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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, January 2013

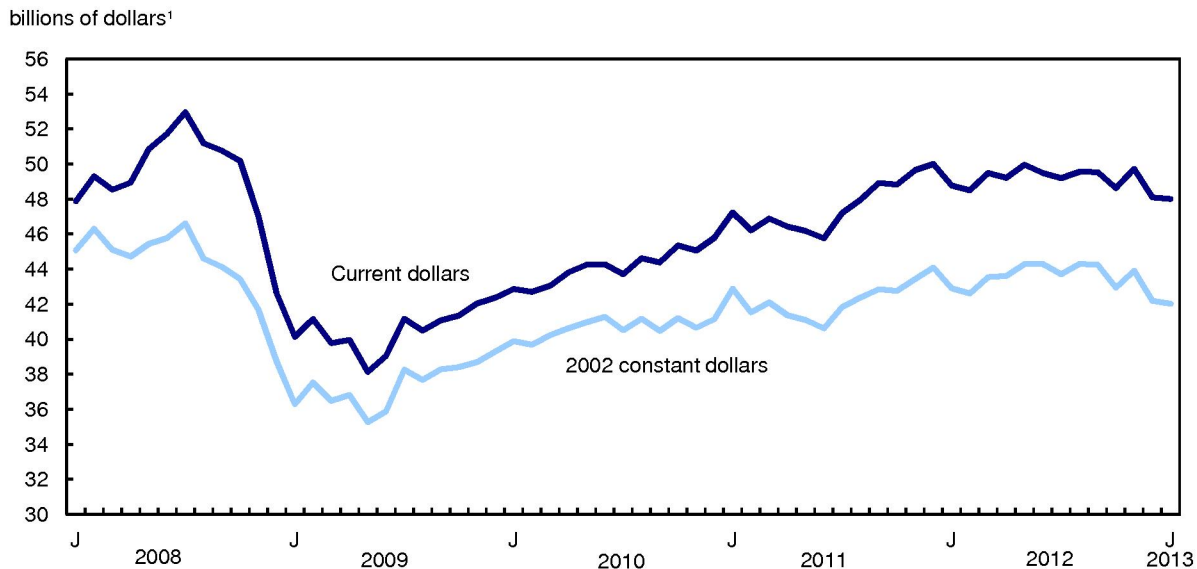
Manufacturing sales edged down 0.2% in January to \$48.0 billion, the fourth decline in five months. Sales in January were down in the transportation equipment industry as well as the petroleum and coal product industry. Overall, 7 of 21 industries posted lower sales in January, representing approximately 52% of the manufacturing sector.

Durable goods sales declined 0.7% to \$24.1 billion, while non-durable goods sales rose 0.3% to \$23.9 billion.

Constant dollar sales fell 0.4% in January, indicating that the decline in manufactured goods sold was a result of lower volumes.

Unfilled orders increased 5.8% to \$69.0 billion in January, the highest level since November 2008 (\$69.3 billion). The gain stemmed almost entirely from higher unfilled orders in the aerospace product and parts industry. Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future sales assuming that they are not cancelled.

Chart 1 Sales edge downwards



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Sales decline in the transportation equipment industry

Sales declined 3.8% to \$7.5 billion in the transportation equipment industry. The decrease mostly reflected a 19.7% drop in production in the aerospace product and parts industry. The aerospace industry is one of the more volatile industries in the manufacturing sector. A 3.7% decline in the motor vehicle assembly industry also contributed to the decrease in transportation equipment sales.

Petroleum and coal product sales decreased 1.8% to \$7.0 billion in January. The decline mostly reflected lower sales volumes.

Sales in the food industry were down 1.3% to \$6.7 billion, the fourth decline in five months. The level in January was the lowest since September 2010.

Sales down in four provinces

Manufacturing sales decreased in Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

In Quebec, sales declined 2.7% to \$11.3 billion, the largest decline since July 2012. The decrease was primarily caused by lower production in the aerospace product and parts industry.

Manufacturing sales in Ontario were down 0.8% to \$21.6 billion. The decrease reflected a 3.2% decline in the motor vehicle assembly industry and a 5.9% drop in the petroleum and coal product industry.

Sales in New Brunswick dropped 6.7% to \$1.6 billion, primarily as a result of lower sales in the non-durable goods industries.

In Saskatchewan, sales were down 4.9% to \$1.1 billion, mostly because of declines in the durable goods industries.

In Alberta, sales rose 6.3% to \$6.3 billion, the largest increase since November 2011. The gain was a result of increases in the petroleum and coal product (+7.6%), chemical (+11.0%) and machinery (+17.2%) industries. The gain in the machinery industry reflected higher sales of oil and gas field equipment.

