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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Friday, April 30, 2010**
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## Releases



Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

# Releases

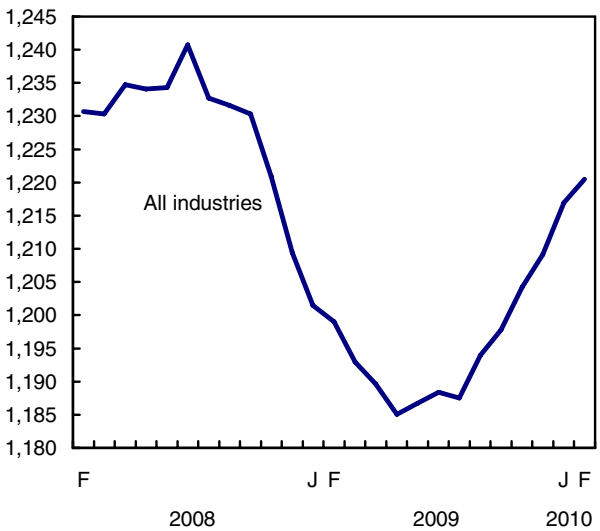
## Gross domestic product by industry

February 2010

Real gross domestic product increased 0.3% in February, mainly on the strength of manufacturing. The mining sector, with the exception of oil and gas extraction, also contributed to the growth in February. In addition, some industries benefited from the Olympic Winter Games held in Vancouver, such as performing arts and spectator sports, accommodation services, as well as radio and television broadcasting. Retail trade also advanced, while wholesale trade and oil and gas extraction declined.

**Real gross domestic product increases in February**

billions of chained (2002) dollars




### Manufacturing rises again

The output of the manufacturing sector grew 1.2% in February, with 14 of 21 major groups advancing. This increase accounted for nearly half of the overall growth in gross domestic product.

***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 data 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 2006 period, the monthly data are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables.*

*For the period starting with January 2007, the data 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 2006. This makes the monthly GDP by industry data 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 2009. 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).*

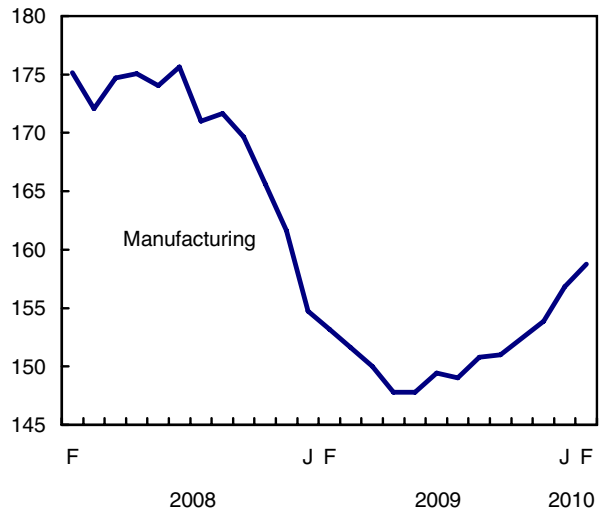
Durable goods manufacturing increased 1.4%, led by fabricated metal products, non-metallic mineral products, as well as computer and electronic products. Manufacturers of non-durable goods increased their production 1.1%, notably of pharmaceuticals and beverages. The manufacturing of transportation equipment and of petroleum and coal products was down.

