

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 26, 2010

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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<p>The current account deficit on transactions with the rest of the world narrowed to \$9.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 2009 (on a seasonally adjusted basis), largely reflecting an energy-led increase in exports of goods. Cross-border financial transactions (unadjusted for seasonal variation) continued to generate large inflows of funds, with foreign acquisitions of Canadian bonds again dominating in the quarter to cap a year of unprecedented foreign investment in Canadian securities.</p>	
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<p>Investment in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment in 2010 is expected to increase 5.3% from 2009 to \$239.9 billion on a current dollar basis. Due to the sizeable decline in 2009, it will still be below the 2008 level. Capital spending by the public sector, particularly the public administration, will account for nearly two-thirds of the increase.</p>	
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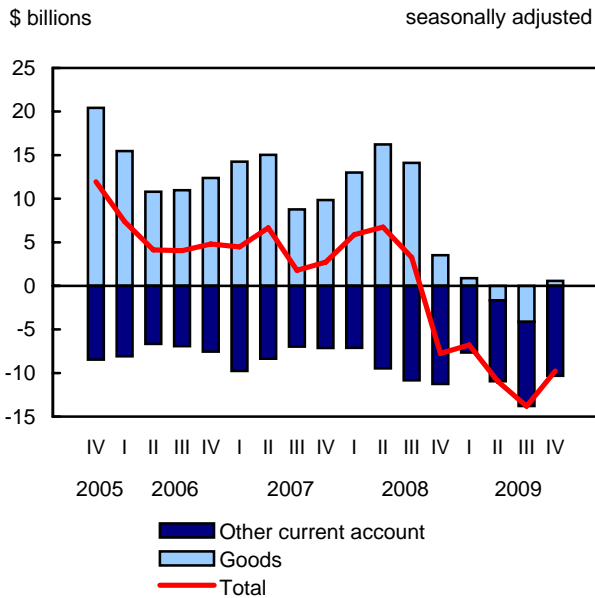
Releases

Canada's balance of international payments

Fourth quarter 2009

The current account deficit on transactions with the rest of the world narrowed to \$9.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 2009 (on a seasonally adjusted basis), largely reflecting an energy-led increase in exports of goods. The current account has been in deficit for the last five quarters, following almost 10 years of surpluses.

Current account balances



Cross-border financial transactions (unadjusted for seasonal variation) continued to generate large inflows of funds, with foreign acquisitions of Canadian bonds again dominating in the quarter to cap a year of unprecedented foreign investment in Canadian securities. Meanwhile, inward and outward direct investment activity slowed from a strong third quarter, with 2009 at significantly lower levels than 2008.

Note to readers

The **balance of international payments** covers all economic transactions between Canadian residents and non-residents in two accounts, the current account and the capital and financial account.

The **current account** covers transactions in goods, services, investment income and current transfers.

The **capital and financial account** is mainly comprised of transactions in financial assets and liabilities.

In principle, a current account surplus/deficit corresponds to an equivalent net outflow/inflow in the capital and financial account. In practice, as international transactions data are compiled from multiple sources, this is rarely the case and gives rise to measurement error. The **statistical discrepancy** is the unobserved net inflow or outflow.

For more information about the balance of payments, please consult the "Frequently asked questions" section in the National economic accounts module of our website. The module also presents the most recent balance of payments statistics.

Current account

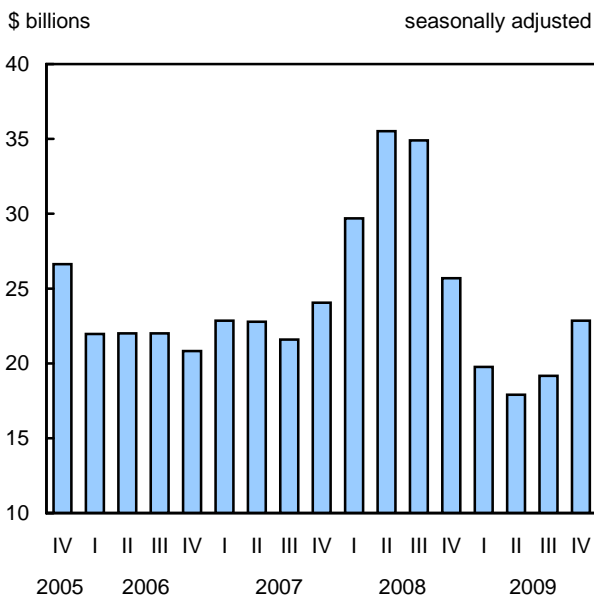
International trade in goods returns to a surplus position

The trade in goods balance returned to a surplus in the fourth quarter of 2009, following two quarters of deficits. Both exports and imports of goods increased further in the quarter, with exports leading the way. Geographically, Canada's bilateral surplus with the US on goods widened for the first time since the second quarter of 2008.

Exports of goods pick up, led by energy

The value of goods exported rose \$5.7 billion during the fourth quarter of 2009, propelled by higher energy product exports. Crude petroleum led the \$3.7 billion increase in exports of energy products, as both volumes and prices were up in the fourth quarter. Natural gas exports were up as prices rebounded after four consecutive quarterly reductions, although these gains were dampened by lower volumes.

Exports of energy products



Exports of industrial goods were up \$1.9 billion in the fourth quarter, mostly on higher volumes, with two-thirds of the growth in metal and alloys products. Exports of automotive products were up \$1.1 billion, all from higher volumes of passenger cars. The value of cars exported has risen by more than 80% since its 17-year low recorded in the first quarter of 2009. Lower volumes on all components of machinery and equipment accounted for the \$1.0 billion drop in exports of these products.