Inventories rise

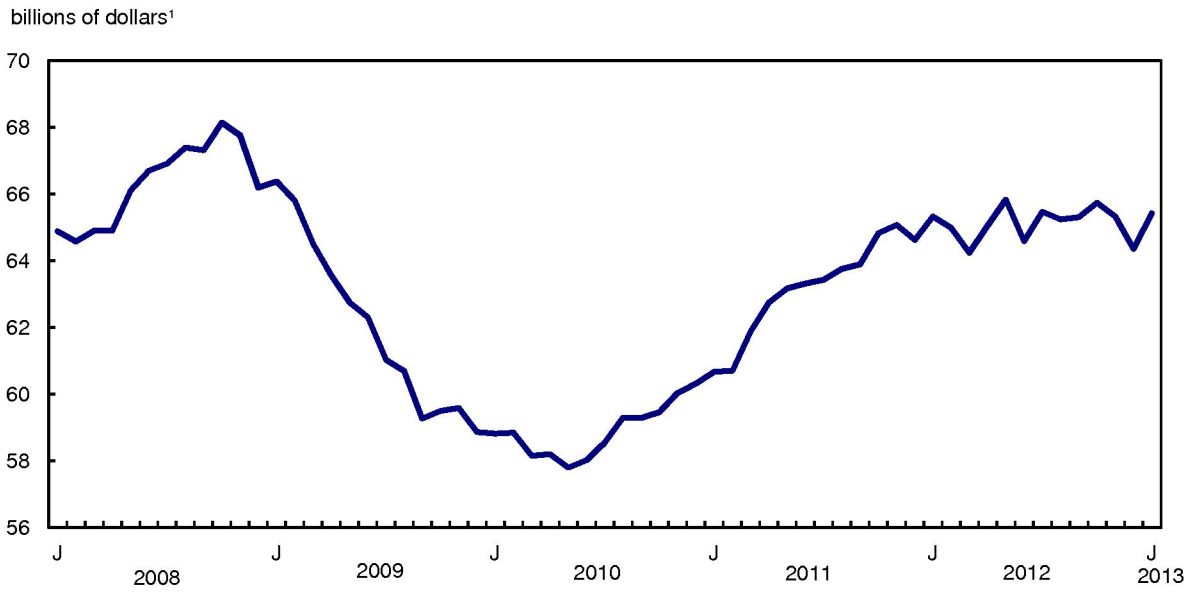
Inventory levels were up 1.7% to \$65.4 billion in January. The gains were led by the aerospace product and parts, and primary metal industries.

In the aerospace product and parts industry, inventories were up 4.1% to \$5.0 billion, with two-thirds of the gain stemming from higher goods-in-process inventories while the remainder was caused by increased finished product inventories.

Primary metal inventories were up 2.4% to \$7.7 billion, as a result of higher volumes held by manufacturers rather than price changes.

Inventories were also up in the petroleum and coal (+2.6%), fabricated metal (+2.3%), and the electrical equipment (+9.1%) industries.

Chart 2
Inventories rise



1. Seasonally adjusted.

The inventory-to-sales ratio rose from 1.34 to 1.36 in January, the highest level since June 2011.

Chart 3
The inventory-to-sales ratio increases



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Substantial gains in new and unfilled orders

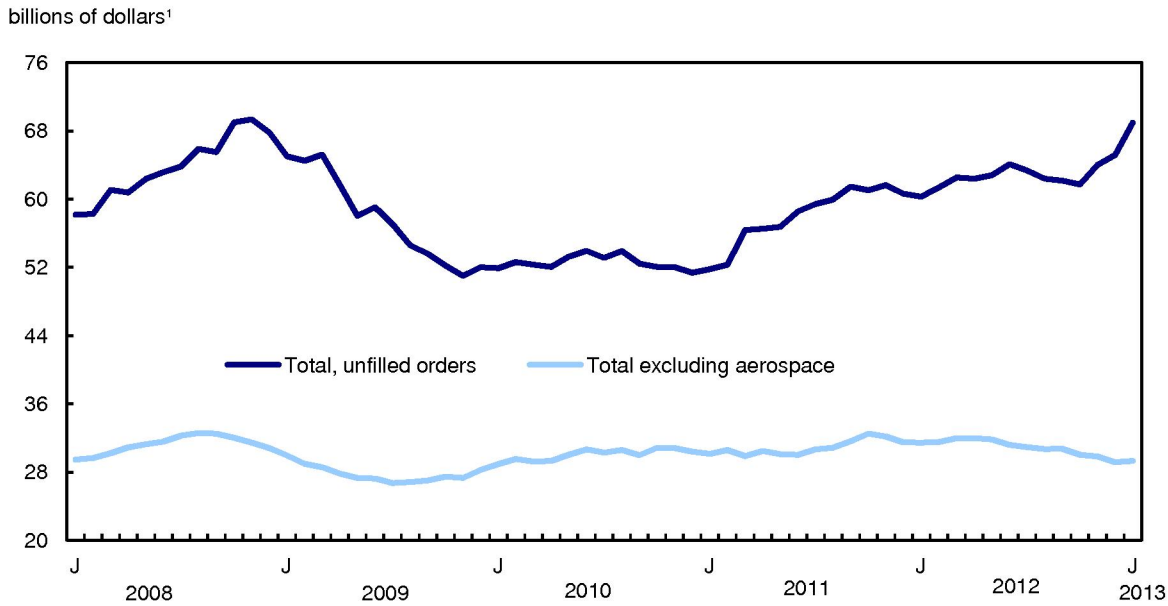
In January, new orders increased 5.1% to \$51.8 billion. Most of the gain was attributable to increases in the aerospace product and parts and machinery industries.

