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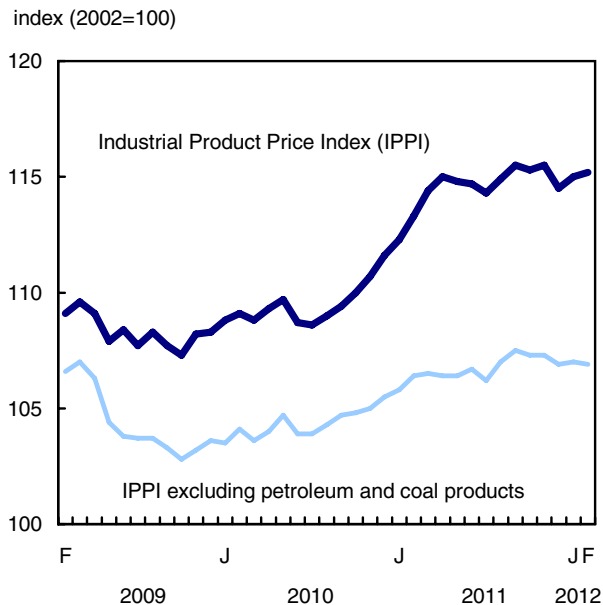
Releases

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

February 2012

From January to February, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) edged up 0.2%, led by petroleum and coal products and primary metals. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) declined 0.5%, largely because of mineral fuels.

Prices for industrial goods increase slightly



Industrial Product Price Index, monthly change

The IPPI increased in February for a second consecutive month. The advance of the index was primarily the result of higher prices for petroleum and coal products (+1.8%) and primary metal products (+1.9%).

Gasoline prices (+3.9%), which also rose in January (+3.5%), were the major contributor to the increase in petroleum and coal products.

Primary metals prices (+1.9%) advanced for a second consecutive month, mostly because of increases in copper and copper alloy products (+2.6%) and aluminum products (+0.9%). Copper prices were supported by reduced world supply as a result of labour

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted and usually subject to revision for a period of six months (for example, when the July index is released, the index for the previous January becomes final).

The **Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)** reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including transportation, wholesale and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often indicate their prices in foreign currencies, especially in US dollars, which are then converted into Canadian dollars. In particular, this is the case for motor vehicles, pulp, paper and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI. But the conversion into Canadian dollars only reflects how respondents provide their prices. Moreover, this is not a measure that takes into account the full effect of exchange rates, since that is a more difficult analytical task.

The conversion of prices received in US dollars is based on the average monthly exchange rate (noon spot rate) established by the Bank of Canada and is available on CANSIM in table 176-0064 (series v37426). Monthly and annual variations in the exchange rate, as described in the text, are calculated according to the indirect quotation of the exchange rate (for example, CAN\$1 = US\$X).

The **Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of those prices are set on the world market. However, as few prices are denominated in foreign currencies, their conversion into Canadian dollars has only a minor effect on the calculation of the RMPI.

disputes and poor weather that affected the normal course of production at some mines, particularly in South America.

Some product groups declined in February, particularly motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (-1.0%). Prices for certain products were affected by the 1.7% appreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

Some Canadian producers who export their products are generally paid on the basis of prices set in US dollars. Consequently, the strength of the Canadian dollar in relation to the US dollar in February had the effect of reducing the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars. Without the impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have increased 0.6% instead of 0.2%.

The IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products declined 0.1% in February.

12-month change in the Industrial Product Price Index

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the IPPI increased 1.7% in February. However, a slowdown in growth has been observed since September 2011 (+5.6%). In February, 17 of the 21 major commodity aggregations increased.

Relative to February 2011, the IPPI was pushed upward mainly by higher prices for petroleum and coal products (+10.7%). On a year-over-year basis, the last decrease in that product group was in October 2009.

Chemical products (+2.2%) and motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (+1.0%) also made modest contributions to the year-over-year increase of the index.

Relative to the same month a year earlier, the IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products rose 0.5%, a slightly slower pace than in preceding months.