Imports of goods slow

The value of imports of goods advanced \$1.0 billion in the fourth quarter of 2009. The largest increase was in automotive products, where both imports of cars and parts were each up roughly half a billion dollars, despite lower prices. Imports of industrial goods rose \$0.6 billion as prices and volumes edged up. Machinery and equipment imports were down \$1.1 billion in the fourth quarter, as prices were down for all components, while volumes were generally lower.

Deficit on international trade in services edges up

The deficit for trade in services expanded marginally in the fourth quarter of 2009. This was mainly due to a slight increase in the commercial services deficit, as imports rose by more than exports. The travel deficit also widened further as Canadians increased their spending in the United States.

Investment income deficit widens further

The deficit on investment income transactions widened to \$3.7 billion in the fourth quarter from \$3.4 billion in the third quarter. Profits derived from Canadian direct investment abroad were higher in the fourth quarter. However, these inflows were more than offset by both lower foreign dividends received by Canadian portfolio investors and higher profits earned by non-residents on foreign direct investment in Canada, largely in the energy industry.

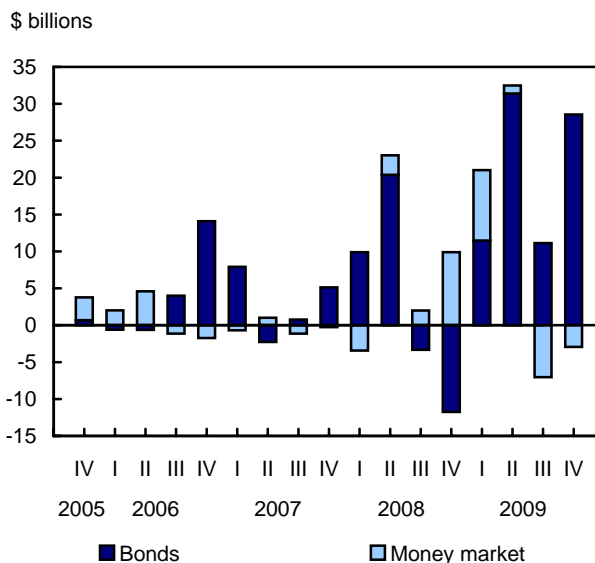
Capital and financial account

Significant foreign acquisitions of Canadian securities continue, led by bonds

Foreign investors acquired a further \$27.7 billion of Canadian securities in the fourth quarter. This was led by a significant foreign investment in Canadian bonds of \$28.5 billion, reflecting strong demand for both Canadian dollar-denominated federal bonds and new foreign currency-denominated bonds issued by provincial governments and corporations.

In contrast, non-residents continued to reduce their holdings of Canadian short-term instruments in the fourth quarter, divesting \$3.0 billion. Foreign holdings of federal paper fell over 40% in the second half of 2009, which reflected the significant drop in the supply of this instrument in favour of new issues of federal bonds.

Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian debt securities



Foreign investment in Canadian stocks slowed to \$2.1 billion in the fourth quarter. This activity was comprised of new issues, as overall investment was moderated by secondary market sales, the first in 2009. New issues were mainly linked to Canadian direct investment abroad, with Canadian firms issuing shares to non-resident portfolio holders of foreign firms acquired.

Activity in the fourth quarter of 2009 capped the year with an all-time high foreign investment of \$109.4 billion. Acquisitions of corporate bonds were up to \$41.8 billion in 2009, mainly new issues of mining, energy, and financial firms. After six years of divestment, non-residents purchased \$24.8 billion in federal bonds in 2009, in line with substantial new issues by the federal government over the course of the year. Foreign investment in Canadian stocks was also robust in 2009, reflecting both a pickup in foreign direct investment acquisitions in the second half of the year and a 30.7% gain in the Canadian stock market.

Canadian investors continue to sell foreign securities

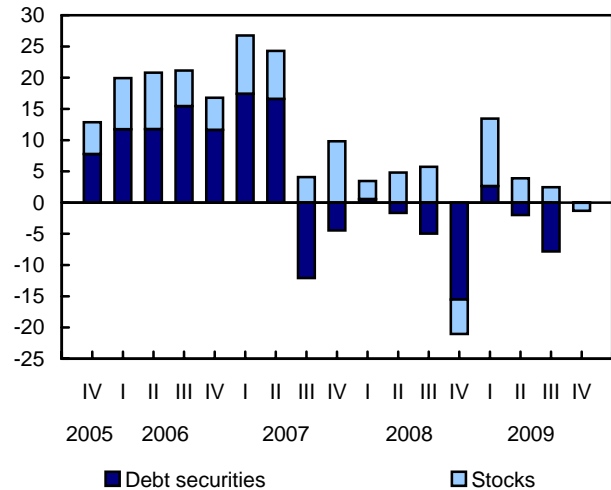
Canadian investors reduced their holdings of foreign securities by \$1.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 2009. This activity was almost all accounted for by foreign equities, following three quarters of acquisitions on foreign stock markets. This divestment was entirely in non-US shares as Canadians continued to add US shares to their portfolios, albeit at a slower pace. US stock prices were up 5.5% between September and December.

Holdings of foreign bonds declined in the fourth quarter, despite a renewed interest in Maple bonds. This divestment was explained by reductions in US corporate bonds, which were partially offset by modest acquisitions of foreign short-term corporate paper.