Unfilled orders rose 5.8% to \$69.0 billion in January. The increase was almost entirely caused by a gain in the aerospace product and parts industry.

In the aerospace product and parts industry, unfilled orders rose 10.0% to a record high of \$39.6 billion. The gain in January was the fourth consecutive monthly increase. Since September 2012, unfilled orders in the aerospace industry have advanced 26.2%.

Unfilled orders were up 2.6% to \$7.2 billion in the machinery industry. The gain followed seven months of declines.

Chart 4
Substantial increase in unfilled orders



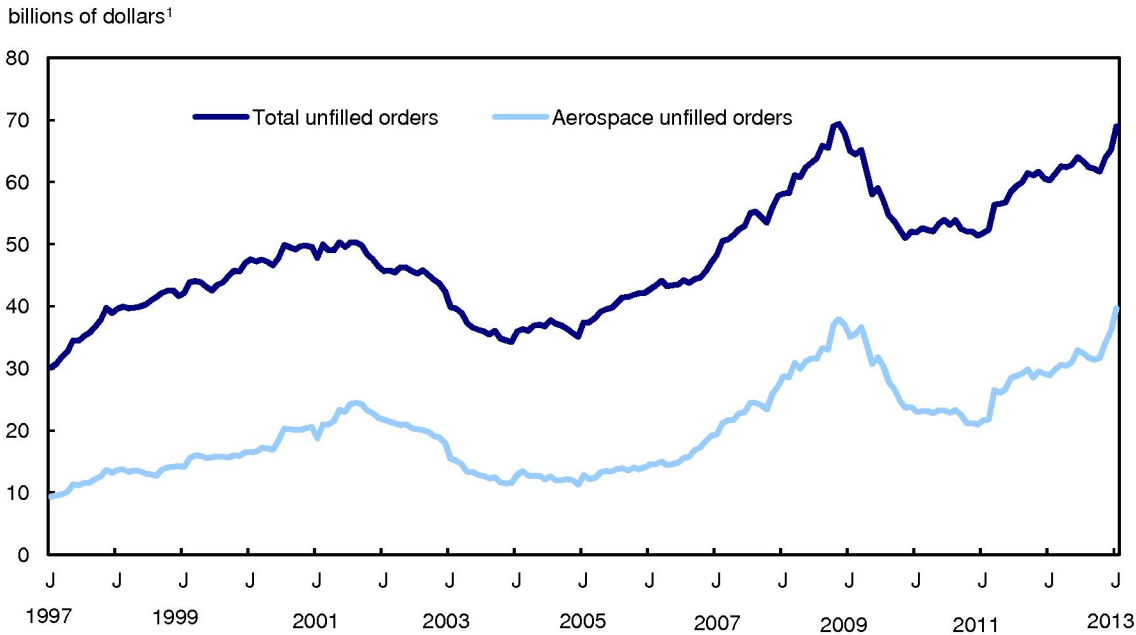
1. Seasonally adjusted.

Manufacturing at a glance: Unfilled orders

Between January 1997 and January 2013, total unfilled orders rose from \$30.1 billion to \$69.0 billion, while sales during the same period increased from \$34.8 billion to \$48.0 billion. Hence, unfilled orders rose by 128.9% compared with a 38.0% increase in sales. Unfilled orders represent the backlog of orders held by a company at a particular point in time that will contribute to future sales, assuming orders are not cancelled.

On average, 96.0% of unfilled orders are concentrated in industries which manufacture durable goods. Between January 1997 and January 2013, unfilled orders in transportation equipment increased from \$15.4 billion to \$45.8 billion, and on average accounted for 57.5% of total orders. Over the same period, the aerospace product and parts industry was the largest contributor among all manufacturing industries and accounted for 73.5% of the unfilled orders in the transportation equipment industry.

