

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Tuesday, November 16, 2010**  
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, September 2010</b>	2
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## Releases

### Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

September 2010

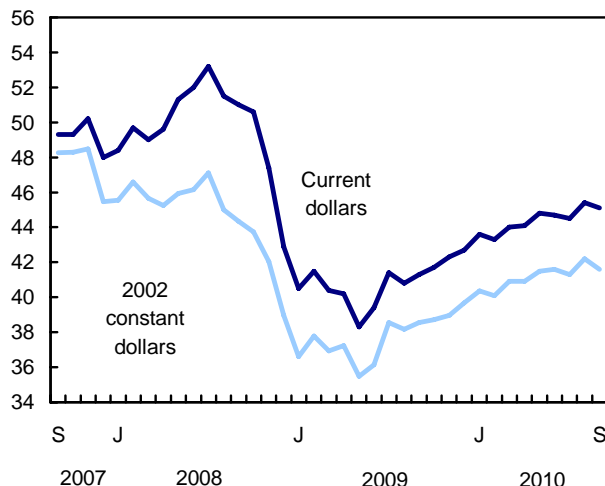
Manufacturing sales decreased 0.6% in September to \$45.1 billion. The decline in sales was concentrated mostly in the transportation equipment industry in Central Canada. Constant dollar manufacturing sales fell 1.4% in September.

Despite the decrease, manufacturing sales in September were 17.7% higher than their most recent low in May 2009. Since then, sales have increased in 11 of the past 16 months.

Sales in September fell in 13 of 21 industries, representing two-thirds of total sales.

#### Manufacturing sales decrease in September

\$ billions<sup>1</sup>



1. Seasonally adjusted.

#### Sales decline in the transportation equipment industry

Sales in the transportation equipment industry declined 7.5% in September to \$7.0 billion. The largest contributor was the motor vehicle industry, where sales fell 10.4% to \$3.6 billion, reflecting lower production at several assembly plants. Sales in the motor vehicle parts industry decreased 6.1% to \$1.6 billion, while production in the aerospace product and parts industry fell 5.7%.

#### Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and are expressed in current dollars unless otherwise specified.

Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Revised data, based on late responses, are updated for the three previous months.

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

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

#### Production-based industries

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

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

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

Other industries with sales decreases included fabricated metal products (-2.0%) and paper (-1.8%).

Partially offsetting these declines were gains in the petroleum and coal products industry (+6.2%) and the primary metal industry (+3.3%), both the result of price and volume increases.

#### Sales decline in four provinces

In September, sales decreased in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan while the remaining provinces advanced.

In Ontario, sales fell 1.6% to \$21.0 billion, primarily the result of an 11.0% decline in the motor vehicle industry and a 6.3% drop in the motor vehicle parts industry. In both industries, the drop in sales was related to lower production at some plants. A 10.2% rise in the petroleum and coal products industry partially offset the overall provincial decrease.

In Quebec, sales were down 2.3% to \$10.8 billion, with 17 of 21 industries declining in September.

A 1.4% decrease in New Brunswick stemmed from a decline in the non-durable goods industries.

Sales in Alberta advanced 2.7% to \$5.2 billion. The main contributors to this gain were the petroleum and coal products (+7.6%) and chemical (+6.7%) industries.

In British Columbia sales rose 1.5%, led by a 5.0% increase in the paper industry.

