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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

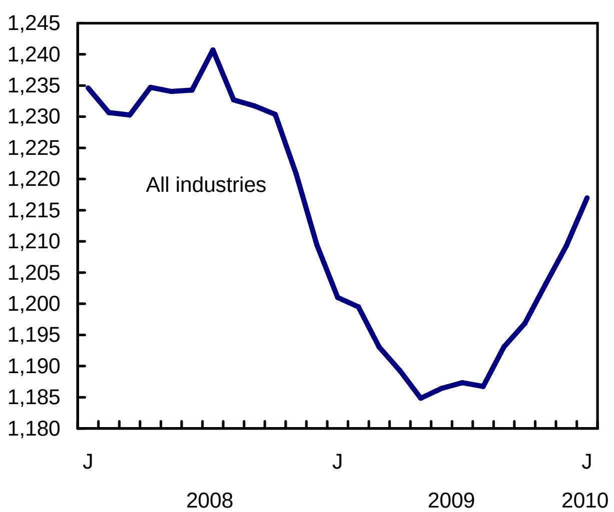
Releases

Gross domestic product by industry
January 2010

Real gross domestic product advanced 0.6% in January, a fifth consecutive monthly increase. Goods-producing industries increased 1.3%, largely on the strength of manufacturing and construction. Mining and oil and gas extraction also increased in January. The production of services advanced 0.4%, led by wholesale trade. Retail trade, the finance and insurance sector, transportation and the public sector also rose. Conversely, the output of real estate agents and brokers, some tourism-related industries as well as agriculture and forestry retreated.

Real gross domestic product advances for a fifth consecutive month

billions of chained (2002) dollars



Manufacturing continues to increase

After a 1.2% advance in December, manufacturing increased 1.9% in January, with 17 of the 21 major groups advancing. Notable increases were recorded by manufacturers of fabricated and primary metal products, chemicals, plastics and rubber products. In contrast, motor vehicle production fell 2.4%.

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).*

Manufacturing sector increases significantly with widespread gains

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars

Widespread advances in wholesale trade

The volume of wholesaling activity increased 2.9% in January. All wholesaling trade groups posted gains, with the exception of apparel and alcohol and tobacco. The most notable increases were in motor vehicles, petroleum products, pharmaceuticals and food products.

Residential construction strengthens

The construction sector advanced 1.7% in January. The increases recorded in residential construction (+4.0%) and in engineering and repair work (+1.0%) overshadowed the 0.5% decrease in non-residential building construction. In residential construction, there were increases in all types of structures except apartments, with alterations and improvements work leading the advance.

Mining and oil and gas extraction moves ahead

Mining and oil and gas extraction increased 0.9% in January. Oil and gas extraction rebounded 0.5%, with the production of natural gas increasing and that of oil receding. The mining sector excluding oil and gas advanced 2.3%, with increases at potash and gold and silver ore mines. Foreign demand for these products increased in January. Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction also were up in January (+1.2%).

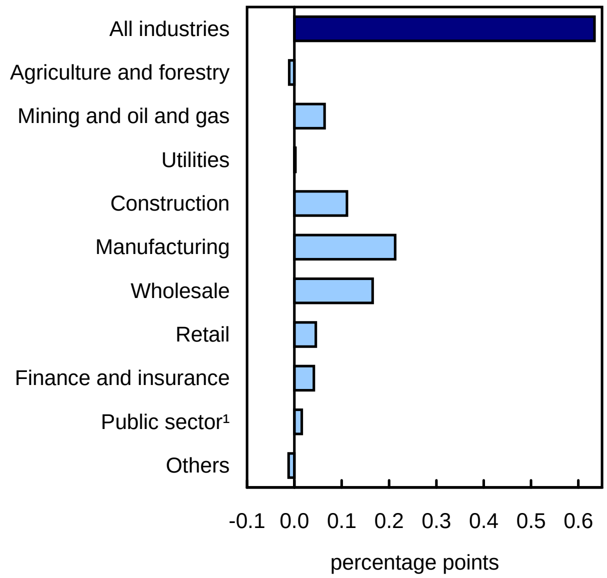
The finance and insurance sector increases

The finance and insurance sector advanced 0.6%. This gain was largely attributable to an increase in the volume of trading on the stock exchanges.

Retail trade up

Value added in the retail trade sector rose 0.8% in January. Significant increases were registered in building and outdoor home supplies stores, home furnishings stores as well as food and beverage stores. Conversely, decreases were recorded at new and used car dealers and at gasoline stations. Retail trade excluding new car dealers advanced 1.3%.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, January 2010



1. Education, health and public administration.

Activity of real estate agents and brokers retreats

Sales of existing homes fell significantly in several parts of the country, resulting in a 6.7% decrease in the output of real estate agents and brokers. Despite this decline, the level of output of this industry remained close to its May 2007 peak.

