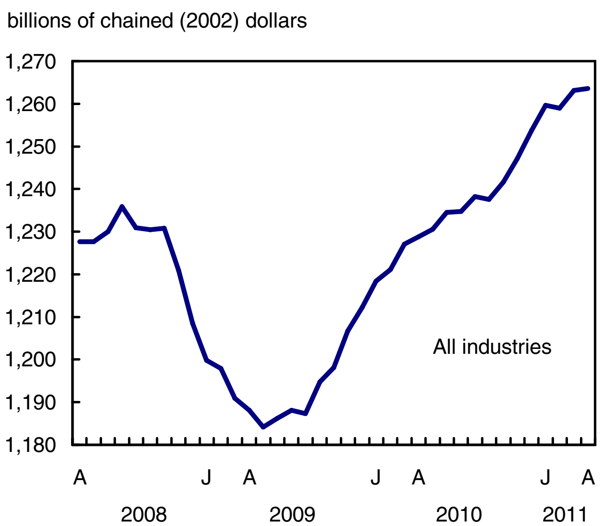
Gross domestic product by industry

April 2011

Real gross domestic product was unchanged in April after increasing 0.3% in March. Both the goods-producing and the services sectors remained unchanged in April.

Significant increases were recorded in mining of metal ore and coal. Retail trade, the public sector, construction and utilities also advanced. However, this growth was offset by declines in manufacturing and, to a lesser extent, in wholesale trade and the finance, insurance and real estate sector. Transportation services were unchanged.

Real gross domestic product unchanged in April



Metal ore and coal bolster mining

Mining rose 1.0% in April, primarily on the strength of copper, nickel, lead and zinc mining. Coal mining also contributed to this growth. Support activities for mining oil and gas extraction continued to advance. Overall, oil and gas extraction was down 0.3%, as a reduction in natural gas production outweighed higher production of crude petroleum.

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*).*

Motor vehicle and parts production leads the decline in manufacturing

Manufacturing decreased 0.7%, with most of the decline concentrated in the production of durable goods. The 6.9% decrease in motor vehicles and parts production was mostly due to supply disruptions as a consequence of the tsunami in Japan. This decrease, combined with lower production of aerospace products, led to a 4.7% reduction in manufacturing of transportation equipment.

Manufacturers of furniture and related products, printed products and electric equipment also cut back production. Conversely, manufacturing of machinery, notably of mining and oil and gas machinery, and of food products increased.

The manufacturing sector declines

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars

Retail trade up, wholesale trade down

Retail trade increased 0.5% in April after declining 1.2% the month before. Increases were registered at furniture and home furnishings stores, new and used car dealers as well as at clothing and accessory stores. In contrast, activity at building material and garden equipment and supplies stores was down.

Wholesale trade decreased 0.5% in April. Wholesalers of motor vehicle and parts, petroleum products and building materials reported declines. Conversely, wholesaling of food, beverage and tobacco products as well as of personal and household goods and of machinery and equipment increased.

Construction activity edges up

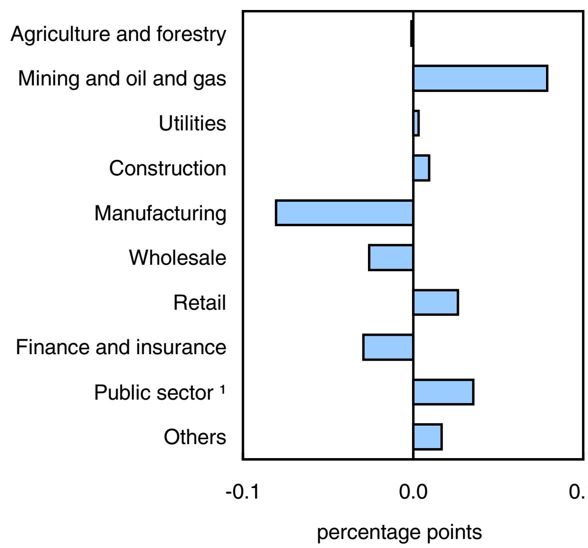
Construction edged up 0.1% following the 0.9% increase in March. Engineering and repair work grew while residential construction declined on account of decreases in single dwellings, renovations and apartments.

The output of real estate agents and brokers decreased 4.4%, reflecting lower home resale activity in most provinces.

Finance and insurance sector continues to decline

The finance and insurance sector fell 0.4%. The decrease was attributable to declines in the volume of personal and business loans and deposits at financial institutions, as well as in the volume of trading on the stock exchanges. Activity at insurance carriers fell 0.5%.