### With the exception of oil and gas extraction, the mining sector increases

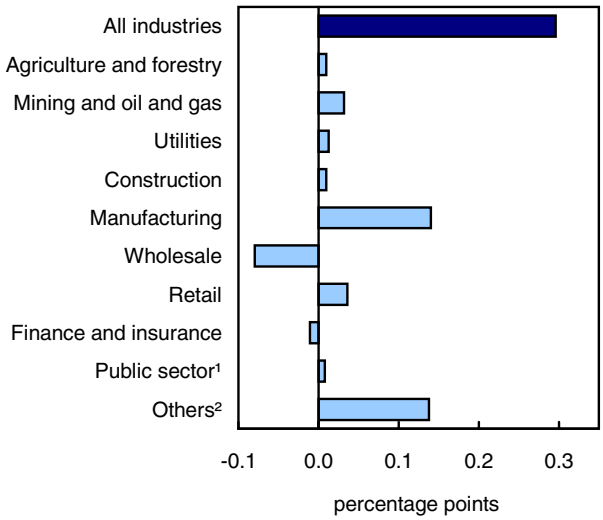
Overall, the mining sector increased 0.4% in February. However, excluding oil and gas extraction, the sector grew 7.6%. Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction rose 12%, returning to the levels reached in the second half of 2008. As well, the output of potash mines and, to a lesser extent, of copper, nickel and coal mines increased. Conversely, oil and gas extraction decreased 1.8%, with both oil and natural gas output declining. Two successive fires at oil extraction facilities have led to reduced levels of production since December.

**Manufacturing increases for a sixth consecutive month**

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars




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




1. Education, health and public administration.
2. Includes industries such as spectator sports and accommodation services.

## Wholesale trade falls

The volume of wholesaling activity declined 1.4% in February, following five consecutive monthly increases. All major wholesale trade groups fell, with the exceptions of buildings materials, petroleum products and other products (which include fertilizers).

## Retail trade continues to advance

Value added in retail trade was up 0.6%. There were notable increases at clothing stores, beer, wine and liquor stores, new car dealers, and gasoline stations. However, building and outdoor home supplies stores as well as home furnishings stores recorded significant declines.

## Construction edges up

Construction edged up 0.1% as residential building construction grew 2.2%, while engineering and repair works as well as non-residential building construction declined.

## The finance and insurance sector declines slightly

The finance and insurance sector declined 0.2%, as the decrease in the volume of trading on the stock exchanges and in the activities of the insurance industries outweighed the increase in banking activities.

**Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.**

The February 2010 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 24, no. 2 (15-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for March will be released on May 31.

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

| | September 2009[r] | October 2009[r] | November 2009[r] | December 2009[r] | January 2010[r] | February 2010[p] | February 2010 | February 2009 to February 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | | |
| | month-to-month % change | | | | | | $ millions[1] | % change |
| **All Industries** | **0.5** | **0.3** | **0.5** | **0.4** | **0.6** | **0.3** | **1,220,513** | **1.8** |
| **Goods-producing industries** | **1.3** | **0.5** | **1.0** | **0.3** | **1.4** | **0.7** | **339,470** | **-0.1** |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | -0.2 | -0.5 | 0.7 | 24,643 | -5.5 |
| Mining and oil and gas extraction | 3.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 | -1.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 51,195 | -7.1 |
| Utilities | -0.2 | 2.4 | -1.4 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 30,276 | 1.2 |
| Construction | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 72,426 | 3.2 |
| Manufacturing | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 158,763 | 3.6 |
| **Services-producing industries** | **0.2** | **0.2** | **0.3** | **0.5** | **0.3** | **0.1** | **885,109** | **2.6** |
| Wholesale trade | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.6 | -1.4 | 70,130 | 8.6 |
| Retail trade | 1.1 | 0.3 | -0.7 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 77,094 | 5.0 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 57,713 | 3.5 |
| Information and cultural industries | -0.3 | 0.1 | -0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 45,746 | -1.4 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 256,352 | 3.5 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | -0.3 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 60,131 | -1.6 |
| Administrative and waste management services | -0.4 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 0.3 | -0.0 | 0.1 | 29,622 | -3.6 |
| Education services | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 61,973 | 1.7 |
| Health care and social assistance | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 81,973 | 1.8 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | -0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | -0.5 | 6.1 | 11,850 | 5.2 |
| Accommodation and food services | -0.6 | 0.6 | -0.0 | 1.0 | -0.2 | 2.1 | 27,498 | 3.1 |
| Other services (except public administration) | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.2 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 32,020 | -1.1 |
| Public administration | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 73,365 | 2.5 |
| **Other aggregations** | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial production | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 242,161 | -0.7 |
| Non-durable manufacturing industries | 1.3 | -0.1 | 1.2 | -0.1 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 65,357 | 2.6 |
| Durable manufacturing industries | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 93,331 | 4.5 |
| Business sector industries | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1,013,846 | 1.8 |
| Non-business sector industries | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 206,719 | 1.9 |
| Information and communication technologies industries | -0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 59,516 | 0.7 |
| Energy sector | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | -0.5 | 0.7 | -0.3 | 79,356 | -4.7 |

