

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 31, 2009

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Releases

Gross domestic product by industry

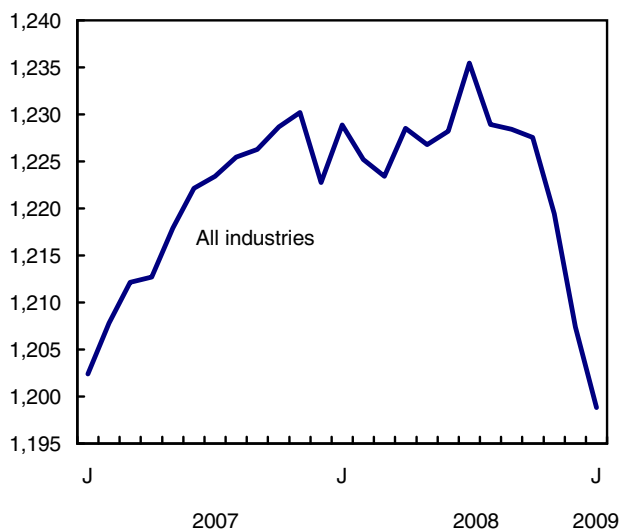
January 2009

Real gross domestic product declined 0.7% in January following decreases of 1.0% in December 2008 and 0.7% in November 2008.

The output of manufacturing, especially of motor vehicle and associated parts industries, as well as wholesale trade and construction were the main contributors to the January drop. The finance and insurance sector, transportation, mining (excluding oil and gas extraction), and accommodation and food services also retreated. Economic activity increased in retail trade, oil and gas extraction and the public sector.

Economic activity declines further

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices 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 2005 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 2006, 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 2005. 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 2008. For more information about monthly GDP by industry, see the National economic accounts module on our website (www.statcan.gc.ca/nea-cen/index-eng.htm).

Manufacturing activity decreases

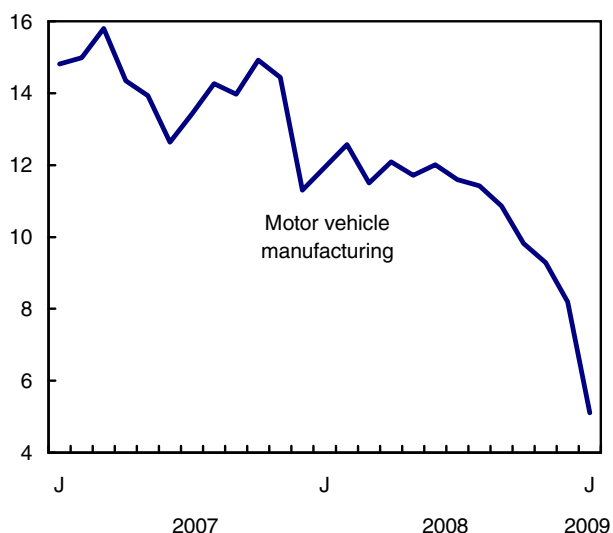
Activity in the manufacturing sector decreased for a sixth consecutive month in January (-3.1%). Export-oriented sub-sectors were particularly hit as the volume of merchandise exports decreased 7.0% in January. While 18 of the 21 major manufacturing groups lost ground, about half of the decline was attributable to a 27% reduction in motor vehicle and associated parts production.

Motor vehicle manufacturers sharply curtailed their output in January in reaction to lower demand in the United States. This brought the level of production in the Canadian motor vehicle and parts industries to about 40% of the peak recorded in the first quarter of 2007.

Manufacturing industries related to construction activities continued to be affected by the decline in that sector in both Canada and the US. In addition, the reduced demand for newsprint led to temporary closures of newsprint mills. Computer and electronic product manufacturing also dropped.

Motor vehicle manufacturing drops

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



Wholesale trade falls

The volume of wholesaling activity continued to fall in January (-3.4%). The main declines were in the wholesaling of automotive products, building materials, and machinery and electronic equipment. Conversely, the wholesaling of food products and of other products (including agricultural, chemical, recycled material and paper products) increased.

Construction down

Construction activity was down 3.0% in January. Residential and non-residential building construction as well as engineering and repair work decreased. There was a sharp decline in residential building construction (-6.4%), particularly in the construction of new dwellings. Commercial and industrial building construction also contracted, while that of institutional buildings edged up.