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



1. Education, health and public administration.

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The April 2011 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 25, no. 4 (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 May will be released on July 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 Allan Tomas (613-951-9277), Industry Accounts Division.

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

	November 2010[r]	December 2010[r]	January 2011[r]	February 2011[r]	March 2011[r]	April 2011[p]	April 2011	April 2010 to April 2011
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars[1]	% change
All industries	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**-0.1**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**1,263,569**	**2.8**
Goods-producing industries	**0.3**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**-0.2**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**363,594**	**5.2**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.7	1.0	1.9	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	27,484	4.1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1.2	2.1	-0.2	0.1	1.3	1.0	58,069	9.7
Utilities	1.7	0.9	0.6	-0.4	0.7	0.1	30,502	3.5
Construction	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	78,628	6.2
Manufacturing	-0.6	1.1	1.5	-1.1	1.6	-0.7	162,517	2.0
Services-producing industries	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**-0.0**	**0.0**	**903,683**	**1.8**
Wholesale trade	0.9	1.2	1.0	-1.3	0.5	-0.5	70,285	-0.4
Retail trade	1.6	-0.9	-0.3	0.5	-1.2	0.5	76,341	0.6
Transportation and warehousing	0.1	0.9	1.1	-0.0	0.5	0.0	60,150	3.4
Information and cultural industries	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	46,343	2.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	262,021	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	62,109	2.6
Administrative and waste management services	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	31,106	2.6
Education services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.3	63,614	2.1
Health care and social assistance	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	84,326	2.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.6	0.2	-0.8	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3	11,089	-0.3
Accommodation and food services	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	27,760	2.3
Other services (except public administration)	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	33,032	2.2
Public administration	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2	75,667	1.7
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.3	1.5	0.7	-0.6	1.4	0.0	256,949	5.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	1.1	0.6	0.9	-0.7	0.5	-0.1	65,130	-0.7
Durable manufacturing industries	-1.8	1.5	1.9	-1.4	2.4	-1.1	97,526	4.2
Business sector industries	0.5	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.4	-0.0	1,050,447	3.0
Non-business sector industries	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	213,235	1.9
Information and communication technologies industries	0.4	0.6	0.3	-0.4	0.6	0.2	61,935	4.0
Energy sector	1.5	2.9	-0.3	-0.8	1.2	0.3	85,478	5.3

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Millions of chained (2002) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

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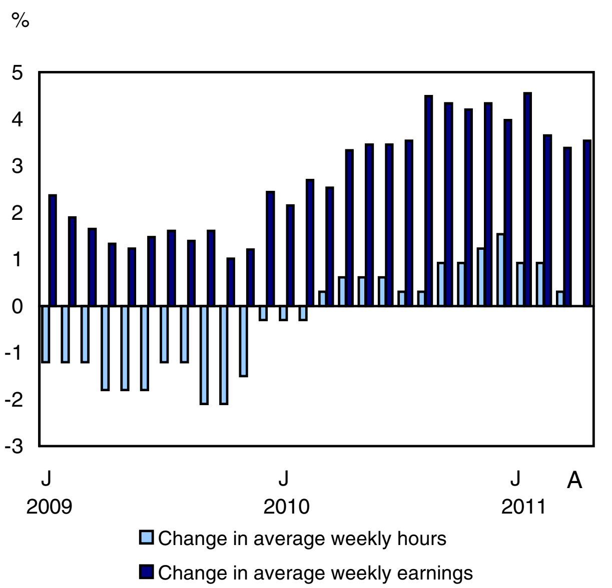
Payroll employment, earnings and hours

April 2011 (preliminary)

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased 0.7% from March to $876.44 in April. Compared with April 2010, average weekly earnings were 3.5% higher.

Year-to-year change in average weekly hours and average weekly earnings



The 3.5% growth in average weekly earnings during the 12 months to April was attributable to a number of factors in addition to wage growth, such as changes in the composition of employment by industry, by occupation and by level of job experience.

The average number of hours worked per week, which can also contribute to growth in average weekly earnings, was unchanged from April 2010 at 32.9 hours.

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.

Non-farm payroll employment data are for all hourly and salaried employees, as well as "other employees" category, which includes piece-rate and commission-only employees.

Average weekly hours data are for hourly and salaried employees only and exclude businesses which could not be classified to a North American Industrial Classification System code.

