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Releases

Private and public investment

2011 (intentions)

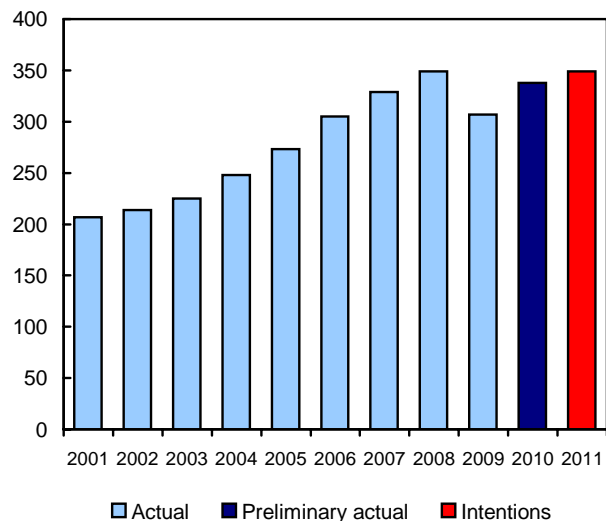
Investment in capital construction and machinery and equipment is expected to rise 3.3% in 2011 to \$349.1 billion.

Much of the recovery from the 2009 economic downturn occurred in 2010 due to strong growth on the part of both public (+17.5%) and private (+8.0%) investment. If intentions are realized, increases in 2011 will be led by private investment, which is expected to grow 3.8% to \$261.3 billion.

Significant private capital spending intentions are anticipated from the mining and oil and gas extraction sector, which is expected to grow 11.4% to \$53.0 billion.

Investment intentions recovering

\$ billions



By investment component, construction is expected to increase 3.6% to \$240.6 billion and will account for more than two-thirds of total capital spending.

Canada's housing sector is forecast to increase to \$94.7 billion in 2011, up 1.5%, following 15.5% growth in 2010.

Note to readers

Housing starts are forecast under high, medium and low scenarios by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. These scenarios are used to estimate new housing investment, a key component of the overall housing forecast estimates.

The 2011 estimates for housing in this release are based on the the mid-case scenario for each province. The table "Capital spending in Canada, 2011 intentions, by scenario", which appears at the end of this release, covers all three scenarios.

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 2010 and late January 2011.

Data in this release are expressed in current dollars.

Mining and oil and gas extraction sector fuels investment

Investment intentions by companies in the oil and gas extraction sector will reach an estimated \$35.7 billion in 2011, up \$3.0 billion (+9.1%) from 2010.

Powered by a host of new projects in the Alberta oil sands, investment in non-conventional oil extraction is expected to rise 27.8% in 2011 to \$14.3 billion.

Investment in the mining sector is expected to total \$11.5 billion in 2011, up 23.8%. This is the second year of strong growth in this sector, following a 31.8% increase in 2010. Much of the additional capital spending is earmarked for the development of several metal ore mining projects.

Investment in support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction is expected to rise 3.9% in 2011 to \$5.7 billion.

Primary metal manufacturing set to increase

Overall, the manufacturing sector intends to invest 15.1% more on capital construction and machinery and equipment in 2011, reaching a total of \$17.1 billion. This growth is expected mainly to be due to strong gains in the primary metal manufacturing industry (+67.7%), which will account for more than half of the entire sector's expected increase. Investment intentions for most of the remaining industries in this sector are expected to increase modestly from 2010.

Canada's transportation and warehousing sector is expected to rise 14.4% to \$22.1 billion in 2011. Most of this increase can be attributed to an increase of over \$1.5 billion (+28.0%) in the transit and ground passenger transportation industry.

Investment by public administration expected to remain stable

Following a 19.3% increase in 2010, investment spending by the public administration sector is expected to total \$42.8 billion, down 0.2%.

Only provincial governments are expecting to increase their capital spending in 2011. Provincial government capital outlays are expected to reach a total of \$17.5 billion, up 2.5%. Spending by the federal government is expected to fall by 7.2%, while municipal capital spending is expected to decrease slightly by 0.4%.

Investment increases in most regions

Although increases in investment intentions are widespread across Canada, both Alberta and Quebec show considerable strength.

Capital outlays in Alberta are expected to increase 4.3% to \$73.5 billion, primarily due to higher investment intentions in oil and gas extraction.

In Quebec, higher investment intentions in the manufacturing, utilities, mining and oil and gas extraction sectors are behind an anticipated increase of 3.8% to \$66.6 billion.

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.

