

Statistics Canada

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Releases

New products	10
Computer and peripherals price indexes, February 2008	9
Farm Product Price Index, January 2008	8
Payroll employment, earnings and hours, January 2008	6
Gross domestic product by industry, January 2008 Gross domestic product was up 0.6% in January, as the economy bounced back from the 0.7% decline registered in December 2007. Growth was broadly based, with wholesale trade and manufacturing leading the way. Growth in manufacturing in January was widespread, with almost one-third of the gain attributable to the partial recovery in motor vehicle manufacturing.	3

(continued on page 2)

Canada Year Book Historical Collection

Statistics Canada today launches the *Canada Year Book Historical Collection*, a wealth of historical data in digitized format compiled from 100 years of the Agency's annual *Canada Year Book* (CYB).

This new module, available free of charge on our website, covers the first century of Canadian history following Confederation in 1867, through to 1967, with historical text, tables, charts and maps. It is supplemented by interconnected learning resources for students and teachers.

Publication of the CYB started in 1867 with a year book covering social, economic and other facts about the country. Over the years, 159 books were published, 87 in English and 72 in French. Each is now accessible in PDF format.

The historical collection is fully searchable. The module contains more than 100 photos and nearly 50 maps dating back to 1868, as well as over 75 charts and 1,200 tables converted to HTML. Completing the picture are multimedia extras, such as newspaper clippings, video clips and posters.

There are details on the lives and work of politicians, industrialists, scientists, agriculturalists and others who shaped the land, economy and society of Canada.

The Canada Year Book Historical Collection, 1867 to 1967 (11-402-XWE, free) is now available by clicking on the CYB Historical Collection icon on our website.

For more information, contact Media Relations (613-951-4636), Communications and Library Services Division.





The Daily, March 31, 2008

Release dates: April 2008

11

Releases

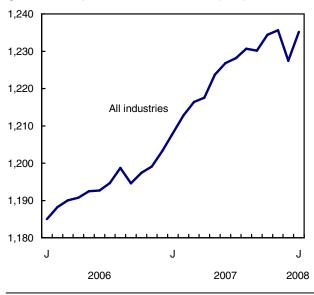
Gross domestic product by industry

January 2008

Gross domestic product (GDP) was up 0.6% in January, as the economy bounced back from the 0.7% decline registered in December 2007.

Economic activity bounces back

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



Growth was broadly based, with wholesale trade and manufacturing leading the way. Growth in manufacturing in January was widespread, with almost one-third of the gain attributable to the partial recovery in motor vehicle manufacturing. This partial recovery rippled to other industries, such as rail and truck transportation.

Increases were also recorded in the financial sector, retail trade, oil and gas extraction and exploration, accommodation and food services, and agriculture. Conversely, utilities, mining excluding oil and gas extraction, and forestry declined.

Nearly half of the December decline in manufacturing is regained

After experiencing a significant 3.4% decline in December and falling to its lowest level since December 2001, manufacturing activity increased 1.7% in January. The 2.6% increase in durable goods

Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data are chained volume estimates with 2002 as their reference year. This means that the estimates for each industry and aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 2002. For the 1997 to 2004 period, the monthly estimates are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables.

For the period starting with January 2005, the estimates are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are the industry output and input prices of 2004. This makes the monthly GDP by industry estimates 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 2007. For more information about monthly GDP by industry, see the National Economic Accounts module on our website (www.statcan.ca/nea).

manufacturing far outpaced the modest 0.4% increase in non-durable goods. Of the 21 major manufacturing groups, 16 increased, accounting for 71% of total manufacturing value added.

After tumbling 27% in December, motor vehicle manufacturing advanced 12% in January. Production of motor vehicle parts followed a somewhat similar pattern, regaining a portion of its December retreat.

Preliminary information for February 2008 indicates a continuation of the recovery in motor vehicle production, although at a much reduced pace than in January. Additional momentum for the manufacturing sector came from machinery, primary metal, and beverage and tobacco manufacturing. However, chemical product manufacturing slipped.

