

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Friday, March 13, 2009**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

---

### Releases

---

#### **Labour Force Survey, February 2009**

2

Employment fell for the fourth consecutive month in February (-83,000), bringing total losses since the peak of last October to 295,000 (-1.7%). The February employment decrease pushed the unemployment rate up 0.5 percentage points to 7.7%.

#### **Canadian international merchandise trade, January 2009**

8

Canada's trade deficit with the world widened as both exports and imports fell, led by a sharp decline in automotive products trade.

Export and import price indexes, January 2009

11

Chain Fisher real export and import values, January 2009

11

Postal code conversion file plus, September 2008

11

Flows and stocks of fixed residential capital, 2008

11

---

### **New products**

---

12

---

### **Release dates: March 16 to 20, 2009**

---

13



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada

## Releases

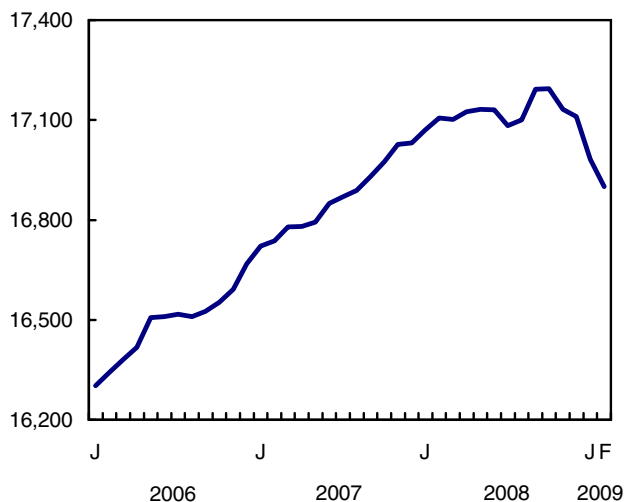
### Labour Force Survey

February 2009

Employment fell for the fourth consecutive month in February (-83,000), bringing total losses since the peak of last October to 295,000 (-1.7%). The February employment decrease pushed the unemployment rate up 0.5 percentage points to 7.7%.

#### Employment

thousands



All of the employment losses in February were in full-time (-111,000), while part-time employment edged up slightly. This continues the downward trend in full-time employment observed since October. Part-time employment has shown only a marginal increase over the same period.

In February, the largest decline in employment occurred in Ontario (-35,000), followed by Alberta (-24,000) and Quebec (-18,000).

Men aged 25 to 54 were particularly hard hit by February's employment decline (-66,000). Since the start of the labour market downturn, employment among core-age men has fallen by 170,000 (-2.7%).

Employment among 15 to 24 year-olds also continued to trend down in February (-29,000). This latest decline brings total losses since October to 104,000 (-4.0%), the fastest rate of decline of all age

#### Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on a sample, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries will have more variability. For an explanation of sampling variability of estimates, and how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the "Data quality" section of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-XWE, free).

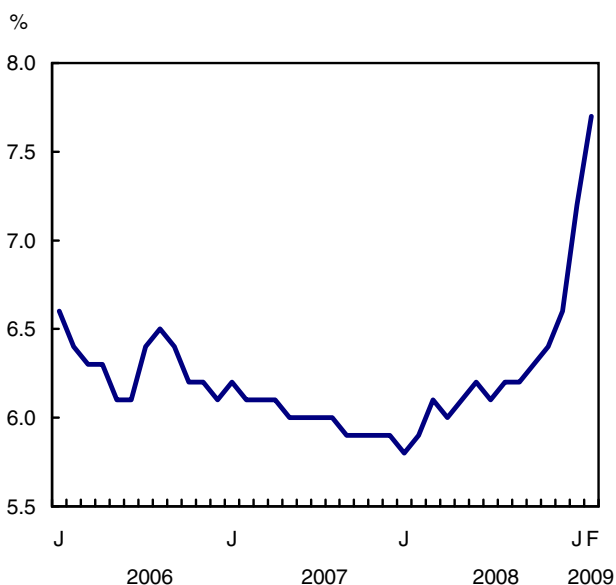
Changes in average hourly wages are affected by shifts in the composition of the Canadian labour force. For example, a drop in employment in low-wage occupations or industries will contribute to an increase in the national average hourly wage.

groups. The unemployment rate for youths was 14.2% in February, up 2.0 percentage points from last October.