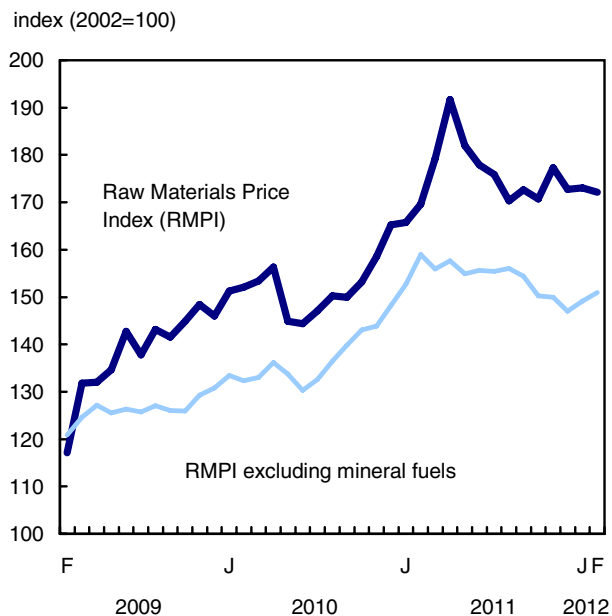
The advance of the IPPI relative to February 2011 was primarily moderated by a decrease in primary metal products (-4.6%), which posted its fourth consecutive monthly decline. Within this group, the most influential decreases were observed in nickel (-26.6%), copper and copper alloys (-12.3%) and aluminum (-6.2%) products.

In February, the 0.9% year-over-year decline in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar contributed to the advance of the index. Without the impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have risen 1.5% instead of 1.7%.

Raw Materials Price Index, monthly change

The RMPI fell 0.5% in February, after slightly increasing 0.2% in January. The index has been following a similar pattern since August 2011, alternating between increases and decreases from month to month.

Prices for raw materials decrease



The decline of the RMPI was mainly attributable to mineral fuels (-2.4%), specifically crude petroleum (-2.4%), which was down for a third consecutive month. Much more modest contributions to the decrease of the index were made by ferrous metals (-1.2%) and animals and animal products (-0.2%).

However, the decline of the RMPI was offset by higher prices for non-ferrous metals (+2.6%) and vegetable products (+2.5%). Copper concentrates (+3.4%) pushed non-ferrous metals upward, while natural rubber and allied gums (+12.1%) were largely responsible for the increase in vegetable products. Rubber prices were sustained by strong demand from Asia, where the commodity is used in tire manufacturing.

The RMPI excluding mineral fuels posted a 1.3% increase in February, its second consecutive monthly advance.

12-month change in the Raw Materials Price Index

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the RMPI posted a 1.5% increase in February. The advance, however, reflects a slowdown in growth since May 2011, when a 25.6% increase was reported.

Year over year, the RMPI was pushed upward primarily by higher prices for mineral fuels (+9.5%), as crude petroleum (+10.6%) continued its upward movement.

Compared with February 2011, animals and animal products (+6.4%) also contributed to the advance of

the index, largely because of higher prices for slaughter cattle (+9.4%).

Relative to February 2011, the growth of the RMPI was moderated by lower prices for non-ferrous metals (-13.7%) and vegetable products (-10.1%).

Year over year, the RMPI without mineral fuels fell 5.0% in February, its third consecutive monthly decline.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 329-0056 to 329-0068 and 330-0007.

Table 329-0056: Industrial Product Price Index by major commodity aggregations.

Table 329-0057: Industrial Product Price Index by industry.

Table 329-0058: Industrial Product Price Index by stage of processing.

Tables 329-0059 to 329-0068: Industrial Product Price Index by commodity.

Table 330-0007: Raw Materials Price Index by commodity.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The February 2012 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for March will be released on April 30.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division.