Overall, 2009 marked a second year of reduced foreign debt instruments held by Canadians. Canadian investment in foreign stocks bounced back in 2009 from 2008, when stock markets had first weakened and then declined sharply in the fourth quarter. This renewed activity in 2009 was led by investment from the pension funds sector. However, investment in 2009 remained well below the average annual investment observed between 2005 and 2007, following the elimination of the foreign content limit for Canadian registered retirement plans.

Canadian portfolio investment abroad¹

\$ billions



1. Reverse of balance of payments signs.

Direct investment activity eases following a strong third quarter

Canadian direct investment abroad slowed to \$14.0 billion in the fourth quarter, almost half the amount recorded in the previous quarter. The reduced outflow in the quarter was attributable to lower direct investment acquisitions, which had picked up in the third quarter. This activity, in the fourth quarter and for the year, was dominated by the finance and insurance sector. Nevertheless, the pace of Canadian direct investors' activities abroad eased in 2009.

Foreign direct investment in Canada also moderated in the fourth quarter, at \$7.9 billion. This mainly resulted from lower foreign direct investment acquisitions of Canadian firms. The energy and metallic mineral sector accounted for the bulk of the investment in the quarter, which came mainly from non-G7 countries. Foreign direct investment in Canada slowed for a second year on a further softening of takeover activity, which has lagged since the outset of global credit market concerns in the latter half of 2007.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0001 to 376-0017 and 376-0035.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1534, 1535, 1536 and 1537.

The fourth quarter 2009 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-X, free) will be available soon.

The balance of international payments data for the first quarter of 2010 will be released on May 28.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.gc.ca), Balance of Payments Division.

□

Balance of payments

	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	2008	2009
	Not seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Current account							
Receipts							
Goods and services	132,622	109,669	106,534	108,527	111,553	560,335	436,284
Goods	115,720	94,088	89,769	90,275	95,501	489,857	369,633
Services	16,902	15,581	16,765	18,253	16,052	70,478	66,651
Investment income	15,603	13,419	14,624	14,781	14,983	71,667	57,806
Direct investment	7,523	5,558	7,286	8,198	8,874	37,590	29,916
Portfolio investment	5,265	5,698	5,290	4,777	4,614	22,198	20,380
Other investment	2,814	2,162	2,048	1,805	1,495	11,880	7,510
Current transfers	3,228	2,907	1,942	1,827	2,053	10,322	8,730
Current account receipts	151,453	125,995	123,100	125,135	128,589	642,324	502,820
Payments							
Goods and services	135,697	116,346	113,793	115,800	117,262	535,965	463,200
Goods	113,028	92,953	91,310	93,789	95,916	442,988	373,968
Services	22,669	23,393	22,483	22,011	21,346	92,977	89,233
Investment income	20,853	15,913	17,096	18,317	18,695	86,891	70,022
Direct investment	8,072	4,711	6,767	8,652	8,881	40,001	29,011
Portfolio investment	8,480	8,254	8,245	8,308	8,238	31,981	33,045
Other investment	4,302	2,947	2,085	1,357	1,577	14,908	7,966
Current transfers	2,760	3,590	2,174	2,474	2,663	11,353	10,900
Current account payments	159,310	135,848	133,063	136,592	138,620	634,209	544,123
Balances							
Goods and services	-3,074	-6,677	-7,259	-7,273	-5,708	24,370	-26,917
Goods	2,692	1,135	-1,541	-3,514	-415	46,869	-4,334
Services	-5,766	-7,812	-5,718	-3,758	-5,294	-22,499	-22,582
Investment income	-5,251	-2,494	-2,472	-3,537	-3,712	-15,223	-12,216
Direct investment	-549	847	518	-454	-7	-2,411	905
Portfolio investment	-3,214	-2,556	-2,954	-3,530	-3,624	-9,783	-12,665
Other investment	-1,487	-786	-36	448	-81	-3,029	-456
Current transfers	468	-682	-231	-647	-610	-1,031	-2,171
Current account balance	-7,857	-9,854	-9,962	-11,457	-10,030	8,115	-41,303
Capital and financial account^{1, 2}							
Capital account	1,023	1,204	1,086	1,136	692	4,520	4,117
Financial account	11,262	12,182	7,144	7,731	12,134	-11,641	39,192
Canadian assets, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad	-14,444	-2,058	-4,245	-26,035	-13,960	-82,874	-46,297
Portfolio investment	21,057	-13,438	-1,910	5,337	1,344	13,652	-8,667
Foreign bonds	11,599	-541	1,699	7,493	378	16,354	9,030
Foreign stocks	5,531	-10,795	-3,899	-2,472	1,316	-7,914	-15,850
Foreign money market	3,927	-2,102	289	317	-350	5,212	-1,847
Other investment	-7,654	-2,545	-2,709	-33,299	-10,357	-34,311	-48,908
Loans	-5,123	720	-6,670	-6,829	-4,633	-626	-17,412
Deposits	-6,691	2,712	-48	-11,273	-8,300	-37,227	-16,908
Official international reserves	638	-1,078	-547	-13,074	3,082	-1,711	-11,618
Other assets	3,522	-4,899	4,556	-2,122	-506	5,253	-2,970
Total Canadian assets, net flows	-1,041	-18,040	-8,863	-53,997	-22,972	-103,533	-103,872
Canadian liabilities, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada	8,867	-844	-2,058	17,074	7,920	47,710	22,092
Portfolio investment	-3,092	23,611	39,054	19,016	27,686	29,057	109,367
Canadian bonds	-11,743	11,455	31,385	11,119	28,543	15,179	82,500
Canadian stocks	-1,246	2,587	6,566	14,952	2,097	2,746	26,202
Canadian money market	9,897	9,570	1,104	-7,055	-2,954	11,132	665
Other investment	6,528	7,455	-20,989	25,638	-500	15,124	11,605
Loans	573	2,351	-11,904	-423	-1,640	3,208	-11,617
Deposits	8,535	4,674	-8,760	16,846	1,048	13,372	13,808
Other liabilities	-2,581	430	-324	9,215	93	-1,456	9,414
Total Canadian liabilities, net flows	12,303	30,223	16,008	61,727	35,107	91,891	143,064
Total capital and financial account, net flows	12,285	13,386	8,230	8,867	12,826	-7,122	43,309
Statistical discrepancy	-4,428	-3,532	1,733	2,590	-2,796	-994	-2,006