A decrease of 43,000 in construction accounted for over half of the employment decline in February. There were also losses in professional, scientific and technical services; educational services; and natural resources. The only industries with gains in February were manufacturing and agriculture.

In February, the increase in average hourly wages was 3.9% compared with 12 months earlier. The most recent year-over-year increase in the Consumer Price Index was 1.1%.

#### Unemployment rate



---

## Sharp decline in construction employment

In February, employment decreased by 43,000 in construction, the second large decline in three months. While the construction industry had the fastest growth from January to October 2008 (+4.9%), it has since experienced the steepest decline (-6.4%). The downward trend coincides with the recent weakness in building permits and housing starts.

Employment in February fell in professional, scientific and technical services, down 31,000 (-2.6%), mostly in legal services and in architecture, engineering and design services.

In February, employment edged down in educational services (-15,000) bringing declines since October to 44,000.

Employment in natural resources also declined in February (-8,000), all in mining, oil and gas extraction, with most of the decrease observed in Alberta.

In February, employment rose by 25,000 in manufacturing, with the largest gain in food products manufacturing. Transportation equipment manufacturing was little changed following declines the month before. Despite the overall increase in February, manufacturing employment is down 5.3% (-104,000) from 12 months earlier.

The number of workers employed in agriculture as their main job increased in February. However, over the last 12 months, employment in this industry is down 13,000 (-3.7%).

Employment losses in February were almost equally split among private sector employees, public sector employees and the self-employed.

## Continued losses in Ontario

Employment in Ontario fell by 35,000 in February, mostly in construction and finance, insurance, real estate and leasing. This pushed the unemployment rate up 0.7 percentage points to 8.7%, the highest since April 1997. Since last October, the province's unemployment rate has risen by 2.0 percentage points, with increases concentrated in southwestern Ontario.

Since last October, just over half of the country's total employment losses have occurred in Ontario, well beyond the province's 39% share of the total working-age population. Employment in the province fell by 160,000 during this period, with the largest decreases in manufacturing; business, building and other support services; and construction.

In Quebec, employment declined by 18,000 in February, while the unemployment rate edged up 0.2 percentage points to 7.9%. The unemployment

rate in Quebec has risen by 0.7 percentage points since last October.

Employment fell by 24,000 in Alberta in February, the second notable decline in three months. February's drop in employment pushed the unemployment rate for the province up by a full percentage point to 5.4%, the highest in almost six years. Since last October, losses have been mostly in construction and manufacturing.

The only other province with a notable employment decline in February was New Brunswick, down 2,900.

## Employment down for men aged 25 to 54 and youths

In February, employment fell by 66,000 among core-aged men (25 to 54) while it was unchanged for women of the same age group. Since October, employment among core-aged men has fallen by 170,000 (-2.7%) while it has edged down 37,000 (-0.7%) among core-aged women.

With employment losses heavily concentrated among men aged 25 to 54 in recent months, their unemployment rate increased from 5.5% last October to 7.3% in February. For core-aged women, the rate rose from 4.7% to 5.5% over the same period.

Employment among youths aged 15 to 24 continued to trend down in February (-29,000), pushing their unemployment rate up 1.5 percentage points to 14.2%, the highest since December 2001. The employment decline in February brings total losses since October to 104,000 (-4.0%), the fastest rate of decline among all age groups.

Among workers aged 55 and over, employment in February increased by 17,000 for women, while it was little changed for men. Since October, employment increased by 1.9% among older women while it edged down among older men.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0064 and 282-0069 to 282-0099.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.**

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-XWE, free) is now available online for the week ending February 21. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *All subjects*, choose *Labour*. LAN and bulk prices are available on request. The CD-ROM *Labour Force Historical Review*, 2008 (71F0004XCB, \$209), is now available. See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *By subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on April 9.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; [labour@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent

Ferrao (613-951-4750; [vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca)) or Jane Lin (613-951-9691; [jane.lin@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:jane.lin@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.

## Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	January 2009	February 2009	January to February 2009	February 2008 to February 2009	January to February 2009	February 2008 to February 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Both sexes 15+</b>						
Population	27,128.1	27,161.2	33.1	386.4	0.1	1.4
Labour force	18,292.1	18,315.2	23.1	142.7	0.1	0.8
Employment	16,982.0	16,899.4	-82.6	-207.2	-0.5	-1.2
Full-time	13,807.8	13,696.9	-110.9	-329.8	-0.8	-2.4
Part-time	3,174.2	3,202.5	28.3	122.7	0.9	4.0
Unemployment	1,310.1	1,415.9	105.8	350.0	8.1	32.8
Participation rate	67.4	67.4	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.7	0.5	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	62.2	-0.4	-1.7	...	...
Part-time rate	18.7	19.0	0.3	1.0	...	...
<b>Youths 15 to 24</b>						
Population	4,385.8	4,387.4	1.6	19.1	0.0	0.4
Labour force	2,892.4	2,911.8	19.4	-45.4	0.7	-1.5
Employment	2,525.6	2,496.9	-28.7	-119.6	-1.1	-4.6
Full-time	1,373.7	1,360.7	-13.0	-105.0	-0.9	-7.2
Part-time	1,151.9	1,136.2	-15.7	-14.6	-1.4	-1.3
Unemployment	366.8	414.9	48.1	74.3	13.1	21.8
Participation rate	65.9	66.4	0.5	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.7	14.2	1.5	2.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.6	56.9	-0.7	-3.0	...	...
Part-time rate	45.6	45.5	-0.1	1.5	...	...
<b>Men 25+</b>						
Population	11,116.6	11,132.7	16.1	184.9	0.1	1.7
Labour force	8,188.9	8,158.7	-30.2	59.6	-0.4	0.7
Employment	7,638.5	7,563.0	-75.5	-138.1	-1.0	-1.8
Full-time	7,095.1	6,986.1	-109.0	-232.9	-1.5	-3.2
Part-time	543.3	576.9	33.6	94.7	6.2	19.6
Unemployment	550.5	595.7	45.2	197.7	8.2	49.7
Participation rate	73.7	73.3	-0.4	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.3	0.6	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	68.7	67.9	-0.8	-2.4	...	...
Part-time rate	7.1	7.6	0.5	1.3	...	...
<b>Women 25+</b>						
Population	11,625.7	11,641.1	15.4	182.5	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,210.8	7,244.7	33.9	128.5	0.5	1.8
Employment	6,817.9	6,839.5	21.6	50.6	0.3	0.7
Full-time	5,339.0	5,350.1	11.1	8.1	0.2	0.2
Part-time	1,478.9	1,489.4	10.5	42.5	0.7	2.9
Unemployment	392.9	405.2	12.3	77.9	3.1	23.8
Participation rate	62.0	62.2	0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.6	0.2	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.8	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	21.7	21.8	0.1	0.5	...	...