□

Industrial product price index – Not seasonally adjusted

| | Relative importance ¹ | February 2011 | January 2012 ^r | February 2012 ^p | January to February 2012 | February 2011 to February 2012 |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | % | (2002=100) | | | % change | |
| Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) | 100.00 | 113.3 | 115.0 | 115.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 |
| IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products | 93.70 | 106.4 | 107.0 | 106.9 | -0.1 | 0.5 |
| Aggregation by commodities | | | | | | |
| Meat, fish and dairy products | 6.08 | 107.2 | 108.1 | 109.0 | 0.8 | 1.7 |
| Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products | 5.52 | 123.7 | 126.0 | 126.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 |
| Beverages | 1.52 | 120.1 | 122.6 | 123.2 | 0.5 | 2.6 |
| Tobacco and tobacco products | 0.56 | 169.3 | 173.0 | 173.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 |
| Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products | 3.51 | 115.5 | 119.7 | 119.6 | -0.1 | 3.5 |
| Textile products | 1.37 | 101.2 | 104.2 | 104.1 | -0.1 | 2.9 |
| Knitted products and clothing | 1.33 | 100.2 | 102.4 | 102.8 | 0.4 | 2.6 |
| Lumber and other wood products | 6.04 | 89.8 | 89.0 | 88.9 | -0.1 | -1.0 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 2.19 | 116.9 | 117.6 | 117.5 | -0.1 | 0.5 |
| Pulp and paper products | 6.40 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 99.0 | -0.8 | -1.0 |
| Printing and publishing | 1.84 | 103.7 | 105.0 | 104.8 | -0.2 | 1.1 |
| Primary metal products | 6.99 | 157.9 | 147.8 | 150.6 | 1.9 | -4.6 |
| Fabricated metal products | 4.45 | 123.7 | 125.3 | 125.1 | -0.2 | 1.1 |
| Machinery and equipment | 4.41 | 102.9 | 105.5 | 105.0 | -0.5 | 2.0 |
| Motor vehicles and other transport equipment | 24.34 | 76.8 | 78.4 | 77.6 | -1.0 | 1.0 |
| Electrical and communications products | 5.02 | 92.9 | 93.4 | 93.2 | -0.2 | 0.3 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 2.07 | 117.6 | 118.4 | 118.3 | -0.1 | 0.6 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 6.30 | 215.9 | 234.8 | 239.0 | 1.8 | 10.7 |
| Chemicals and chemical products | 7.19 | 134.1 | 137.5 | 137.0 | -0.4 | 2.2 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured products | 2.60 | 118.0 | 123.0 | 124.0 | 0.8 | 5.1 |
| Miscellaneous non-manufactured products | 0.30 | 350.1 | 279.6 | 276.6 | -1.1 | -21.0 |
| Intermediate goods² | 62.15 | 122.3 | 123.3 | 123.6 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| First-stage intermediate goods ³ | 7.56 | 151.0 | 141.7 | 142.5 | 0.6 | -5.6 |
| Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴ | 54.60 | 118.3 | 120.8 | 121.0 | 0.2 | 2.3 |
| Finished goods⁵ | 37.85 | 98.4 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 0.0 | 2.9 |
| Finished foods and feeds | 7.12 | 116.0 | 118.8 | 119.1 | 0.3 | 2.7 |
| Capital equipment | 12.19 | 86.2 | 87.8 | 87.2 | -0.7 | 1.2 |
| All other finished goods | 18.54 | 99.8 | 103.4 | 103.8 | 0.4 | 4.0 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of production.

2. Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

3. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

4. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

5. Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

Raw materials price index – Not seasonally adjusted

| | Relative importance ¹ | February 2011 | January 2012 ^r | February 2012 ^p | January to February 2012 | February 2011 to February 2012 |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | % | (2002=100) | | | % change | |
| Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) | 100.00 | 169.6 | 173.0 | 172.1 | -0.5 | 1.5 |
| RMPI excluding mineral fuels | 58.56 | 159.0 | 149.1 | 151.0 | 1.3 | -5.0 |
| Mineral fuels | 41.44 | 184.7 | 207.2 | 202.3 | -2.4 | 9.5 |
| Vegetable products | 9.89 | 160.6 | 140.8 | 144.3 | 2.5 | -10.1 |
| Animal and animal products | 19.81 | 116.6 | 124.3 | 124.1 | -0.2 | 6.4 |
| Wood | 11.82 | 90.1 | 91.7 | 92.3 | 0.7 | 2.4 |
| Ferrous materials | 2.88 | 172.9 | 162.6 | 160.6 | -1.2 | -7.1 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 11.32 | 299.7 | 252.1 | 258.7 | 2.6 | -13.7 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 2.82 | 160.8 | 165.8 | 165.8 | 0.0 | 3.1 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of intermediate inputs.