1. A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or from a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

2. Transactions are recorded on a net basis.

Current account

	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	2008	2009
	Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Receipts							
Goods and services	134,111	113,581	104,214	106,206	112,282	560,335	436,284
Goods	116,332	96,731	87,417	89,868	95,617	489,857	369,633
Services	17,779	16,851	16,797	16,337	16,665	70,478	66,651
Travel	4,006	3,937	3,894	3,879	3,881	16,119	15,592
Transportation	3,105	2,789	2,574	2,547	2,591	12,598	10,501
Commercial services	10,205	9,657	9,840	9,451	9,734	39,974	38,682
Government services	464	467	489	460	459	1,787	1,876
Investment income	15,534	13,828	13,855	15,140	14,984	71,667	57,806
Direct investment	7,348	5,999	6,602	8,493	8,822	37,590	29,916
Interest	483	933	944	1,045	980	2,690	3,902
Profits	6,866	5,066	5,658	7,448	7,842	34,900	26,014
Portfolio investment	5,395	5,610	5,191	4,838	4,741	22,198	20,380
Interest	1,477	1,656	1,417	1,360	1,413	6,637	5,847
Dividends	3,918	3,954	3,774	3,477	3,328	15,561	14,534
Other investment	2,791	2,219	2,061	1,809	1,420	11,880	7,510
Current transfers	2,831	2,570	2,227	2,021	1,912	10,322	8,730
Private	693	750	723	701	691	2,515	2,865
Official	2,138	1,820	1,504	1,321	1,221	7,807	5,865
Total receipts	152,476	129,979	120,295	123,367	129,178	642,324	502,820
Payments							
Goods and services	136,732	118,285	111,519	115,942	117,455	535,965	463,200
Goods	112,815	95,844	89,086	93,998	95,040	442,988	373,968
Services	23,918	22,440	22,433	21,944	22,415	92,977	89,233
Travel	7,032	6,627	6,968	7,055	7,110	28,734	27,759
Transportation	5,622	5,077	4,792	4,755	4,789	21,590	19,414
Commercial services	10,970	10,461	10,370	9,842	10,213	41,484	40,885
Government services	294	276	303	293	303	1,170	1,175
Investment income	20,664	15,748	17,076	18,523	18,675	86,891	70,022
Direct investment	8,225	4,779	6,566	8,678	8,988	40,001	29,011
Interest	738	792	781	679	665	2,947	2,917
Profits	7,487	3,987	5,786	7,999	8,323	37,054	26,094
Portfolio investment	8,487	8,323	8,241	8,253	8,228	31,981	33,045
Interest	6,328	6,226	6,168	6,210	6,170	23,370	24,775
Dividends	2,159	2,096	2,073	2,043	2,058	8,612	8,270
Other investment	3,952	2,646	2,269	1,592	1,459	14,908	7,966
Current transfers	2,840	2,730	2,653	2,702	2,816	11,353	10,900
Private	1,819	1,690	1,601	1,691	1,708	7,252	6,690
Official	1,021	1,040	1,052	1,011	1,107	4,101	4,211
Total payments	160,236	136,762	131,248	137,167	138,946	634,209	544,123
Balances							
Goods and services	-2,621	-4,703	-7,305	-9,736	-5,173	24,370	-26,917
Goods	3,517	886	-1,668	-4,129	577	46,869	-4,334
Services	-6,139	-5,590	-5,636	-5,607	-5,749	-22,499	-22,582
Travel	-3,026	-2,689	-3,074	-3,176	-3,228	-12,615	-12,167
Transportation	-2,518	-2,288	-2,219	-2,208	-2,198	-8,992	-8,912
Commercial services	-765	-804	-530	-391	-479	-1,510	-2,203
Government services	170	191	186	167	156	618	701
Investment income	-5,130	-1,919	-3,222	-3,383	-3,691	-15,223	-12,216
Direct investment	-876	1,220	36	-186	-166	-2,411	905
Interest	-255	141	163	365	315	-258	985
Profits	-621	1,079	-127	-551	-481	-2,154	-80
Portfolio investment	-3,092	-2,713	-3,050	-3,415	-3,487	-9,783	-12,665
Interest	-4,851	-4,571	-4,751	-4,850	-4,757	-16,733	-18,928
Dividends	1,758	1,858	1,701	1,435	1,270	6,950	6,264
Other investment	-1,161	-427	-208	217	-38	-3,029	-456
Current transfers	-9	-160	-426	-681	-904	-1,031	-2,171
Private	-1,126	-940	-878	-991	-1,017	-4,737	-3,825
Official	1,117	779	452	310	113	3,706	1,654
Current account	-7,760	-6,783	-10,953	-13,800	-9,767	8,115	-41,303

Private and public investment

2010 (intentions)

Investment in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment in 2010 is expected to increase 5.3% from 2009 to \$239.9 billion on a current dollar basis. Due to the sizeable decline in 2009, it will still be below the 2008 level. Capital spending by the public sector, particularly the public administration, will account for nearly two-thirds of the increase.