The publication *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions, 2011* (61-205-X, free), will be available soon.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Ogden (613-951-4800; david.ogden@statcan.gc.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

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

	2009 actual	2010 preliminary actual	2011 intentions	Actual 2009 to preliminary actual 2010	Preliminary actual 2010 to intentions 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
Total: construction and machinery and equipment¹	306,608.1	338,051.7	349,095.1	10.3	3.3
Total public investment	73,486.6	86,350.9	87,760.1	17.5	1.6
Total private investment	233,121.6	251,700.9	261,335.0	8.0	3.8
North American Industry Classification System (2007) sectors					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5,584.1	5,462.4	5,630.6	-2.2	3.1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	41,502.2	47,559.9	52,969.8	14.6	11.4
Utilities	23,266.1	25,013.6	26,876.8	7.5	7.4
Construction	5,454.0	5,834.4	6,075.9	7.0	4.1
Manufacturing	14,357.8	14,864.6	17,112.0	3.5	15.1
Wholesale trade	5,560.9	5,323.2	5,794.9	-4.3	8.9
Retail trade	8,268.0	7,946.8	8,102.6	-3.9	2.0
Transportation and warehousing	18,529.1	19,320.8	22,106.8	4.3	14.4
Information and cultural industries	10,009.7	9,799.7	9,594.8	-2.1	-2.1
Finance and insurance	12,324.5	13,681.4	14,010.2	11.0	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	13,955.8	13,531.6	12,386.1	-3.0	-8.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	3,515.4	3,759.0	3,531.5	6.9	-6.1
Management of companies and enterprises	279.2	228.3	298.6	-18.2	30.8
Administration, support waste management and remedial service	1,855.9	1,901.2	2,080.6	2.4	9.4
Educational services	8,880.5	10,770.5	9,026.7	21.3	-16.2
Health care and social assistance	8,755.6	9,961.1	9,063.0	13.8	-9.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,678.6	1,777.0	2,010.1	5.9	13.1
Accommodation and food services	4,032.8	3,195.5	3,191.9	-20.8	-0.1
Other services (except public administration)	2,032.7	1,910.9	1,743.7	-6.0	-8.7
Public administration	35,963.5	42,893.3	42,799.3	19.3	-0.2
Housing	80,801.7	93,316.5	94,689.2	15.5	1.5

1. Data include residential and non residential construction.

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

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

	2009 actual	2010 preliminary actual	2011 intentions	Actual 2009 to preliminary actual 2010	Preliminary actual 2010 to intentions 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
Canada	306,608.1	338,051.7	349,095.1	10.3	3.3
Construction¹	205,373.9	232,104.3	240,557.0	13.0	3.6
Machinery and equipment	101,234.3	105,947.5	108,538.1	4.7	2.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,949.0	6,548.5	8,329.7	32.3	27.2
Construction ¹	3,831.6	5,124.4	6,165.1	33.7	20.3
Machinery and equipment	1,117.4	1,424.1	2,164.6	27.4	52.0
Prince Edward Island	913.2	957.8	925.0	4.9	-3.4
Construction ¹	602.3	667.2	639.6	10.8	-4.1
Machinery and equipment	310.8	290.6	285.4	-6.5	-1.8
Nova Scotia	6,538.9	6,826.2	6,791.7	4.4	-0.5
Construction ¹	4,586.3	4,870.1	4,762.4	6.2	-2.2
Machinery and equipment	1,952.5	1,956.2	2,029.3	0.2	3.7
New Brunswick	5,915.8	5,831.6	5,606.6	-1.4	-3.9
Construction ¹	3,974.5	3,974.2	3,648.2	0.0	-8.2
Machinery and equipment	1,941.3	1,857.4	1,958.4	-4.3	5.4
Quebec	58,857.9	64,143.6	66,563.0	9.0	3.8
Construction ¹	40,252.8	45,482.0	46,801.4	13.0	2.9
Machinery and equipment	18,605.1	18,661.6	19,761.6	0.3	5.9
Ontario	97,694.0	109,215.3	109,997.0	11.8	0.7
Construction ¹	59,380.8	68,147.0	69,208.7	14.8	1.6
Machinery and equipment	38,313.3	41,068.3	40,788.3	7.2	-0.7
Manitoba	9,694.3	10,699.0	10,811.8	10.4	1.1
Construction ¹	6,718.8	7,556.1	7,451.9	12.5	-1.4
Machinery and equipment	2,975.5	3,142.8	3,360.0	5.6	6.9
Saskatchewan	14,944.8	15,852.6	16,998.6	6.1	7.2
Construction ¹	10,807.5	11,258.9	11,656.2	4.2	3.5
Machinery and equipment	4,137.3	4,593.7	5,342.4	11.0	16.3
Alberta	65,695.1	70,438.3	73,461.3	7.2	4.3
Construction ¹	44,707.2	48,604.4	52,526.6	8.7	8.1
Machinery and equipment	20,987.8	21,833.9	20,934.7	4.0	-4.1
British Columbia	39,001.0	44,470.3	46,036.9	14.0	3.5
Construction ¹	28,565.1	33,930.4	34,740.3	18.8	2.4
Machinery and equipment	10,435.9	10,539.9	11,296.6	1.0	7.2
Yukon	607.4	895.8	984.8	47.5	9.9
Construction ¹	483.5	682.0	744.6	41.1	9.2
Machinery and equipment	123.9	213.8	240.3	72.5	12.4
Northwest Territories	1,070.6	1,420.8	1,177.1	32.7	-17.1
Construction ¹	850.2	1,164.5	923.4	37.0	-20.7
Machinery and equipment	220.4	256.2	253.8	16.3	-1.0
Nunavut	726.2	752.0	1,411.6	3.5	87.7
Construction ¹	613.2	643.1	1,288.8	4.9	100.4
Machinery and equipment	113.0	108.9	122.8	-3.6	12.8