National tourism indicators

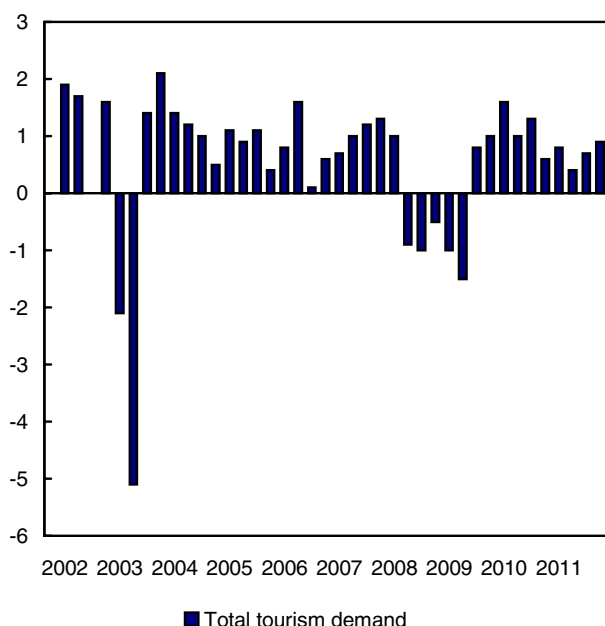
Fourth quarter 2011

Tourism spending in Canada rose 0.9% in the fourth quarter, as spending by both international visitors in Canada and Canadians touring at home increased.

This was the 10th consecutive quarterly increase in tourism spending in Canada. Since the second quarter of 2009, tourism spending in Canada has increased 9.5%.

Tourism spending increases for 10th consecutive quarter

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



Increase in tourism spending by Canadians at home

Tourism spending by Canadians at home rose 1.0% in the fourth quarter, following a 0.9% gain in the previous quarter.

Spending on most commodities was higher, most notably passenger air transport (+1.9%) and recreation and entertainment (+3.3%). Spending on accommodation, food and beverage services and non-tourism commodities such as groceries, clothing and alcohol bought in stores also rose. Spending on travel services was down 1.1%.

Note to readers

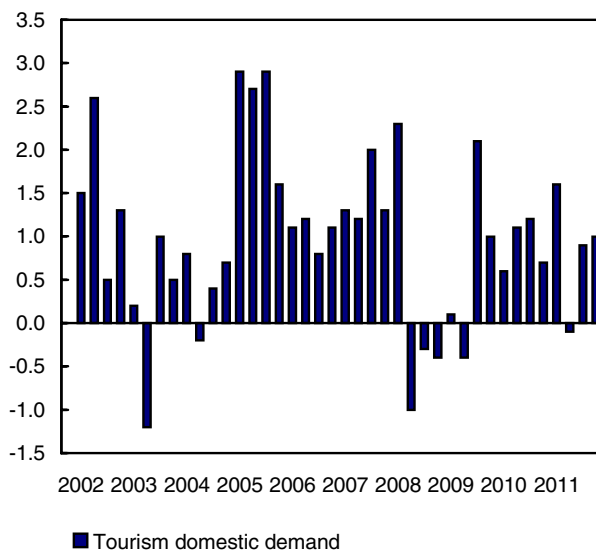
Growth rates of tourism spending and gross domestic product are expressed in real terms (i.e., adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates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

With the fourth quarter 2011 release of the National Tourism Indicators (NTI), all data from the first, second and third quarters of 2011 have been revised.

NTI are funded by the Canadian Tourism Commission.

Increase in tourism spending by Canadians at home

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



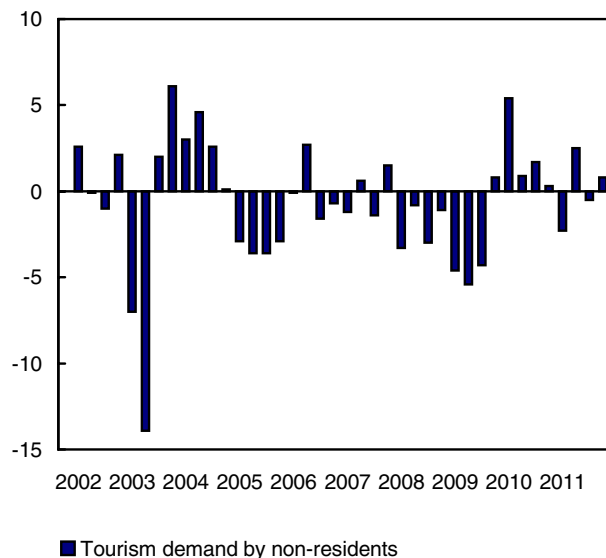
Spending by international visitors in Canada up

Spending by foreign visitors in Canada increased 0.8% in the fourth quarter, with gains in overnight travel from both the United States and overseas countries.

