

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Friday, March 30, 2012**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Releases

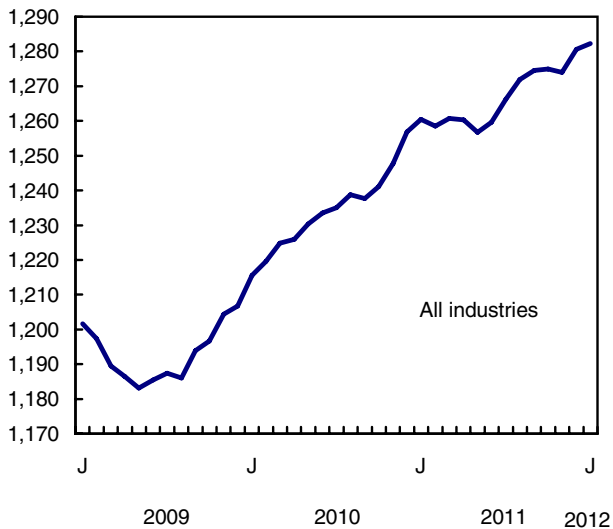
### Gross domestic product by industry

January 2012

Real gross domestic product edged up 0.1% in January after increasing 0.5% in December 2011. Gains in manufacturing were partly offset by a decline in oil and gas extraction in January.

#### Real gross domestic product edges up in January

billions of chained (2002) dollars



Increases were also posted in the finance and insurance sector, utilities, wholesale trade, some tourism-related industries and the public sector (education, health and public administration combined). Decreases were recorded in forestry and logging, arts, entertainment and recreation as well as in construction.

#### Manufacturing output continues to rise

Manufacturing increased for a fifth consecutive month in January, up 0.7%. Durable goods production grew 0.8% mainly because of increased output in fabricated metal products, transportation equipment and wood products. There was a decline in primary metal manufacturing, partly the result of a labour dispute

#### Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2002 as the reference year. This means that the data for each industry and each aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 2002. For the 1997 to 2008 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 2009, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2008 industry prices.

This approach makes the monthly GDP by industry data more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

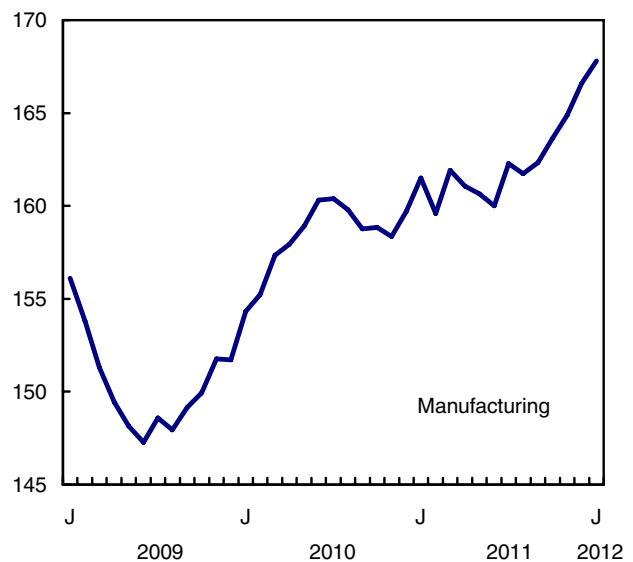
#### Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2011. For more information about monthly GDP by industry, see the National economic accounts module on our website.

at an aluminum smelter in Quebec. Non-durable goods manufacturing advanced 0.6% on the strength of chemical and food production. Paper and tobacco manufacturing decreased.

#### Manufacturing output continues to increase

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



## Oil and gas extraction falls

Oil and gas extraction declined 0.9% as a notable decrease in natural gas extraction outweighed the gain in crude petroleum production. Storage of natural gas increased significantly in December and January. Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction rose 1.8% on the strength of rigging services. Mining excluding oil and gas extraction grew 0.4% mostly as a result of increased output at coal mines.

## The finance and insurance sector is up

The finance and insurance sector rose 0.4%, mainly as a result of an increase in management activity for mutual funds, residential mortgages and business loans. The output of insurance carriers was also up.

## Wholesale trade increases while retail trade is flat

Wholesale trade increased 0.3% on the strength of the wholesaling of petroleum products, motor vehicles and farm products.