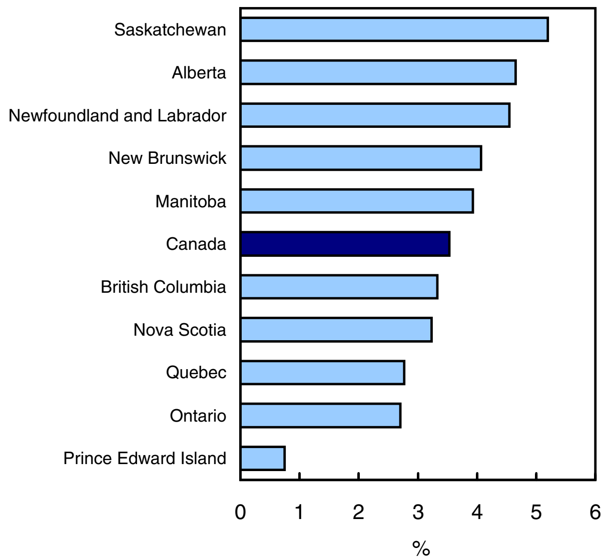
All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses which could not be classified to a North American Industrial Classification System code.

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

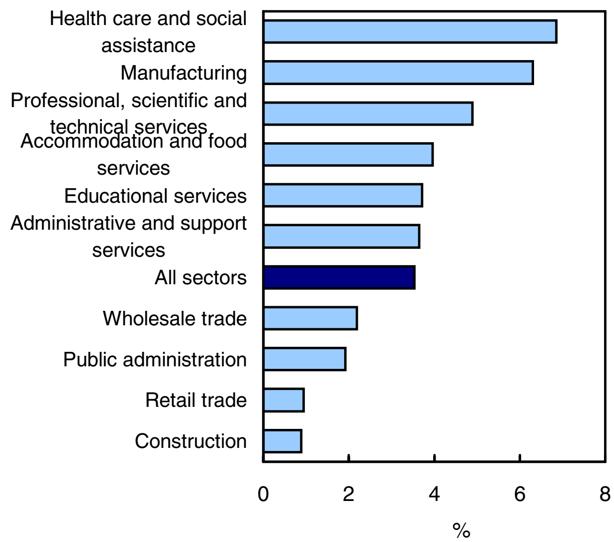
Changes in average earnings can be influenced by a number of factors. Changes in the level of earnings, the number of payroll employees, and the number of hours worked can have an impact. Other factors could include compositional changes over time, such as changes in the proportions of full-time and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

Average weekly earnings increased in every province in the 12 months to April. Growth was well above the national average in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador. The slowest growth was in Prince Edward Island.

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, April 2010 to April 2011



Year-to-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, April 2010 to April 2011



Growth in average weekly earnings was above the national average of 3.5% in 6 of the 10 largest industrial sectors, led by health care and social assistance and manufacturing. The slowest growth in earnings occurred in construction and retail trade.

In the 12 months to April, average weekly earnings increased by 6.9% to $817.54 in health care and social assistance. This sector has had one of the most consistent upward trends in earnings and payroll employment since 2001, when the comparable data series began (see the "Sector profile" section of this release).

The second fastest growth in average weekly earnings in the 12 months to April occurred in manufacturing, where earnings increased by 6.3% to $989.66. Growth in this sector was particularly notable in industries such as beverage and tobacco product manufacturing; petroleum and coal product manufacturing; fabricated metal product manufacturing; and printing and related support activities.

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings was also above the national average in some smaller industries such as information and culture (+7.5% to $1,104.46) and arts, entertainment and recreation (+5.2% to $583.55). Weekly earnings in information and culture have been rising since July 2010, particularly among motion picture and sound recording industries; telecommunications; and data processing, hosting and related services. In arts, entertainment and recreation, earnings have been increasing since May 2009, mainly in amusement, gambling and recreation industries.

Average weekly hours worked

Average weekly hours fell 0.3% from March to April. Compared with April 2010, the average workweek was unchanged at 32.9 hours.

Notable year-over-year increases in average weekly hours worked occurred in health care and social assistance (+3.1%), information and culture (+2.9%) as well as finance and insurance (+2.7%). At the same time, there were declines in other sectors, mainly construction (-2.2%) and transportation and warehousing (-2.2%).

In mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction, average weekly hours fell 1.7% to 40.0 hours, but this was still the highest of all sectors.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

In April, non-farm payroll employment increased by 29,600 from March. On a year-over-year basis, the number of non-farm employees rose by 242,800 (+1.7%).