Spending on most tourism commodities increased, including transportation services, accommodation, food and beverage services and other tourism commodities. Tourism spending on non-tourism commodities also increased.

Spending by international visitors in Canada up

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



increase. Tourism GDP rose for all industries, including transportation, accommodation and non-tourism industries.

Tourism employment rose 0.6% in the fourth quarter, with most tourism industries posting job gains. Tourism jobs in non-tourism industries also increased. Tourism jobs in travel services declined 1.5% in the fourth quarter.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The fourth quarter 2011 issue of *National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates* (13-009-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

□

Tourism gross domestic product expands

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) grew 0.5% in the fourth quarter, the 10th consecutive quarterly

National tourism indicators – Seasonally adjusted

| | Fourth quarter 2010 | First quarter 2011 | Second quarter 2011 | Third quarter 2011 | Fourth quarter 2011 | Third quarter to fourth quarter 2011 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | millions of dollars at 2002 prices | | | | | % change |
| Total tourism expenditures | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 16,416 | 16,553 | 16,624 | 16,733 | 16,890 | 0.9 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 3,329 | 3,251 | 3,331 | 3,316 | 3,341 | 0.8 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 13,089 | 13,302 | 13,293 | 13,417 | 13,549 | 1.0 |
| Transportation | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 6,367 | 6,519 | 6,528 | 6,601 | 6,676 | 1.1 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 1,014 | 996 | 1,018 | 1,013 | 1,018 | 0.5 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 5,352 | 5,523 | 5,510 | 5,588 | 5,658 | 1.3 |
| Accommodation | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 2,384 | 2,407 | 2,428 | 2,435 | 2,447 | 0.5 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 777 | 752 | 767 | 763 | 769 | 0.8 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 1,607 | 1,655 | 1,661 | 1,672 | 1,678 | 0.4 |
| Food and beverage services | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 2,238 | 2,249 | 2,276 | 2,275 | 2,294 | 0.8 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 531 | 516 | 528 | 522 | 528 | 1.1 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 1,706 | 1,733 | 1,748 | 1,753 | 1,766 | 0.7 |
| Other tourism commodities | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 2,545 | 2,496 | 2,491 | 2,509 | 2,536 | 1.1 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 373 | 359 | 364 | 361 | 364 | 0.8 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 2,174 | 2,137 | 2,127 | 2,148 | 2,172 | 1.1 |
| Other commodities | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 2,882 | 2,882 | 2,901 | 2,913 | 2,937 | 0.8 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 634 | 628 | 654 | 657 | 662 | 0.8 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 2,250 | 2,254 | 2,247 | 2,256 | 2,275 | 0.8 |

National tourism indicators – Seasonally adjusted

| | Fourth quarter 2010 | First quarter 2011 | Second quarter 2011 | Third quarter 2011 | Fourth quarter 2011 | Third quarter to fourth quarter 2011 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | millions of dollars at current prices | | | | | % change |
| Total tourism expenditures | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 18,919 | 19,243 | 19,596 | 19,754 | 20,253 | 2.5 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 3,806 | 3,735 | 3,859 | 3,853 | 3,945 | 2.4 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 15,113 | 15,508 | 15,737 | 15,901 | 16,308 | 2.6 |
| Transportation | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 7,347 | 7,647 | 7,872 | 7,941 | 8,330 | 4.9 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 1,080 | 1,070 | 1,126 | 1,124 | 1,176 | 4.6 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 6,267 | 6,577 | 6,746 | 6,817 | 7,154 | 4.9 |
| Accommodation | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 2,795 | 2,811 | 2,841 | 2,864 | 2,873 | 0.3 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 911 | 879 | 902 | 897 | 905 | 0.9 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 1,884 | 1,932 | 1,939 | 1,967 | 1,968 | 0.1 |
| Food and beverage services | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 2,797 | 2,831 | 2,886 | 2,906 | 2,950 | 1.5 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 662 | 649 | 668 | 667 | 677 | 1.5 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 2,135 | 2,182 | 2,218 | 2,239 | 2,273 | 1.5 |
| Other tourism commodities | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 2,917 | 2,894 | 2,912 | 2,938 | 2,967 | 1.0 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 455 | 447 | 456 | 455 | 460 | 1.1 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 2,462 | 2,447 | 2,456 | 2,483 | 2,507 | 1.0 |
| Other commodities | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 3,063 | 3,060 | 3,085 | 3,105 | 3,133 | 0.9 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 698 | 690 | 707 | 710 | 727 | 2.4 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 2,365 | 2,370 | 2,378 | 2,395 | 2,406 | 0.5 |

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Railway carloadings

January 2012 (preliminary)

Canadian railways carried 24.9 million tonnes of freight in January, up 7.3% from January 2011. The gain was the result of increases in both domestic and international cargo loadings.