Higher public sector investment is expected to continue into 2010. Capital spending by the public sector is anticipated to increase 9.9% to nearly \$87.8 billion.

Private sector investment is expected to rise 2.8% to \$152.2 billion. Significant capital spending increases from the mining and oil and gas extraction sector as well as the manufacturing sector are behind that increase.

Note to readers

Investment intentions for non-residential construction and machinery and equipment are based upon a sample survey of 28,000 private and public organizations. This survey was conducted between October 2009 and late January 2010.

Data in this release are expressed in current dollars.

Data in these release, tables and graphs do not include estimates for residential construction investments. However, these data are available in the CANSIM tables listed at the end of this release.

Public administration continues to lead investment growth

Capital outlays by the public administration rose by \$5.1 billion in 2009 and are forecasted to increase by a similar amount in 2010, reaching \$44.4 billion. Much of the additional spending is destined for infrastructure projects.

Public administration, namely the federal, provincial/territorial and municipal governments, will account for just over one-half of the \$87.8 billion in anticipated capital spending by the broader public sector.

Mining and oil and gas extraction sector resumes growth

Spending by companies in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector is expected to rebound somewhat in 2010, recovering almost a quarter of the decline in 2009. Investment in the sector is expected to total \$48.1 billion in 2010, up 11.6%. The 33.1% drop in 2009 was due to declining demand and falling oil prices. These factors resulted in the cancellation or postponement of a number of large investment projects in 2009.

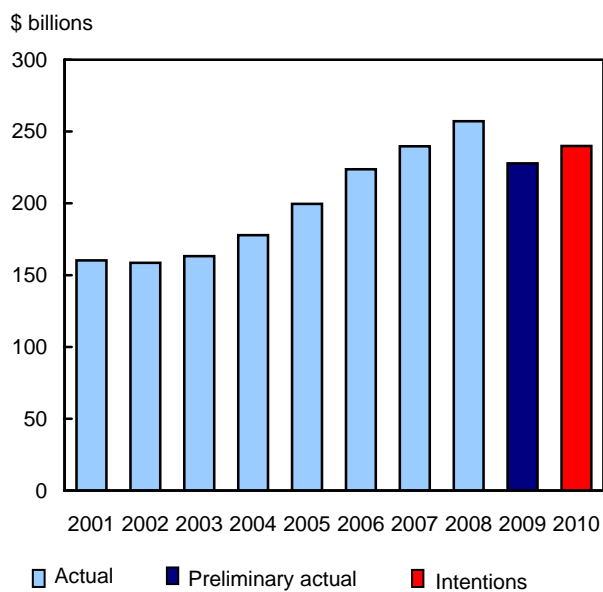
An increase in investments by both the conventional oil and gas extraction and non-conventional oil extraction industries are the main factors behind the anticipated growth this year. However, capital outlays will still be well below 2008 levels.

In terms of dollar value, investment intentions by the mining and oil and gas extraction sector will continue to be the largest in Canada.

Other sectors: Manufacturing industries set to increase investment

Overall, manufacturers plan on spending 14.6% more on non-residential construction and machinery and equipment in 2010. Investment intentions are up \$2.0 billion to \$15.6 billion.

Investment intentions recovering



By investment component, non-residential construction is expected to increase 7.2% to \$139.2 billion and account for over three-quarters of total capital spending. More than \$2 billion of this increase will come from urban transit projects. Spending on machinery and equipment is expected to increase 2.8% to \$100.7 billion.

Much of the manufacturing investment growth is coming from petroleum and coal products manufacturing, where capital outlays are expected to rise by 44.5%, and primary metal manufacturing, where they will be up by 44.8%.

Lower capital spending is expected in the health care and social assistance sector. Decreased investment intentions in the hospital sector are responsible for this decline.

The finance and insurance sector also faces an anticipated decline in investment intentions, mainly as a result of lower intentions in credit intermediation and related activities.

Regions: Investment up in all regions except Manitoba and the Northwest Territories

In 2010, investment in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment is expected to increase in all provinces and territories, except in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The largest increases in absolute dollars are expected in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

In Ontario, capital outlays are expected to increase 8.3% to \$72.8 billion. This is in large part due to higher investment intentions in two sectors: public administration and transportation and warehousing.

In Quebec, higher investment intentions in the transportation and warehousing sector as well as the mining and oil and gas extraction sector are behind an anticipated increase of 5.2%.

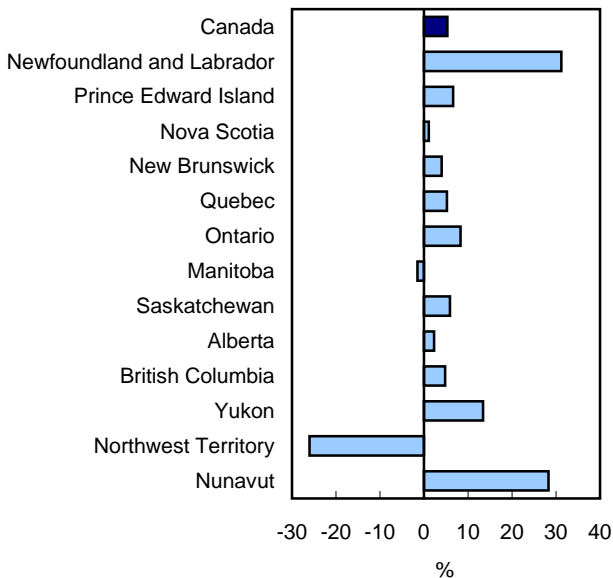
In British Columbia, a 4.8% increase is due to the mining and oil and gas extraction sector and, to a lesser extent, the real estate and rental and leasing sector, as well as the public administration sector.