The monthly non-farm payroll employment increase in April occurred in a number of sectors, with the largest gains in manufacturing; accommodation and food services; and health care and social assistance.

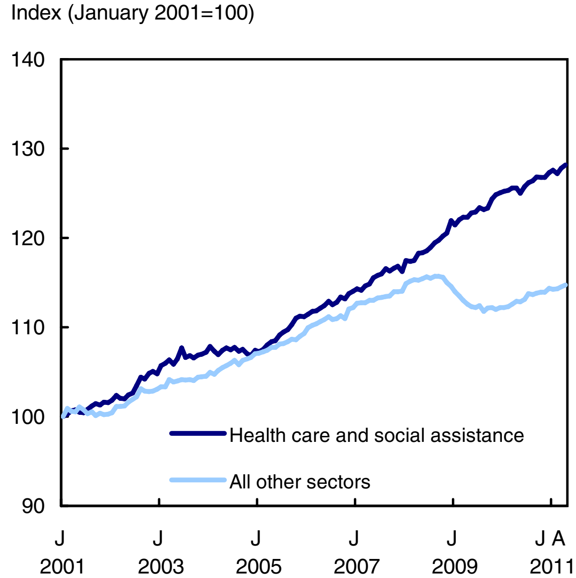
The fastest year-over-year growth (+14.9%) occurred in mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction, where payroll employment rose by 27,200. Growth in this sector was driven by gains in support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction in Alberta.

In construction, payroll employment rose by 2.9% (+23,800), the second largest year-over-year increase. This growth was spread across most provinces and occurred mainly in heavy and civil engineering construction and specialty trade contracting.

Sector profile: Health care and social assistance

From time to time, this release profiles an industrial sector with a notable trend in earnings, hours or employment. The profile for April 2011 examines the health care and social assistance sector because of its consistent trend of faster-than-average growth in earnings and employment, a trend that has spanned many years.

Payroll employment in health care and social assistance, January 2001 to April 2011



More than 1.6 million employees work in health care and social assistance, making it the second largest sector after retail trade. Hospitals account for the largest share (35%) of employees in the sector, followed by ambulatory health care services (26%); this latter group includes offices of physicians, dentists and other health practitioners as well as out-patient care centres. Another 22% of the sector's employees work in nursing and residential care facilities, while 17% work in social assistance.

In contrast to most other sectors, health care and social assistance has seen its share of total payroll employment increase steadily since 2001, when the comparable data series began. Currently, the sector accounts for 11% of total employment, up one full percentage point from 2001.

This sector is one of the few that recorded growth in payroll employment during the 2008-2009 economic downturn, as its number of employees increased by 3.1% between August 2008 and August 2009. During the same period, the number of payroll employees fell 3.4% in the remaining sectors of the economy.

For most of the past decade, health care and social assistance posted year-over-year increases in average weekly earnings. In the 12 months to April 2011, earnings in this sector increased by 6.9%, well above the national average of 3.5%.

Average weekly earnings of $817.54 in the sector were below the national average of $876.44. However, across the health care and social assistance industry groups, average weekly earnings ranged from $612.97 for those working in social assistance to $992.03 for those working in hospitals.

In the 12 months to April, average weekly earnings increased 9.1% to $677.34 in nursing and residential care facilities and advanced 8.2% to $835.00 in ambulatory health care services. Both gains exceeded the sector average.

Part of the 12-month growth in weekly earnings in health care and social assistance was attributable to a 3.1% increase in weekly hours, which averaged 30.3 hours in April.

Average weekly hours in this sector have been on an upward trend since October 2009. Despite the increase in April, the average number of hours worked in the sector was more than two hours below the national average of 32.9.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0049.

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 May will be released on July 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 Lahouaria Yssaad (613-951-0627), Labour Statistics Division.