Retail trade was unchanged in January. Gains at motor vehicles and parts dealers as well as general merchandise stores (which include department stores) were offset by declines in building materials stores, food and beverage stores, and electronics and appliances stores. Excluding new car dealers, retail trade declined 0.5%.

## Construction and home resale market down

Construction edged down 0.1% as the decline in residential building construction more than offset the gain in non-residential building construction. Most types of residential building construction declined in January. In non-residential building construction, gains in industrial and commercial buildings outweighed a decline in institutional buildings.

Engineering and repair work was unchanged in January as the increase in engineering construction was offset by a decline in repair work.

After four consecutive monthly increases, the output of real estate agents and brokers declined 3.1% in January as activity in the home resale market decreased.

## Other industries

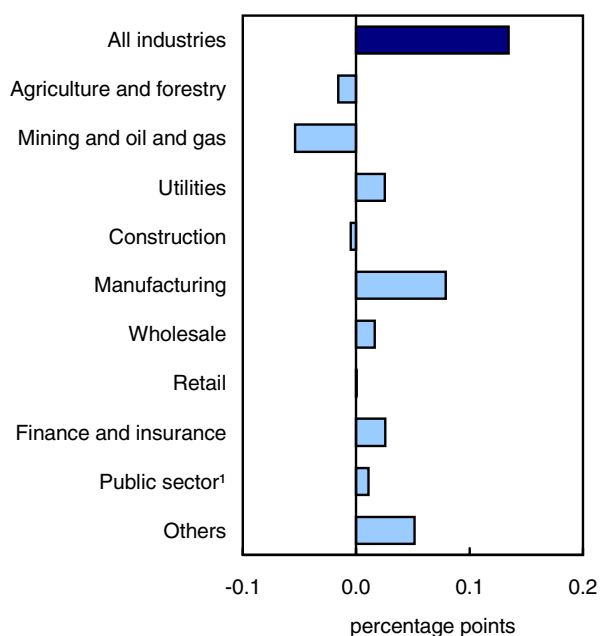
The utilities sector was up 1.1% as the demand for electricity increased, following three consecutive monthly declines mostly due to unseasonably warm weather.

Some tourism-related industries, such as accommodation and food services as well as air

transportation, grew in January, in parallel with an increase in the number of overnight travellers to Canada.

The public sector (education, health and public administration combined) edged up 0.1%. In contrast, forestry and logging as well as the arts, entertainment and recreation sector declined.

## Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, January 2012



1. Education, health and public administration.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 379-0027.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.**

The January 2012 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 26, no. 1 (15-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for February will be released on April 30.

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](mailto: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

	August 2011 <sup>r</sup>	September 2011 <sup>r</sup>	October 2011 <sup>r</sup>	November 2011 <sup>r</sup>	December 2011 <sup>r</sup>	January 2012 <sup>p</sup>	January 2012	January 2011 to January 2012
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars <sup>1</sup>	% change
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1,282,288</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>370,686</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.8	-0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	-0.9	29,167	1.8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	4.0	0.4	-0.5	-2.4	1.7	-0.5	57,718	-0.0
Utilities	-0.8	1.1	-1.3	-0.5	-1.2	1.1	33,932	1.2
Construction	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.4	-0.1	77,355	2.0
Manufacturing	-0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	167,811	3.9
<b>Services-producing industries</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>916,393</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Wholesale trade	-0.9	-0.1	-0.2	-0.8	2.0	0.3	72,267	1.4
Retail trade	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	78,238	2.6
Transportation and warehousing	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.0	0.5	60,571	1.9
Information and cultural industries	0.1	-0.2	-0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	45,929	0.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	267,508	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	62,526	2.5
Administrative and waste management services	-0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	30,883	0.3
Education services	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	63,416	0.3
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	85,562	2.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-1.4	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	-0.9	11,327	1.4
Accommodation and food services	-0.7	1.1	-0.5	1.0	-0.1	0.7	27,902	4.0
Other services (except public administration)	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	33,327	1.8
Public administration	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	76,294	0.4
<b>Other aggregations</b>								
Industrial production	1.5	0.4	-0.0	-0.8	1.1	0.2	264,446	1.9
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.4	-1.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	65,124	-0.1
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.8	103,145	7.0
Business sector industries	0.5	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.6	0.2	1,065,902	1.9
Non-business sector industries	0.1	-0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	216,636	0.9
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	61,933	1.5
Energy sector	3.5	1.1	-0.3	-2.4	1.1	-0.1	88,242	0.6

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. At annual rates.