The output of real estate agents and brokers continued to decline in January (-2.6%) as housing

sales decreased again. This also affected professional services associated with housing sales, particularly legal services.

The finance and insurance sector retreats

The finance and insurance sector retreated 0.7% in January in light of the reduced level of activity in banking services, stock brokerages and mutual fund sales. In particular, banking activities related to residential mortgages and short-term business loans declined. However, activities in short-term personal loans and fixed-term deposits recorded a modest increase.

Retail trade increases

Value added in retail trade increased 1.4% in January, following three consecutive monthly declines. The volume of activities at new car dealers rebounded in January from its December decline, but remained below the level posted in the fourth quarter of 2008. Some motor vehicle manufacturers have introduced incentives programs to bolster sales.

Excluding new car dealers, retail trade increased 0.5%. Advances posted by supermarkets and beer, wine and liquor stores helped the sector move forward. These gains were partially offset by the decrease registered by gasoline stations and home centres and hardware stores.

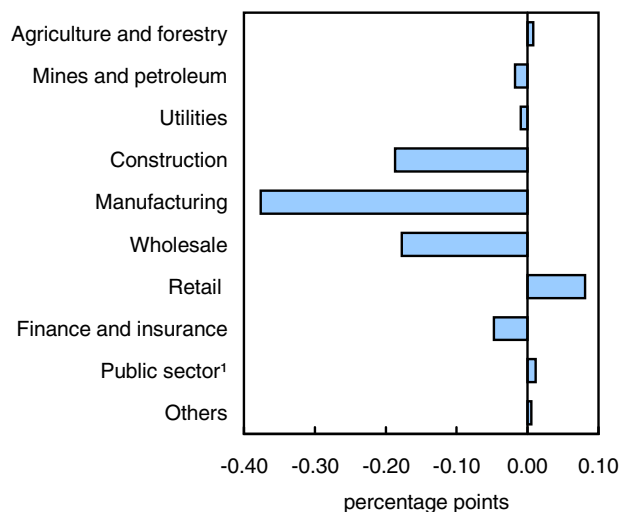
Energy sector output essentially unchanged

The energy sector's output was essentially unchanged in January. An increase in oil and gas extraction, particularly of natural gas, and in the transportation of natural gas, eclipsed the decline in electricity generation and the significant contraction in support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction.

The storage of natural gas fell significantly in both Canada and the United States, while exports of natural gas to the United States advanced.

The output of the mining sector excluding oil and gas extraction decreased 0.9% in January. The fall in non-metal mining activity, mostly in potash production, outweighed the rise in metal ore mines.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product



1. Education, health and public administration.

Other industries

The weakness observed in manufacturing and wholesale trade continued to hamper transportation services, such as trucking and rail. Activities in urban transit transportation fell, largely because of a labour dispute in Ontario. Both accommodation and food services retreated, paralleling a significant reduction in the number of overnight visitors to Canada.

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The January 2009 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 23, 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 more information, or to order data, contact the dissemination agent (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; 613-951-4623; IAD-Info-DCI@statcan.gc.ca). 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 2008 ^r	September 2008 ^r	October 2008 ^r	November 2008 ^r	December 2008 ^r	January 2009 ^p	January 2009	January 2008 to January 2009
Seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change						\$ millions ¹	% change
All Industries	-0.5	-0.0	-0.1	-0.7	-1.0	-0.7	1,198,827	-2.4
Goods-producing industries	-1.3	-0.4	0.0	-1.4	-2.1	-1.9	343,618	-6.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.2	-1.3	1.2	0.3	-0.2	0.5	26,049	0.4
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-2.0	-1.1	1.2	-0.6	-1.1	-0.2	54,505	-2.3
Utilities	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-1.4	-0.3	-0.4	30,377	-4.0
Construction	0.1	0.0	0.5	-1.1	-2.7	-3.0	70,493	-4.8
Manufacturing	-2.0	-0.2	-1.1	-2.4	-3.1	-3.1	159,087	-11.9
Services-producing industries	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	858,578	-0.4
Wholesale trade	-2.9	0.3	-2.4	-2.4	-2.1	-3.4	63,563	-12.5
Retail trade	-0.1	0.4	-0.7	-0.7	-3.4	1.4	72,752	-2.7
Transportation and warehousing	-0.8	-0.3	-0.1	-0.7	-1.6	-0.7	54,966	-3.5
Information and cultural industries	0.5	0.0	0.1	-0.0	-0.0	0.4	45,599	2.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	247,777	0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	58,642	0.5
Administrative and waste management services	-0.2	-0.3	-0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.0	30,838	-1.4
Education services	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.2	61,200	2.3
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	-0.1	80,683	3.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.2	0.8	-0.2	-0.2	1.2	11,942	2.7
Accommodation and food services	0.6	-1.2	0.4	0.3	-0.6	-0.6	27,359	-2.3
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	32,821	2.1
Public administration	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	70,545	3.1
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-1.8	-0.5	-0.2	-1.6	-2.1	-1.8	247,924	-7.8
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-2.2	0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-1.6	-0.6	66,812	-6.5
Durable manufacturing industries	-1.8	-0.6	-1.1	-3.2	-4.1	-5.0	92,164	-15.8
Business sector industries	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-1.2	-0.9	996,704	-3.4
Non-business sector industries	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	202,234	2.8
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	-0.7	58,308	0.1
Energy sector	-2.0	-0.6	1.1	-0.6	-0.8	0.0	82,007	-2.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