Other industries

After an increase in December, several tourism-related industries declined in January, mirroring the decline in the number of overnight travellers to Canada. Railway operators benefited from the higher production of goods. The public sector (health, education and public administration combined) increased slightly.

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The January 2010 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 24, no. 1 (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 February will be released on April 30.

For more information, or to order data, contact the dissemination agent (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; 613-951-4623; *iad-info-dci@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622), Industry Accounts Division.

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2002) dollars

	August 2009[r]	September 2009[r]	October 2009[r]	November 2009[r]	December 2009[r]	January 2010[p]	January 2010	January 2009 to January 2010
	Seasonally adjusted							
	month-to-month % change						$ millions[1]	% change
All Industries	**-0.1**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**1,216,976**	**1.3**
Goods-producing industries	**-0.6**	**1.3**	**0.5**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**337,175**	**-1.4**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-2.0	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.2	-0.8	24,586	-6.7
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-2.3	3.1	0.4	1.7	-0.9	0.9	51,096	-7.1
Utilities	1.9	-0.3	2.3	-1.5	1.9	0.1	29,990	-1.0
Construction	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.6	0.4	1.7	72,128	1.6
Manufacturing	-0.3	1.2	0.1	0.9	1.2	1.9	156,948	1.7
Services-producing industries	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**883,958**	**2.5**
Wholesale trade	-0.4	0.3	0.5	2.4	1.7	2.9	71,388	10.1
Retail trade	0.6	1.1	0.3	-1.0	0.9	0.8	76,052	3.7
Transportation and warehousing	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	57,566	3.1
Information and cultural industries	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.4	45,534	-2.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	256,912	4.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.0	-0.3	-0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.0	60,316	-1.4
Administrative and waste management services	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.3	29,511	-4.9
Education services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	61,872	1.8
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	-0.0	82,005	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	11,169	-0.8
Accommodation and food services	0.6	-0.6	0.4	-0.2	0.6	-0.4	26,676	-0.7
Other services (except public administration)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	32,075	-1.1
Public administration	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	73,265	2.5
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.8	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.3	240,257	-1.9
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.6	1.3	-0.0	0.8	0.5	1.7	64,816	0.6
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.1	1.1	0.3	1.0	1.7	2.1	92,031	2.6
Business sector industries	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	1,010,668	1.2
Non-business sector industries	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	206,364	1.9
Information and communication technologies industries	0.3	-0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	59,181	0.0
Energy sector	-1.3	1.7	0.9	0.6	-0.3	0.7	79,714	-3.7

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

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Payroll employment, earnings and hours

January 2010 (preliminary)

In January, total hours worked by payroll employees increased by 0.3%. At the same time, non-farm payroll employment was virtually unchanged.

Note to readers

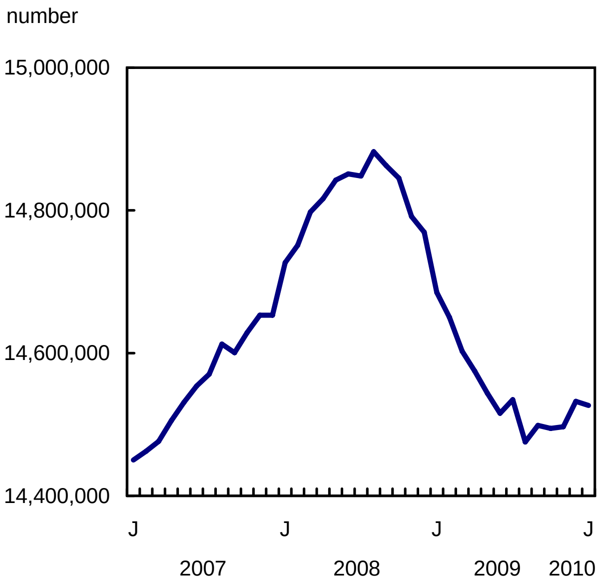
Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which eases comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

Annual revision

Every March, as part of the regularly scheduled year-end review of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, seasonally adjusted data are revised using the latest seasonal factors. This year, all seasonally adjusted data going back four years (January 2006 onwards) have been revised and are available on CANSIM (Tables 281-0025, 281-0028, 281-0031, and 281-0034). The use of the latest seasonal factors had an impact on the date of the most recent peak of payroll employment, which is now August 2008, compared with the pre-revision peak of October 2008.