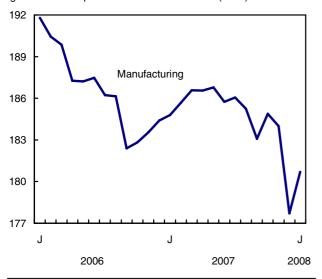
Wholesaling activities leap forward

After a lacklustre December, wholesaling activities leaped forward 2.8% in January, surpassing its previous peak attained in November 2007. Although the gains were widespread, the primary source of growth was in the activities of miscellaneous wholesaler-distributors. This trade group consists primarily of wholesalers of agricultural chemicals and supplies, non-agricultural chemicals, and recyclable materials.

Significant increases were also recorded in the wholesaling of food products, building materials, machinery and electronic equipment, and motor vehicle parts and accessories. Conversely, alcohol and tobacco wholesaling activities fell.

Motor vehicle production bolsters the manufacturing sector

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



Energy sector advances

The energy sector advanced 1.1% in January and returned to its October-November level. Petroleum and natural gas extraction moved forward 1.4%. The quantity of natural gas in storage decreased during the month in both Canada and the United States, driven by increased demand from the United States. Furthermore, natural gas distribution declined 1.1% in January. The production of electricity slipped 0.6%.

The output of the mining sector excluding oil and gas plunged 5.4% in January. Metal ore mines were down 2.9%, while non-metallic mineral mines (which include diamonds) tumbled 10.0%. Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction posted a robust 5.6% gain, returning to their year-ago level. Both contract drilling and rigging were up considerably.

Industrial production (the output of mines, utilities and factories) increased 1.1% in January. The increases in manufacturing and mining were slightly tempered by the decline in utilities. In the United States, industrial production rose 0.1% in January, as utilities increased, while mining fell and manufacturing remained unchanged.

Retail trade activities rise

Value added in the retail trade sector rose 1.2% in January. Significant increases in activities by clothing

stores, furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores, convenience and specialty food stores, and new car dealers, propelled the sector. These increases were dampened by a decline in the volume of sales of pharmacies and personal care stores.

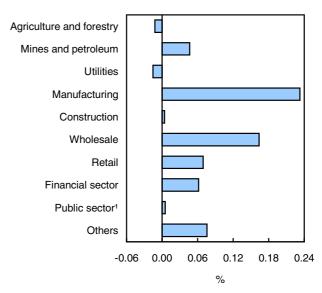
Construction up slightly

The construction sector edged up 0.1% in January. Both residential (+0.1%) and non-residential (+0.2%) building construction advanced, while engineering and repair work essentially stood still.

In the non-residential sector, commercial building construction posted a gain, public building construction retreated and industrial construction was flat.

A strong increase in alterations and improvement work, combined with a rise in row house construction, outpaced the declines in the other types of residential construction (such as single homes). The real estate agents and brokers industry remained unchanged for the month, as the overall activity in the resale market for homes was almost flat.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to total growth



1. Education, health and public administration.

Other industries

Activities in the finance and insurance sector grew 0.3%, on the strength of the record volume of transactions on the stock exchanges. However, mutual

funds and most of the standard banking services contracted in January.

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The January 2008 issue of *Gross Domestic Product* by *Industry*, Vol. 22, no. 1 (15-001-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

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

For general information or to order data, contact our dissemination agent (613-951-4623; toll-free 1-800-887-4623; *IAD-Info-DCI@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622), Industry Accounts Division.