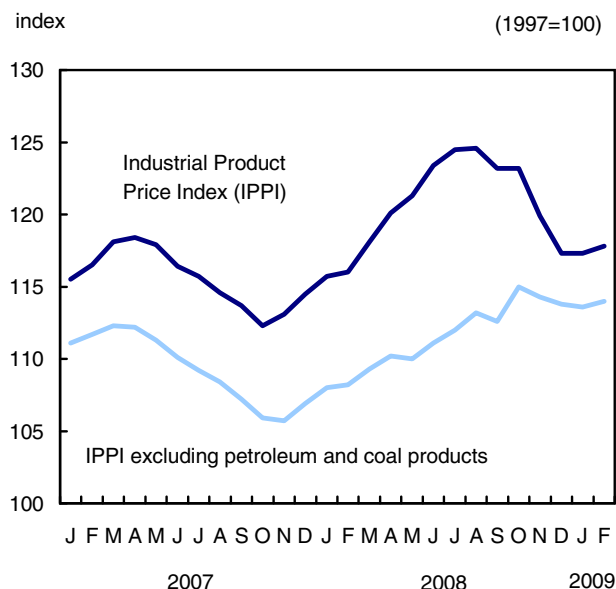
1. Millions of chained (2002) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

February 2009

In February, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) rose 0.4% compared with January, due to both the depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar and increases in the prices for precious metals and petroleum products. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) advanced 1.7 % compared with January, pushed up by rising crude oil prices.

Prices for industrial goods increase



The IPPI rose 0.4% in February, a modest upturn following the stability in the index in January and the declines of 2.7% and 2.2% recorded in November and December respectively.

Motor vehicles and other transport equipment rose 1.1% as a result of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar in relation to its US counterpart. The prices for primary metal products increased 2.2%, pushed up by precious metals; these have been subject to strong global demand, since they are seen as a hedge in a period of economic uncertainty. Prices for petroleum and coal products advanced 1.2%, a second consecutive monthly increase.

The Canadian dollar lost 1.5% of its value against the US dollar in February. Some Canadian producers who export their products to the United States are generally paid in prices set in US dollars. Consequently,

Note to readers

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 quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp and paper products, and wood products. Determining the full effect of fluctuating exchange rates on the IPPI is a difficult analytical task. However, it should be noted that many prices collected to calculate the IPPI are quoted in US dollars and then converted into Canadian dollars. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI. 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 is available on CANSIM in table 176-0064 (series v37426). Monthly and annual variations in the exchange rate, as described in the text, 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 these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

the relative strength of the US dollar in relation to the Canadian dollar had the effect of inflating the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars. If the exchange rate used to convert these prices had remained unchanged, the IPPI would have shown no change compared with January instead of rising 0.4%.

12-month change shows stability in growth of the IPPI

Year over year, the IPPI grew 1.6% in February, an increase comparable to the 1.4% rise observed in January.

The effect on the IPPI of higher prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment as well as pulp and other paper products was largely offset by lower prices for petroleum and coal products and primary metal products.