In addition, as part of the annual review, there were revisions to a small number of industries for the 2006 to 2009 period. The most significant affects are on the employment data for the following industries: depository credit intermediation; securities and commodity exchanges, and other financial investment activities.

Total payroll employment



January's most notable job gains were in mining, quarrying, oil and gas extraction; construction; finance; transportation and warehousing; and health care. These gains were offset by losses primarily in the service sector, with the largest declines in public administration; arts, entertainment and recreation; educational services and "other services."

Number of jobs rose in several industries since the summer

In January, payroll employment in the construction sector increased by 2,500. Between August 2009 and January 2010, employment in this sector has steadily increased by 20,100 (+2.5%). The largest gains during this period occurred in building equipment contractors and foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors. Building material and supplies dealers, an industry with ties to construction, also posted modest job gains (+2,900) since August.

Payroll employment in finance industries has continued on an upward trend. Since August 2009, it has increased by 15,700 (+2.3%), with the largest gains in depository credit intermediation (banks and credit unions). Payroll employment was also up in non-depository credit intermediation (credit card and sales financing issuers).

In employment services, which includes placement agencies, temporary services and human resource management services, payroll employment has increased by 4,100 since August. Payroll employment also rose by 3,500 during this time in services to buildings and dwellings.

Since August 2009, there has been a gradual increase of 4,800 payroll jobs in support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction.

Continued gains in health care

Payroll employment in health care increased by 1,600 in January. Since August 2009, payroll employment has risen by 36,700 (+2.8%) in this sector, with most of the gains in offices of physicians, dentists and other health care practitioners; out-patient care centres; and home health care services. At the same time, there were fewer jobs in hospitals and nursing care facilities.

Stability in manufacturing since August

There was virtually no change in payroll employment in manufacturing in January. In recent months, the pace of job losses in manufacturing has slowed considerably. Between August 2009 and January 2010, manufacturing jobs have declined by an average of 1,300 per month. This was well below the average monthly decline of 18,000 that occurred between August 2008 and August 2009.

Payroll employment levels have remained stable in motor vehicle assembly, motor vehicle parts as well as body and trailer manufacturing since August 2009.

Manufacturing industries experiencing notable declines in payroll employment since August 2009 include: meat product; pulp, paper and paperboard mills; and printing and related support activities.

During the same period, manufacturing industries with notable gains in employment include: seafood product preparation and packaging; beverage; petroleum and coal product; and plastic product manufacturing.

Growth in year-over-year average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings including overtime of payroll employees rose to $834.47 in January, up 2.1% from January 2009. This was similar to year-over-year increases seen in early 2009.

Among Canada's largest industrial sectors, average weekly earnings rose in educational services (+5.3%); public administration (+4.6%); health care and social assistance (+4.1%); accommodation and food services (+4.0%); and manufacturing (+2.6%).

During the same 12-month period, average weekly earnings fell 1.5% in retail trade and 0.4% in construction.

Among the provinces, Newfoundland and Labrador experienced the fastest growth in average weekly earnings (+5.3%), followed by Saskatchewan (+4.1%) and New Brunswick (+3.1%). Prince Edward Island was the only province to post a decline (-0.2%).

Comparing Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and Labour Force Survey

These data come from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH). SEPH is a business survey that provides a detailed portrait of employees by industry. It complements information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a household survey.

Estimates of employment, wages and hours derived from these two surveys differ for a number of reasons.

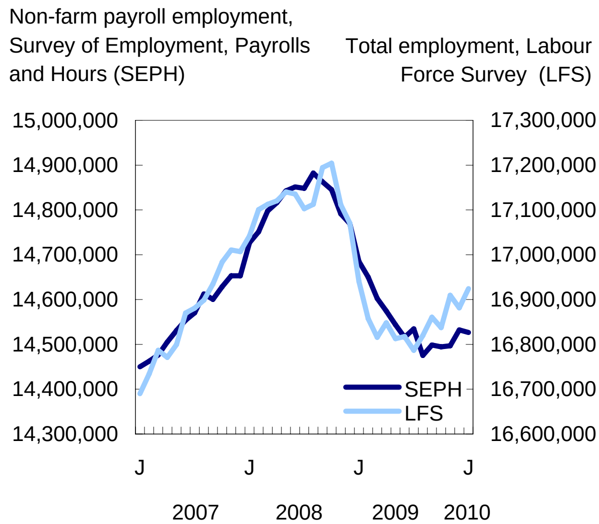
First, the reference periods are different. LFS data are collected during a "reference week," usually the week following the 15th of the month. For SEPH, the reference period is an entire month.