1. Data include residential and non-residential construction.

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

	2009 actual	2010 preliminary actual	2011 intentions	Actual 2009 to preliminary actual 2010	Preliminary actual to intentions 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
Canada	225,806.4	244,735.2	254,405.9	8.4	4.0
Non-residential construction	124,572.1	138,787.7	145,867.8	11.4	5.1
Machinery and equipment	101,234.3	105,947.5	108,538.1	4.7	2.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,516.9	4,820.0	6,604.9	37.1	37.0
Non-residential construction	2,399.5	3,395.9	4,440.4	41.5	30.8
Machinery and equipment	1,117.4	1,424.1	2,164.6	27.4	52.0
Prince Edward Island	639.7	651.9	641.3	1.9	-1.6
Non-residential construction	328.9	361.3	355.9	9.9	-1.5
Machinery and equipment	310.8	290.6	285.4	-6.5	-1.8
Nova Scotia	4,600.7	4,541.7	4,527.2	-1.3	-0.3
Non-residential construction	2,648.1	2,585.5	2,497.9	-2.4	-3.4
Machinery and equipment	1,952.5	1,956.2	2,029.3	0.2	3.7
New Brunswick	4,344.7	4,114.3	3,944.1	-5.3	-4.1
Non-residential construction	2,403.3	2,256.9	1,985.7	-6.1	-12.0
Machinery and equipment	1,941.3	1,857.4	1,958.4	-4.3	5.4
Quebec	39,504.1	41,494.9	44,247.1	5.0	6.6
Non-residential construction	20,899.1	22,833.3	24,485.5	9.3	7.2
Machinery and equipment	18,605.1	18,661.6	19,761.6	0.3	5.9
Ontario	68,489.7	75,769.1	77,026.6	10.6	1.7
Non-residential construction	30,176.4	34,700.8	36,238.3	15.0	4.4
Machinery and equipment	38,313.3	41,068.3	40,788.3	7.2	-0.7
Manitoba	7,448.2	8,285.5	8,273.6	11.2	-0.1
Non-residential construction	4,472.7	5,142.7	4,913.6	15.0	-4.5
Machinery and equipment	2,975.5	3,142.8	3,360.0	5.6	6.9
Saskatchewan	12,790.4	13,771.2	14,731.8	7.7	7.0
Non-residential construction	8,653.2	9,177.5	9,389.4	6.1	2.3
Machinery and equipment	4,137.3	4,593.7	5,342.4	11.0	16.3
Alberta	55,293.6	57,437.9	60,064.2	3.9	4.6
Non-residential construction	34,305.7	35,603.9	39,129.6	3.8	9.9
Machinery and equipment	20,987.8	21,833.9	20,934.7	4.0	-4.1
British Columbia	27,074.7	31,112.9	31,138.2	14.9	0.1
Non-residential construction	16,638.8	20,572.9	19,841.6	23.6	-3.6
Machinery and equipment	10,435.9	10,539.9	11,296.6	1.0	7.2
Yukon	467.7	715.4	796.1	53.0	11.3
Non-residential construction	343.8	501.5	555.9	45.9	10.8
Machinery and equipment	123.9	213.8	240.3	72.5	12.4
Northwest Territories	1,000.8	1,330.8	1,083.3	33.0	-18.6
Non-residential construction	780.4	1,074.5	829.6	37.7	-22.8
Machinery and equipment	220.4	256.2	253.8	16.3	-1.0
Nunavut	635.2	689.6	1,327.2	8.6	92.5
Non-residential construction	522.2	580.8	1,204.4	11.2	107.4
Machinery and equipment	113.0	108.9	122.8	-3.6	12.8