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Millions of chained (2002) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

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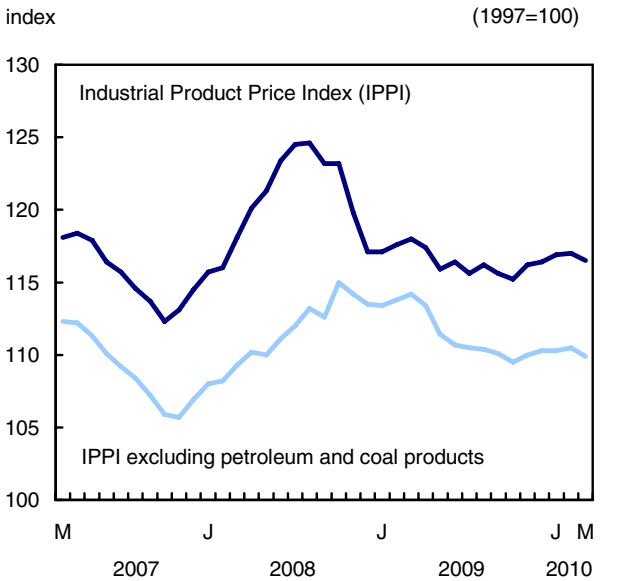
# Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

March 2010

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) declined 0.4% in March, mainly as a result of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar against its American counterpart. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) rose 0.8%, led primarily by higher prices for mineral fuels.

**Prices for industrial goods decline**




The IPPI declined in March after four consecutive monthly advances. The 3.3% increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar had a greater impact on the IPPI than the rising prices for primary metals and petroleum and coal products. Of the 21 IPPI commodity groups, 13 were down and 4 were up.

Prices of motor vehicles and other transportation equipment fell 2.0% in March, largely due to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US currency. The IPPI came under downward pressure from other commodities that are equally sensitive to exchange rate movements, including pulp and paper products (-1.1%) and lumber and other wood products (-1.3%).

Some Canadian producers who export their products to the United States are generally paid on the basis of prices set in US dollars. Consequently, the strength of the Canadian dollar in relation to the US dollar had the effect of reducing the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars. If the exchange rate used to convert these prices had remained unchanged, the IPPI would have risen 0.4% instead of falling 0.4%.

***Note to readers***

*All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted and is subject to revision for six months (e.g., when the July index is released, the index for the preceding January becomes final).*

*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 indicate their prices in foreign currencies, especially in US dollars, which are then converted into Canadian dollars. In particular, this is the case for motor vehicles, pulp, paper and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI. But the conversion into Canadian dollars only reflects how respondents provide their prices. Moreover, this is not a measure that takes into account the full effect of exchange rates, since that is a more difficult analytical task.*

*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 it 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 those prices are set on the world market; however, most prices are denominated in Canadian dollars. For this reason, conversion into Canadian dollars has only a minor effect on the calculation of the RMPI. Moreover, the full effect of exchange rates on the RMPI is not measured, since that is a more difficult analytical task.*

The effect on the IPPI of the Canadian dollar's appreciation against the US dollar was moderated somewhat by higher prices for primary metal products (+1.6%) and petroleum and coal products (+0.7%).