The LFS includes people who are self-employed, as well as workers who take unpaid leave. SEPH does not cover these groups. Industry coverage for the LFS is comprehensive; SEPH excludes agriculture, fishing and trapping, and religious organizations.

The two count multiple job holders differently. In the LFS, people with more than one job are counted only once as "employed." SEPH is a count of filled positions on payroll, so each job is counted separately.

Finally, national estimates produced by the LFS do not include people living in the three territories or on reserves while SEPH does. LFS estimates are based on where people usually reside. SEPH counts employees in the province or territory where they work, although this has little effect on the comparability at the national level.

Non-farm payroll employment of the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours and total employment of the Labour Force Survey



Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-X, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for February will be released on April 29.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; *labour@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about revisions, concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720), Labour Statistics Division.

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	January 2009	December 2009[r]	January 2010[p]	December 2009 to January 2010	January 2009 to January 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	current dollars			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**817.25**	**834.37**	**834.47**	**0.0**	**2.1**
Forestry, logging and support	871.26	895.56	875.35	-2.3	0.5
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,596.15	1,590.38	1,682.05	5.8	5.4
Utilities	1,472.79	1,494.77	1,566.29	4.8	6.3
Construction	1,051.60	1,039.99	1,047.16	0.7	-0.4
Manufacturing	921.32	927.35	945.55	2.0	2.6
Wholesale trade	977.06	1,020.05	1,023.33	0.3	4.7
Retail trade	486.64	495.66	479.42	-3.3	-1.5
Transportation and warehousing	900.60	852.29	840.34	-1.4	-6.7
Information and cultural industries	1,078.69	1,040.24	1,030.34	-1.0	-4.5
Finance and insurance	1,027.15	1,042.97	1,059.45	1.6	3.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	784.03	816.44	821.54	0.6	4.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,125.97	1,163.17	1,170.17	0.6	3.9
Management of companies and enterprises	1,087.64	1,154.32	1,172.17	1.5	7.8
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	688.54	686.31	666.89	-2.8	-3.1
Educational services	871.57	906.65	917.82	1.2	5.3
Health care and social assistance	745.16	784.24	775.86	-1.1	4.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	506.76	518.12	530.67	2.4	4.7
Accommodation and food services	330.88	343.06	344.05	0.3	4.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	668.37	719.02	686.52	-4.5	2.7
Public administration	1,027.64	1,087.03	1,074.80	-1.1	4.6
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	774.16	818.77	815.19	-0.4	5.3
Prince Edward Island	679.33	682.87	678.21	-0.7	-0.2
Nova Scotia	724.16	741.07	741.91	0.1	2.5
New Brunswick	737.57	755.58	760.63	0.7	3.1
Quebec	741.96	768.54	757.18	-1.5	2.1
Ontario	842.84	863.33	863.07	0.0	2.4
Manitoba	764.11	770.91	770.53	0.0	0.8
Saskatchewan	795.49	825.17	828.24	0.4	4.1
Alberta	947.89	949.32	965.09	1.7	1.8
British Columbia	792.02	807.70	807.10	-0.1	1.9
Yukon	855.40	896.62	903.46	0.8	5.6
Northwest Territories[1]	1,156.39	1,152.86	1,140.18	-1.1	-1.4
Nunavut[1]	815.43	875.10	825.72	-5.6	1.3

