

The Daily

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Releases

Gross domestic product by industry, November 2012 2
Real gross domestic product grew 0.3% in November, following a 0.1% rise in October. Most major industrial sectors increased production in November.

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, December 2012 8
In December, the Industrial Product Price Index was unchanged compared with November. The Raw Materials Price Index fell 2.0%, largely because of lower prices for crude oil.

Food services and drinking places, November 2012 15

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, December 2012 17

Stocks of frozen and chilled meats, January 2013 18

Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index, fourth quarter 2012 19

Electric power selling price indexes, September to December 2012 20

New products and studies 21

Release dates: February 2013 22



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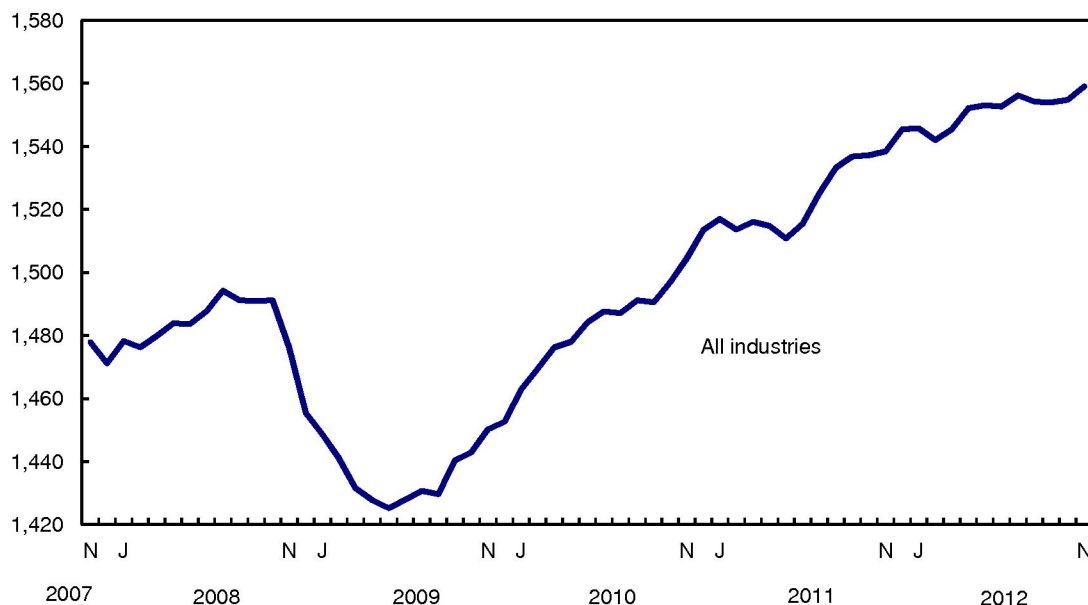
Canada

Manufacturing and mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction were the main contributors to the November increase. Wholesale and retail trade, utilities as well as transportation and warehousing services also rose. Construction and the public sector (education, health and public administration combined) were unchanged. In contrast, accommodation and food services and the finance and insurance sector decreased.

Chart 1

Real gross domestic product grows in November

billions of chained (2007) dollars



Manufacturing output expands

Manufacturing output expanded 0.7% in November following a 0.9% decrease in October.

Durable goods production rose 0.9% in November, on the strength of primary metal and transportation equipment manufacturing. Conversely, machinery manufacturing declined in November.

Non-durable goods manufacturing increased 0.5%. Growth in chemical, petroleum and coal products, as well as food manufacturing outweighed declines recorded by manufacturers of plastic and rubber products, beverage and tobacco products, and textile, clothing and leather products.

Chart 2

Manufacturing output rises in November

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2007) dollars



Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction increases

Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction increased 0.8% in November. Oil and gas extraction grew 0.8%, on the strength of crude petroleum extraction. Natural gas production decreased.

Mining excluding oil and gas extraction rose 1.6% in November. An increase in non-metallic and, to a lesser extent, metallic mineral production outweighed the decline in coal mining.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction fell 0.5% in November, mainly because of a decline in drilling services.

Wholesale and retail trade rise

Wholesale trade rose 0.7% in November, mainly on the strength of the wholesaling of machinery, equipment and supplies, and petroleum products. On the other hand, the wholesaling of food, beverage and tobacco products declined.