An anticipated 1.5% decline in outlays in Manitoba is attributable to the transportation and warehousing sector. In the Northwest Territories, an expected 26.0% decline results from decreased spending intentions in the mining and oil and gas sector.

Available on CANSIM: tables 029-0005, 029-0007 to 029-0022, 029-0024, 032-0001 and 032-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2803.

Intentions up in most regions



The publication *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions, 2010* (61-205-X, free), will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kamal Sharan (613-951-3452; kamal.sharan@statcan.gc.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

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Capital spending of private and public organizations in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment, industrial sectors

	2008 actual	2009 preliminary actual	2010 intentions	2008 actual to 2009 preliminary actual	2009 preliminary actual to 2010 intentions
	\$ millions			% change	
Total, non-residential construction and machinery and equipment	257,141.8	227,857.4	239,938.2	-11.4	5.3
Total public investment	70,408.8	79,871.5	87,762.2	13.4	9.9
Total private investment	186,733.0	147,985.9	152,176.0	-20.8	2.8
North American Industry Classification System (2002) sectors					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5,311.1	4,991.5	4,941.0	-6.0	-1.0
Mining and oil and gas extraction	64,495.7	43,131.6	48,128.6	-33.1	11.6
Utilities	19,827.9	23,716.2	24,415.2	19.6	2.9
Construction	5,860.5	5,910.0	6,018.8	0.8	1.8
Manufacturing	19,924.6	13,645.7	15,635.9	-31.5	14.6
Wholesale trade	5,901.2	5,074.9	4,996.6	-14.0	-1.5
Retail trade	10,200.8	8,012.8	8,272.1	-21.4	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	20,090.5	18,144.4	18,638.4	-9.7	2.7
Information and cultural industries	9,162.6	9,503.4	9,720.5	3.7	2.3
Finance and insurance	15,942.9	14,069.7	13,339.6	-11.7	-5.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	16,372.4	12,020.8	12,246.1	-26.6	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	3,878.9	3,448.9	3,432.7	-11.1	-0.5
Management of companies and enterprises	213.5	116.2	119.4	-45.6	2.8
Administration, support waste management and remedial service	2,031.1	1,779.1	1,693.0	-12.4	-4.8
Educational services	8,230.4	8,708.8	8,997.6	5.8	3.3
Health care and social assistance	8,159.7	8,942.8	8,140.3	9.6	-9.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,312.7	2,112.8	1,916.8	-8.6	-9.3
Accommodation and food services	3,288.0	3,447.7	3,079.8	4.9	-10.7
Other services (except public administration)	1,754.0	1,775.2	1,788.8	1.2	0.8
Public administration	34,183.4	39,304.7	44,417.1	15.0	13.0

Note: Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Capital spending of private and public organizations, non-residential construction and machinery and equipment, provinces and territories

	2008 actual	2009 preliminary actual	2010 intentions	2008 actual to 2009 preliminary actual	2009 preliminary actual to 2010 intentions
	\$ millions			% change	
Canada	257,141.8	227,857.4	239,938.2	-11.4	5.3
Construction	143,165.5	129,924.5	139,239.6	-9.2	7.2
Machinery and equipment	113,976.3	97,932.8	100,698.7	-14.1	2.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,691.4	3,543.5	4,649.4	-4.0	31.2
Construction	2,433.0	2,418.0	3,443.0	-0.6	42.4
Machinery and equipment	1,258.4	1,125.5	1,206.4	-10.6	7.2
Prince Edward Island	669.7	587.3	626.1	-12.3	6.6
Construction	338.3	269.6	312.9	-20.3	16.1
Machinery and equipment	331.4	317.7	313.2	-4.1	-1.4
Nova Scotia	4,101.8	4,532.8	4,580.4	10.5	1.1
Construction	1,915.3	2,574.1	2,616.9	34.4	1.7
Machinery and equipment	2,186.5	1,958.7	1,963.5	-10.4	0.2
New Brunswick	4,921.6	4,373.7	4,548.4	-11.1	4.0
Construction	2,829.4	2,384.0	2,200.0	-15.7	-7.7
Machinery and equipment	2,092.2	1,989.7	2,348.4	-4.9	18.0
Quebec	40,188.3	39,880.1	41,952.5	-0.8	5.2
Construction	20,044.0	21,307.1	22,550.0	6.3	5.8
Machinery and equipment	20,144.3	18,573.0	19,402.5	-7.8	4.5
Ontario	72,857.5	67,244.2	72,792.7	-7.7	8.3
Construction	30,265.0	29,715.9	33,908.2	-1.8	14.1
Machinery and equipment	42,592.5	37,528.3	38,884.5	-11.9	3.6
Manitoba	7,698.2	8,079.6	7,962.3	5.0	-1.5
Construction	4,482.4	5,348.9	5,131.5	19.3	-4.1
Machinery and equipment	3,215.8	2,730.7	2,830.8	-15.1	3.7
Saskatchewan	12,153.4	12,149.4	12,863.8	0.0	5.9
Construction	7,982.5	8,322.1	8,654.9	4.3	4.0
Machinery and equipment	4,170.9	3,827.3	4,208.9	-8.2	10.0
Alberta	76,340.6	56,231.4	57,501.8	-26.3	2.3
Construction	51,751.8	37,313.7	38,764.8	-27.9	3.9
Machinery and equipment	24,588.8	18,917.7	18,737.0	-23.1	-1.0
British Columbia	31,344.7	28,631.1	30,011.5	-8.7	4.8
Construction	18,480.7	18,157.0	19,676.4	-1.8	8.4
Machinery and equipment	12,864.0	10,474.1	10,335.1	-18.6	-1.3
Yukon	431.9	428.0	485.4	-0.9	13.4
Construction	324.6	284.6	334.0	-12.3	17.4
Machinery and equipment	107.3	143.4	151.4	33.6	5.6
Northwest Territories	1,499.8	1,524.7	1,127.8	1.7	-26.0
Construction	1,248.6	1,270.8	896.6	1.8	-29.4
Machinery and equipment	251.2	253.9	231.2	1.1	-8.9
Nunavut	1,242.8	651.8	836.0	-47.6	28.3
Construction	1,069.8	558.9	750.2	-47.8	34.2
Machinery and equipment	173.0	92.9	85.8	-46.3	-7.6