... not applicable

**Note:** Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

## Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS)<sup>1</sup>

	January 2009	February 2009	January to February 2009	February 2008 to February 2009	January to February 2009	February 2008 to February 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Employees	14,309.4	14,254.7	-54.7	-237.3	-0.4	-1.6
Self-employed	2,672.6	2,644.6	-28.0	30.0	-1.0	1.1
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,404.7	3,380.5	-24.2	-31.2	-0.7	-0.9
Private	10,904.7	10,874.3	-30.4	-206.0	-0.3	-1.9
<b>All industries</b>	<b>16,982.0</b>	<b>16,899.4</b>	<b>-82.6</b>	<b>-207.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,856.6</b>	<b>3,845.3</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>-162.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-4.0</b>
Agriculture	307.8	324.5	16.7	-12.6	5.4	-3.7
Natural resources	341.7	333.4	-8.3	1.3	-2.4	0.4
Utilities	144.4	143.1	-1.3	-6.6	-0.9	-4.4
Construction	1,213.1	1,169.9	-43.2	-40.0	-3.6	-3.3
Manufacturing	1,849.6	1,874.3	24.7	-104.3	1.3	-5.3
<b>Service-producing sector</b>	<b>13,125.3</b>	<b>13,054.1</b>	<b>-71.2</b>	<b>-45.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Trade	2,653.6	2,635.9	-17.7	-55.8	-0.7	-2.1
Transportation and warehousing	839.8	841.0	1.2	-3.7	0.1	-0.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,097.2	1,094.7	-2.5	9.5	-0.2	0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,210.6	1,179.5	-31.1	-18.0	-2.6	-1.5
Business, building and other support services	648.5	657.0	8.5	-54.2	1.3	-7.6
Educational services	1,178.5	1,163.8	-14.7	-24.1	-1.2	-2.0
Health care and social assistance	1,970.3	1,955.7	-14.6	77.0	-0.7	4.1
Information, culture and recreation	760.2	752.8	-7.4	-23.4	-1.0	-3.0
Accommodation and food services	1,075.2	1,083.8	8.6	32.5	0.8	3.1
Other services	768.6	760.2	-8.4	9.5	-1.1	1.3
Public administration	922.8	929.6	6.8	5.7	0.7	0.6

1. North American Industrial Classification System.

**Note:** Related to CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

## Labour force characteristics by province

	January 2009	February 2009	January to February 2009	February 2008 to February 2009	January to February 2009	February 2008 to February 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>						
Population	427.8	427.9	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.6
Labour force	252.2	253.3	1.1	-2.5	0.4	-1.0
Employment	216.2	215.0	-1.2	-7.5	-0.6	-3.4
Full-time	186.6	183.6	-3.0	-5.0	-1.6	-2.7
Part-time	29.6	31.4	1.8	-2.5	6.1	-7.4
Unemployment	36.0	38.3	2.3	5.0	6.4	15.0
Participation rate	59.0	59.2	0.2	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.3	15.1	0.8	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	50.5	50.2	-0.3	-2.1	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>						
Population	115.3	115.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.2
Labour force	77.5	78.2	0.7	-0.2	0.9	-0.3
Employment	68.3	68.6	0.3	-2.0	0.4	-2.8
Full-time	57.4	58.3	0.9	-1.5	1.6	-2.5
Part-time	10.9	10.3	-0.6	-0.5	-5.5	-4.6
Unemployment	9.2	9.6	0.4	1.8	4.3	23.1
Participation rate	67.2	67.8	0.6	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.9	12.3	0.4	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	59.5	0.3	-2.5	...	...
<b>Nova Scotia</b>						
Population	770.9	771.4	0.5	4.8	0.1	0.6
Labour force	497.8	500.4	2.6	13.7	0.5	2.8
Employment	454.1	456.4	2.3	7.0	0.5	1.6
Full-time	370.7	372.3	1.6	6.4	0.4	1.7
Part-time	83.4	84.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Unemployment	43.7	44.0	0.3	6.7	0.7	18.0
Participation rate	64.6	64.9	0.3	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.8	0.0	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	59.2	0.3	0.6	...	...
<b>New Brunswick</b>						
Population	620.0	620.4	0.4	4.3	0.1	0.7
Labour force	403.4	400.6	-2.8	-0.1	-0.7	0.0
Employment	368.2	365.3	-2.9	-2.3	-0.8	-0.6
Full-time	309.2	310.6	1.4	-1.9	0.5	-0.6
Part-time	58.9	54.6	-4.3	-0.5	-7.3	-0.9
Unemployment	35.2	35.4	0.2	2.3	0.6	6.9
Participation rate	65.1	64.6	-0.5	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	8.8	0.1	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	58.9	-0.5	-0.8	...	...
<b>Quebec</b>						
Population	6,405.0	6,411.2	6.2	62.3	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4,181.9	4,169.3	-12.6	-17.7	-0.3	-0.4
Employment	3,858.5	3,840.1	-18.4	-52.9	-0.5	-1.4
Full-time	3,142.7	3,114.2	-28.5	-70.4	-0.9	-2.2
Part-time	715.8	725.9	10.1	17.6	1.4	2.5
Unemployment	323.4	329.2	5.8	35.1	1.8	11.9
Participation rate	65.3	65.0	-0.3	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.9	0.2	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	59.9	-0.3	-1.4	...	...