Chart 5
Unfilled orders, January 1997 to January 2013



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Other industries which held a sizeable share of total unfilled orders included machinery manufacturing, fabricated metal products and computer and electronic products manufacturing. From January 1997 to January 2013, these three industries contributed an average of 13.1%, 8.7% and 7.1% to total unfilled orders respectively.

The effect of recent economic downturns on unfilled orders

Directly preceding the economic downturn of 2008 and 2009, total unfilled orders peaked at \$69.3 billion in November 2008. Over the course of the next year, unfilled orders decreased sharply to \$51.0 billion by November 2009. In comparison, during the economic downturn in 2001 and 2002, total unfilled orders decreased from \$50.3 billion in July 2001 to \$34.3 billion in December 2003, representing a 31.9% decrease over 29 months. However, this decline was more gradual than the recent decrease in unfilled orders, which fell 26.5% over 12 months.

Despite differences in the duration of the decline in unfilled orders, there was a noticeable parallel in the months following each of these economic events. In both cases, total unfilled orders maintained a consistent level for approximately one year before beginning to increase. After decreasing to a low of \$34.3 billion in December 2003, total unfilled orders maintained an average level of \$36.3 billion before beginning to consistently increase starting in January 2005. Similarly, after reaching a low of \$51.0 billion in November 2009, total unfilled orders maintained an average level of approximately \$52.4 billion before beginning to rise starting in January 2011.

After unfilled orders reached their cyclical low of \$34.3 billion in December 2003 it took 38 months for them to reach their previous high of \$50.3 billion. In the current business cycle, 38 months have also passed since unfilled orders reached their cyclical low of \$51.0 billion. At approximately \$400 million short of their highest level, unfilled orders are again displaying similar patterns in recovery.

Note to readers

Monthly data in this release are seasonally adjusted and are expressed in current dollars unless otherwise specified. Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Revised data, based on late responses, are updated for the three previous months.

Non-durable goods industries include food, beverage and tobacco products, textile mills, textile product mills, clothing, leather and allied products, paper, printing and related support activities, petroleum and coal products, chemicals, and plastics and rubber products.

Durable goods industries include wood products, non-metallic mineral products, primary metal, fabricated metal products, machinery, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, appliances and components, transportation equipment, furniture and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Production-based industries

For the aerospace industry and shipbuilding industries, the value of production is used instead of sales of goods manufactured. This value is calculated by adjusting monthly sales of goods manufactured by the monthly change in inventories of goods in process and finished products manufactured.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future sales assuming that the orders are not cancelled.

New orders are those received whether sold in the current month or not. New orders are measured as the sum of sales for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders from the previous month to the current month.

Table 1
Manufacturing: Principal statistics – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2012	December 2012 ^r	January 2013 ^p	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	48,773	48,095	48,002	-0.2	-1.6
Manufacturing sales (2002 constant dollars)	42,895	42,182	42,019	-0.4	-2.0
Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	42,345	42,323	42,353	0.1	0.0
Inventories	65,330	64,354	65,426	1.7	0.1
Unfilled orders	60,291	65,177	68,959	5.8	14.4
Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	59,742	64,698	68,480	5.8	14.6
New orders	48,463	49,267	51,784	5.1	6.9
New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	42,048	43,474	46,135	6.1	9.7
Inventory-to-sales ratio	1.34	1.34	1.36

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars for current dollars, and millions of dollars for constant dollars.