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Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees – Seasonally adjusted

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	April 2010	March 2011[r]	April 2011[p]	March to April 2011	April 2010 to April 2011
	current dollars			% change	
Sector aggregate	**846.52**	**870.18**	**876.44**	**0.7**	**3.5**
Forestry, logging and support	1,014.91	1,000.22	917.10	-8.3	-9.6
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,739.45	1,663.88	1,783.30	7.2	2.5
Utilities	1,566.64	1,528.04	1,635.69	7.0	4.4
Construction	1,065.12	1,095.46	1,074.57	-1.9	0.9
Manufacturing	930.94	987.34	989.66	0.2	6.3
Wholesale trade	1,031.04	1,077.99	1,053.61	-2.3	2.2
Retail trade	502.43	510.90	507.15	-0.7	0.9
Transportation and warehousing	880.25	916.97	912.16	-0.5	3.6
Information and cultural industries	1,027.00	1,057.50	1,104.46	4.4	7.5
Finance and insurance	1,035.68	1,081.22	1,053.43	-2.6	1.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	828.93	847.56	771.33	-9.0	-6.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,169.61	1,182.75	1,226.86	3.7	4.9
Management of companies and enterprises	1,236.95	1,178.37	1,278.74	8.5	3.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	709.71	736.87	735.57	-0.2	3.6
Educational services	926.97	944.72	961.39	1.8	3.7
Health care and social assistance	765.05	811.30	817.54	0.8	6.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	554.73	565.41	583.55	3.2	5.2
Accommodation and food services	346.32	356.67	360.05	0.9	4.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	714.89	701.34	718.67	2.5	0.5
Public administration	1,099.86	1,094.95	1,120.98	2.4	1.9
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	836.98	881.74	875.02	-0.8	4.5
Prince Edward Island	716.88	727.10	722.23	-0.7	0.7
Nova Scotia	750.79	767.12	775.06	1.0	3.2
New Brunswick	764.46	786.82	795.58	1.1	4.1
Quebec	775.79	802.09	797.27	-0.6	2.8
Ontario	872.53	896.41	896.10	0.0	2.7
Manitoba	780.85	802.31	811.51	1.1	3.9
Saskatchewan	843.85	866.65	887.72	2.4	5.2
Alberta	999.46	1,031.15	1,045.97	1.4	4.7
British Columbia	812.48	837.24	839.51	0.3	3.3
Yukon	913.02	934.93	945.26	1.1	3.5
Northwest Territories[1]	1,189.34	1,215.87	1,260.80	3.7	6.0
Nunavut[1]	843.05	869.09	901.21	3.7	6.9

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2010	April 2010	March 2011r	April 2011p	March to April 2011	April 2010 to April 2011	December 2010 to April 2011
	thousands				% change		
Sector aggregate	**14,842.2**	**14,653.8**	**14,867.0**	**14,896.6**	**0.2**	**1.7**	**0.4**
Forestry, logging and support	39.8	40.3	39.8	39.9	0.3	-1.0	0.3
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	197.3	182.9	208.6	210.1	0.7	14.9	6.5
Utilities	120.2	117.9	121.3	122.3	0.8	3.7	1.7
Construction	834.4	826.1	846.7	849.9	0.4	2.9	1.9
Manufacturing	1,469.3	1,466.3	1,484.2	1,495.3	0.7	2.0	1.8
Wholesale trade	735.1	728.1	740.6	742.2	0.2	1.9	1.0
Retail trade	1,864.1	1,858.7	1,858.3	1,850.9	-0.4	-0.4	-0.7
Transportation and warehousing	675.6	672.1	678.3	681.5	0.5	1.4	0.9
Information and cultural industries	333.2	323.2	323.7	325.2	0.5	0.6	-2.4
Finance and insurance	677.7	683.6	681.3	683.8	0.4	0.0	0.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	248.9	241.1	245.6	243.8	-0.7	1.1	-2.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	764.5	755.6	771.3	773.3	0.3	2.3	1.2
Management of companies and enterprises	105.8	107.1	103.6	102.9	-0.7	-3.9	-2.7
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	734.2	729.0	737.4	740.4	0.4	1.6	0.8
Educational services	1,167.8	1,159.8	1,164.5	1,161.7	-0.2	0.2	-0.5
Health care and social assistance	1,634.5	1,612.6	1,640.9	1,645.4	0.3	2.0	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	244.9	246.1	244.5	243.5	-0.4	-1.1	-0.6
Accommodation and food services	1,066.8	1,056.6	1,071.4	1,076.2	0.4	1.9	0.9
Other services (excluding public administration)	510.9	507.1	512.3	512.3	0.0	1.0	0.3
Public administration	1,053.2	1,048.3	1,055.0	1,050.7	-0.4	0.2	-0.2
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	203.9	198.3	204.9	207.4	1.2	4.6	1.7
Prince Edward Island	64.6	63.7	64.5	64.9	0.6	1.9	0.5
Nova Scotia	411.5	402.3	413.5	413.0	-0.1	2.7	0.4
New Brunswick	321.9	319.7	321.3	320.8	-0.2	0.3	-0.3
Quebec	3,406.7	3,381.6	3,405.0	3,403.2	-0.1	0.6	-0.1
Ontario	5,690.3	5,623.8	5,706.9	5,702.5	-0.1	1.4	0.2
Manitoba	561.3	555.3	560.7	561.6	0.2	1.1	0.1
Saskatchewan	446.5	438.5	445.1	444.7	-0.1	1.4	-0.4
Alberta	1,770.0	1,729.3	1,780.8	1,791.3	0.6	3.6	1.2
British Columbia	1,906.1	1,884.3	1,904.5	1,927.0	1.2	2.3	1.1
Yukon	20.1	19.5	20.2	20.2	0.0	3.6	0.5
Northwest Territories[1]	27.8	26.5	27.9	28.0	0.4	5.7	0.7
Nunavut[1]	11.4	10.2	11.3	11.4	0.9	11.8	0.0