On a 12-month basis, prices for petroleum and coal products fell 27.8%, compared with the 28.4% decline in January. Prices for products excluding petroleum and coal products rose 5.4%, which is similar to the 5.2% increase recorded in January.

The Canadian dollar has lost 19.8% of its value since February 2008, and had the direct effect of the exchange rate been excluded, the IPPI would have declined 5.5% in February instead of increasing 1.6%.

Raw Materials Price Index: growth comparable to that of January

The RMPI posted a month-over-month increase of 1.7% in February, comparable to January's 1.5% rise. This was a second consecutive monthly increase for the RMPI, and almost all the growth in February was attributable to mineral fuels.

Mineral fuels rose 4.8%, up from the 2.4% gain recorded in January. Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI posted a 0.4% decrease, following the 0.9% rise observed in January. Vegetable products, non-ferrous metals and wood posted the strongest price declines.

From February 2008 to February 2009, raw material prices fell 30.7%, comparable to the variations recorded in December and January. The year-over-year drop in raw material prices was attributable to the strong 45.5% price reduction for mineral fuels and, to a lesser extent, to decreases in prices for non-ferrous metals (-36.1%) and vegetable products (-23.2%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

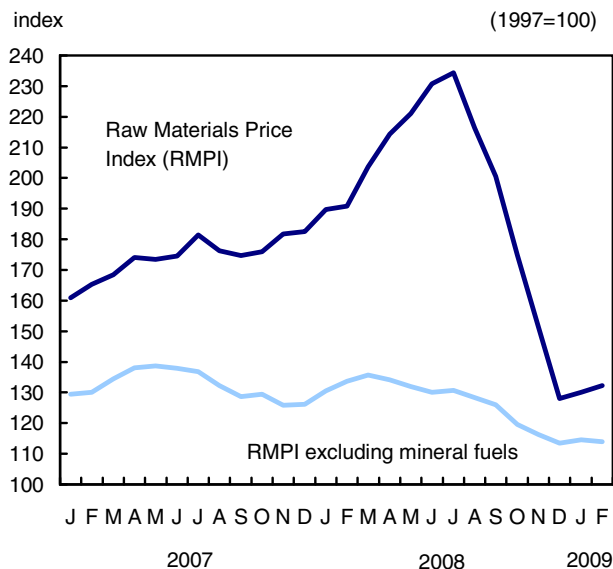
The February 2009 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XWE, free) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for March will be released on April 30.

For more information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-2848, prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Prices Division.

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Raw materials prices increase again



Industrial product price indexes

	Relative importance	February 2008	January 2009 ^r	February 2009 ^p	February 2008 to February 2009	January to February 2009
		(1997=100)			% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	100.00	116.0	117.3	117.8	1.6	0.4
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	108.2	113.6	114.0	5.4	0.4
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	108.4	112.8	112.8	4.1	0.0
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	117.9	116.7	116.1	-1.5	-0.5
Beverages	1.57	125.7	127.6	127.7	1.6	0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	218.2	223.5	223.6	2.5	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	115.9	122.1	122.2	5.4	0.1
Textile products	1.58	99.7	103.5	103.7	4.0	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.8	104.9	104.7	-0.1	-0.2
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	80.2	83.3	84.0	4.7	0.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	121.2	124.1	124.1	2.4	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	102.7	115.7	116.2	13.1	0.4
Printing and publishing	1.70	115.7	126.2	126.1	9.0	-0.1
Primary metal products	7.80	140.6	121.4	124.1	-11.7	2.2
Metal fabricated products	4.11	126.1	136.4	136.5	8.2	0.1
Machinery and equipment	5.48	104.1	112.9	113.4	8.9	0.4
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	86.0	99.1	100.2	16.5	1.1
Electrical and communications products	5.77	89.1	97.4	97.9	9.9	0.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	124.7	128.4	128.4	3.0	0.0
Petroleum and coal products ¹	5.68	260.3	185.7	187.9	-27.8	1.2
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	131.1	137.6	135.7	3.5	-1.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	117.1	123.7	126.9	8.4	2.6
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	357.8	292.5	268.0	-25.1	-8.4
Intermediate goods²	60.14	121.5	120.3	120.5	-0.8	0.2
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.71	150.4	124.0	121.8	-19.0	-1.8
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	52.43	117.2	119.8	120.3	2.6	0.4
Finished goods⁵	39.86	107.7	112.7	113.8	5.7	1.0
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	116.5	119.5	119.6	2.7	0.1
Capital equipment	11.73	95.6	106.8	107.5	12.4	0.7
All other finished goods	19.63	111.1	113.3	115.0	3.5	1.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. This index is estimated for the current month.