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

	August 2007 ^r	September 2007 ^r	October 2007 ^r	November 2007 ^r	December 2007 ^r	January 2008 ^p	January 2008	January 2007
	2007	2007	2007			2006	2006	to January 2008
				Seasonally	adjusted			
		m	onth-to-mont	h % change			\$ millions ¹	% change
All industries	0.2	-0.0	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.6	1,235,205	2.2
Goods-producing industries	0.2	-0.5	0.2	-0.2	-1.9	0.8	374,355	-0.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	26,206	-4.8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1.5	-1.0	-1.4	-0.3	-1.2	0.7	57,534	-0.3
Utilities	-0.8	1.8	1.2	0.4	-0.6	-0.6	31,418	3.5
Construction	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	-0.0	0.1	78,241	2.6
Manufacturing	-0.4	-1.2	1.0	-0.5	-3.4	1.7	180,701	-2.2
Services-producing industries	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.5	862,036	3.6
Wholesale trade	0.1	0.8	1.6	0.1	-2.0	2.8	74,572	8.9
Retail trade	1.2	-0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.2	75,262	6.0
Transportation and warehousing	0.2	-0.2	-0.0	0.2	-1.3	1.0	56,772	2.0
Information and cultural industries	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.2	44,729	2.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	244,660	3.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	58,006	2.8
Administrative and waste management services	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	32,380	4.1
Education services	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	58,424	2.7
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.0	77,663	2.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.5	0.5	-0.4	0.8	-2.0	0.6	11,694	0.1
Accommodation and food services	0.3	8.0	-0.9	-0.6	0.3	0.6	27,892	-0.3
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	31,405	3.0
Public administration	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	68,662	2.4
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.1	-0.8	0.3	-0.3	-2.5	1.1	270,736	-1.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.9	-1.6	-0.3	0.4	-1.3	0.4	71,109	-2.2
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.1	-0.9	1.8	-1.0	-4.8	2.6	109,794	-2.2
Business sector industries	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.8	0.7	1,040,145	2.2
Non-business sector industries Information and communication technologies	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	194,978	2.3
industries	0.0	-0.3	0.9	0.2	-0.1	0.3	57,674	3.9
Energy sector	0.4	-0.2	-0.7	0.1	-1.2	1.1	87,002	1.4

r revised

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p preliminary

Millions of chained (2002) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Payroll employment, earnings and hours January 2008 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of payroll employees (seasonally adjusted) stood at \$785.14 in January, up \$4.38 (+0.6 %) from December. Compared with a year earlier, average weekly earnings were up 3.0%.

In Canada's largest industrial sectors, earnings were up 3.3% in manufacturing, 2.8% in health and social assistance, 2.5% in educational services, and 1.6% in retail trade compared with a year earlier.

Quebec and Manitoba have had the strongest year-over-year earnings growth of all provinces at 4.7% and 4.6% respectively.

Nationally, the number of occupied payroll jobs climbed 65,900 (+0.5%) in January, to 14,493,400. Newfoundland and Labrador (+0.9%), Alberta (+0.8%), Manitoba (+0.7%), and New Brunswick (+0.6%) posted the largest increases in January.

Overall, payroll employment has grown by 275,800 (+1.9%) since January 2007.

The average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees edged up \$0.08 (+0.4%) to \$19.68 in January. The average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were unchanged at 31.0.

Note: With this release, current and historical estimates from the Survey of Employee Payroll and Hours (SEPH) are using the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) instead of NAICS 2002.

While the differences between the classification systems are minor, the greatest changes are within the sectors of; information and cultural industries (NAICS 51) and in finance and insurance (NAICS 52). Estimates have been revised back to 1991 to account for the change to NAICS 2007. As per the normal SEPH annual revision cycle, historical corrections to other series are also available.

In addition to the move to NAICS 2007 estimates (January 2008) from this release are impacted by changes made to the Business Register (BR), the central repository of information on businesses at Statistics Canada.

The BR is used by business surveys, such as SEPH, as the frame for drawing their sample. The employment estimates for management of companies and enterprises (NAICS 5511) was most impacted by changes in the BR. A difference in the way that one of the components of NAICS 5511, head offices, is classified resulted in a marked increase in the number of employees in this industry.

Since this increase in employment is offset by declines in other industries, the overall employment estimates for Canada, the provinces and territories are unaffected by this change to the BR.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment*, *Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for February will be released on April 29.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; *labour@statcan.ca*). To enquire about revisions, concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Peter Lorenz (613-951-4167), Labour Statistics Division.