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

Capital spending in Canada, 2011 intentions, by scenario

	Low scenario	Medium scenario	High scenario
	\$ millions		
New housing investment ¹	36,160.2	39,612.0	42,245.0
Total housing (residential investment)	90,531.6	94,689.2	97,862.6
Total construction (residential and non-residential construction)	236,399.3	240,557.0	243,730.3
Total, construction and machinery and equipment	344,937.4	349,095.1	352,268.4

1. The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation forecasts new housing starts under high, medium and low scenarios. These scenarios are used in the estimation of the values for new housing, a key component of the overall housing forecast estimates.

■

International travel account

Fourth quarter 2010 (preliminary)

Canada's international travel deficit grew by \$157 million from the third quarter to \$3.8 billion in the fourth quarter. A rise in spending by Canadians abroad largely contributed to the increase in the deficit.

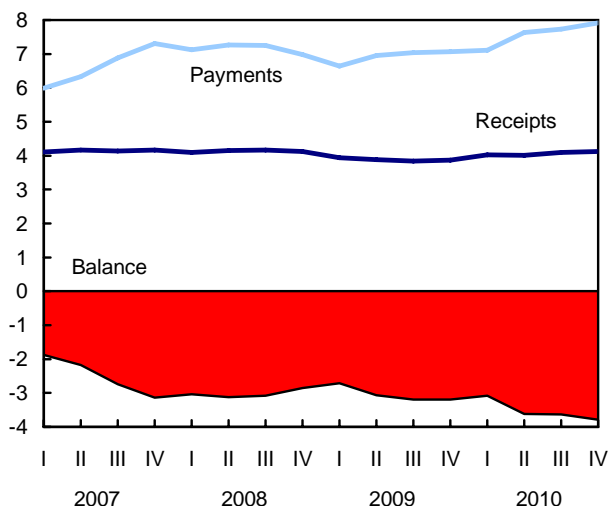
Spending by Canadian travellers outside of the country reached \$7.9 billion in the fourth quarter, an increase of 2.4% compared with the previous quarter.

Spending by travellers from abroad in Canada rose slightly by 0.7% to \$4.1 billion in the fourth quarter.

On an annual basis, the international travel deficit increased \$1.9 billion to \$14.1 billion in 2010. Spending in Canada by residents from abroad and spending by Canadians outside of the country reached \$16.3 billion and \$30.4 billion respectively.

Canada's international travel deficit increased in the fourth quarter of 2010

\$ billions



A rise in spending by Canadian travellers in the United States

Canadian travellers spent \$4.7 billion in the United States in the fourth quarter, up 3.0% from the previous quarter. During the same period, spending by American travellers in Canada was recorded at \$1.8 billion, a slight increase of 0.4%.

Canada's travel deficit with the United States increased to \$2.9 billion in the fourth quarter, \$130 million more than in the third quarter.

Note to readers

This international travel account analysis is based on preliminary quarterly data, seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. Amounts are in Canadian dollars and are not adjusted for inflation.

Receipts represent spending by foreigners travelling in Canada, including education spending, medical spending and spending by crew members. **Payments** represent spending by Canadian residents travelling abroad, including education spending, medical spending, and spending by crew members.

Overseas countries are those other than the United States.

The increase in spending by Canadians coincided with the rise in the number of trips to the United States. Canadian residents took 9.7 million trips by automobile to the United States in the fourth quarter, a gain of 6.8%. As well, the number of same-day car trips to the United States climbed to 6.6 million trips in the fourth quarter, an 8.5% increase compared with the third quarter. This was the highest quarterly increase recorded in 2010.

The Canadian dollar rose 2.6% from the third quarter to the fourth quarter relative to the U.S. dollar and approached parity. This likely contributed to the increase in the number of same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States.

On an annual basis, Canadian residents spent \$18.1 billion in the United States in 2010 while American travelers spent \$7.2 billion on their trips in Canada. Canada's travel deficit with the United States was recorded at \$10.8 billion in 2010, an increase of \$2.1 billion from 2009.

Travellers from overseas spend less in Canada

Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries reached \$923 million in the fourth quarter, an increase of \$27 million from the previous quarter.