Retail trade (+0.6%) increased for a third consecutive month in November. Motor vehicles and parts dealers were the main contributors to the growth. Retailing at electronics and appliances stores and furniture and home furnishings stores also increased. In contrast, declines were recorded at miscellaneous store retailers, and clothing and clothing accessories stores.

Construction is unchanged

Construction was unchanged in November. A decline in residential building construction was offset by increases in non-residential building and engineering construction as well as repair works.

The output of real estate agents and brokers decreased 1.1%, as activity in the home resale market declined.

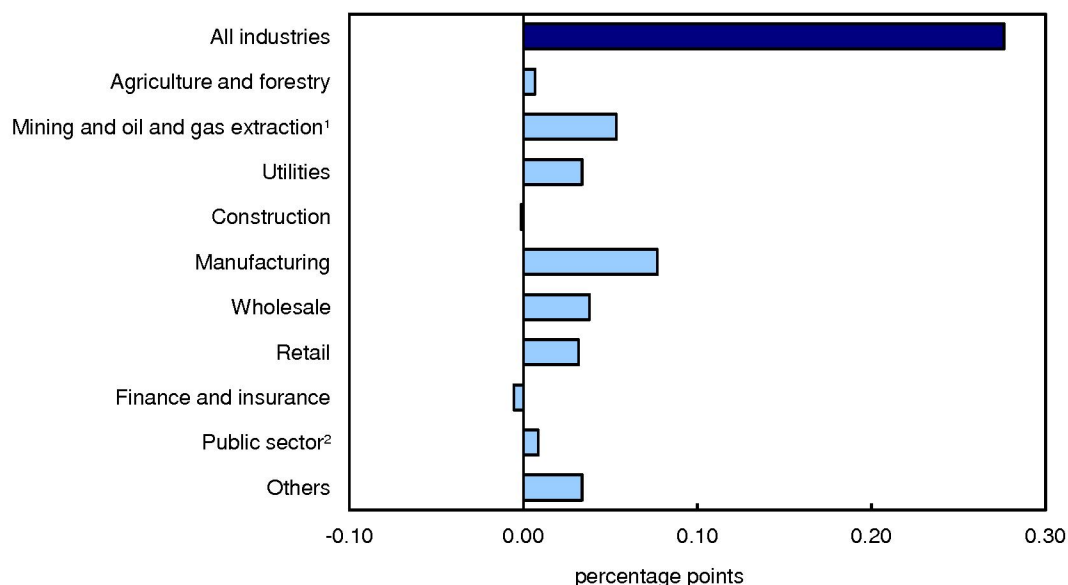
Other industries

Utilities increased 1.4% in November, owing to higher demand for electricity.

Transportation and warehousing services increased 0.4%, mainly as a result of increases in rail and truck transportation, which benefitted from the strength in overall production in November. Support activities for transportation also increased, while pipeline transportation declined.

Accommodation and food services declined 0.9% in November, in parallel with a decrease in the number of overnight travellers to Canada.

Chart 3
Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, November 2012



1. Includes quarrying.

2. Education, health and public administration.

Note to readers

Revisions

Revised monthly national gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data covering the period January 2007 to October 2012 are released today. These changes are part of a comprehensive revision to the Canadian System of National Economic Accounts.

Periodically, monthly national GDP by industry data undergo historical revisions broader in scope than the regular revisions undertaken on an annual basis. These historical revisions are reserved for incorporating updated international national accounting concepts as well as classification updates and methodological and statistical improvements.

This release incorporates such changes back to January 2007. This release also incorporates the new input-output account benchmarks for reference year 2009, released on November 19, 2012. Revisions covering the period January 1997 to December 2006 are planned for release in September 2013.

Volume measures

The monthly GDP by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2007 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 2007. The monthly data are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables up to the latest input-output tables year (2009).

For the period starting with January 2010, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2009 industry prices.

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

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

For more information about monthly national GDP by industry, see the [National economic accounts](#) module on our website.