On the domestic front, the railway industry's core transportation systems, non-intermodal and intermodal, saw their combined freight loadings rise 5.2% to 21.9 million tonnes over the same 12-month period.

Non-intermodal cargo loadings, which are typically carried in bulk or loaded in box cars, advanced 4.9% to 19.6 million tonnes. The gain was the result of increased traffic in more than half of the commodity classifications carried by the railways. The commodity groups with the largest increases in tonnage were coal, wheat and colza seeds (canola).

Intermodal freight loadings of containers and trailers loaded onto flat cars grew 8.0% to 2.2 million tonnes. The increase occurred solely on the strength of containerized cargo shipments as trailers loaded onto flat cars declined.

Internationally, total rail freight traffic received from the United States experienced a 25.4% gain to 3.0 million tonnes. The increase was driven by both non-intermodal and intermodal traffic.

Geographically, 60.6% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was in the Western Division of Canada, with the remainder loaded in the Eastern Division. For statistical purposes, the Eastern and Western Divisions are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The January 2012 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 89, no. 1 (52-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division. ■

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

February 2012

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index decreased 0.4% in February compared with January. The courier portion fell 0.7% and the local messenger component advanced 0.5%.

The index increased 5.3% in February compared with the same month in 2011.

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 without charge in 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 Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

January 2012

Data from the January issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* are now available. January's issue contains an overview of February's market conditions.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3403, 3404, 3443, 3464, 3476 and 5046.

The January 2012 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 35, no. 1 (22-007-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

Real estate rental and leasing and property management industries

2010

Data on the real estate rental and leasing and property management industries are now available for 2010.

The 2010 edition of *Service Bulletin: Real Estate Rental and Leasing and Property Management*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses and operating profit margins, is now available.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 352-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4705.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Real Estate Rental and Leasing and Property Management*, 2010 (63-249-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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 Adib Farhat (613-951-6306; adib.farhat@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

Book publishing industry

2010

Data on the book publishing industry are now available for 2010.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 361-0007 and 361-0030.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3105.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Book Publishers*, 2010 (87F0004X, free), will be available in April.

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 Richard Sabourin (613-951-7086; richard.sabourin@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

Farm operating revenues and expenses

2010 (final)

Farm operating revenues and expenses for 2010 are now available.

Note: The Agriculture Taxation Data Program uses taxation records to produce estimates of operating revenues and expenses for the agriculture sector.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 002-0044 to 002-0063.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3447.

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

The publication *Statistics on Revenues and Expenses of Farms*, 2010 (21-208-X, free), will be released at a later date.

For custom data requests, for more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

New products and studies

National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates, Fourth quarter 2011
Catalogue number 13-009-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

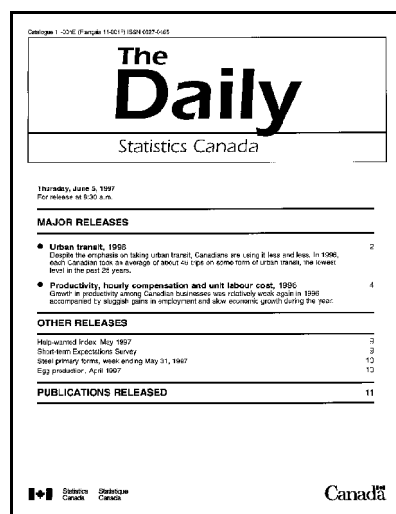
Revisions to Canada and United States Annual Estimates of Labour Productivity in the Business Sector, 2007 to 2010
Catalogue number 15-212-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, January 2012, Vol. 35, no. 1
Catalogue number 22-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Monthly Railway Carloadings, January 2012, Vol. 89, no. 1
Catalogue number 52-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Real Estate Rental and Leasing and Property Management, 2010
Catalogue number 63-249-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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