## Payroll employment, earnings and hours

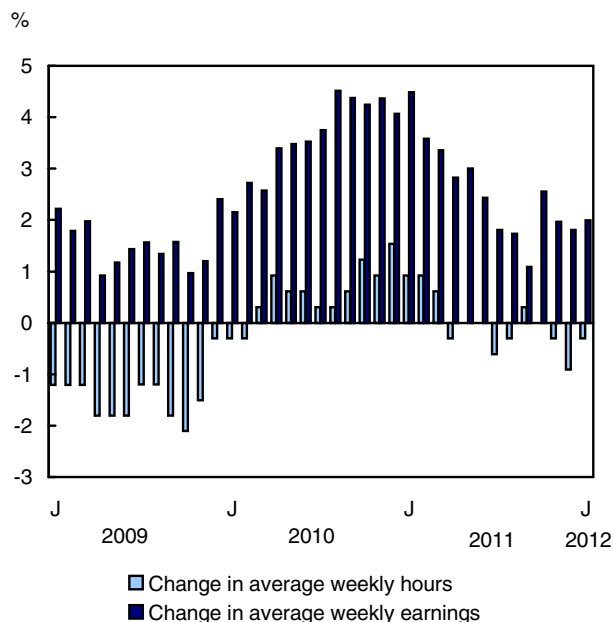
January 2012 (preliminary)

In January, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$888.89, up 0.6% from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, earnings rose 2.0%.

The 2.0% increase in earnings during the 12 months to January reflects a number of factors, such as wage growth and changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience.

Average hours worked per week can also contribute to changes in earnings. In January, the year-over-year growth in weekly earnings was dampened by a decline in hours worked. January was the third consecutive month of year-over-year declines in hours worked. Non-farm payroll employees worked 32.9 hours per week on average in January, down from 33.0 hours a year earlier. Compared with December 2011, average weekly hours were up 0.1 hours from 32.8 hours.

### Year-over-year change in average weekly hours and average weekly earnings



#### Note to readers

In March of every year, as part of the regularly scheduled year-end review of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), seasonally adjusted data are revised using the latest seasonal factors.

In addition, as part of the annual review, there were revisions to a small number of industries for the 2001 to 2011 period. These revisions affect both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted estimates. As a result, all estimates were revised historically back to 2001. These revised estimates are now available on CANSIM.

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 the "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 that could not be classified to a North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) code.

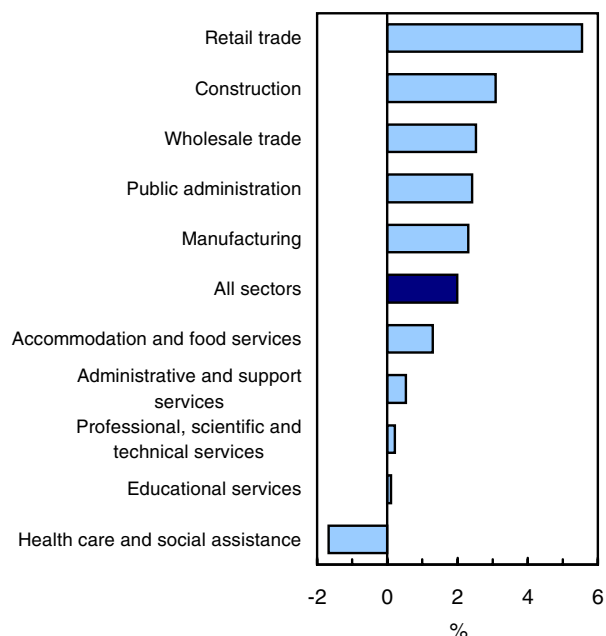
All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a NAICS code.

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

#### Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings outpaced the national average of 2.0% in five of Canada's largest industrial sectors: retail trade; construction; wholesale trade; public administration; and manufacturing.

## Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, January 2011 to January 2012



In retail trade, average weekly earnings were \$523.72, up 5.6% in the 12 months to January. Among the largest retail industries, clothing stores; electronic and appliances stores; gasoline stations; and sporting goods, hobby and musical instrument stores had the highest growth.

Average weekly earnings in construction increased 3.1% to \$1,105.70, with notable growth in residential building construction; and among foundation, structure and building exterior contractors and other specialty trade contractors.