Table 1
Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2007) dollars –
Seasonally adjusted

	June 2012 ^r	July 2012 ^r	August 2012 ^r	September 2012 ^r	October 2012 ^r	November 2012 ^p	November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All industries	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	1,558,970	1.3
Goods-producing industries	-0.6	0.4	-0.5	-0.3	0.2	0.6	467,542	1.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	25,124	0.7
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-1.1	-0.5	-1.0	-0.6	1.9	0.8	124,639	-0.1
Utilities	1.0	1.2	-0.4	0.1	1.4	1.4	38,870	4.1
Construction	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.0	109,748	2.6
Manufacturing	-1.1	1.3	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9	0.7	168,758	0.1
Services-producing industries	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,092,689	1.5
Wholesale trade	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.7	0.3	0.7	84,552	2.0
Retail trade	-0.3	0.7	-0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	84,556	0.7
Transportation and warehousing	1.2	-0.3	0.2	0.3	-1.2	0.4	64,744	0.9
Information and cultural industries	0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	51,415	1.2
Finance and insurance	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.1	102,674	3.1
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	194,143	2.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.2	0.0	81,230	0.7
Management of companies and enterprises	0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	12,485	4.9
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	40,085	1.2
Educational services	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	83,671	1.9
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	109,945	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.3	0.0	-1.0	-2.3	-2.2	-0.3	11,029	-5.5
Accommodation and food services	-0.1	1.0	-0.5	0.6	0.3	-0.9	33,191	1.4
Other services (except public administration)	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	31,945	1.2
Public administration	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	107,186	-0.3
Other aggregations	-0.8	0.7	-0.8	-0.4	0.3	0.8	337,047	0.6
Industrial production	-0.8	0.7	-0.8	-0.4	0.3	0.8	337,047	0.6
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-1.7	1.7	0.7	-1.0	-0.3	0.5	69,642	0.0
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.6	1.0	-1.9	-0.1	-1.3	0.9	99,353	0.2
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.1	61,975	-0.8
Energy sector	-0.6	0.7	-0.4	0.1	1.4	0.7	148,229	1.1
Public sector	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	300,777	1.0

^r revised^p preliminary

1. At annual rates.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 379-0031.

This table replaces CANSIM table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for December will be released on March 1.

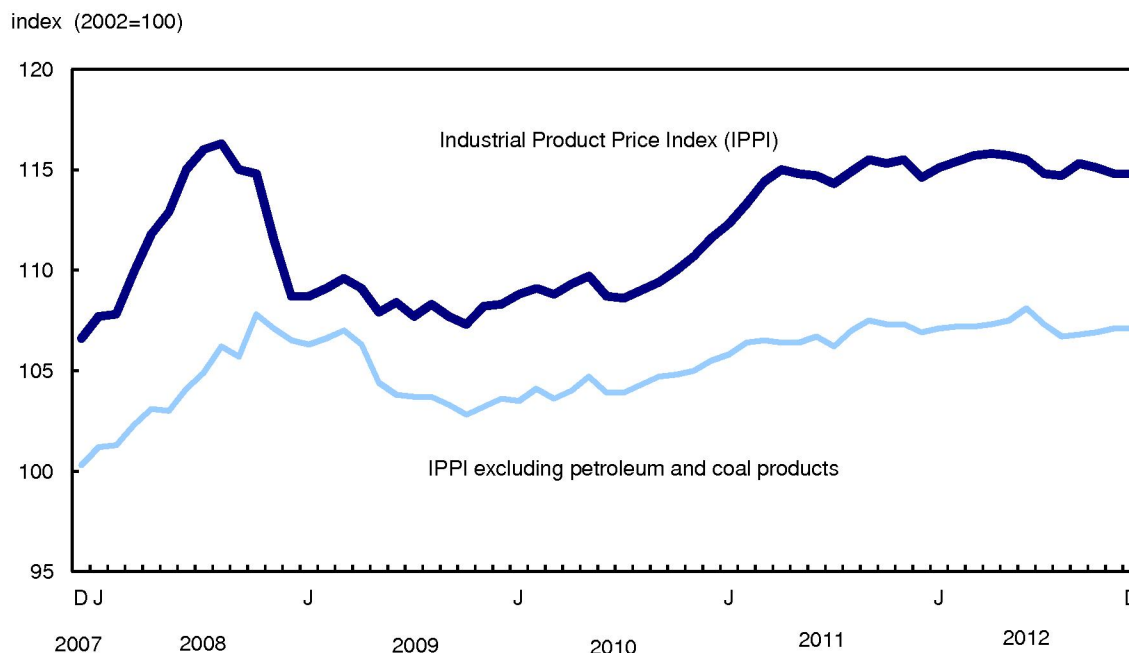
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Allan Tomas (613-951-9277), Industry Accounts Division.