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Classification System)	2007	2007 ^r	2008 ^p Seasonally	2007 to January 2008	2007 to January	to 2007 ¹
			Seasonally	January	January	2007
			Seasonally			
			Seasonally	2008		
-				adjusted	2008	
			Geasonally	aujusteu		
		\$		%	change	
Industrial aggregate	762.20	780.76	785.14	0.6	3.0	3.2
Forestry, logging and support	987.53	984.90	995.46	1.1	0.8	1.7
Mining and oil and gas	1,381.97	1,441.87	1,432.81	-0.6	3.7	4.3
Utilities	1,101.40	1,161.84	1,156.32	-0.5	5.0	3.5
Construction	907.91	952.72	942.97	-1.0	3.9	4.4
Manufacturing	926.74	949.69	957.75	0.8	3.3	3.6
Wholesale trade	898.54	920.28	922.96	0.3	2.7	4.4
Retail trade	481.95	489.25	489.49	0.0	1.6	0.9
Transportation and warehousing	794.03	808.52	806.38	-0.3	1.6	1.9
Information and cultural industries	957.50	983.44	993.40	1.0	3.7	4.2
Finance and insurance	978.64	1,019.77	1,025.94	0.6	4.8	3.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	702.69	712.04	724.98	1.8	3.2	4.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	976.01	1,018.34	1,032.37	1.4	5.8	2.2
Management of companies and enterprises	915.36	1,013.30	1,030.27	1.7	12.6	-0.4
Administrative and support, waste management						
and remediation services	646.32	639.73	627.41	-1.9	-2.9	6.1
Educational services	827.72	846.24	848.22	0.2	2.5	2.1
Health care and social assistance	695.01	708.54	714.36	0.8	2.8	3.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	442.00	470.66	478.09	1.6	8.2	3.9
Accommodation and food services	324.99	331.91	333.80	0.6	2.7	6.7
Other services (excluding public administration)	597.68	608.63	606.31	-0.4	1.4	4.3
Public administration	949.14	985.28	990.10	0.5	4.3	4.1
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	700.95	728.01	726.64	-0.2	3.7	3.7
Prince Edward Island	622.28	633.94	635.89	0.3	2.2	4.1
Nova Scotia	667.36	679.04	682.76	0.5	2.3	2.2
New Brunswick	695.51	724.05	719.27	-0.7	3.4	3.8
Quebec	708.37	735.10	741.86	0.9	4.7	3.1
Ontario	797.45	811.01	815.88	0.6	2.3	2.8
Manitoba	682.81	715.16	713.88	-0.2	4.6	4.2
Saskatchewan	708.22	740.78	731.72	-1.2	3.3	4.6
Alberta	825.57	854.65	851.20	-0.4	3.1	4.5
British Columbia	753.63	768.28	767.80	-0.1	1.9	2.7
Yukon	857.71	900.01	887.22	-1.4	3.4	3.4
Northwest Territories ²	972.89	1022.26	984.30	-3.7	1.2	3.2
Nunavut ²	924.92	946.89	923.39	-2.5	-0.2	5.6

revised

<sup>p preliminary
1. Rate of change of the annual average 2006/2007.
2. Data not seasonally adjusted.</sup>

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry	January	December	January	December	January	2006
Classification System)	2007	2007 ^r	2008 ^p	2007	2007	to
				to	to	2007 ¹
				January	January	
				2008	2008	
			Seasonally	adjusted		