Table 2
Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2012	December 2012 ^r	January 2013 ^p	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Food manufacturing	7,021	6,771	6,684	-1.3	-4.8
Beverage and tobacco product	896	951	1,005	5.6	12.1
Textile mills	139	154	162	5.3	16.5
Textile product mills	136	122	126	3.3	-7.5
Clothing manufacturing	181	158	166	4.8	-8.4
Leather and allied product	35	26	32	24.2	-7.2
Wood product	1,591	1,811	1,875	3.5	17.8
Paper manufacturing	2,098	1,939	1,998	3.0	-4.8
Printing and related support activities	706	691	733	6.1	3.8
Petroleum and coal product	6,943	7,175	7,048	-1.8	1.5
Chemical	4,023	3,958	4,025	1.7	0.1
Plastics and rubber products	1,964	1,891	1,932	2.2	-1.7
Non-metallic mineral product	1,003	1,080	1,052	-2.6	4.8
Primary metal	4,003	3,891	3,902	0.3	-2.5
Fabricated metal product	2,969	2,809	2,880	2.5	-3.0
Machinery	3,025	2,948	2,971	0.8	-1.8
Computer and electronic product	1,221	1,123	1,176	4.8	-3.6
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	852	859	845	-1.6	-0.8
Transportation equipment	8,192	7,829	7,535	-3.8	-8.0
Motor vehicle	4,401	3,862	3,719	-3.7	-15.5
Motor vehicle body and trailer	325	264	312	18.2	-4.0
Motor vehicle parts	2,027	1,910	1,930	1.1	-4.7
Aerospace product and parts	933	1,422	1,141	-19.7	22.4
Railroad rolling stock	121	78	83	6.0	-31.8
Ship and boat building	128	81	90	10.3	-30.0
Furniture and related product	891	921	906	-1.6	1.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	883	988	950	-3.9	7.5
Non-durable goods industries	24,142	23,836	23,910	0.3	-1.0
Durable goods industries	24,631	24,259	24,092	-0.7	-2.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Table 3
Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2012	December 2012 ^r	January 2013 ^p	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Canada	48,773	48,095	48,002	-0.2	-1.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	633	614	649	5.7	2.6
Prince Edward Island	114	108	110	2.3	-3.6
Nova Scotia	914	844	876	3.7	-4.1
New Brunswick	1,486	1,693	1,580	-6.7	6.3
Quebec	11,398	11,605	11,291	-2.7	-0.9
Ontario	22,430	21,772	21,606	-0.8	-3.7
Manitoba	1,266	1,202	1,255	4.4	-0.9
Saskatchewan	1,085	1,204	1,145	-4.9	5.5
Alberta	6,298	5,925	6,296	6.3	-0.0
British Columbia	3,143	3,122	3,188	2.1	1.4
Yukon	5	2	2	2.7	-51.3
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2	3	3	31.0	129.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Available in CANSIM: tables 304-0014, 304-0015 and 377-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

Data from the February Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on April 16.

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

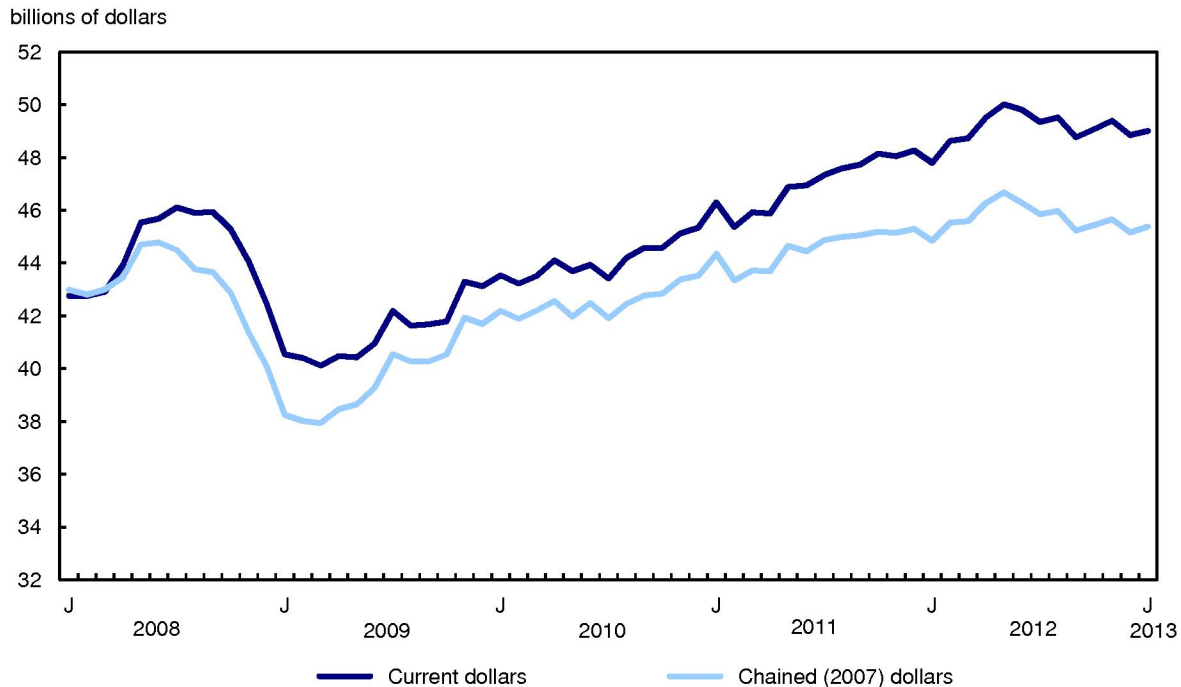
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Schimpf (613-951-9832; michael.schimpf@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Wholesale trade, January 2013

Wholesale sales rose by 0.3% in January to \$49.0 billion. The increase was mainly a result of higher sales in the computer and communications equipment and supplies industry.