... not applicable

**Note:** Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

## Labour force characteristics by province

	January 2009	February 2009	January to February 2009	February 2008 to February 2009	January to February 2009	February 2008 to February 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Ontario</b>						
Population	10,591.9	10,604.6	12.7	156.3	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,164.3	7,185.6	21.3	58.1	0.3	0.8
Employment	6,594.2	6,558.9	-35.3	-131.9	-0.5	-2.0
Full-time	5,372.6	5,316.7	-55.9	-172.1	-1.0	-3.1
Part-time	1,221.6	1,242.2	20.6	40.2	1.7	3.3
Unemployment	570.1	626.7	56.6	190.0	9.9	43.5
Participation rate	67.6	67.8	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.7	0.7	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	61.8	-0.5	-2.2	...	...
<b>Manitoba</b>						
Population	915.6	916.8	1.2	11.7	0.1	1.3
Labour force	636.5	638.4	1.9	10.1	0.3	1.6
Employment	607.2	607.9	0.7	5.9	0.1	1.0
Full-time	492.5	494.2	1.7	4.1	0.3	0.8
Part-time	114.7	113.7	-1.0	1.8	-0.9	1.6
Unemployment	29.3	30.5	1.2	4.1	4.1	15.5
Participation rate	69.5	69.6	0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.8	0.2	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	66.3	66.3	0.0	-0.2	...	...
<b>Saskatchewan</b>						
Population	774.7	775.6	0.9	14.9	0.1	2.0
Labour force	544.1	548.3	4.2	16.8	0.8	3.2
Employment	521.9	522.5	0.6	12.8	0.1	2.5
Full-time	423.7	424.2	0.5	4.7	0.1	1.1
Part-time	98.2	98.3	0.1	8.1	0.1	9.0
Unemployment	22.1	25.8	3.7	4.0	16.7	18.3
Participation rate	70.2	70.7	0.5	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.7	0.6	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	67.4	67.4	0.0	0.4	...	...
<b>Alberta</b>						
Population	2,830.1	2,836.1	6.0	60.3	0.2	2.2
Labour force	2,119.3	2,116.5	-2.8	47.0	-0.1	2.3
Employment	2,025.8	2,002.1	-23.7	7.5	-1.2	0.4
Full-time	1,680.6	1,652.6	-28.0	-25.0	-1.7	-1.5
Part-time	345.3	349.5	4.2	32.5	1.2	10.3
Unemployment	93.5	114.5	21.0	39.6	22.5	52.9
Participation rate	74.9	74.6	-0.3	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	5.4	1.0	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	71.6	70.6	-1.0	-1.3	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>						
Population	3,676.8	3,681.8	5.0	67.7	0.1	1.9
Labour force	2,415.1	2,424.4	9.3	17.3	0.4	0.7
Employment	2,267.6	2,262.7	-4.9	-43.7	-0.2	-1.9
Full-time	1,771.5	1,769.9	-1.6	-68.9	-0.1	-3.7
Part-time	496.1	492.9	-3.2	25.3	-0.6	5.4
Unemployment	147.5	161.7	14.2	61.0	9.6	60.6
Participation rate	65.7	65.8	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.7	0.6	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	61.5	-0.2	-2.3	...	...