•		thousands		%	change	
Industrial aggregate	14,217.6	14,427.5	14,493.4	0.5	1.9	2.0
Forestry, logging and support	61.1	54.9	53.4	-2.7	-12.6	-9.2
Mining and oil and gas	190.3	195.7	199.7	2.0	4.9	6.3
Utilities	121.8	123.7	113.9	-7.9	-6.5	0.9
Construction	755.5	808.1	809.0	0.1	7.1	6.7
Manufacturing	1,815.8	1,748.9	1,730.7	-1.0	-4.7	-3.0
Wholesale trade	752.7	761.7	761.2	-0.1	1.1	2.4
Retail trade	1,751.6	1,819.6	1,814.4	-0.3	3.6	4.4
Transportation and warehousing	651.3	656.0	658.3	0.4	1.1	1.8
Information and cultural industries	351.5	354.1	355.6	0.4	1.2	1.4
Finance and insurance	617.6	631.9	629.8	-0.3	2.0	3.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	247.7	253.4	251.4	-0.8	1.5	1.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	720.5	730.7	738.1	1.0	2.4	3.1
Management of companies and enterprises	96.9	100.4	204.3	103.5 ²	110.8 ²	0.2
Administrative and support, waste management						
and remediation services	702.3	723.1	727.6	0.6	3.6	2.3
Educational services	1,072.3	1,085.6	1,088.1	0.2	1.5	2.2
Health care and social assistance	1,460.3	1,487.4	1,490.3	0.2	2.1	2.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	238.6	241.6	243.1	0.6	1.9	1.7
Accommodation and food services	1,029.2	1,064.9	1,066.9	0.2	3.7	3.8
Other services (excluding public administration)	518.2	530.9	532.8	0.4	2.8	2.1
Public administration	816.6	835.4	841.9	0.8	3.1	1.1
Provinces and territories	0.0.0	000	00	0.0		
Newfoundland and Labrador	176.7	183.8	185.4	0.9	4.9	2.6
Prince Edward Island	59.1	59.4	59.7	0.5	1.0	1.9
Nova Scotia	382.0	390.7	392.6	0.5	2.8	0.5
New Brunswick	303.2	302.1	303.9	0.6	0.2	1.1
Quebec	3,264.2	3,281.3	3,297.0	0.5	1.0	1.1
Ontario	5,456.9	5,521.7	5,548.0	0.5	1.7	1.5
Manitoba	526.1	537.0	540.7	0.7	2.8	2.1
Saskatchewan	418.8	430.8	433.1	0.5	3.4	2.8
Alberta	1,711.4	1,741.5	1,755.4	0.8	2.6	4.0
British Columbia	1,863.8	1,919.1	1,927.5	0.4	3.4	3.1
Yukon	17.3	18.0	18.3	1.7	5.8	2.8
Northwest Territories ³	21.9	23.4	22.7	-3.0	3.7	4.8
Nunavut ³	10.2	10.5	10.3	-1.9	1.0	3.6
	10.2	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	5.0

r revised

Farm Product Price Index

January 2008

Prices farmers received for their commodities rose 4.5% in January 2008 from the same month a year earlier, as crop prices continued to surge, more than compensating for falling livestock prices.

Prices that producers received for crops in January 2008 were 15.9% higher compared with January 2007, according to the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI). This continues the upward trend in year-over-year price changes since the early fall of 2006 and double-digit increases since

November 2006. Farmers received higher prices for all crops except potatoes, vegetables and fruits.

However, prices for livestock and animal products were 5.3% below their January 2007 level, the fifth consecutive year-to-year decline as cattle and hog prices continue to slip. With the exception of the period January to May 2007, hog prices have fallen since May 2005. Similarly, cattle and calf prices have been sliding since October 2006, except for the period March to May 2007.

On a monthly basis, prices farmers received for their commodities were down 0.5% in January 2008 from December 2007, as the decrease in the livestock and

p preliminary

^{1.} Rate of change of the annual average 2006/2007.

^{2.} Employment estimates for January for management of companies and enterprises are affected by changes to Statistics Canada's Businesses Register. Please see Note for more information.

^{3.} Data not seasonally adjusted.

animal products index slightly offset the increase in the crops index.

The FPPI (1997=100) stood at 105.8 in January 2008, down from the revised December 2007 index of 106.3.

The overall livestock and animal products index was down 1.7% in January compared with the revised December index, as all commodities except poultry recorded decreases.

Despite a slight reprieve in December, cattle and hog prices trended down for most of 2007. Surging feed grain prices and a strong Canadian dollar have put downward pressure on cattle, calf and hog prices. Cattle and hog inventories, at the national level, were lower by the end of 2007, while exports into the United States had accelerated.