Excluding petroleum and coal prices, the IPPI fell 0.6%, after moving in the opposite direction in the previous four months. In March, the Index was 0.4% above the low reached in October 2009, after which it rebounded.

### 12-month change: The appreciation of the Canadian dollar is still the main cause of the IPPI decline

The IPPI was down 1.3% in March compared with the same month a year earlier. The decline in March was the most pronounced in the past four months, but it was moderate in comparison with the decreases observed between April and November 2009.

The decrease in the IPPI over the past 12 months was led mainly by motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (-12.5%). Other commodities made smaller contributions to the decline, including

pulp and paper products (-10.3%) and electrical and communication products (-7.3%).

On the other hand, rising prices for petroleum and coal products (+26.7%) and primary metal products (+9.5%) moderated the IPPI year-over-year decline.

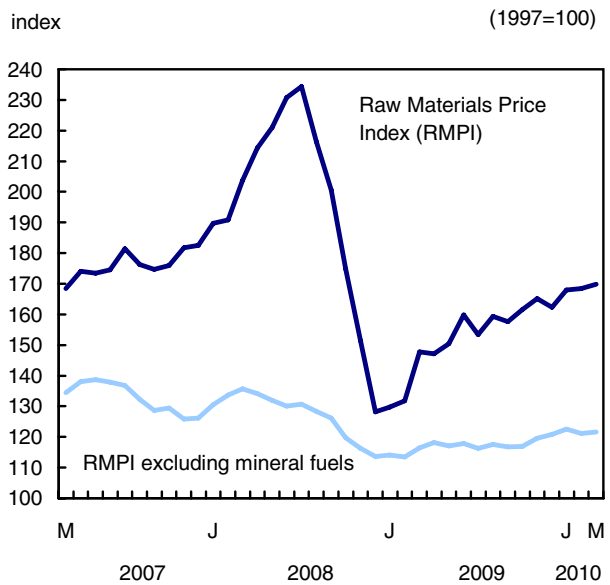
Between March 2009 and March 2010, prices for products excluding petroleum and coal were down 3.8%, outpacing the 2.8% decline in February. It was the 10th successive decrease for this group of products.

Since March 2009, the Canadian dollar rose 23.6% in value relative to its US counterpart, and if the direct effect of the exchange rate had been excluded, the IPPI would have increased 3.6% instead of declining 1.3%.

### Raw Materials Price Index: The upward trend continues

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) increased 0.8% in March, following gains of 3.5% in January and 0.4% in February, continuing the upward trend that began in January 2009.

**Raw materials prices increase again**




In March, the RMPI was pushed upward mainly by rising prices for mineral fuels, particularly crude oil. After increasing 5.6% in January, crude oil prices posted more moderate gains in February (+2.1%) and March (+1.4%).

Prices for animals and animal products (+2.4%) made a smaller contribution to the increase in the RMPI in March.

The upward movement in raw materials prices was slowed, primarily by lower prices for vegetable products (-2.5%).

Without mineral fuels, the RMPI increased 0.3% in March, following a 1.1% drop in February.

From March 2009 to March 2010, raw materials prices rose 14.9%, a considerable slowdown from the 27.8% increase recorded in February. Crude oil prices were up 34.7% in March, compared with 76.8% in February. Non-ferrous metals played a smaller role in the RMPI advance, with a year-over-year increase of 27.5%. All other groups posted declines.

**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 March 2010 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for April will be released on May 31.