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

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Quarterly industry revenue indices for selected service industries

First quarter 2011

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

In the automotive repair and maintenance industry, operating revenues increased 0.6% in the first quarter, down from 3.7% in the previous quarter. This was the fourth consecutive increase for this industry. Operating revenues in this industry were up 6.0% in the first quarter compared with the same quarter of 2010. (All data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.)

In the electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance industry, operating revenues increased 3.7% in the first quarter. This was the second consecutive quarterly increase following a 4.7% decline in the third quarter of 2010. Operating revenues in this industry were down 1.3% in the first quarter compared with the same quarter of 2010.

In the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance industry, operating revenues rose 0.1% in the first quarter. This was the seventh consecutive quarterly increase for this industry. Revenues in this industry were up 1.9% in the first quarter compared with the same quarter of 2010.

Operating revenues in the accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services industry increased 3.8% during the first quarter, the second consecutive period of growth for this industry. Operating revenues for this industry were up 0.2% in the first quarter compared with the same quarter of 2010.

In the consumer goods rental industry, operating revenues declined 1.0% in the first quarter, following a 0.3% increase in the previous quarter. Operating revenues for this industry were down 6.3% in the first quarter compared with the same quarter of 2010.

In the first quarter, operating revenues for general rental centres rose 1.6%. Operating revenues were up 11.4% in the first quarter compared with the same quarter of 2010.

Note: This release presents 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 Carey Olineck (613-951-1984; *carey.olineck@statcan.gc.ca*), Service Industries Division.

□

Quarterly change in operating revenues for selected industries, Canada – Seasonally adjusted

Industries	First quarter 2010^r	Second quarter 2010^r	Third quarter 2010^r	Fourth quarter 2010^r	First quarter 2011^p	First quarter 2010 to first quarter 2011
	% change					
Newspaper, periodical, book and directory publishers	0.4	-5.4	-7.7	-0.4	-5.4	-17.7
Offices of real estate agents and brokers	-8.4	6.7	-25.0	15.1	12.1	3.3
Consumer goods rental	-4.8	0.0	-5.7	0.3	-1.0	-6.3
General rental centres	-0.9	6.4	-0.2	3.3	1.6	11.4
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services	3.5	-2.9	-1.7	1.1	3.8	0.2
Architectural, engineering and related services	3.3	4.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	9.8
Specialized design services	7.9	1.0	0.6	2.9	-0.1	4.5
Management, scientific and technical consulting services	4.9	-2.0	-2.8	5.0	0.0	0.0
Advertising, public relations and related services	-0.9	1.8	1.3	1.1	-0.8	3.4
Employment services	1.3	5.5	6.9	2.2	7.5	23.8
Waste collection	-3.1	2.6	1.2	0.2	-0.3	3.6
Waste treatment and disposal	0.8	-4.7	3.5	8.2	-0.9	5.8
Remediation and other waste management services	3.6	2.3	0.8	2.5	2.7	8.6
Amusement parks and arcades	13.4	-10.7	5.3	3.0	-2.4	-5.4
Other amusement and recreation industries	0.8	1.2	-2.9	0.2	2.8	1.3
Traveller accommodation	6.4	-1.1	-0.1	-1.8	0.9	-2.1
Automotive repair and maintenance	-0.7	1.0	0.6	3.7	0.6	6.0
Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	1.9	-1.5	-4.7	1.4	3.7	-1.3
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance	1.8	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.9
Personal care services	2.9	0.6	0.4	-0.2	-0.5	0.3
Funeral services	-0.1	4.7	-6.0	3.6	1.4	3.4
Dry cleaning and laundry services	-4.7	1.0	-2.4	-0.6	0.9	-1.1

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

■

Food services and drinking places

April 2011 (preliminary)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry were up 0.6% from March to about $4.2 billion in April. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants increased 0.2% as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Since April 2010, sales for the food services and drinking places industry have grown by 3.6%, while the price of food purchased in restaurants has risen by 2.8%.