Year-over-year growth in earnings was also above the national average in wholesale trade, up 2.5% to \$1,069.98 in January. The greatest increases were in wholesaler-distributors of miscellaneous products (e.g., recyclables, metals, agriculture supplies); motor vehicle and parts; building materials and supplies; and personal and household goods.

Average weekly earnings in public administration were up 2.4% to \$1,129.42, with above-average growth in local, municipal and regional public administration.

In manufacturing, earnings increased by 2.3% to \$1,008.63, led by increases in the manufacturing

of paper, non-metallic mineral products, furniture, food, miscellaneous products (e.g., medical and office supplies as well as toys), and printing and related services.

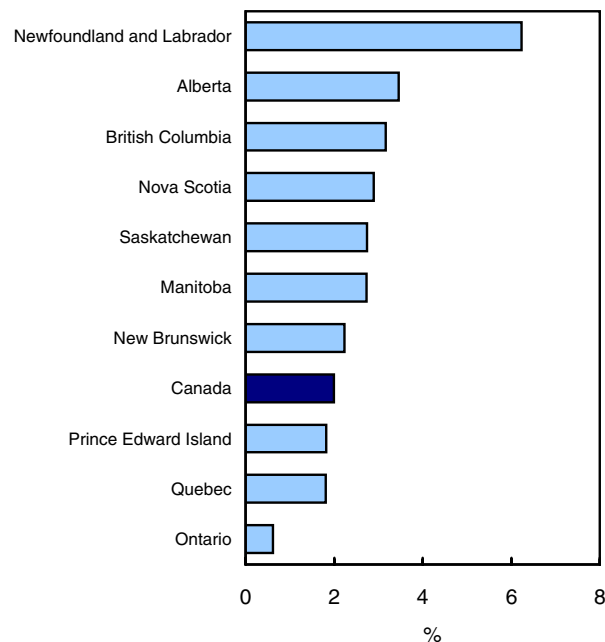
Earnings' growth in some smaller sectors also surpassed the national average. From January 2011 to January 2012, earnings increased in the two highest-paying industries: mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction, where they rose 8.2% to \$1,842.59, and utilities, where they increased 4.3% to \$1,686.56.

Average weekly earnings in health care and social assistance fell 1.7% to \$800.39 in the 12 months to January, with the decline occurring in social assistance, hospitals and ambulatory health care services.

## Average weekly earnings rise in every province

Average weekly earnings' growth was above the national average in seven provinces in the 12 months to January, with the highest growth in Newfoundland and Labrador. Prince Edward Island, along with the two largest provinces (Quebec and Ontario), had the lowest rates of growth.

## Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, January 2011 to January 2012



In Newfoundland and Labrador, average weekly earnings were \$919.86 in January, up 6.2% from 12 months earlier. Earnings in this province have been higher than the national average since September 2011.

In Alberta, average weekly earnings increased 3.5% to \$1,065.46. This remained the highest level of earnings among the provinces, and was 20% higher than the national average in January.

In British Columbia, average weekly earnings rose 3.2% to \$859.54, while in Nova Scotia, they increased by 2.9% to \$779.92.

In Saskatchewan, average weekly earnings were \$907.44, up 2.7% in the 12 months to January. Earnings in the province have exceeded the national average since August 2011 (see the "Provincial profile" section of this release).

The lowest year-over-year growth occurred in Ontario, where average weekly earnings were \$903.22, up 0.6%. Year-over-year earnings growth in this province has been less than 2.0% since June 2011.

### Non-farm payroll employment by sector

From December to January, total non-farm payroll employment declined by 1,700. There were decreases in transportation and warehousing; "other services;" accommodation and food services; and utilities. These declines were offset by gains in manufacturing; professional, scientific and technical services; construction; educational services; and wholesale trade.

On a year-over-year basis, the number of non-farm payroll employees rose by 1.5% (+229,600), with the highest rate of growth in mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction (+5.7%); professional, scientific and technical services (+4.3%); construction (+3.9%); and accommodation and food services (+2.9%).