... not applicable

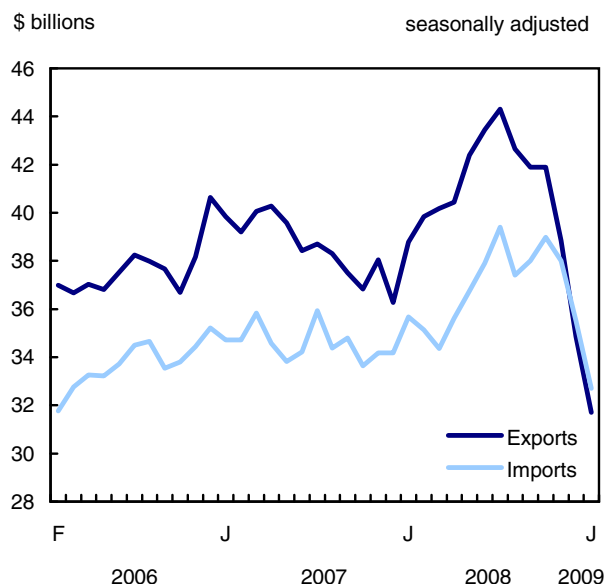
Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

## Canadian international merchandise trade

January 2009

Canada's trade deficit with the world widened to \$993 million in January 2009 from \$652 million in December 2008, as both exports and imports fell, led by a sharp decline in automotive products trade. Overall exports fell 9.0% to \$31.7 billion while imports fell 7.9% to \$32.7 billion.

### Exports and imports



Although January's decline in exports was widespread, nearly half was due to automotive products, which fell for a sixth consecutive month. The decrease in overall exports reflected mostly declining volumes. Since July 2008, exports have fallen 28.4% in current dollars, while volumes dropped 19.6% during the same period.

Imports fell in January 2009 due to a combination of volume and price reductions. Lower imports of

#### Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services, investment income and transfers.

International merchandise trade data by country are available on both a balance of payments and a customs basis for the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom. Trade data for all other individual countries are available on a customs basis only. Balance of payments data are derived from customs data by making adjustments for characteristics such as valuation, coverage, timing and residency. These adjustments are made to conform to the concepts and definitions of the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Constant dollars referred to in the text are calculated using the Laspeyres volume formula, which is current dollars divided by Paasche indexes.

#### Revisions

In general, merchandise trade data are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year. Current and previous year revisions are reflected in both the customs and balance of payments based data. Revisions to customs based data for the previous year are also released on a quarterly basis.

Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates with actual figures, changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information, and changes to seasonal adjustment factors.

Revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.

automotive products and machinery and equipment accounted for nearly three-quarters of the monthly decline in January. Since October 2008, imports have fallen 16.1% in current dollars, while volumes have dropped 14.6% during the same period.

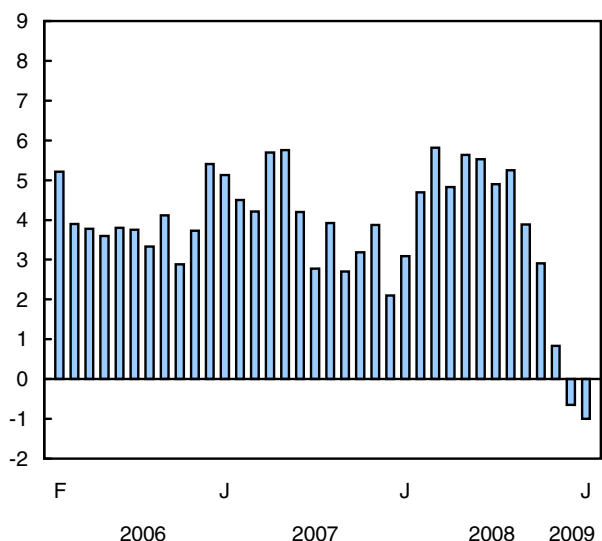
Exports to the United States fell 8.9% to \$23.3 billion, largely reflecting drops in automotive products and crude petroleum. This outpaced an 8.4% decrease in imports. As a result, the trade surplus with the United States shrank to \$3.0 billion in January 2009 from \$3.4 billion in December 2008.

Exports to countries other than the United States dropped 9.3% while imports decreased 7.0%. Consequently, Canada's trade deficit with this group of countries totalled \$4.0 billion, virtually unchanged from December.