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. □

## Industrial product price indexes

| | Relative importance[1] | March 2009 | February 2010[r] | March 2010[p] | February to March 2010 | March 2009 to March 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (1997=100) | | | % change | |
| **Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)** | **100.00** | **118.0** | **117.0** | **116.5** | **-0.4** | **-1.3** |
| **IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products** | **94.32** | **114.2** | **110.6** | **109.9** | **-0.6** | **-3.8** |
| **Aggregation by commodities** | | | | | | |
| Meat, fish and dairy products | 5.78 | 114.5 | 112.0 | 112.5 | 0.4 | -1.7 |
| Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products | 5.99 | 117.1 | 116.9 | 116.1 | -0.7 | -0.9 |
| Beverages | 1.57 | 129.7 | 131.0 | 131.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Tobacco and tobacco products | 0.63 | 223.4 | 222.9 | 222.9 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products | 3.30 | 122.3 | 120.7 | 120.6 | -0.1 | -1.4 |
| Textile products | 1.58 | 103.0 | 101.8 | 101.6 | -0.2 | -1.4 |
| Knitted products and clothing | 1.51 | 104.7 | 105.2 | 105.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Lumber and other wood products | 6.30 | 83.0 | 83.5 | 82.4 | -1.3 | -0.7 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 1.59 | 124.8 | 124.5 | 124.5 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| Pulp and paper products | 7.23 | 116.2 | 105.4 | 104.2 | -1.1 | -10.3 |
| Printing and publishing | 1.70 | 126.1 | 124.3 | 123.8 | -0.4 | -1.8 |
| Primary metal products | 7.80 | 124.5 | 134.1 | 136.3 | 1.6 | 9.5 |
| Metal fabricated products | 4.11 | 135.7 | 130.3 | 129.9 | -0.3 | -4.3 |
| Machinery and equipment | 5.48 | 114.0 | 108.6 | 107.8 | -0.7 | -5.4 |
| Motor vehicles and other transport equipment | 22.16 | 101.5 | 90.6 | 88.8 | -2.0 | -12.5 |
| Electrical and communications products | 5.77 | 98.6 | 92.4 | 91.4 | -1.1 | -7.3 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 1.98 | 128.8 | 129.4 | 129.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Petroleum and coal products[2] | 5.68 | 187.2 | 235.5 | 237.1 | 0.7 | 26.7 |
| Chemicals and chemical products | 7.07 | 131.9 | 136.0 | 135.2 | -0.6 | 2.5 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured products | 2.40 | 127.8 | 123.9 | 123.4 | -0.4 | -3.4 |
| Miscellaneous non-manufactured products | 0.38 | 254.7 | 222.7 | 212.7 | -4.5 | -16.5 |
| **Intermediate goods**[3] | **60.14** | **120.0** | **121.3** | **120.8** | **-0.4** | **0.7** |
| First-stage intermediate goods[4] | 7.71 | 119.6 | 139.2 | 139.0 | -0.1 | 16.2 |
| Second-stage intermediate goods[5] | 52.43 | 120.0 | 118.6 | 118.0 | -0.5 | -1.7 |
| **Finished goods**[6] | **39.86** | **115.0** | **110.7** | **110.0** | **-0.6** | **-4.3** |
| Finished foods and feeds | 8.50 | 121.2 | 121.1 | 121.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Capital equipment | 11.73 | 108.6 | 100.0 | 98.7 | -1.3 | -9.1 |
| All other finished goods | 19.63 | 116.2 | 112.6 | 112.0 | -0.5 | -3.6 |

*r revised*
*p preliminary*
*1. The relative importance is based on the 1997 values of production at December 1996 prices.*
*2. This index is estimated for the current month.*
*3. Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
*4. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
*5. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
*6. Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*

## Raw materials price indexes

| | Relative importance[1] | March 2009 | February 2010[r] | March 2010[p] | February to March 2010 | March 2009 to March 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (1997=100) | | | % change | |
| **Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)** | **100.00** | **147.8** | **168.5** | **169.8** | **0.8** | **14.9** |
| **RMPI excluding mineral fuels** | **64.84** | **116.4** | **121.2** | **121.6** | **0.3** | **4.5** |
| Mineral fuels | 35.16 | 215.9 | 270.9 | 274.0 | 1.1 | 26.9 |
| Vegetable products | 10.28 | 113.7 | 105.0 | 102.4 | -2.5 | -9.9 |
| Animals and animal products | 20.30 | 115.2 | 110.6 | 113.2 | 2.4 | -1.7 |
| Wood | 15.60 | 77.8 | 75.5 | 75.3 | -0.3 | -3.2 |
| Ferrous materials | 3.36 | 137.8 | 137.2 | 136.5 | -0.5 | -0.9 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 12.93 | 145.5 | 184.9 | 185.5 | 0.3 | 27.5 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 2.38 | 178.0 | 175.9 | 175.9 | 0.0 | -1.2 |