### Provincial profile: Saskatchewan

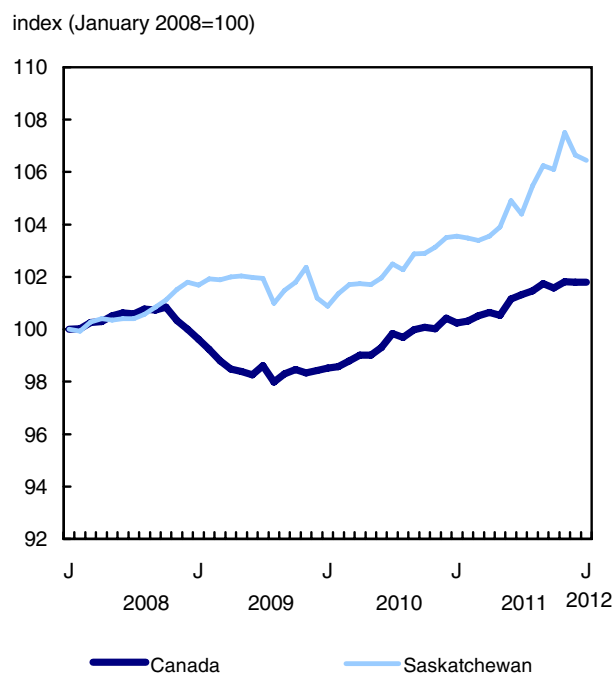
From time to time, this release profiles an industrial sector or a province with a notable trend in employment, earnings or hours. This month, the focus is on Saskatchewan. This province has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the country, and has seen higher-than-average growth in non-farm payroll employment and average weekly earnings over the past two years.

In January, there were 458,800 non-farm payroll employees in Saskatchewan, which represents 3.0% of the national total. Between January 2011 and January 2012, payroll employment increased 2.8%

(+12,400), the second-fastest provincial growth rate after Alberta and nearly double the national rate of 1.5%.

During the economic downturn in 2008 and 2009, non-farm payroll employment in Saskatchewan did not follow the national trend. Between August 2008 and August 2009, payroll employment in the province edged up by 0.4%, compared with a decline of 2.8% nationally. Payroll employment levels in Saskatchewan continued to increase, with an average growth of 2.7% in 2010 and 2011.

### Non-farm payroll employment in Saskatchewan, January 2008 to January 2012



In the 12 months to January 2012, payroll job gains in Saskatchewan were widespread across goods and services industries. The largest increases were in professional, scientific and technical services; manufacturing; transportation and warehousing; "other services;" and construction.

Average weekly earnings in Saskatchewan increased by 2.7% in the 12 months to January to \$907.44. This is the third highest level of earnings of all provinces. Earnings in Saskatchewan have been higher than the national average since August 2011. This is the first period with earnings consistently above the national average since 2001, the first year for which comparable data are available.

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In the 12 months to January 2012, the increase in earnings among the larger sectors was above the provincial average in professional, scientific and technical services; mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction; accommodation and food services; educational services; construction; and administrative and support services.

Compared with the national average, Saskatchewan has a higher share of non-farm payroll employees working in mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction; educational services; health care and social assistance as well as public administration. These sectors, which are generally higher paying, are a factor in Saskatchewan's high average earnings.

Weekly hours worked among employees in Saskatchewan averaged 32.7 hours in January, below the national average of 32.9 hours. In the 12 months to January, average weekly hours declined 0.9% in Saskatchewan, from 33.0 hours to 32.7 hours.

**Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0049.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.**

A data table is available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will soon be available in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, vol. 90, no. 1 (72-002-X, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for February will be released on April 26.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (613-951-8116; toll-free 1-800-263-1136; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)), Communications Division.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720), Labour Statistics Division.