## Trade balance

\$ billions



## Automotive products lead the decline in exports

Falling to their lowest level since January 1992, exports of automotive products dropped 34.5% to \$3.0 billion, as passenger autos, motor vehicle parts, trucks and other motor vehicles all declined. Passenger autos, the largest contributor, shrank 44.1% to \$1.4 billion as new vehicle sales in the United States fell in January 2009 to their lowest level since 1982. The decline in automotive products was the result of a 35.0% drop in volumes. The sector has been on a downward trend since December 2006.

Exports of machinery and equipment fell 6.8% to \$7.5 billion, mainly due to volume reductions. Leading the decrease were exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment, which fell 21.6% following two months of growth. Mitigating the drop of the sector, exports of industrial machinery increased 4.0%.

Exports of industrial goods and materials contracted 6.1% to \$6.9 billion, largely the result of a decline in prices. Although there was weakness throughout the sector, metal ores posted the largest decrease, in particular, copper dropped 67.6%. Metal and alloys declined 6.1% to \$2.2 billion.

## Contraction in imports continues

Automotive products dropped 22.6% to \$3.9 billion, as sales remained weak and manufacturers cut back production. Passenger cars declined for the fourth month in a row, falling 30.1% to \$1.2 billion, while motor vehicles parts declined 20.6% to \$1.7 billion. The contraction in the automotive sector imports was due to a 23.0% drop in volumes.

Machinery and equipment imports declined 8.9% to \$9.7 billion as both prices and volumes decreased. This marked the second consecutive monthly decline of the sector following a rising trend that started in December 2007. Weak consumer demand affected the imports of flat panel televisions, resulting in a decrease of 7.5% in other machinery and equipment. Imports of aircrafts, engines and parts fell by 34.4%, more than offsetting the December gains.

Industrial goods and material decreased 9.0% to \$6.8 billion, due to prices and volumes reductions. Metals and metal ores and chemicals and plastics led the decline. The fall in metals imports was softened by the growth in imports of precious metals. Imports of chemicals and plastics contracted 9.5% to \$2.4 billion.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003, 228-0033, 228-0034, 228-0041 to 228-0043 and 228-0047 to 228-0057.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.**

The January 2009 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 63, no. 1 (65-001-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, service transactions, investment income and transfers) are available quarterly in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-XWE, free).

For more information, contact Sharon Nevins (toll-free 1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9798). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mychèle Gagnon (613-951-0994), International Trade Division.

□

## Merchandise trade

	December 2008 <sup>r</sup>	January 2009	December 2008 to January 2009	January 2008 to January 2009
Seasonally adjusted, \$ current				
	\$ millions		% change	
<b>Principal trading partners</b>				
<b>Exports</b>				
United States	25,597	23,315	-8.9	-21.3
Japan	962	931	-3.2	14.4
European Union <sup>1</sup>	3,571	2,928	-18.0	-5.1
Other OECD countries <sup>2</sup>	1,242	1,279	3.0	-12.3
All other countries	3,481	3,258	-6.4	-14.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,853</b>	<b>31,711</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>-18.2</b>
<b>Imports</b>				
United States	22,210	20,338	-8.4	-11.4
Japan	828	1,023	23.6	4.2
European Union <sup>1</sup>	3,835	3,159	-17.6	-11.3
Other OECD countries <sup>2</sup>	2,199	2,282	3.8	9.9
All other countries	6,432	5,902	-8.2	-3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,505</b>	<b>32,704</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>-8.3</b>
<b>Balance</b>				
United States	3,387	2,977	...	...
Japan	134	-92	...	...
European Union <sup>1</sup>	-264	-231	...	...
Other OECD countries <sup>2</sup>	-957	-1,003	...	...
All other countries	-2,951	-2,644	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>-652</b>	<b>-993</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Principal commodity groupings</b>				
<b>Exports</b>				
Agricultural and fishing products	3,373	3,388	0.4	6.3
Energy products	6,797	6,543	-3.7	-29.9
Forestry products	2,012	1,767	-12.2	-15.5
Industrial goods and materials	7,297	6,852	-6.1	-23.3
Machinery and equipment	8,085	7,538	-6.8	1.8
Automotive products	4,527	2,966	-34.5	-45.1
Other consumer goods	1,633	1,589	-2.7	15.3
Special transactions trade <sup>3</sup>	676	612	-9.5	1.8
Other balance of payments adjustments	453	456	0.7	3.9
<b>Imports</b>				
Agricultural and fishing products	2,532	2,568	1.4	16.4
Energy products	3,139	2,922	-6.9	-32.2
Forestry products	215	222	3.3	-8.3
Industrial goods and materials	7,517	6,840	-9.0	-4.2
Machinery and equipment	10,659	9,711	-8.9	-0.6
Automotive products	5,076	3,929	-22.6	-37.7
Other consumer goods	5,193	5,035	-3.0	9.5
Special transactions trade <sup>3</sup>	475	781	64.4	94.3
Other balance of payments adjustments	698	695	-0.4	-1.7