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.

Raw materials price indexes

	Relative importance	February 2008	January 2009 ^r	February 2009 ^p	February 2008 to February 2009	January to February 2009
		(1997=100)			% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	100.00	190.9	130.0	132.2	-30.7	1.7
Mineral fuels	35.16	314.7	163.6	171.5	-45.5	4.8
Vegetable products	10.28	145.9	113.6	112.1	-23.2	-1.3
Animals and animal products	20.30	102.4	110.4	110.6	8.0	0.2
Wood	15.60	82.1	79.9	79.3	-3.4	-0.8
Ferrous materials	3.36	151.5	149.5	149.1	-1.6	-0.3
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	216.3	139.2	138.3	-36.1	-0.6
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	161.9	173.6	174.8	8.0	0.7
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	133.6	114.5	114.0	-14.7	-0.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

January 2009 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of employees increased 1.1% from December to \$823.71 in January.

Since January 2008, average weekly earnings have risen 3.2%.

Among Canada's largest industrial sectors, between January 2008 and January 2009, average weekly earnings increased by 6.1% in retail trade, 4.4% in health and social assistance, 3.5% in educational services, and 2.2% in accommodation and food services. Over the same period, earnings declined by 0.8% in manufacturing and 0.4% in public administration.

The strongest year-over-year earnings growth among the provinces was reported in Alberta (+7.9%) and Saskatchewan (+6.3%).

Payroll employment decreased by 117,000 (-0.8%) in January from the previous month, the largest drop since March 1991. Since the peak reached in October 2008, the number of employees has decreased by 230,500.

In January, employment fell in every province, with Alberta (-1.4%) and British Columbia (-1.3%) experiencing the largest percentage declines. Ontario recorded the largest drop in the number of employees (-42,200).

Declines in the number of employees were observed in most industries, with the largest decrease occurring in manufacturing (-25,400). Payroll employment in manufacturing has fallen by 105,300 over the last six months. Construction (-15,100), and professional, scientific, and technical services (-14,000) also experienced significant losses in payroll employment. Industries that recorded payroll employment growth in January included public administration (+4,800) and retail trade (+4,700).

Note: With this release, data from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours are being produced using a new estimation method. Many series are affected by this change, most notably average weekly earnings, average hourly earnings, and average weekly hours.

While estimates of the total number of employees are not affected by this change, some shifts in the breakdown by category of worker (hourly, salaried, and other employees) may occur in some series.

Previously released estimates back to 2001 have been revised to ensure continuity in data series. Data quality indicators are being incorporated into many of the time series.

When the quality of a specific monthly estimate is too unreliable for publication, an "F" will replace the actual estimate. In cases where the sample size is too small to produce reliable estimates, the series will no longer be available.

In line with the normal annual revision cycle, historical corrections to other series are also now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 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 more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.gc.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