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

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	January 2011	December 2011 <sup>r</sup>	January 2012 <sup>p</sup>	December 2011 to January 2012	January 2011 to January 2012
	current dollars			% change	
<b>Sector aggregate</b>	<b>871.51</b>	<b>883.68</b>	<b>888.89</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Forestry, logging and support	939.73	968.55	963.96	-0.5	2.6
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,702.79	1,799.53	1,842.59	2.4	8.2
Utilities	1,617.21	1,660.22	1,686.56	1.6	4.3
Construction	1,072.60	1,131.95	1,105.70	-2.3	3.1
Manufacturing	985.89	992.94	1,008.63	1.6	2.3
Wholesale trade	1,044.06	1,067.26	1,069.98	0.3	2.5
Retail trade	495.94	525.41	523.72	-0.3	5.6
Transportation and warehousing	911.40	933.96	932.59	-0.1	2.3
Information and cultural industries	1,152.01	1,061.91	1,155.27	8.8	0.3
Finance and insurance	1,071.79	1,108.70	1,119.94	1.0	4.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	830.74	890.84	849.67	-4.6	2.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,215.28	1,192.88	1,217.98	2.1	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	1,245.54	1,184.25	1,265.37	6.8	1.6
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	718.87	731.50	722.67	-1.2	0.5
Educational services	961.72	956.08	962.73	0.7	0.1
Health care and social assistance	814.03	794.61	800.39	0.7	-1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	581.01	543.84	543.48	-0.1	-6.5
Accommodation and food services	356.34	360.63	360.97	0.1	1.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	714.65	760.51	724.97	-4.7	1.4
Public administration	1,102.65	1,123.71	1,129.42	0.5	2.4
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland and Labrador	865.90	901.49	919.86	2.0	6.2
Prince Edward Island	717.73	730.82	730.80	0.0	1.8
Nova Scotia	757.96	778.91	779.92	0.1	2.9
New Brunswick	781.94	794.25	799.38	0.6	2.2
Quebec	791.05	819.04	805.40	-1.7	1.8
Ontario	897.72	899.39	903.22	0.4	0.6
Manitoba	804.00	808.78	825.92	2.1	2.7
Saskatchewan	883.25	891.04	907.44	1.8	2.7
Alberta	1,029.88	1,049.78	1,065.46	1.5	3.5
British Columbia	833.16	853.20	859.54	0.7	3.2
Yukon	953.89	966.38	966.57	0.0	1.3
Northwest Territories	1,217.47	1,254.46	1,280.52	2.1	5.2
Nunavut	867.76	930.41	916.54	-1.5	5.6

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

## Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	January 2011	December 2011 <sup>r</sup>	January 2012 <sup>p</sup>	December 2011 to January 2012	January 2011 to January 2012
	thousands			% change	
<b>Sector aggregate</b>	<b>14,822.0</b>	<b>15,053.3</b>	<b>15,051.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Forestry, logging and support	40.0	40.4	39.8	-1.3	-0.3
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	202.1	212.3	213.5	0.6	5.7
Utilities	120.2	124.6	122.8	-1.4	2.2
Construction	836.7	865.3	869.5	0.5	3.9
Manufacturing	1,471.3	1,488.3	1,495.2	0.5	1.6
Wholesale trade	737.0	746.2	750.2	0.5	1.8
Retail trade	1,856.5	1,847.9	1,846.0	-0.1	-0.6
Transportation and warehousing	675.8	695.0	691.3	-0.5	2.3
Information and cultural industries	329.0	327.8	329.6	0.6	0.2
Finance and insurance	675.6	687.7	690.1	0.4	2.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	246.2	241.8	241.1	-0.3	-2.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	761.5	787.9	793.9	0.8	4.3
Management of companies and enterprises	102.4	105.2	107.0	1.6	4.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	736.5	749.0	749.0	0.0	1.7
Educational services	1,172.1	1,147.3	1,151.3	0.3	-1.8
Health care and social assistance	1,635.2	1,664.7	1,667.7	0.2	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	245.8	249.6	249.0	-0.2	1.3
Accommodation and food services	1,067.4	1,099.9	1,097.9	-0.2	2.9
Other services (excluding public administration)	512.4	518.8	516.2	-0.5	0.8
Public administration	1,052.5	1,054.6	1,053.1	-0.1	0.1
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland and Labrador	202.8	207.4	207.2	-0.1	2.2
Prince Edward Island	64.7	64.2	63.8	-0.6	-1.3
Nova Scotia	408.2	402.3	400.0	-0.6	-2.0
New Brunswick	321.8	316.9	316.6	-0.1	-1.6
Quebec	3,404.1	3,440.2	3,437.5	-0.1	1.0
Ontario	5,685.2	5,745.8	5,753.5	0.1	1.2
Manitoba	560.7	566.5	565.7	-0.1	0.9
Saskatchewan	446.4	459.8	458.8	-0.2	2.8
Alberta	1,763.2	1,855.8	1,858.3	0.1	5.4
British Columbia	1,905.6	1,934.1	1,930.0	-0.2	1.3
Yukon	19.9	20.4	20.5	0.5	3.0
Northwest Territories	28.1	27.9	27.8	-0.6	-1.3
Nunavut	11.2	11.9	11.8	-1.0	5.8

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary



## Food services and drinking places

January 2012 (preliminary)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry were up 0.2% from December to \$4.3 billion in January. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants increased 0.4%, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

In January, two of the four industry sectors posted higher sales compared with December: the special food services sector (+0.6%), which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, and the limited-service restaurant sector (+0.6%).