<sup>r</sup> revised

... not applicable

1. Includes Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom.

2. Other countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) include Australia, Canada, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland and Turkey.

3. These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.

**Note:** Totals may not equal the sum of their components.

---

## Export and import price indexes

January 2009

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (2002=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 2002 to January 2009 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted US price indexes (2002=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 2002 to January 2009. Included with the US commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and US-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

Indexes on a customs basis for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups are also available upon request.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003, 228-0033, 228-0034, 228-0041 to 228-0043 and 228-0047 to 228-0057.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.**

The January 2009 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 63, no. 1 (65-001-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-294-5583), International Trade Division. ■

## Chain Fisher real export and import values

January 2009

The monthly chain Fisher real dollar values (reference year 2002) for Canadian international merchandise trade are now available for January.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0056 and 228-0057.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.**

The January 2009 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 63, no. 1 (65-001-XWE, free),

is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-294-5583), International Trade Division. ■

## Postal code conversion file plus

September 2008

The *Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+)*, Version 5D, with postal codes through September 2008, complements the *Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF)*. When the association between the postal code and census geography is not unique, the PCCF+ allows for a proportional allocation based on the population count.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.**

The *Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+)*, Version 5D (82F0086XDB, various prices) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

The PCCF+ is only available to purchasers of the PCCF. Also, users require the SAS (Statistical Analysis System) program to run this application.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Russell Wilkins (613-951-5305; [russell.wilkins@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:russell.wilkins@statcan.gc.ca)), Health Information and Research Division. ■

## Flows and stocks of fixed residential capital

2008

The fixed residential capital flows and stocks series at the provincial level for 2008 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: table 030-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5016.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-0087; [bdp\\_information@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca)), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

## New products

**Canadian International Merchandise Trade**,  
January 2009, Vol. 63, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 65-001-XWE**  
(free).

**Labour Force Information**, February 15 to 21, 2009  
**Catalogue number 71-001-XWE**  
(free).

**Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+)**,  
September 2008  
**Catalogue number 82F0086XDB**  
(various prices).

**All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.**

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.

## How to order products

### To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**  
From other countries, call: **1-613-951-2800**  
To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**  
For address changes or account inquiries, call: **1-877-591-6963**

**To order by mail, write to:** Statistics Canada, Finance, 6<sup>th</sup> floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.  
Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

**To order by Internet, write to:** [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.gc.ca](http://www.statcan.gc.ca)). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

**Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.**



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and Library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to [listproc@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:listproc@statcan.gc.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2009. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

---

**Release dates: March 16 to 20, 2009**

---

(Release dates are subject to change.)

<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
16	<b>National balance sheet accounts</b>	Fourth quarter 2008
16	<b>Industrial capacity utilization rates</b>	Fourth quarter 2008
17	<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	January 2009
17	<b>Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost</b>	Fourth quarter 2008
18	<b>Wholesale trade</b>	January 2009
19	<b>Canada's international transactions in securities</b>	January 2009
19	<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	February 2009
19	<b>Travel between Canada and other countries</b>	January 2009
20	<b>Retail trade</b>	January 2009
20	<b>New motor vehicle sales</b>	January 2009