On the other hand, the total crops index was up as grain, oilseed, specialty crop and fruit prices continued to

climb. Underpinning grain and oilseed price movements are strong demand, tight supplies and uncertainty over new crop production.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The January 2008 issue of Farm Product Price Index, Vol. 8, no. 1 (21-007-XWE, free) is now available from the Publications module of our website. Under Free Internet publications, choose Agriculture.

For general information or to order data, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nickeisha Patterson (613-951-3249: fax 613-951-3868; nickeisha.patterson@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

Farm Product Price Index (1997=100)

	January	December	January	January	December
	2007 ^r	2007 ^r	2008 ^p	2007	2007
				to	to
				January	January
				2008	2008
				% change	
Farm Product Price Index	101.2	106.3	105.8	4.5	-0.5
Crops	105.5	120.3	122.3	15.9	1.7
Grains	103.5	122.5	125.3	21.1	2.3
Oilseeds	86.9	110.3	117.1	34.8	6.2
Specialty crops	98.4	151.5	156.8	59.3	3.5
Fruit	124.2	113.9	123.1	-0.9	8.1
Vegetables	119.7	118.5	117.1	-2.2	-1.2
Potatoes	129.4	128.8	125.1	-3.3	-2.9
Livestock and animal products	99.7	96.0	94.4	-5.3	-1.7
Cattle and calves	98.1	90.6	88.6	-9.7	-2.2
Hogs	71.4	54.9	53.8	-24.6	-2.0
Poultry	96.5	105.0	109.8	13.8	4.6
Eggs	94.2	103.9	103.7	10.1	-0.2
Dairy	132.4	141.1	134.7	1.7	-4.5

r revised

Computer and peripherals price indexes February 2008

The index for commercial computers decreased 0.76% from January to 35.17 (2002=100). The index for consumer computers also declined, down 1.99% to 22.22.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices decreased 0.30% to 52.74 and printer prices went up by 1.14% to 47.72.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 331-0004 and 331-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; *prices-prix@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Neil Killips (613-951-5722; *neil.killips@statcan.ca*), Prices Division.

p preliminary

New products

Canada Year Book, 1867 to 1967 Catalogue number 11-402-XWE (free).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, January 2008, Vol. 22, no. 1
Catalogue number 15-001-XWE (free).

Farm Product Price Index, January 2008, Vol. 8, no. 1 Catalogue number 21-007-XWE (free).

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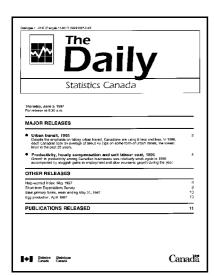
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Release dates: April 2008

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	February 2008
2	2006 Census: Ethnic origin, visible minorities, place of work and mode of transportation	
3	Culture services trade	1996 to 2005
4	Labour Force Survey	March 2008
7	International merchandise trade: 2007 annual review	2007
7	Building permits	February 2008
9	Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey	Annual and fourth
_	,,,,	Quarter 2007
10	Canadian international merchandise trade	February 2008
10	Canadian Economic Observer: Year-end review	,
	of the economy	
11	New Housing Price Index	February 2008
14	New motor vehicle sales	February 2008
14	Investment in non-residential building construction	First quarter 2008
15	Study: A decade-long look at registered apprentices, the cohort of 1993	1993 to 2003
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 2008
17	Consumer Price Index	March 2008
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	February 2008
18	Wholesale trade	February 2008
18	Leading indicators	March 2008
21	Principal field crop areas: March intentions	March 2008
21	Canada's international transactions in securities	February 2008
22	Human activity and the environment	2007/2008
23	Retail trade	February 2008
24	Survey of Electronic Commerce and Technology	2007
28	Provincial economic accounts	2007
29	Manufacturing: The year 2007 in review	2007
29	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	February 2008
29	Employment Insurance	February 2008
30	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	March 2008
30	Gross domestic product by industry	February 2008