Sales in the full-service restaurant sector declined 0.1%, while sales in drinking places were down 0.4%.

In January, sales were up in six provinces. The largest increase in sales occurred in Alberta (+1.6%), while the largest decrease was in Saskatchewan (-0.8%).

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

Seasonally adjusted data are revised for the three previous months. Data are also revised annually. Revisions improve data quality and coherence and are based on information not available at the time of the initial estimates.

**Available without charge in CANSIM: table 355-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.**

To obtain data, or for more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; [servicesind@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:servicesind@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yukman Cheung (613-951-8354; [yukman.cheung@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:yukman.cheung@statcan.gc.ca)), Service Industries Division.

## Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2011	October 2011 <sup>r</sup>	November 2011 <sup>r</sup>	December 2011 <sup>r</sup>	January 2012 <sup>p</sup>	December 2011 to January 2012	January 2011 to January 2012
	\$ thousands					% change	
<b>Total, food services sales</b>	<b>4,096,241</b>	<b>4,263,441</b>	<b>4,296,169</b>	<b>4,344,998</b>	<b>4,355,712</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Full-service restaurants	1,760,628	1,828,243	1,854,706	1,897,671	1,896,439	-0.1	7.7
Limited-service eating places	1,790,500	1,872,790	1,879,207	1,889,671	1,900,198	0.6	6.1
Special food services	341,007	359,100	360,502	357,639	359,907	0.6	5.5
Drinking places	204,106	203,308	201,754	200,016	199,169	-0.4	-2.4
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	55,311	62,326	59,739	59,144	59,386	0.4	7.4
Prince Edward Island	15,329	16,033	16,100	16,382	16,409	0.2	7.0
Nova Scotia	106,559	110,246	109,595	111,072	110,814	-0.2	4.0
New Brunswick	81,794	80,495	81,055	81,350	81,135	-0.3	-0.8
Quebec	827,409	852,378	859,135	867,651	868,401	0.1	5.0
Ontario	1,553,198	1,612,383	1,636,197	1,655,854	1,656,906	0.1	6.7
Manitoba	115,055	122,395	123,011	127,352	126,786	-0.4	10.2
Saskatchewan	120,205	128,126	127,895	129,500	128,406	-0.8	6.8
Alberta	567,399	609,775	608,848	622,279	632,516	1.6	11.5
British Columbia	640,744	656,306	661,329	661,058	661,877	0.1	3.3
Yukon	4,576	4,823	4,812	4,882	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,987	6,795	6,862	6,947	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,675	1,360	1,593	1,527	F	F	F

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

F unreliable

**Note:** Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

## For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index

Fourth quarter 2011

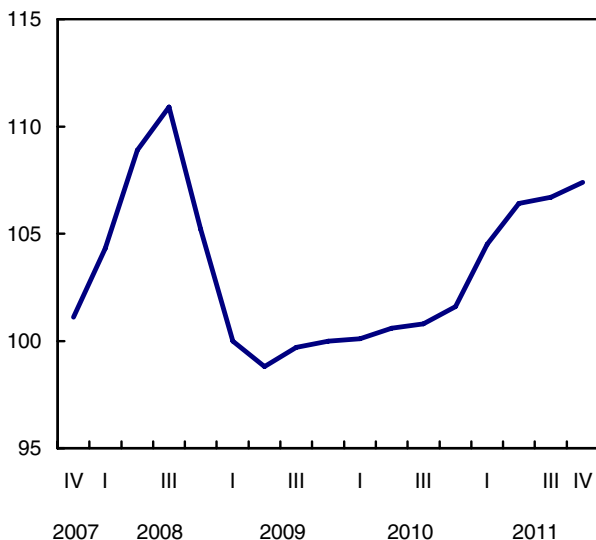
The For-Hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index increased 0.7% in the fourth quarter from the third quarter.

The general freight trucking component rose 1.0% and the specialized freight trucking component advanced 0.2%.

On a year-over-year basis, the index advanced 5.7% in the fourth quarter compared with the same quarter of 2010.