In April, the four sectors of the industry posted higher sales compared with the previous month. The increased sales in April were mainly attributable to the 0.7% increase in the limited-service restaurant sector.

Sales in the full-service restaurant sector advanced 0.4%.

Sales in the special food services sector rose 0.5%. This sector includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services.

Drinking places posted a 0.7% gain.

In April, six provinces posted higher sales while four saw declines. The largest increase occurred in Ontario (+1.1%) while Newfoundland and Labrador (-4.1%) posted the largest decline.

Note: All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars.

With this release, data unadjusted for seasonality have been revised from January 2010 to March 2011 and seasonally adjusted data have been revised from January 2008 to March 2011.

Factors influencing these revisions include improvements to the survey methodology, corrections for non-sampling errors and modifications to seasonal adjustment.

Revisions may have a greater impact in smaller industries, provinces and territories.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

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

Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2010r	January 2011r	February 2011r	March 2011r	April 2011p	March to April 2011	April 2010 to April 2011
	$ thousands					% change	
Total, food services sales	4,020,305	4,096,241	4,105,024	4,142,315	4,165,403	0.6	3.6
Full-service restaurants	1,725,049	1,760,628	1,768,461	1,800,057	1,806,676	0.4	4.7
Limited-service eating places	1,767,997	1,790,500	1,790,373	1,793,247	1,806,457	0.7	2.2
Special food services	319,625	341,007	343,139	345,954	347,709	0.5	8.8
Drinking places	207,634	204,106	203,051	203,057	204,561	0.7	-1.5
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	52,842	55,311	55,433	57,294	54,936	-4.1	4.0
Prince Edward Island	15,248	15,329	15,265	15,387	15,406	0.1	1.0
Nova Scotia	104,618	106,559	105,651	106,532	105,877	-0.6	1.2
New Brunswick	80,257	81,794	80,850	82,014	80,969	-1.3	0.9
Quebec	806,726	827,409	824,561	836,475	839,086	0.3	4.0
Ontario	1,526,301	1,553,198	1,556,061	1,565,044	1,582,334	1.1	3.7
Manitoba	112,593	115,055	115,335	117,418	117,264	-0.1	4.1
Saskatchewan	115,080	120,205	120,394	121,981	123,196	1.0	7.1
Alberta	544,623	567,399	577,840	584,763	585,746	0.2	7.6
British Columbia	648,424	640,744	640,213	641,896	647,010	0.8	-0.2
Yukon	4,722	4,576	4,549	4,489	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,582	6,987	7,090	7,199	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,289	1,675	1,782	1,823	F	F	F

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
F *unreliable*
Note: *Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.*

■

For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index

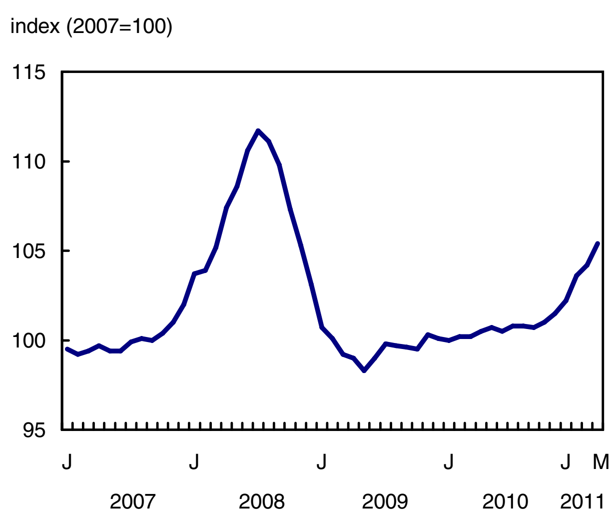
First quarter 2011

The For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index increased 2.8% in the first quarter from the fourth quarter of 2010.

The specialized freight trucking component was up 1.7%, while the general freight trucking component rose 3.8%.

On a year-over-year basis, the index advanced 4.3% in the first quarter compared with the same quarter of 2010.