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, December 2012

In December, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) was unchanged compared with November. An increase in primary metal products (+0.9%) was offset mainly by a decline in motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (-0.5%). The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) fell 2.0%, largely because of lower prices for crude oil.

Chart 1 Prices for industrial goods are unchanged



Industrial Product Price Index, monthly change

The IPPI was unchanged in December following two consecutive declines. Of the 21 major commodity groups, 6 were up, 11 were down, and 4 were unchanged.

Primary metal products (+0.9%) posted the largest gain, resulting from price increases for aluminum products (+2.6%), copper and copper alloy products (+3.1%) and nickel products (+6.0%). The advance in metals was partly due to signs of increased economic activity in China.

Other commodities that posted increases included lumber and other wood products (+1.0%), pushed upward by higher prices for lumber and ties (+2.0%).

The largest price decline was in motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (-0.5%), which offset most of the increases observed in the IPPI. The decline was largely because of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

Some Canadian producers who export their products report their prices in US dollars. Consequently, the 0.7% rise in the Canadian dollar against the US dollar in December could have the effect of reducing the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars. Without the measurable effect of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have increased 0.2% instead of remaining unchanged.

Petroleum and coal products (-0.5%) moved downward in December, primarily because of lower prices for gasoline (-1.5%).

Industrial Product Price Index, 12-month change

Compared with December 2011, the IPPI was up 0.2%, the first year-over-year increase in five months.

Upward pressure was exerted on the index mainly by an increase in lumber and other wood products (+8.7%), largely because of higher prices for lumber and ties (+13.1%). On a year-over-year basis, prices for lumber and other wood products have increased every month since February 2012.

Among the other products that contributed to the IPPI increase were meat, fish and dairy products (+1.1%), petroleum and coal products (+0.4%) as well as rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products (+1.2%).

Conversely, the year-over-year increase of the index was moderated by motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (-1.6%). The decline was primarily a result of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar compared with December 2011.

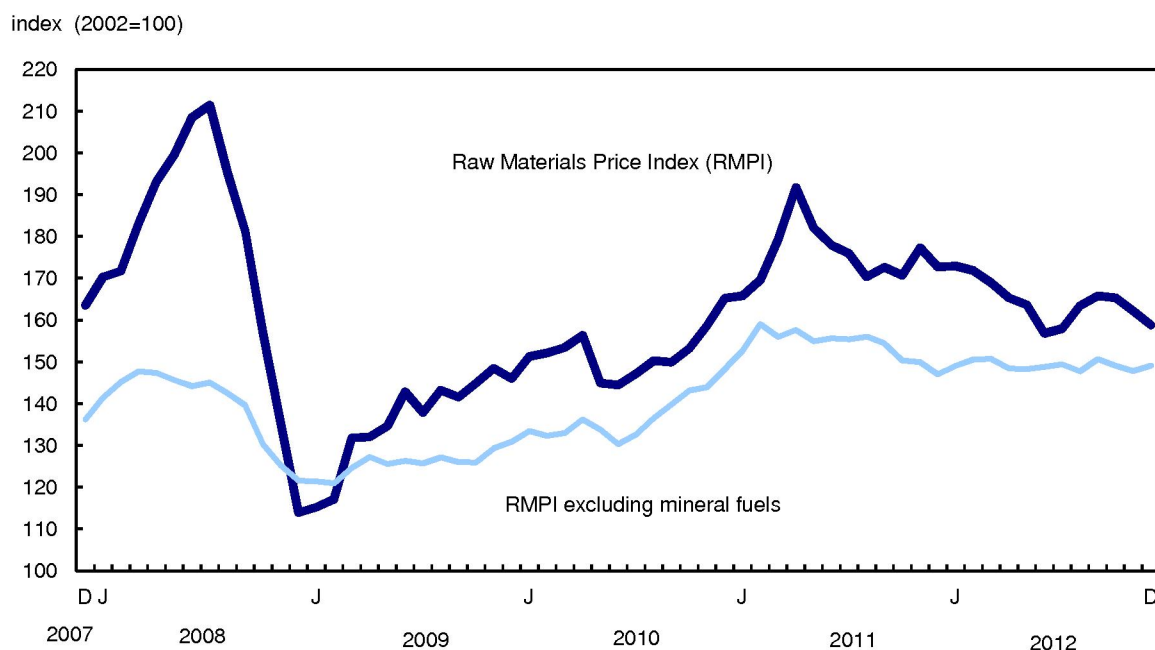
The 3.5% year-over-year increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar may have the effect of lowering the IPPI. Without the measurable effect of the exchange rate, the index would have risen 1.0% instead of 0.2%.