*r revised*
*p preliminary*
*1. The relative importance is based on the 1997 values of intermediate inputs at December 1996 prices.*

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## Food services and drinking places

February 2010 (preliminary)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry increased 0.3% from January to February to more than $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 February, two of the industry's four sectors posted higher sales. The largest advance, at 3.0%, occurred in the special food services sector, comprising food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services. In drinking places, the sales increase was 2.0%.

Full-service restaurants, the largest of the industry's four sectors, registered a 0.1% sales decline.

Similarly, sales decreased by 0.1% in the limited-service restaurants, where patrons order and pay for their meals at the counter.

Provincially, British Columbia (+6.8%) and New Brunswick (+1.0%) were the only two provinces to record higher sales. Meanwhile, sales were down in Saskatchewan (-2.1%), Nova Scotia (-1.7%) and Ontario (-1.6%).

**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 Pierre Felx (613-951-0075; fax: 613-951-6696; *pierre.felx@statcan.gc.ca*), Service Industries Division. □

### Food services and drinking places

| | February 2009 | November 2009[r] | December 2009[r] | January 2010[r] | February 2010[p] | January to February 2010 | February 2009 to February 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | |
| | $ thousands | | | | | % change | |
| **Total, food services sales** | **3,949,761** | **4,017,691** | **4,095,013** | **4,095,073** | **4,106,743** | **0.3** | **4.0** |
| Full-service restaurants | 1,752,561 | 1,770,529 | 1,821,548 | 1,802,543 | 1,800,917 | -0.1 | 2.8 |
| Limited-service eating places | 1,667,554 | 1,726,065 | 1,737,568 | 1,754,394 | 1,753,513 | -0.1 | 5.2 |
| Special food services | 309,530 | 314,258 | 322,042 | 324,013 | 333,844 | 3.0 | 7.9 |
| Drinking places | 220,116 | 206,839 | 213,855 | 214,123 | 218,469 | 2.0 | -0.7 |
| **Provinces and territories** | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 47,737 | 49,310 | 50,043 | 50,874 | 50,561 | -0.6 | 5.9 |
| Prince Edward Island | 13,634 | 14,349 | 14,581 | 14,658 | 14,531 | -0.9 | 6.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 103,903 | 103,092 | 103,907 | 105,832 | 103,987 | -1.7 | 0.1 |
| New Brunswick | 77,186 | 80,793 | 80,421 | 80,873 | 81,678 | 1.0 | 5.8 |
| Quebec | 805,624 | 810,571 | 825,249 | 831,325 | 831,389 | 0.0 | 3.2 |
| Ontario | 1,474,254 | 1,513,674 | 1,567,186 | 1,531,907 | 1,506,799 | -1.6 | 2.2 |
| Manitoba | 112,795 | 119,937 | 120,655 | 120,251 | 119,175 | -0.9 | 5.7 |
| Saskatchewan | 108,551 | 115,981 | 116,310 | 117,245 | 114,730 | -2.1 | 5.7 |
| Alberta | 553,424 | 546,184 | 543,540 | 554,761 | 550,856 | -0.7 | -0.5 |
| British Columbia | 640,920 | 651,142 | 660,145 | 673,922 | 719,804 | 6.8 | 12.3 |
| Yukon | 3,811 | 4,380 | 4,271 | 4,458 | F | F | F |
| Northwest Territories | 6,514 | 6,932 | 7,152 | 7,001 | F | F | F |
| Nunavut | 1,408 | 1,346 | 1,553 | 1,966 | F | F | F |

[r] *revised*
[p] *preliminary*
*F unreliable*
***Note:*** *Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.*

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## Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

March 2010

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 0.4% in March compared with February. The courier portion rose 0.4% while the local messenger component advanced 0.3%.