## Inventories edge down

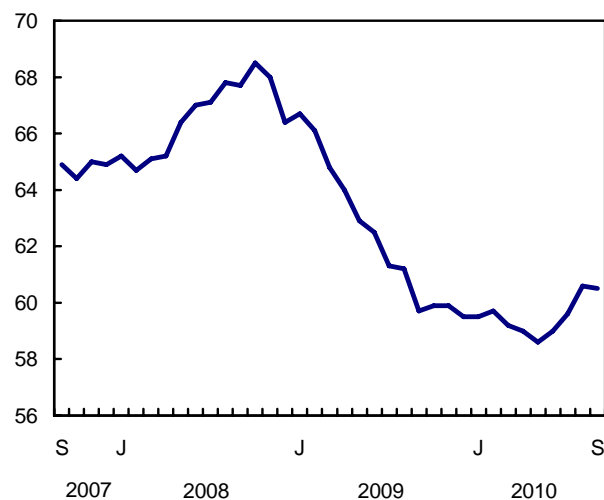
Inventories edged down 0.2% in September to \$60.5 billion, the first decline in four months. The decrease resulted mostly from declines in the petroleum and coal products and machinery industries. It was partially offset by higher inventory levels reported by primary metal and fabricated metal product manufacturers.

In the petroleum and coal products industry, inventories decreased 6.0% in September. A reduction in the volume of raw materials held at several refineries was the main cause of the decrease.

Inventories in the machinery industry fell 2.4% in September. A large number of manufacturers in the industry reported lower inventory levels.

The value of inventories in the primary metal industry advanced 1.6%. The increase reflects a 2.0% rise in prices as reported by the Industrial Product Price Index. Inventory levels rose 1.8% in the fabricated metal product industry.

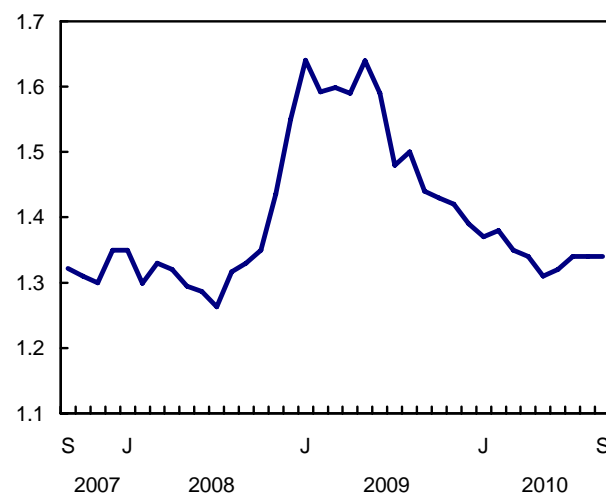
## Inventories edge down

\$ billions<sup>1</sup>

1. Seasonally adjusted.

The inventory-to-sales ratio for September was unchanged at 1.34. The ratio has remained relatively stable since March 2010.

**The inventory-to-sales ratio remains unchanged**

ratio<sup>1</sup>

1. Seasonally adjusted.

## Unfilled orders decline

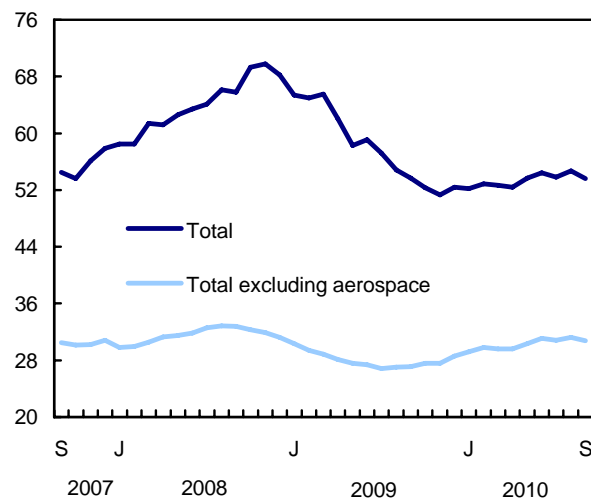
Unfilled orders fell 1.9% to \$53.6 billion in September. Despite the decline, unfilled orders have been gradually increasing since their most recent low, reached in November 2009.

The major contributors to the decrease included the aerospace product and parts (-2.3%) and computer and electronic product (-5.0%) industries.

A 3.7% increase in the fabricated metal product industry partially offset the overall decrease in unfilled orders.

## Unfilled orders decline

\$ billions<sup>1</sup>



1. Seasonally adjusted.

New orders fell 4.9% in September to \$44.0 billion. The decline was concentrated mostly in the transportation equipment industry.