### For-Hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index: Truck transportation

index (2007=100)



**Note:** With this release, third quarter 2011 data are revised and fourth quarter data are subject to revision. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted.

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

□

## Services Producer Price Index: For-Hire Motor Carrier Freight Services – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	Fourth quarter 2010	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2010 to fourth quarter 2011
		(2007=100)			% change	
<b>Truck transportation</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>General freight trucking</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>
General freight trucking, local	23.6	101.7	109.3	109.8	0.5	8.0
General freight trucking, long distance	76.4	101.0	106.3	107.6	1.2	6.5
<b>Specialized freight trucking</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Used household and office goods moving	8.1	109.0	112.8	109.2	-3.2	0.2
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	37.6	101.6	102.5	102.7	0.2	1.1
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long distance	54.3	101.4	108.0	108.9	0.8	7.4

<sup>P</sup> 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.

## Computer and peripherals price indexes February 2012

Prices for commercial computers decreased 0.4% from January to February, while consumer computer prices declined 1.7%. In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices decreased 0.3% while printer prices were down 1.9%.

Year over year, prices declined for both commercial computers (-9.9%) and consumer computers (-4.6%). Also, monitor prices decreased 1.8% and printer prices were down 11.0%.

**Note:** The computer and peripherals price indexes are monthly series measuring changes over time in the price of computers and computer peripherals sold to governments, businesses and consumers. This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted, and the indexes published are subject to a six-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

**Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 331-0007 and 331-0008.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.**

The computer and peripherals price indexes for March will be released on April 27.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)), Communications Division.

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## Commercial Software Price Index

February 2012

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) was unchanged in February compared with the previous month.

Year over year, the CSPI increased 0.1%.

**Note:** The Commercial Software Price Index is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments. This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted, and the indexes published are subject to a six-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

**Available without charge in CANSIM: table 331-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.**

The Commercial Software Price Index for March will be released on April 27.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)), Communications Division. ■

## Annual Survey of Traveller Accommodation 2010

Data on the traveller accommodation services industry are now available for 2010.

The 2010 edition of *Service bulletin: Traveller Accommodation Services*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins, is now available.

**Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 351-0002 and 351-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2418.**

The publication *Service bulletin: Traveller Accommodation Services*, 2010 (63-253-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

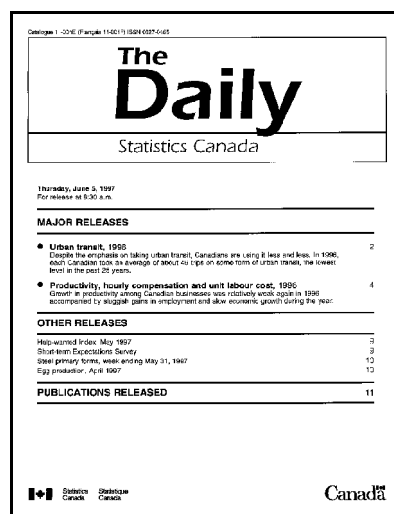
For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; [servicesind@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:servicesind@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ben Veenhof (613-951-5067; [ben.veenhof@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:ben.veenhof@statcan.gc.ca)), Service Industries Division. ■

## New products and studies

**Gross Domestic Product by Industry, January 2012,**  
Vol. 26, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 15-001-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Traveller Accommodation Services, 2010**  
**Catalogue number 63-253-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.



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## Release dates: April 2012

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
5	Labour Force Survey	March 2012
5	Building permits	February 2012
12	Canadian international merchandise trade	February 2012
12	Police-reported hate crime	2010
12	New Housing Price Index	February 2012
16	Canada's international transactions in securities	February 2012
16	Canadian Social Trends	2012
17	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 2012
17	New motor vehicle sales	February 2012
18	Health Reports	2012
18	Investment in non-residential building construction	First quarter 2012
19	Employment Insurance	February 2012
19	Foreign direct investment	2007 to 2011
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	February 2012
20	Consumer Price Index	March 2012
20	Leading indicators	March 2012
23	Wholesale trade	February 2012
24	Retail trade	February 2012
24	Field crop reporting series: Principal field crop areas	March 31, 2012
26	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	February 2012
27	Gross domestic product by industry: Provinces and territories	2011
30	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	March 2012
30	Gross domestic product by industry	February 2012