Spending by Canadians in overseas countries rose 1.5% to reach \$3.2 billion in the fourth quarter. This surpasses the high reached during the previous quarter. The increase coincides with a 4.6% increase in the number of trips taken by Canadians to overseas countries.

Spending by overseas visitors in Canada was up 1.0% in the fourth quarter to reach \$2.3 billion. In contrast, the number of travellers from overseas countries to Canada was down 0.7% during the fourth quarter.

On an annual basis, Canadian residents spent \$12.3 billion in overseas countries in 2010. This was up 3.4% compared with 2009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3152 and 5005.

The international travel account for the first quarter of 2011 will be released on May 27.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Lotfi Chahdi (613-951-3136; lotfi.chahdi@statcan.gc.ca) or Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; tourism@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and Centre for Education Statistics Division.

International travel account receipts and payments

	Fourth quarter 2009 ^r	Third quarter 2010 ^r	Fourth quarter 2010 ^p	2009 ^r	2010 ^p	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2010	2009 to 2010
Seasonally adjusted ¹							
	\$ millions					% change	
Total							
Receipts	3,869	4,100	4,129	15,520	16,263	0.7	4.8
Payments	7,063	7,728	7,914	27,692	30,382	2.4	9.7
Balance	-3,194	-3,628	-3,785	-12,172	-14,119
United States							
Receipts	1,737	1,816	1,823	7,063	7,245	0.4	2.6
Payments	4,134	4,548	4,685	15,772	18,051	3.0	14.5
Balance	-2,397	-2,731	-2,861	-8,708	-10,806
All other countries							
Receipts	2,132	2,284	2,306	8,456	9,018	1.0	6.6
Payments	2,928	3,180	3,230	11,920	12,330	1.5	3.4
Balance	-797	-896	-923	-3,464	-3,312

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

1. Data may not add to totals due to rounding.



Railway carloadings

December 2010

The Canadian railway industry carried 23.2 million tonnes of freight in December, a 7.5% gain from December 2009.

The gain was the result of increased loadings by the industry's core transportation systems, non-intermodal and intermodal, and international freight loadings from the United States.

Compared with December 2009, non-intermodal loadings rose 6.1% to 18.6 million tonnes in December. The commodity groups with the largest gains in tonnage were potash, coal and colza seeds (canola). Overall, 36 of the 63 commodity groups registered an increase in freight loadings for the month.

Intermodal freight loadings, comprised of containers and trailers on flat cars, rose 8.9% from December 2009 to 2.1 million tonnes in December. The increase was solely the result of a rise in containerized cargo shipments.

On an international scale, traffic received from the United States destined for or passing through Canada rose 18.8% from December 2009 to 2.4 million tonnes in December.

On a geographic basis, 59.1% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was loaded in the Western Division of Canada, with the remainder loaded in the Eastern Division. The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Note: Railway carloadings data for 2010 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The December 2010 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 87, no. 12 (52-001-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 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Commercial Software Price Index

January 2011

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) increased by 0.2% in January from December.

Year over year, the CSPI decreased by 3.1%.

Note: With the current release, the Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) has been converted to a 2007=100 base year. Also, the indexes are now calculated with a 2009 weighting pattern.

The CSPI is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments. This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a six month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 331-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.

The commercial software price indexes for February will be released on March 25.

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. ■

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

January 2011

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 5.3% in January compared with December. The courier portion rose 6.3% and the local messenger component advanced 0.4%.

On a year-over-year basis, the index advanced 8.0% in January compared with January 2010.

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 2011

The price index for commercial computers increased 0.5% in January compared with December and the price index for consumer computers decreased 0.9%.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices declined 1.4% in January compared with the previous month, while printer prices decreased 0.3%.

Note: With the current release, the computer and peripherals price indexes have been converted to a 2007=100 base year. Also, the indexes for both the commercial and consumer computer series are now calculated with a 2009 weighting pattern.

The computer and peripherals price indexes are monthly series measuring changes over time in the price of computers and computer peripherals sold to governments, businesses and consumers. This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a six month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 331-0007 and 331-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

The computer and peripherals price indexes for February will be released on March 25.

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

Cereals and oilseeds review

December 2010

Data from the December issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* are now available. December's issue contains "Feed grains purchases" and an overview of January's market conditions.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3403, 3404, 3443, 3464, 3476 and 5046.

The December 2010 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 33, no.12 (22-007-X, free), is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

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Release dates: February 28 to March 4, 2011

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
28	Balance of international payments	Fourth quarter of 2010
28	Gross domestic product by income and expenditure	Fourth quarter of 2010
28	Gross domestic product by industry	December 2010
2	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	January 2011