The advance of the IPPI was also partly moderated by pulp and paper products, fabricated metal products and chemical products.

Raw Materials Price Index, monthly change

The RMPI was down 2.0% in December, the third consecutive decline.

Chart 2
Prices for raw materials decrease



The decrease of the index was almost entirely attributable to lower prices for mineral fuels, specifically crude oil (-5.9%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels rose 0.9% in December.

Among the other product groups that declined was vegetable products (-0.9%), resulting from lower prices for grain, particularly corn and wheat.

The downward movement of the RMPI was partly moderated by non-ferrous metals (+2.7%), mainly because of higher prices for copper concentrates (+4.2%).

Animals and animal products and ferrous materials also slowed the decline of the RMPI.

Raw Materials Price Index, 12-month change

Compared with December 2011, the RMPI was down 8.0%. On a year-over-year basis, the index has not recorded an increase since February 2012.

The decline of the RMPI was largely because of mineral fuels, specifically crude oil (-18.3%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels rose 1.4% on a year-over-year basis, the first increase since November 2011.

Other commodity groups that posted year-over-year declines were ferrous materials, non-metallic minerals, and animals and animal products.

Compared with December 2011, the decline of the RMPI was moderated slightly by non-ferrous metals (+3.1%), vegetable products (+4.5%) and wood products (+3.2%).

2012 in review

Industrial Product Price Index

For 2012 as a whole, the IPPI was up 0.5% on average compared with 2011. It was the third consecutive annual increase. The index previously posted gains of 1.0% in 2010 and 4.7% in 2011.

Most commodities posted price increases in 2012. Of the 21 major product groups, 17 were up and 4 were down.

The largest contributor to the growth of the index in 2012 was the lumber and other wood products group (+5.5%), as a result of higher prices for lumber and timber (+8.0%), veneer and plywood (+7.8%) and other wood fabricated materials (+3.3%). The advance in prices of wood products was partly a result of stronger domestic demand, as the number of housing units under construction in Canada increased compared with 2011.

Petroleum and coal products (+1.7%) also exerted significant upward pressure on the IPPI, primarily because of higher prices for gasoline (+3.4%) as well as fuel oil and other fuels (+1.1%). Gasoline prices were up for the third year in a row.

Other commodity groups that posted increases included fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products (+3.0%) and motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (+1.0%).

The advance in fruit, vegetables and feeds was mainly attributable to higher prices for fruit and vegetable preparations (+2.3%) and feeds (+7.0%).

The increase in motor vehicles and other transportation equipment was largely because of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar. In 2012, the Canadian dollar was down an average of 1.0% relative to the US dollar.

The growth of the IPPI was moderated mainly by the primary metal products group (-6.2%), as there were widespread price decreases for most products, including iron and steel products (-1.3%), aluminum products (-9.5%), copper and copper alloy products (-7.3%) as well as nickel products (-22.6%).

Raw Materials Price Index

In 2012, the RMPI was down an average of 6.3% compared with 2011. It was a major change from 2011, when the index grew 15.3% compared with 2010.

The main factor in the decline of the RMPI was mineral fuels, specifically crude oil (-9.6%). According to Natural Resources Canada, lower prices for crude oil were partly a result of higher inventories and lower demand for oil and petroleum products.

Among other mineral fuels, natural gas (-12.9%) also posted a decline in prices compared with 2011. It was the fourth consecutive annual decrease for natural gas.