In volume terms, wholesale sales were up 0.5% in January.

Chart 1
Wholesale sales increase in January



Increase led by the computer and communications equipment and supplies industry

In January, four of the seven subsectors, accounting for about two-thirds of wholesale sales, reported gains.

Sales in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector rose 3.2%, almost offsetting the decline observed in December. January's advance reflects an 8.0% increase in the sales of the computer and communications equipment and supplies industry, which posted its largest gain since April 2008. For the third consecutive month, this industry was the main contributor to sales movement at the national level. This coincided with the release of new products at the end of 2012.

The second-largest increase was in the personal and household goods subsector (+1.0%). The key contributors to January's advance were the toiletries, cosmetics and sundries industry and the textiles, clothing and footwear industry.

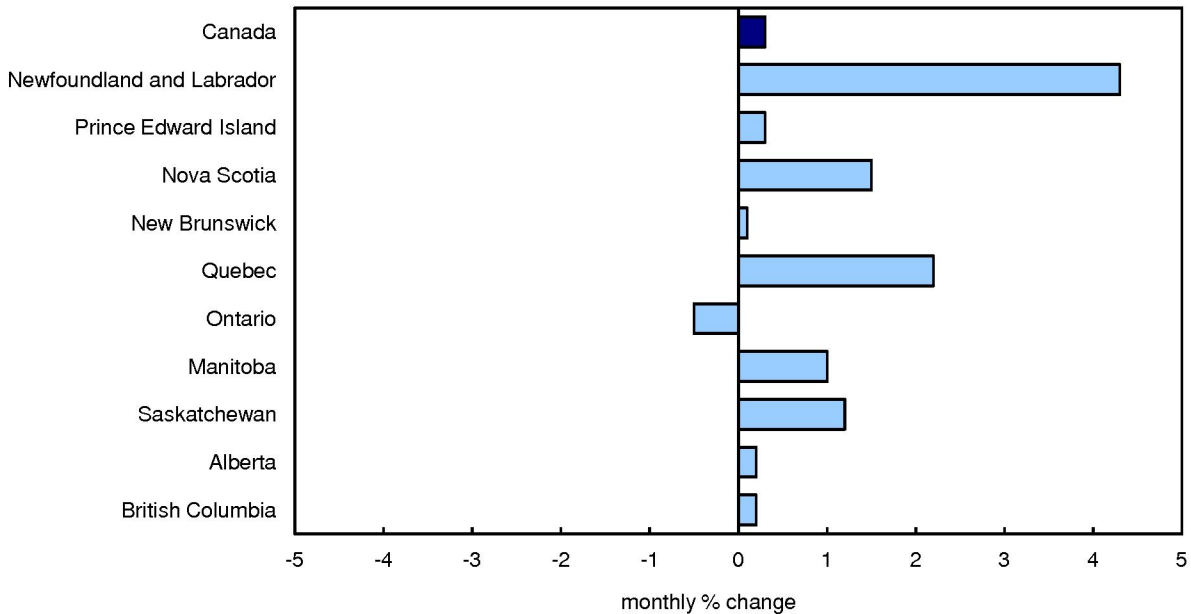
Sales were up 0.7% in the food, beverages and tobacco subsector, its first monthly increase in three months. All three component industries of this subsector reported gains.

These increases were partly offset by a 2.8% decline in the motor vehicle and parts subsector, its fifth decrease since July 2012. January's decline in sales reflected a 3.4% decrease in the motor vehicle industry.

Sales growth concentrated in Quebec

Sales were up in nine provinces in January.

Chart 2
Wholesale sales up in nine provinces in January



Most of the sales growth in dollars was concentrated in Quebec, where sales rose 2.2%, the first advance in three months. Wholesalers in the province posted higher sales in the personal and household goods subsector and the food, beverage and tobacco subsector.

In Western Canada, Saskatchewan (+1.2%) recorded the largest increase, as a result of higher sales in the agricultural supplies industry, which accounts for about 35% of wholesale sales in the province.

The four Atlantic provinces posted gains, with Newfoundland and Labrador (+4.3%) registering the largest growth in sales.

Ontario was the lone province that posted a decrease in sales. Wholesale sales were down 0.5% in January, the fifth decrease since July 2012. The declines were largely a result of lower sales in the motor vehicle industry.

Increase in inventories

Wholesale inventories rose 1.2% in January to \$61.5 billion. Inventories were up in 18 of the 25 industries.

The largest increases in dollar terms were in the inventories of the personal goods industry (+10.4%) and the construction, forestry, mining and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies industry (+1.5%).

The inventory-to-sales ratio rose to 1.25 in January.