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

Table 304-0014: Canada data (sales, inventories, orders) by industry.

Table 304-0015: Provincial sales by industry.

Table 377-0008: Constant dollar sales, inventories and orders.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.**

Data from the October Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on December 15.

For more information, or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; fax: 613-951-3877; [manufact@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Schimpf (613-951-9832, [michael.schimpf@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:michael.schimpf@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

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## Manufacturing: Principal statistics

	September 2009	August 2010 <sup>r</sup>	September 2010 <sup>p</sup>	August to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change <sup>1</sup>	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	41,323	45,350	45,088	-0.6	9.1
Manufacturing sales (2002 constant dollars)	38,561	42,162	41,569	-1.4	7.8
Manufacturing sales excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories (current dollars)	36,269	39,681	39,934	0.6	10.1
Inventories	59,662	60,619	60,526	-0.2	1.4
Unfilled orders	53,749	54,705	53,649	-1.9	-0.2
Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	53,160	54,042	52,990	-1.9	-0.3
New orders	40,320	46,286	44,032	-4.9	9.2
New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	35,357	40,634	38,882	-4.3	10.0
Inventory-to-sales ratio	1.44	1.34	1.34	...	...

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

... not applicable

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

## Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates

Major group of industries	September 2009	August 2010 <sup>r</sup>	September 2010 <sup>p</sup>	August to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change <sup>1</sup>	
Food manufacturing	6,707	6,968	6,950	-0.3	3.6
Beverage and tobacco product	891	909	896	-1.5	0.5
Textile mills	122	131	128	-1.8	4.8
Textile product mills	151	164	158	-3.6	4.8
Clothing manufacturing	174	183	184	0.5	5.7
Leather and allied product	31	32	38	15.7	21.5
Wood product	1,408	1,557	1,549	-0.5	10.0
Paper manufacturing	2,021	2,238	2,197	-1.8	8.7
Printing and related support activities	762	737	740	0.4	-2.9
Petroleum and coal product	5,075	5,432	5,771	6.2	13.7
Chemical	3,401	3,714	3,708	-0.1	9.0
Plastics and rubber products	1,649	1,759	1,726	-1.8	4.7
Non-metallic mineral product	1,007	1,162	1,133	-2.5	12.5
Primary metal	2,845	3,452	3,565	3.3	25.3
Fabricated metal product	2,476	2,677	2,622	-2.0	5.9
Machinery	2,134	2,525	2,553	1.1	19.7
Computer and electronic product	1,382	1,431	1,464	2.3	5.9
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	777	806	804	-0.3	3.4
Transportation equipment	6,572	7,590	7,024	-7.5	6.9
Motor vehicle	3,352	3,984	3,571	-10.4	6.5
Motor vehicle body and trailer	213	267	255	-4.5	19.6
Motor vehicle parts	1,702	1,686	1,583	-6.1	-7.0
Aerospace product and parts	851	1,195	1,127	-5.7	32.4
Railroad rolling stock	78	107	81	-24.7	3.9
Ship and boat building	114	82	84	3.2	-25.8
Furniture and related product	890	939	949	1.1	6.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	847	946	928	-1.9	9.6
<b>Non-durable goods industries</b>	<b>20,984</b>	<b>22,267</b>	<b>22,496</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Durable goods industries</b>	<b>20,339</b>	<b>23,084</b>	<b>22,592</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

## Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories

	September 2009	August 2010 <sup>r</sup>	September 2010 <sup>p</sup>	August to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>41,323</b>	<b>45,350</b>	<b>45,088</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	429	420	465	10.8	8.4
Prince Edward Island	111	102	114	11.0	2.1
Nova Scotia	759	834	874	4.7	15.1
New Brunswick	978	1,412	1,392	-1.4	42.4
Quebec	10,185	11,056	10,798	-2.3	6.0
Ontario	19,438	21,320	20,985	-1.6	8.0
Manitoba	1,201	1,177	1,250	6.2	4.1
Saskatchewan	989	942	942	-0.1	-4.8
Alberta	4,413	5,045	5,183	2.7	17.4
British Columbia	2,816	3,038	3,082	1.5	9.5
Yukon	2	2	3	8.9	20.9
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1	1	1	-19.7	-20.5

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.