Non-ferrous metals (-8.8%) also contributed to the decline of the RMPI in 2012. Widespread price decreases were observed for most products, including copper and nickel concentrates (-10.7%), lead concentrates (-13.1%) and zinc concentrates (-9.2%). Despite these decreases, precious metals were up, specifically gold and alloys in primary form (+7.2%).

The decrease of the RMPI was partially moderated by animals and animal products (+2.2%) and wood products (+2.1%), which were the only commodity groups in the RMPI that posted price increases compared with 2011.

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 the 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. This is not a measure that takes the full effect of exchange rates into account.

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 it is available on CANSIM in table 176-0064 (series v37426). Monthly and annual variations in the exchange rate, as described in the release, 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.*

Table 1
Industrial Product Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	December 2011	November 2012 ^r	December 2012 ^p	November to December 2012	December 2011 to December 2012
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	114.6	114.8	114.8	0.0	0.2
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.70	106.9	107.1	107.1	0.0	0.2
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	108.6	109.7	109.8	0.1	1.1
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	125.7	129.5	129.9	0.3	3.3
Beverages	1.52	122.4	123.9	123.4	-0.4	0.8
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	173.1	177.9	177.9	0.0	2.8
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	120.0	121.8	121.5	-0.2	1.2
Textile products	1.37	104.3	103.4	103.3	-0.1	-1.0
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	102.0	103.7	103.3	-0.4	1.3
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	88.8	95.5	96.5	1.0	8.7
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	116.4	117.9	117.9	0.0	1.3
Pulp and paper products	6.40	101.4	99.7	99.4	-0.3	-2.0
Printing and publishing	1.84	104.9	105.1	105.1	0.0	0.2
Primary metal products	6.99	144.5	142.8	144.1	0.9	-0.3
Fabricated metal products	4.45	125.0	123.5	123.3	-0.2	-1.4
Machinery and equipment	4.41	105.8	106.3	106.1	-0.2	0.3
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	78.8	77.9	77.5	-0.5	-1.6
Electrical and communications products	5.02	93.4	93.7	93.5	-0.2	0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	118.2	118.4	118.4	0.0	0.2
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	229.8	231.8	230.7	-0.5	0.4
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	137.3	135.8	136.6	0.6	-0.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	123.1	123.9	123.4	-0.4	0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	281.1	235.1	238.3	1.4	-15.2
Intermediate goods²	62.15	122.8	123.1	123.3	0.2	0.4
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.56	140.0	136.3	138.3	1.5	-1.2
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	54.60	120.4	121.2	121.2	0.0	0.7
Finished goods⁵	37.85	101.1	101.4	101.0	-0.4	-0.1
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	118.8	119.9	119.9	0.0	0.9
Capital equipment	12.19	88.1	87.6	87.4	-0.2	-0.8
All other finished goods	18.54	102.9	103.2	102.7	-0.5	-0.2

^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.

Table 2
Raw Materials Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	December 2011	November 2012 ^r	December 2012 ^p	November to December 2012	December 2011 to December 2012
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	172.7	162.1	158.8	-2.0	-8.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	58.56	147.0	147.8	149.1	0.9	1.4
Mineral fuels	41.44	209.6	182.7	172.7	-5.5	-17.6
Vegetable products	9.89	141.8	149.6	148.2	-0.9	4.5
Animal and animal products	19.81	124.5	123.3	124.0	0.6	-0.4
Wood	11.82	89.8	92.8	92.7	-0.1	3.2
Ferrous materials	2.88	159.1	145.2	146.6	1.0	-7.9
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	242.9	243.9	250.4	2.7	3.1
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	164.7	160.5	160.2	-0.2	-2.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

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 2306 and 2318.

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

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for January will be released on February 28.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Food services and drinking places, November 2012

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry increased 1.1% from October to \$4.4 billion in November. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants rose 0.2%.

In November, three of the four industry sectors posted higher sales compared with October: the full-service restaurant sector (+1.7%), the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services (+1.2%), and the limited-service restaurant sector (+0.7%). Sales in the drinking places sector fell 0.5%.

In November, all of the provinces posted higher sales. The largest increase was in Quebec (+1.6%), while the smallest gain was reported in Newfoundland and Labrador (+0.4%).

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

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.