The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time in months required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

Note to readers

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

Total wholesale sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using relevant price indexes. The wholesale sales series in chained (2007) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2007 as the reference year. For more information, see [Sales in Volume for Wholesale Trade](#).

Table 1
Wholesale merchants' sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2012	December 2012 ^r	January 2013 ^p	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale sales (current dollars)	47,790	48,844	49,010	0.3	2.6
Total, wholesale sales (2007 chained dollars)	44,844	45,155	45,377	0.5	1.2
Total (current dollars), excluding motor vehicle and parts wholesalers	40,201	40,541	40,936	1.0	1.8
Farm product	618	618	585	-5.3	-5.3
Food, beverage and tobacco	9,315	9,422	9,488	0.7	1.9
Food	8,306	8,444	8,489	0.5	2.2
Beverage	496	475	487	2.4	-2.0
Cigarette and tobacco product	512	503	511	1.6	-0.2
Personal and household goods	7,006	6,897	6,963	1.0	-0.6
Textile, clothing and footwear	941	921	962	4.5	2.3
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	741	704	693	-1.5	-6.5
Home furnishings	436	437	422	-3.3	-3.1
Personal goods	760	710	690	-2.9	-9.3
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	3,471	3,495	3,514	0.6	1.3
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	657	630	681	8.0	3.6
Motor vehicle and parts	7,589	8,303	8,074	-2.8	6.4
Motor vehicle	5,629	6,244	6,029	-3.4	7.1
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	1,915	2,010	1,992	-0.9	4.1
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	45	49	52	5.8	15.3
Building material and supplies	6,535	6,985	6,927	-0.8	6.0
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,091	2,120	2,163	2.0	3.4
Metal service centres	1,548	1,622	1,545	-4.8	-0.2
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	2,897	3,242	3,219	-0.7	11.1
Machinery, equipment and supplies	10,359	10,556	10,896	3.2	5.2
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	1,180	1,271	1,331	4.8	12.8
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	3,706	3,633	3,624	-0.3	-2.2
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	3,048	3,263	3,523	8.0	15.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,426	2,389	2,418	1.2	-0.3
Miscellaneous	6,367	6,063	6,078	0.2	-4.5
Recyclable material	862	631	587	-7.1	-31.9
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	912	863	871	1.0	-4.4
Agricultural supplies	1,515	1,571	1,589	1.2	4.9
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,190	1,168	1,193	2.1	0.3
Other miscellaneous	1,889	1,830	1,838	0.4	-2.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Table 2
Wholesale merchants' sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2012	December 2012 ^r	January 2013 ^p	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	47,790	48,844	49,010	0.3	2.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	345	346	361	4.3	4.8
Prince Edward Island	50	50	50	0.3	-0.4
Nova Scotia	689	701	712	1.5	3.2
New Brunswick	499	492	493	0.1	-1.2
Quebec	9,043	9,225	9,430	2.2	4.3
Ontario	23,441	23,696	23,574	-0.5	0.6
Manitoba	1,287	1,342	1,355	1.0	5.3
Saskatchewan	1,700	1,800	1,821	1.2	7.1
Alberta	6,289	6,486	6,500	0.2	3.4
British Columbia	4,367	4,629	4,638	0.2	6.2
Yukon	13	12	11	-13.1	-15.7
Northwest Territories	58	54	54	0.1	-7.7
Nunavut	8	10	12	16.9	36.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Table 3
Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2012	December 2012 ^r	January 2013 ^p	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale inventories	58,206	60,728	61,470	1.2	5.6
Farm product	203	172	164	-4.5	-19.1
Food	4,919	5,076	5,052	-0.5	2.7
Beverage	267	322	312	-3.1	16.7
Cigarette and tobacco product	216	218	263	21.1	22.0
Textile, clothing and footwear	1,936	1,827	1,892	3.6	-2.3
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	749	737	775	5.1	3.5
Home furnishings	936	989	992	0.4	6.0
Personal goods	1,553	1,370	1,513	10.4	-2.6
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	4,448	4,675	4,667	-0.2	4.9
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	713	645	666	3.2	-6.6
Motor vehicle	3,666	4,118	4,140	0.5	12.9
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,250	3,831	3,905	1.9	20.1
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	94	109	109	0.4	15.9
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	3,026	3,110	3,179	2.2	5.0
Metal service centres	3,060	3,384	3,366	-0.5	10.0
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	4,399	4,835	4,851	0.3	10.3
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	3,404	3,801	3,839	1.0	12.8
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	8,690	8,846	8,981	1.5	3.4
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	1,549	1,828	1,848	1.1	19.3
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,276	3,343	3,392	1.5	3.5
Recyclable material	558	593	537	-9.5	-3.7
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	746	708	716	1.2	-4.0
Agricultural supplies	2,988	2,617	2,743	4.8	-8.2
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	985	1,033	1,044	1.0	6.0
Other miscellaneous	2,576	2,540	2,523	-0.7	-2.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Available in CANSIM: tables 081-0011, 081-0012 and 081-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The January 2013 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008-X) will soon be available.