**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. ■

## Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

January 2010

Data on the supply and disposition of refined petroleum products are now available for January.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.**

The January 2010 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada,* Vol. 65, no. 1 (45-004-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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*), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## Accounting services

2008

The 2008 edition of *Service Bulletin: Accounting Services*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins, is now available. The publication also includes product information, data by type of client and by geographic region.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4716.**

The publication *Service Bulletin: Accounting Services*, 2008 (63-256-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; *servicesind@statcan.gc.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

## Census Subdivision Boundary File

2010

The 2010 *Census Subdivision Boundary File* portrays the census subdivision geographical limits and provides a framework for mapping and spatial analysis. This file is available as a free download.

The boundaries, names, codes and status of census subdivisions reflect those in effect on January 1, 2010, the geographic reference date for this edition of the *Census Subdivision Boundary File*.

The *Census Subdivision Boundary File* depicts the full extent of the geographical areas, including the coastal water area. The file is available in three formats: ArcInfo®, Geography Markup Language and MapInfo®.

The 2010 *Census Subdivision Boundary File* does not replace the 2006 *Census Subdivision Boundary File* (92-160-X, free), which is a similar product available as part of the 2006 suite of geography products, and used in conjunction with products and services from the 2006 Census.

The 2010 *Census Subdivision Boundary File* (92-162-X, free) and *Census Subdivision Boundary File, Reference Guide* (92-162-G, free), are now available in electronic format from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, to order these files, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Geo-Help (613-951-3889; *geohelp@statcan.gc.ca*), Geography Division. ■

# New products and studies

**Gross Domestic Product by Industry**, February 2010, Vol. 24, no. 2
**Catalogue number 15-001-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada**, January 2010, Vol. 65, no. 1
**Catalogue number 45-004-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Service Bulletin - Surface and Marine Transport: "Results of the Survey of the Couriers and Local Messengers Industry"**, 2007 to 2008, Vol. 25, no. 1
**Catalogue number 50-002-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Accounting Services**, 2008
**Catalogue number 63-256-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Census Subdivision Boundary File, Reference Guide**, May 2010
**Catalogue number 92-162-G** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Census Subdivision Boundary File**, May 2010
**Catalogue number 92-162-X** (HTML, free)

**Interim List of Changes to Municipal Boundaries, Status, and Names**, January 2, 2009 to January 1, 2010
**Catalogue number 92F0009X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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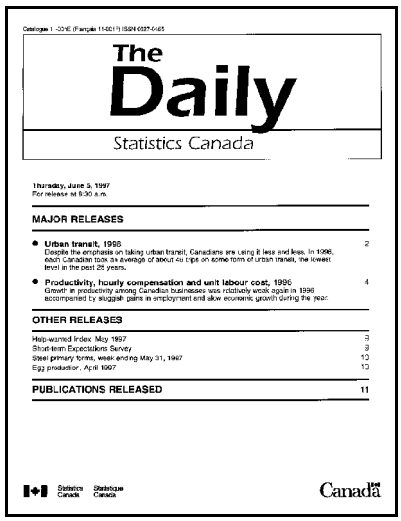

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0837-0462

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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# **Release dates:** May 2010

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|---|---|---|
| 6 | **Building permits** | March 2010 |
| 7 | **Labour Force Survey** | April 2010 |
| 10 | **Grain stocks** | As of March 31, 2010 |
| 12 | **Canadian international merchandise trade** | March 2010 |
| 12 | **New Housing Price Index** | March 2010 |
| 13 | **Canadian Economic Observer** | May 2010 |
| 14 | **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing** | March 2010 |
| 14 | **New motor vehicle sales** | March 2010 |
| 18 | **Canada's international transactions in securities** | March 2010 |
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