Table 1
Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2011	August 2012 ^r	September 2012 ^r	October 2012 ^r	November 2012 ^p	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012
	thousands of dollars					% change	
Total, food services sales	4,256,300	4,393,950	4,420,876	4,393,087	4,441,374	1.1	4.3
Full-service restaurants	1,822,076	1,896,395	1,899,867	1,879,734	1,910,978	1.7	4.9
Limited-service eating places	1,875,263	1,937,816	1,949,686	1,951,151	1,965,011	0.7	4.8
Special food services	362,167	364,899	373,397	366,958	371,207	1.2	2.5
Drinking places	196,793	194,840	197,925	195,244	194,179	-0.5	-1.3
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	58,901	61,514	61,245	62,599	62,849	0.4	6.7
Prince Edward Island	15,699	16,159	16,173	16,372	16,625	1.5	5.9
Nova Scotia	108,733	112,403	110,231	111,710	112,676	0.9	3.6
New Brunswick	80,427	82,153	81,891	82,408	82,890	0.6	3.1
Quebec	849,872	868,946	869,452	860,929	874,725	1.6	2.9
Ontario	1,623,168	1,671,910	1,679,853	1,679,637	1,699,839	1.2	4.7
Manitoba	121,544	130,219	128,644	127,164	128,343	0.9	5.6
Saskatchewan	129,047	138,383	139,235	138,859	139,754	0.6	8.3
Alberta	605,623	643,183	649,859	646,186	651,464	0.8	7.6
British Columbia	649,503	655,635	670,963	654,411	658,230	0.6	1.3
Yukon	4,855	4,982	5,155	5,425	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,016	6,967	6,805	6,297	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,912	1,497	1,369	1,090	F	F	F

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information or to order data, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For analytical information, or 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.

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, December 2012

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index decreased 0.7% in December compared with November. The courier portion fell 0.8% while the local messenger component declined 0.6%.

The index increased 3.7% in December compared with the same month in 2011.

Note to readers

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.

Data for the current month and the previous six months of the series are subject to revision. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Stocks of frozen and chilled meats, January 2013

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

Note to readers

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

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 003-0081 and 003-0082.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index, fourth quarter 2012

The Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index is now available for the fourth quarter. Separate index aggregations are available for Canada, the provinces and the territories by major client group.

Note to readers

The index is not subject to revision and not seasonally adjusted.

The Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index measures the monthly price movement for the accommodation services. This index reflects changes in room rates for overnight or short stays with no meals or other services provided and excluding all indirect taxes.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 326-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2336.

The Traveller Accommodation Services Price Index for first quarter will be released on April 30.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Electric power selling price indexes, September to December 2012

Electric power selling price indexes (2009=100) are now available for September to December.

Note to readers

The Electric Power Selling Price Index is a monthly series measuring the price movements of sales of electricity by distributors to commercial and industrial users; the estimates are produced three times per year.

Data released are not seasonally adjusted.

Indexes for the current year and the previous year are subject to revision.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 329-0073.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2325.

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

The Electric power selling price indexes for January to April will be released on May 30.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Sawmills, November 2012, Vol. 66, no. 11
Catalogue number 35-003-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Inter-corporate Ownership, Fourth quarter 2012
Catalogue number 61-517-X (CD-ROM, \$375/\$1,065)

Release dates: February 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
5	Stocks of principal field crops	December 31, 2012
7	Building permits	December 2012
8	Canadian international merchandise trade	December 2012
8	Labour Force Survey	January 2013
14	Hours worked and labour productivity in the provinces and territories	Historical revision, 2007 to 2011
14	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	Historical revision, 2007 to 2011
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 2012
19	Canada's international transactions in securities	December 2012
19	Wholesale trade	December 2012
19	Job vacancies	Three-month average ending in November 2012
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	December 2012
20	Health Reports	February 2013
21	Employment Insurance	December 2012
22	Retail trade	December 2012
22	Consumer Price Index	January 2013
26	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Fourth quarter 2012
26	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	December 2012
26	Characteristics of international overnight travellers	Third quarter 2012
27	International travel account	Fourth quarter 2012
27	Private and public investment	2013
28	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	January 2013
28	Canada's balance of international payments	Fourth quarter 2012

See also the release dates for major economic indicators for the rest of the year.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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