Wholesale trade data for February will be released on April 19.

For more information, 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 Karim El hassani (613-951-0608; karim.elhassani@statcan.gc.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

Spectator sports, event promoters, artists and related industries, 2011

The spectator sports, event promoters, artists and related service industries earned operating revenue of \$6.2 billion in 2011, down 15.1% from the record high \$7.3 billion in 2010. This decline was primarily attributable to the impact of the Vancouver Winter Olympics, which drove the industry's operating revenue to an all-time high in 2010. Overall, operating expenses declined 18.6% while the operation profit margin increased from 7.5% to 11.4%.

Operating revenue for promoters (presenters) of performing arts and sports decreased 36.0% from 2010 to \$2.2 billion in 2011. At the same time, operating expenses decreased 37.4%. Overall, operating profit margin increased from 3.5% in 2010 to 5.7% in 2011.

Spectator sports operating revenue increased 4.7% from 2010 to \$2.7 billion in 2011. Over the same period, operating expenditures declined 0.4%. This resulted in an increase in operating profit margin from 3.1% to 7.8% in 2011.

Agents and managers for artists, athletes and entertainers and other public figures reported operating revenues of \$320.6 million in 2011, down 6.1% from 2010. Operating expenses fell 2.3% while operating profit margin declined from 9.5% in 2010 to 5.9% in 2011.

Available in CANSIM: tables 361-0013 and 361-0023.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5132.

The publication *Spectator Sports, Event Promoters, Artists and Related Industries, 2011* (63-246-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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 Les Reid (613-951-2246; les.reid@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

Annual Survey of Traveller Accommodation, 2011

Operating revenue for the Canadian traveller accommodation industry increased 2.4% from 2010 to \$16.0 billion in 2011.

Operating expenses grew 2.9% to \$14.4 billion, resulting in a reduction in the industry's profit margin to 9.6%, compared with 10.1% in 2010.

The traveller accommodation industry is made up of two industry groupings: the hotel, motor hotel and motel industry group and the other traveller accommodation industry group.

The largest, the hotel, motor hotel and motel industry group, accounted for 83% of total industry operating revenue. Operating revenue for the group increased 1.9% in 2011 to \$13.3 billion. However, that was less than half of the 4.4% gain in 2010.

Among the provinces, Alberta (+6.9%) posted the largest increase in operating revenue for this industry group, followed by Newfoundland and Labrador (+5.5%).

Total operating expenses for the hotel, motor hotel and motel group grew 2.7% to \$12.1 billion in 2011. Salaries, wages and benefits, the largest expense item, increased 1.3% from 2010. The operating profit margin for this group fell from 9.9% in 2010 to 9.2% in 2011.

The second industry group, other traveller accommodation, includes campgrounds, bed and breakfasts, rooming and boarding houses and cottages and cabins and accounted for the remaining 17% of total industry revenue. This group is concentrated primarily in Alberta and Ontario, and these two provinces accounted for 61.5% of the industry group's total operating revenue.

Operating revenue for the other traveller accommodation industry group increased 5.3% to \$2.7 billion in 2011, while operating expenses increased 4.0% to \$2.4 billion. The rise in both revenue and expenses were the result of large increases in Alberta. Overall, the operating profit margin for this industry group increased from 10.9% in 2010 to 12.0% in 2011.

Available in CANSIM: tables 351-0002 and 351-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2418.

The publication *Traveller Accommodation Services, 2011* (63-253-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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 Kristina Myers (613-951-2327; kristina.myers@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

Primary iron and steel, January 2013

Data on primary iron and steel are now available for January.

Available in CANSIM: tables 303-0048 to 303-0051.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2116 and 2184.

The January 2013 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-X) will soon be available.

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).

Dairy statistics, January 2013

Dairy statistics for Canada and the provinces are now available for January.

Available in CANSIM: tables 003-0007 to 003-0012, 003-0029, 003-0033 and 003-0034.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3430, 3431 and 3432.

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).

Births and stillbirths, 2011

Data on births and stillbirths in Canada are now available for 2011.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

Available in CANSIM: tables 102-4005 and 102-4501 to 102-4516.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3231 and 3234.

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).

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Environment Accounts and Statistics Product Catalogue, 2013

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Catalogue number 63-253-X (HTML | PDF)



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