For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index: Truck transportation



Note: With this release, 2010 data are revised and the first quarter 2011 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 Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550 or 613-951-4550; fax: 1-855-314-8765; 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]	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011[p]	Fourth quarter 2010 to first quarter 2011	First quarter 2010 to first quarter 2011
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Truck transportation	**100.0**	**100.1**	**101.6**	**104.4**	**2.8**	**4.3**
General freight trucking	**57.9**	**99.8**	**101.1**	**104.9**	**3.8**	**5.1**
General freight trucking, local	23.6	98.2	101.7	107.2	5.4	9.2
General freight trucking, long distance	76.4	100.4	101.0	104.2	3.2	3.8
Specialized freight trucking	**42.1**	**100.5**	**102.1**	**103.8**	**1.7**	**3.3**
Used household and office goods moving	8.1	106.1	109.0	106.8	-2.0	0.7
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	37.6	99.6	101.6	102.4	0.8	2.8
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long distance	54.3	100.3	101.4	104.2	2.8	3.9

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.

■

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index
May 2011

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 1.5% in May compared with April, mainly as a result of higher fuel surcharges. The courier portion rose 1.7% while the local messenger component advanced 1.2%.

On a year-over-year basis, the index advanced 11.1% in May compared with the same month in 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 or 613-951-4550; fax: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; *ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca*), Producer Prices Division. ■

Government Finance Statistics
First quarter 2011

Quarterly data for Government Finance Statistics (GFS), a system which presents fiscal statistics using the international standard GFS developed by the International Monetary Fund, are now available. This standard allows consistent aggregation and analysis across countries.

Quarterly GFS data are available on CANSIM, for overall government in Canada and for four sectors from 1991 to the first quarter of 2011. These sectors are federal government, provincial/territorial governments, local governments and Canada and Quebec Pension Plans.

Note: Currently, GFS data are being derived by mapping Canada's System of National Accounts data to GFS concepts and conventions. Beginning in 2014, the GFS data will be derived directly from government financial information.

Available on CANSIM: table 385-0032.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5174.

Additional information can also be found in the *Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts* (13-605-X, free), 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 Claude Vaillancourt (613-951-1820; *claude.vaillancourt@statcan.gc.ca*), Public Sector Statistics Division. ■

New products and studies

Survey Methodology, June 2011, Vol. 37, no. 1
Catalogue number 12-001-X (Print, $30/$58)

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, April 2011, Vol. 25, no. 4
Catalogue number 15-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Energy Statistics Handbook, First quarter 2011
Catalogue number 57-601-X (CD-ROM, $54/$161; PDF, free; HTML, free)

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, First quarter 2011, Vol. 22, no. 1
Catalogue number 61-008-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Study: Health Research Working Paper Series: "Hospitalizations for Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions (ACSC): The Factors That Matter", no. 7
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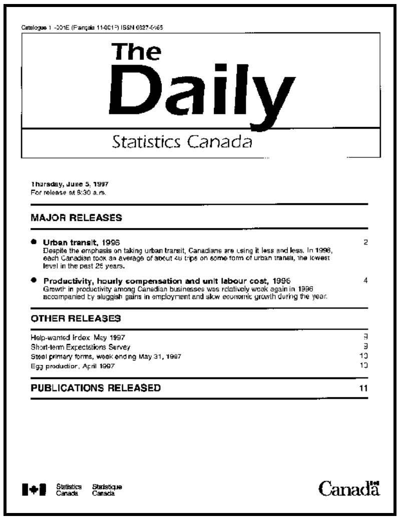

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, May 1997 9
Short-term Expectations Survey 9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 10
Egg production, April 1997 10

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Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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Release dates: July 2011

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
4	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	May 2011
6	**Building permits**	May 2011
7	**New Housing Price Index**	May 2011
8	**Labour Force Survey**	June 2011
12	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	May 2011
15	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	May 2011
15	**Investment in non-residential building construction**	Second quarter 2011
18	**Canada’s international transactions in securities**	May 2011
18	**New motor vehicle sales**	May 2011
19	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	May 2011
19	**Leading indicators**	June 2011
20	**Health Reports**	2011
20	**Wholesale trade**	May 2011
21	**Employment Insurance**	May 2011
21	**Crime statistics in Canada**	2010
22	**Consumer Price Index**	June 2011
22	**Retail trade**	May 2011
28	**Payroll employment, earnings and hours**	May 2011
29	**Gross domestic product by industry**	May 2011
29	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	June 2011