## Environmental protection expenditures by businesses

### 2008

Canadian businesses spent almost \$9.1 billion on environmental protection in 2008, a 5.3% increase from 2006. Operating expenses, as opposed to investment in new machinery and equipment (also known as capital investments), accounted for nearly all of the increase.

Operating expenses totalled \$5.2 billion in 2008, up almost 10% from two years earlier, while capital spending was virtually unchanged at \$3.8 billion.

Among 16 industry groups surveyed, the oil and gas extraction industry accounted for 32% of total spending on environmental protection, the highest proportion. It was followed by the electric power generation, transmission and distribution industry at 14% of the total.

Over one-third of all spending on environmental protection made by the oil and gas extraction industry went to pollution abatement and control.

Provincially, businesses in Alberta reported the highest spending on environmental protection, \$3.1 billion.

### Capital expenditures

Of the \$3.8 billion in capital spending in 2008, the largest share (44%) was for pollution abatement and control activities, followed by pollution prevention (25%). In 2006, investments in pollution prevention technologies accounted for 40% of all capital spending.

The decline in pollution prevention investment was due partially to a drop in capital spending in this area by the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industry. Its spending on pollution prevention declined from \$533.1 million in 2006 to \$42.5 million in 2008.

Conversely, spending on pollution abatement and control nearly doubled to \$790.0 million in the oil and gas extraction industry. In the primary metal manufacturing industries, it increased more than four-fold to \$290.5 million. In both cases, the majority of this spending went to reduce air emissions.

### Operating expenditures

The largest share of operating expenses on environmental protection, \$1.6 billion or 31%, went to spending on waste management and sewerage services. About \$1.3 billion, or 24%, went to pollution abatement and control measures.

#### Note to readers

*The Survey of Environmental Protection Expenditures is a biennial survey of selected primary industries and the manufacturing sector.*

*The survey underwent a thorough redesign for the 2006 reference year to improve the overall methodology and data quality for smaller businesses. The redesign also facilitated the production of data quality indicators. Because of the redesign, comparisons with survey estimates for years prior to 2006 are not recommended.*

*Measures of industrial spending on environmental protection are restricted to spending made in response to current or anticipated regulations. On the other hand, measures of spending on energy-related processes or technologies include all such expenditures, regardless of whether they were made in response to regulations or for another reason.*

*Energy-related processes or technologies either reduce the amount of energy used for a manufacturing process or reduce the amount of pollutants produced through the production and use of energy.*

The oil and gas extraction industry reported the highest operating expenses for environmental protection, spending \$1.2 billion in 2008.

Provincially, businesses in Ontario had the highest operating expenses at \$1.6 billion in 2008.

### Industry spending on energy-related processes and technologies

Businesses spent \$1.7 billion in 2008 on energy-related processes and technologies, down by \$302 million from 2006. This decline was the result of a 39% drop in capital spending on these technologies. Operating expenses rose by 6%.

The electric power generation, transmission and distribution industry spent over half a billion dollars on energy-related technologies, more than any other industry in 2008. Operating expenditures accounted for the largest share of these expenditures (77%).

Total spending by the oil and gas extraction industry on these technologies amounted to \$393.4 million in 2008. Operating expenses reached \$308.7 million, almost 80% of the total. Capital spending in this industry fell from \$470.3 million in 2006 to \$84.7 million in 2008. In 2006, this industry had reported a number of capital projects for energy-related technologies.

The most commonly reported energy-related processes or technologies were the use of an energy management or monitoring system, waste energy recovery technologies and the performance of an energy audit.

Available on CANSIM: tables 153-0052 to 153-0056.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1903.**

The publication *Environmental Protection Expenditures in the Business Sector, 2008* (16F0006X, free) is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Environment*.