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	January 2008	December 2008 ^r	January 2009 ^p	December 2008 to January 2009	January 2008 to January 2009
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	798.06	814.51	823.71	1.1	3.2
Forestry, logging and support	962.89	875.43	882.45	0.8	-8.4
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,505.72	1,553.59	1,593.93	2.6	5.9
Utilities	1,409.01	1,439.20	1,482.40	3.0	5.2
Construction	968.05	1,044.83	1,056.79	1.1	9.2
Manufacturing	948.72	914.41	940.95	2.9	-0.8
Wholesale trade	942.28	978.77	970.79	-0.8	3.0
Retail trade	458.00	480.58	486.07	1.1	6.1
Transportation and warehousing	877.12	895.15	911.07	1.8	3.9
Information and cultural industries	998.03	1,058.56	1,070.73	1.1	7.3
Finance and insurance	1,003.57	997.07	1,045.14	4.8	4.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	752.66	808.16	789.94	-2.3	5.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,099.52	1,122.23	1,138.86	1.5	3.6
Management of companies and enterprises	1,138.78	1,062.10	1,104.28	4.0	-3.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	653.48	670.17	705.59	5.3	8.0
Educational services	846.75	867.64	876.00	1.0	3.5
Health care and social assistance	722.68	752.21	754.81	0.3	4.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	512.34	510.75	511.28	0.1	-0.2
Accommodation and food services	323.96	330.28	330.95	0.2	2.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	658.57	666.85	682.49	2.3	3.6
Public administration	1,039.80	1,053.24	1,035.14	-1.7	-0.4
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	742.64	779.44	772.88	-0.8	4.1
Prince Edward Island	650.43	668.39	677.87	1.4	4.2
Nova Scotia	702.29	725.06	731.21	0.8	4.1
New Brunswick	714.12	732.96	741.02	1.1	3.8
Quebec	750.36	748.54	749.98	0.2	-0.1
Ontario	827.68	836.62	851.40	1.8	2.9
Manitoba	733.10	762.85	765.96	0.4	4.5
Saskatchewan	754.88	793.86	802.43	1.1	6.3
Alberta	885.77	947.61	955.35	0.8	7.9
British Columbia	772.76	789.99	798.70	1.1	3.4
Yukon	845.90	855.12	863.09	0.9	2.0
Northwest Territories ¹	1,021.67	1,100.30	1,153.18	4.8	12.9
Nunavut ¹	907.32	876.96	815.36	-7.0	-10.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	January 2008	December 2008 ^r	January 2009 ^p	December 2008 to January 2009	January 2008 to January 2009
Seasonally adjusted					
	thousands			% change	
Industrial aggregate	14,732.0	14,800.4	14,683.4	-0.8	-0.3
Forestry, logging and support	51.1	44.7	42.3	-5.4	-17.2
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	198.1	203.5	199.7	-1.9	0.8
Utilities	120.5	122.7	123.2	0.4	2.2
Construction	813.7	817.7	802.6	-1.8	-1.4
Manufacturing	1,730.0	1,599.6	1,574.2	-1.6	-9.0
Wholesale trade	759.8	753.7	750.0	-0.5	-1.3
Retail trade	1,868.4	1,884.0	1,888.7	0.2	1.1
Transportation and warehousing	685.1	696.7	688.5	-1.2	0.5
Information and cultural industries	326.3	326.3	327.4	0.3	0.3
Finance and insurance	637.2	666.4	666.2	0.0	4.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	252.0	246.8	244.3	-1.0	-3.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	743.6	766.6	752.6	-1.8	1.2
Management of companies and enterprises	136.5	121.3	119.9	-1.2	-12.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	779.2	754.2	753.0	-0.2	-3.4
Educational services	1,122.1	1,147.5	1,136.7	-0.9	1.3
Health care and social assistance	1,506.4	1,567.2	1,556.5	-0.7	3.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	242.2	242.1	245.1	1.2	1.2
Accommodation and food services	1,072.1	1,095.3	1,088.5	-0.6	1.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	508.4	510.5	507.7	-0.5	-0.1
Public administration	984.6	1,024.4	1,029.2	0.5	4.5
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	189.5	192.4	191.9	-0.3	1.3
Prince Edward Island	61.5	61.5	61.5	0.0	0.0
Nova Scotia	395.6	393.0	391.7	-0.3	-1.0
New Brunswick	311.5	311.0	310.8	-0.1	-0.2
Quebec	3,365.3	3,393.1	3,370.0	-0.7	0.1
Ontario	5,689.5	5,671.0	5,628.8	-0.7	-1.1
Manitoba	556.0	562.8	561.4	-0.2	1.0
Saskatchewan	431.0	439.9	436.6	-0.8	1.3
Alberta	1,750.7	1,789.8	1,765.1	-1.4	0.8
British Columbia	1,929.4	1,935.0	1,909.0	-1.3	-1.1
Yukon	19.6	19.5	19.1	-2.1	-2.6
Northwest Territories ¹	23.9	26.8	25.5	-4.9	6.7
Nunavut ¹	10.4	10.1	9.3	-7.9	-10.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

January 2009 (preliminary)

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 13.5 million cubic metres in January, an increase of 2.7% over January 2008.

Deliveries of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons to the export market rose 0.6% in January compared with the same month in 2008. In January 2009, 66.3% of Canada's total production went to the export market.