Note: Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.



Public sector employment

Fourth quarter 2009 (preliminary)

Public sector employment increased 0.5%, on a seasonally adjusted basis, between the third and fourth quarters of 2009. In the fourth quarter of 2009, the public sector in Canada had an average of nearly 3.6 million employees.

In addition to the overall public sector, seasonally adjusted data are available for the federal general government and the provincial and territorial general government. According to seasonally adjusted data, these two components accounted for 22% of total employment in the public sector in the fourth quarter of 2009.

After a pause in the third quarter, employment in the provincial and territorial general government continued the decline that began in the fourth quarter of 2008. It fell 0.8% between the third and fourth quarters of 2009, leading to a loss of 2.0% since the third quarter of 2008. This decline between 2008 and 2009 was mainly due to a retrenchment of close to 9,000 jobs in the general government of Ontario.

Employment in the federal general government grew by 0.5% between the third and fourth quarters of 2009. Federal employment increased in some provinces, notably Ontario (+1,100 jobs), while other provinces showed losses.

Seasonally adjusted employment statistics are not available for other public sector components such as local general government, educational institutions, health and social service institutions and government business enterprises, or for wages and salaries. Analysis for these components and for wages and salaries is presented on a year-over-year basis using unadjusted data.

Non-seasonally adjusted data show that public sector employment grew by 1.7% between the fourth quarter of 2008 and the fourth quarter of 2009. Health and social service institutions (+3.7%), federal general government (+3.5%) and local general government (+3.2%) posted the biggest gains. The only sub-sectors to register declines were provincial and territorial general government (-1.8%), school boards (-0.4%) and government business enterprises (-0.4%).

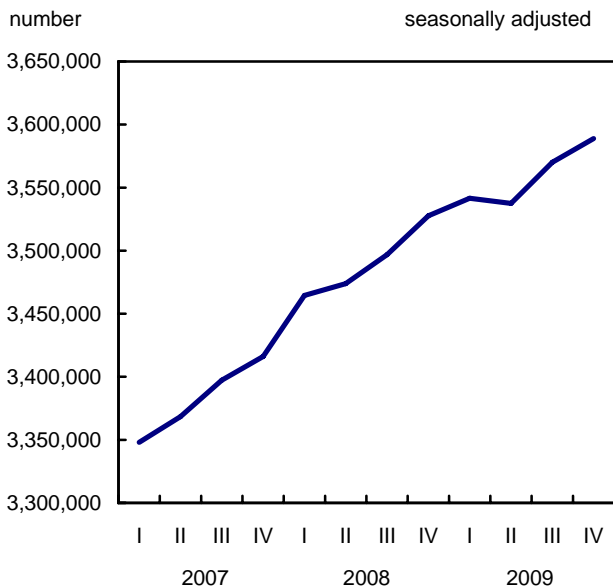
Total wages and salaries paid in the public sector rose 2.6% during the fourth quarter of 2009 compared with the fourth quarter of 2008. All sub-sectors showed increases, except the federal general government (-1.7%) and school boards (-0.5%). Although employment in the federal general government grew by 3.5%, total wages and salaries declined as there were six pay periods in the fourth quarter of 2009 compared with seven pay periods in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Note: A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. The seasonally adjusted data series begins in January 2001, due to a methodology modification in one of the public sector employment data sources that caused a break in the unadjusted series that year.

Wages and salaries data are not available on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The public sector includes all economic entities controlled by government, and comprises four major components: the three levels of government (federal, provincial and territorial, and local), each having a general government component comprising ministries, departments, agencies and non-autonomous funds, autonomous funds and organizations, and non-autonomous pension plans. Provincial and territorial government also includes universities and colleges, and health and social service institutions, while local government also includes school boards. The fourth component consists of government business enterprises, which are institutional units controlled by government, but which operate as commercial corporations in the marketplace.

Public sector employment



Available on CANSIM: tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.

Available on CANSIM: tables 183-0021 and 183-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1713.

For a more detailed description of how public sector employment is defined and reconciled with other information sources, refer to the document entitled *Reconciliation of Public Sector Employment Estimates from Multiple Information Sources* by clicking on survey number 1713.

Data tables on public sector employment are also available in the *National economic accounts* module of our website.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-0767; pssd-info-dssp@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel Salois (613-951-4819; daniel.salois@statcan.gc.ca), Public Sector Statistics Division.