A *data table* is also available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-0297; [environ@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:environ@statcan.gc.ca)), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division.

### Expenditures on environmental protection by type of activity and industry, province or territory, 2008

	Total capital expenditures	Share of total capital expenditures	Total operating expenditures	Share of total operating expenditures
	\$ millions	%	\$ millions	%
<b>Industry</b>				
Logging	F	F	30.3	0.6
Oil and gas extraction	1,640.4	42.8	1,235.9	23.6
Mining	351.7	9.2	401.9	7.7
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	641.2	16.7	646.7	12.3
Natural gas distribution	52.6	1.4	20.8	0.4
Food	92.4	2.4	357.3	6.8
Beverage and tobacco products	13.7	0.4	19.0	0.4
Wood products	18.1	0.5	93.0	1.8
Paper manufacturing	60.0	1.6	440.1	8.4
Petroleum and coal products	206.2	5.4	338.5	6.5
Chemicals	115.7	3.0	286.6	5.5
Non-metallic mineral products	92.6	2.4	83.0	1.6
Primary metals	375.2	9.8	796.7	15.2
Fabricated metal products	29.7	0.8	132.7	2.5
Transportation equipment	43.0	1.1	118.7	2.3
Other manufacturing	85.2	2.2	240.2	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,828.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,241.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Province or territory</b>				
Newfoundland and Labrador	18.5	0.5	163.9	3.1
Prince Edward Island	1.8	0.0 <sup>s</sup>	5.4	0.1
Nova Scotia	58.0	1.5	70.2	1.3
New Brunswick	76.8	2.0	213.4	4.1
Quebec	439.0	11.5	1,002.9	19.1
Ontario	579.5	15.1	1,580.5	30.2
Manitoba	364.3	9.5	83.3	1.6
Saskatchewan	347.5	9.1	231.8	4.4
Alberta	1,677.4	43.8	1,430.1	27.3
British Columbia	x	x	428.5	8.2
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	x	x	31.4	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,828.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,241.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

F too unreliable to be published

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act

0s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

**Note:** Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.



# Expenditures on energy-related environmental processes and technologies by industry and province or territory, 2008<sup>1</sup>

	Operating expenditures	Capital expenditures	Total
	\$ millions		
<b>Industry</b>			
Logging	x	x	0.6
Oil and gas extraction	308.7	84.7	393.4
Mining	14.7	20.2	34.9
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	402.0	121.0	523.0
Natural gas distribution	x	x	2.2
Food	11.0	24.9	35.9
Beverage and tobacco products	0.6	0.8	1.4
Wood products	45.1	14.8	59.9
Paper manufacturing	136.0	104.2	240.2
Petroleum and coal products	x	x	26.0
Chemicals	107.2	F	183.4
Non-metallic mineral products	x	x	6.9
Primary metals	F	x	112.5
Fabricated metal products	1.0	6.2	7.2
Transportation equipment	3.3	2.9	6.2
Other manufacturing	7.0	16.9	23.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,072.7</b>	<b>584.8</b>	<b>1,657.5</b>
<b>Province or territory</b>			
Atlantic provinces <sup>2</sup>	x	x	53.6
Quebec	54.8	44.8	99.7
Ontario	119.4	236.7	356.1
Manitoba	x	x	11.3
Saskatchewan	x	x	314.2
Alberta	591.1	73.6	664.7
British Columbia and the territories <sup>3</sup>	89.5	F	158.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,072.7</b>	<b>584.8</b>	<b>1,657.5</b>

F too unreliable to be published

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act

1. Expenditures for energy-related environmental technologies were not restricted to those made in response to environmental regulations, conventions or voluntary agreements.

2. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

3. Includes British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

**Note:** Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.



## Non-residential Building Construction Price Index

Third quarter 2010

The composite price index for non-residential building construction remained steady in the third quarter, edging up 0.1% over the previous quarter.