Marketable natural gas production totalled 14.6 billion cubic metres in January, down 1.2% compared with January 2008.

Natural gas exports accounted for 66.0% of marketable natural gas production in January 2009.

Domestic sales of natural gas fell 3.5% in January from the same month in 2008. This decrease was the result of lower sales to the industrial sector.

Note: Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level to January 2009 inclusive. At the national and provincial level, detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to November 2008 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to February 2008 inclusive.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition (key indicators)

	January 2008	January 2009 ^P	January 2008 to January 2009
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons			
Supply ¹			
Production	13 186.1	13 543.0	2.7
Imports ²	4 522.9	4 656.0	2.9
Disposition			
Refinery receipts ³	9 578.3	9 567.8	-0.1
Exports	8 923.8	8 980.8	0.6
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas			
Supply ⁴			
Marketable production ⁵	14 797.7	14 619.1	-1.2
Imports	1 733.4	1 171.6 ^E	-32.4
Disposition			
Domestic sales ⁶	9 201.5	8 877.6	-3.5
Exports	10 536.4	9 643.6	-8.5

^P preliminary

^E use with caution

1. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, own consumption, losses and adjustments.

2. Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.

3. Volumetric receipts at refineries of all domestic and imported crude oils for refinery processing or storage.

4. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations.

5. Receipts from fields after processing for the removal or partial removal of some constituents and impurities and that meet specifications for residential, commercial and industrial use; and including other adjustments.

6. Domestic sales includes residential, commercial, industrial and direct sales (for example direct, non-utility, sales for consumption where the utility acts solely as transporter).

Computer and peripherals price indexes

February 2009

The price index for commercial computers increased 0.59% from the revised January index and reached 37.48 (2002=100) in February. The index for consumer computers declined 1.21% to 19.66.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices increased 0.15% from a month earlier to 52.55, and printer prices decreased 3.91% to 43.74.

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, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lu Li (613-951-1290; lu.li@statcan.gc.ca), Prices Division.

Commercial Software Price Index

February 2009

The Commercial Software Price Index increased 1.05% from January to 74.42 (2002=100) in February.

Note: The Commercial Software Price Index is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 331-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lu Li (613-951-1290; lu.li@statcan.gc.ca), Prices Division. ■

Leading causes of death

2005

In 2005, the three leading causes of death in Canada were cancer, heart disease and stroke. These three causes of death were responsible for 58% of all deaths in Canada in 2005.

Available on CANSIM: tables 102-0561 to 102-0563.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231 and 3233.

The publication *Leading Causes of Death in Canada*, 2005 (84-215-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; fax: 613-951-4198; hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Shiang Ying Dai (613-951-1759) or Patricia Schembari (613-951-9502), Health Statistics Division. ■

Profile of Canadian importers

2002 to 2006

Data from the importer register are now available for 2002 to 2006. Counts of importers are available by province, country of origin, importer size and industry.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-294-5583; trade@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nadine Lacroix (613-951-5047), International Trade Division. ■

Profile of Canadian exporters

1993 to 2007

Data from the exporter register are now available for 1993 to 2007. Counts of exporters are available by province, country of destination, exporter size and industry.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2201.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-294-5583; trade@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nadine Lacroix (613-951-5047), International Trade Division. ■

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Catalogue number 61-205-XWE
(free).

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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.

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Release dates: April 2009

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
3	Canadian international merchandise trade: Annual review	2008
6	Building permits	February 2009
8	Foreign direct investment	2008
9	Canadian international merchandise trade	February 2009
9	Labour Force Survey	March 2009
9	New Housing Price Index	February 2009
15	Health Reports	2007
15	New motor vehicle sales	February 2009
16	Canadian Economic Observer	April 2009
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 2009
17	Consumer Price Index	March 2009
17	Investment in non-residential building construction	First quarter 2009
20	Canada's international transactions in securities	February 2009
20	Travel between Canada and other countries	February 2009
21	Wholesale trade	February 2009
22	Leading indicators	March 2009
23	Retail trade	February 2009
24	Principal field crop areas: March intentions	March 2009
27	Provincial economic accounts	2008
28	Employment Insurance	February 2009
29	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	February 2009
30	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	March 2009
30	Gross domestic product by industry	February 2009