Public sector employment

	Fourth quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2008 to fourth quarter 2009
Not seasonally adjusted			
	thousands		% change
Public sector	3,594	3,656	1.7
Government	3,279	3,343	2.0
General government	1,346	1,372	1.9
Federal	405	419	3.5
Provincial and territorial	356	350	-1.8
Local	585	604	3.2
Educational institutions	1,124	1,132	0.7
Universities and colleges ¹	390	401	2.8
School boards	734	731	-0.4
Health and social service institutions	809	839	3.7
Government business enterprises	314	313	-0.4

1. Includes vocational and trade institutions.
Note: Numbers may not add up totals due to rounding.

Food services and drinking places
 December 2009 (preliminary)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry increased 1.0% from November to December to nearly \$4.1 billion in current dollars. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants rose 0.2%, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

In December, each of the industry's four sectors posted an increase in sales. The largest advance, at 2.4%, occurred in drinking places. The special food services sector, comprising food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, recorded a 2.0% rise in sales.

Full-service restaurants, the largest of the industry's four sectors, registered a 1.4% increase. Sales in limited-service restaurants, where patrons order and pay for their meals at the counter, rose 0.3%.

Provincially, Alberta (-1.3%) and New Brunswick (-1.0%) were the only two provinces to record lower

sales. Ontario and Prince Edward Island posted sales increases of 2.7% and 1.9% respectively.

Note: All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars.

Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Unadjusted data, based on late responses, are revised for the two previous months. Seasonally adjusted data are revised for the three previous months. An annual revision will take place every spring to update all months in the previous year. Revisions are based on information not available at the time of initial estimates, to improve data quality and coherence.

Starting with the reference month of March 2009, estimates are based on the latest restratified sample. For additional information, consult the article "Monthly Survey of Food Services and Drinking Places: Impact of restratification" by clicking on the survey number 2419 listed below.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

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

release, contact Marc Racette (613-951-2924; fax: 613-951-6696; marc.racette@statcan.gc.ca) or Joan Farnworth (613-951-6303; fax: 613-951-6696; joan.farnworth@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

Food services and drinking places

	December 2008	September 2009 ^r	October 2009 ^r	November 2009 ^r	December 2009 ^p	November to December 2009	December 2008 to December 2009
Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ thousands					% change	
Total, food services sales	3,872,740	4,046,532	4,040,654	4,051,045	4,091,947	1.0	5.7
Full-service restaurants	1,713,049	1,778,146	1,771,995	1,792,534	1,817,108	1.4	6.1
Limited-service eating places	1,629,232	1,741,581	1,738,634	1,738,931	1,744,010	0.3	7.0
Special food services	317,459	312,647	316,653	312,713	318,918	2.0	0.5
Drinking places	213,000	214,158	213,372	206,867	211,911	2.4	-0.5
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	47,407	49,978	50,038	49,642	49,700	0.1	4.8
Prince Edward Island	14,047	14,797	14,990	14,960	15,245	1.9	8.5
Nova Scotia	100,938	103,891	104,353	104,550	104,764	0.2	3.8
New Brunswick	74,597	80,654	80,347	81,420	80,597	-1.0	8.0
Quebec	788,709	812,246	805,424	812,826	814,592	0.2	3.3
Ontario	1,459,635	1,512,291	1,525,519	1,536,102	1,576,991	2.7	8.0
Manitoba	110,261	120,824	121,722	121,004	121,898	0.7	10.6
Saskatchewan	106,902	117,085	117,737	118,028	118,086	0.0	10.5
Alberta	540,018	553,635	541,727	543,405	536,084	-1.3	-0.7
British Columbia	617,832	668,423	665,448	656,515	661,300	0.7	7.0
Yukon	3,918	4,360	4,363	4,485	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,823	6,786	7,644	7,003	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,653	1,562	1,342	1,105	F	F	F

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to publish

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

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

January 2010

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 0.1% in January compared with December. The courier portion rose 0.2%, while the local messengers component was down 0.7%.

Note: The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

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

Computer and peripherals price indexes

January 2010

From December to January, the price index for commercial computers decreased 0.8%, and the index for consumer computers declined 3.5%.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices decreased 1.3% in January compared with the previous month, while printer prices increased 0.4%.

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

Commercial Software Price Index

January 2010

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) decreased 0.9% in January from the previous month.

Year over year, the CSPI decreased by 6.0%.

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

Domestic travel

Third quarter 2009 (preliminary)

Preliminary data on domestic travel from the Travel Survey of Residents of Canada are now available for the third quarter of 2009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3810.

For more information, or to obtain data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; tourism@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marinka Ménard (613-951-9602; fax: 613-951-2909; marinka.menard@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. ■

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Release dates: March 2010

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Canadian economic accounts	Fourth quarter 2009
1	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	January 2010
1	Gross domestic product by industry	December 2009
2	Financial flow accounts	Fourth quarter 2009
4	Building permits	January 2010
8	Canadian Social Trends	
11	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Fourth quarter 2009
11	Canadian international merchandise trade	January 2010
11	New Housing Price Index	January 2010
12	Labour Force Survey	February 2010
12	Canada's international investment position	Fourth quarter 2009
15	National balance sheet accounts	Fourth quarter 2009
15	New motor vehicle sales	January 2010
16	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	Fourth quarter 2009
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	January 2010
17	Wholesale trade	January 2010
18	Canada's international transactions in securities	January 2010
18	Canadian Economic Observer	March 2010
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	January 2010
19	Consumer Price Index	February 2010
19	Retail trade	January 2010
23	Leading indicators	February 2010
24	Employment Insurance	January, 2010
30	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	February 2010
30	National tourism indicators	Fourth quarter 2009
31	Gross domestic product by industry	January 2010
31	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	January 2010