Of the seven census metropolitan areas (CMAs) surveyed, six reported quarterly increases of less than 1.0%, with Calgary (-0.4%) recording the only decrease.

Year-over-year, the composite price index for non-residential building construction was up by 1.0%. Of the CMAs surveyed, Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part (+4.2%) and Edmonton (+4.1%) recorded the largest increases.

**Note:** This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a one

quarter revision period after dissemination of a given quarter's data.

**Available on CANSIM:** tables 327-0043 and 327-0044.

**Definitions, data sources and methods:** survey numbers, including related surveys, 2317 and 2330.

The third quarter 2010 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in January 2011.

The non-residential building construction price indexes for fourth quarter of 2010 will be released on February 15, 2011.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; [ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca)), Producer Prices Division.

### Non-residential building construction price indexes<sup>1</sup>

	2010	Third quarter 2009	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Second quarter to third quarter 2010	Third quarter 2009 to third quarter 2010
	relative importance <sup>2</sup>	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Composite</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>141.7</b>	<b>141.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Halifax	2.2	135.6	137.4	137.5	0.1	1.4
Montréal	13.6	134.9	135.9	136.1	0.1	0.9
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part	4.8	139.6	144.6	145.5	0.6	4.2
Toronto	32.4	141.6	142.5	142.8	0.2	0.8
Calgary	21.8	161.2	161.1	160.4	-0.4	-0.5
Edmonton	11.1	150.8	155.6	157.0	0.9	4.1
Vancouver	14.1	132.6	132.8	133.3	0.4	0.5

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas (CMAs).

2. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building permits for each CMA.

## Mortality, summary list of causes 2007

For the first time, the number of deaths attributable to cancer has surpassed those caused by major cardiovascular diseases.

In 2007, 69,595 people died of cancer, up 2.6% from 2006. This was slightly more than the 69,503 deaths attributable to major cardiovascular diseases, a 1.1% increase from the previous year.

The two combined were responsible for 59% of all deaths in Canada in 2007.

Between 2000 and 2007, the number of deaths caused by major cardiovascular diseases was on

the decline, while the number of cancer deaths was increasing.

Among men, the number of deaths caused by cancer exceeded those caused by major cardiovascular diseases in 2005. However, among women, major cardiovascular diseases were still responsible for more deaths than cancer in 2007.

To control for the impact of population aging on death rates, comparisons over time are made using the "age-standardized mortality rate." This removes the impact of differences in the age structure of populations among areas and over time.

Between 2000 and 2004, age-standardized mortality rates for both cancer and major cardiovascular diseases were declining for both sexes combined, though at a faster pace for major cardiovascular diseases.

As a result, the age-standardized mortality rate for cancer surpassed the rate for major cardiovascular diseases in 2005.

Among men, the standardized cancer mortality rate surpassed the major cardiovascular rate in 2006. Among women, the age-standardized mortality rate from cancer has been higher since 2003.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 102-0551 and 102-0552.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3233.**

The publication *Mortality, Summary List of Causes*, 2007 (84F0209X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website *Publications*.

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

## **Cement**

September 2010

Data on cement are now available for September.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0060 and 303-0061.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## **Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products**

May 2010

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for May.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## **Commercial and Institutional Consumption of Energy Survey**

2008

Data from the 2008 Commercial and Institutional Consumption of Energy Survey are now available for the Atlantic region, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia.

This annual survey is conducted to understand energy consumption in Canada's commercial and institutional sector. Energy use and floor area estimates are available at a national and regional level, and by commercial and institutional sub-sector.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5034.**

For more information on statistical outputs of this survey, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Shane Norup (613-951-0875; [bsstdinfo@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:bsstdinfo@statcan.gc.ca)), Business Special Surveys and Technology Statistics Division.

For more information about policy analysis related to energy use in the Commercial and Institutional sector, contact Glen Ewaschuk (613-947-8758; [euc.cec@nrcan.gc.ca](mailto:euc.cec@nrcan.gc.ca)), Natural Resources Canada. ■

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