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

Number of employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	January 2009	December 2009r	January 2010p	December 2009 to January 2010	January 2009 to January 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	thousands			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**14,685.2**	**14,532.4**	**14,526.6**	**0.0**	**-1.1**
Forestry, logging and support	41.6	39.1	39.0	-0.3	-6.3
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	196.6	173.4	175.8	1.4	-10.6
Utilities	121.9	117.5	118.0	0.4	-3.2
Construction	800.9	805.5	808.0	0.3	0.9
Manufacturing	1,562.0	1,447.3	1,447.5	0.0	-7.3
Wholesale trade	747.2	723.0	722.0	-0.1	-3.4
Retail trade	1,881.3	1,859.9	1,859.6	0.0	-1.2
Transportation and warehousing	691.0	669.7	672.8	0.5	-2.6
Information and cultural industries	326.9	313.4	314.5	0.4	-3.8
Finance and insurance	666.8	682.6	686.2	0.5	2.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	245.0	245.2	244.3	-0.4	-0.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	757.1	740.2	737.5	-0.4	-2.6
Management of companies and enterprises	118.8	117.9	115.8	-1.8	-2.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	752.5	719.2	718.7	-0.1	-4.5
Educational services	1,144.5	1,161.9	1,158.8	-0.3	1.2
Health care and social assistance	1,558.4	1,606.5	1,608.9	0.1	3.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	245.4	248.8	244.1	-1.9	-0.5
Accommodation and food services	1,087.5	1,068.5	1,067.9	-0.1	-1.8
Other services (excluding public administration)	508.3	506.2	503.0	-0.6	-1.0
Public administration	1,028.9	1,054.7	1,046.7	-0.8	1.7
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	192.3	193.8	194.4	0.3	1.1
Prince Edward Island	61.5	63.6	62.8	-1.3	2.1
Nova Scotia	392.7	395.6	395.8	0.1	0.8
New Brunswick	310.3	314.4	313.1	-0.4	0.9
Quebec	3,346.4	3,360.1	3,354.6	-0.2	0.2
Ontario	5,641.3	5,576.6	5,566.7	-0.2	-1.3
Manitoba	561.2	557.4	552.0	-1.0	-1.6
Saskatchewan	438.7	438.8	436.5	-0.5	-0.5
Alberta	1,774.2	1,718.3	1,721.9	0.2	-2.9
British Columbia	1,912.4	1,876.8	1,879.1	0.1	-1.7
Yukon	19.3	20.1	19.4	-3.5	0.5
Northwest Territories[1]	25.6	26.8	25.9	-3.4	1.2
Nunavut[1]	9.3	10.2	9.7	-4.9	4.3

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

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Railway carloadings

January 2010

The volume of cargo carried by Canadian railways increased in January, as both commodity loadings in Canada and traffic received from the United States rose.

Total freight traffic originating in Canada and received from the United States increased to 22.4 million metric tonnes in January, up 7.6% from January 2009.

Compared with January 2009, freight loaded in Canada rose 7.4% to 20.3 million metric tonnes in January. The Canadian railway industry's non-intermodal transportation system contributed to the increase in cargo loaded.

Non-intermodal freight loadings, which are typically carried in bulk or loaded in box cars, rose 8.4% to 18.3 million metric tonnes. The commodity groups with the largest increases in tonnage were coal, potash, iron ores and concentrates, and wheat.

Despite this increase, several commodity groups registered decreases. Loadings of other cereal grains led the pack, followed by wood pulp, newsprint and lumber.

Intermodal freight loadings, transported through containers and trailers loaded onto flat cars, decreased 0.8% to 2.0 million metric tonnes in January, compared with the same month the previous year.

Rail freight traffic coming from the United States rose to about 2.1 million metric tonnes, up 9.6% from January 2009. Both non-intermodal and intermodal freight transported from the United States contributed to the increase.

From a geographic perspective, 57.1% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was 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.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The January 2010 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 87, no. 1 (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. ■

Employment services

2008

Data on the employment services industry are now available for 2008.

Available on CANSIM: tables 361-0001, 361-0019 and 361-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4718.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Employment Services*, 2008 (63-252-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This publication contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses and operating margins. It also includes product information and data by type of client and by geographic region.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; *servicesind@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Brian Nolet (613-951-0442; *brian.nolet@statcan.gc.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

Canadian passenger bus and urban transit industries

2008 (preliminary)

Data for the Annual Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Survey are now available for 2008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2798.

For more information, or to enquire about concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; *transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

College graduates

2006/2007

Data for students receiving qualifications from colleges for academic years 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 are now available.

Note: Levels of graduates presented are not meant to represent a complete enumeration of graduates from colleges during the academic year. The count excludes students enrolled in programs related to pre-employment, apprenticeship, basic training or skills upgrading, language training, job readiness or orientation programs. Data for a few colleges are not available as part of this release.

Available on CANSIM: table 477-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5017.

Summary tables are also available from the *Analysts and researchers* module of our website.

For general information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; *educationstats@statcan.gc.ca*), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. ■

College enrolment

As of October 31, 2006

Data on college enrollees for the academic year 2006/2007 are now available.

Note: Levels of enrolment presented are not meant to represent a complete enumeration of students at colleges during the academic year. The count excludes students enrolled in programs related to pre-employment, apprenticeship, basic training or skills upgrading, language training, job readiness or orientation programs. Of the "in-scope" students, the count represents the number of students who were doing courses on Oct 31, 2006, and thus presents a snapshot of enrolment on that day. Data for a few colleges are not available as part of this release.

Available on CANSIM: table 477-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5017.

Summary tables are also available from the *Analysts and researchers* module of our website.

For general information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; *educationstats@statcan.gc.ca*), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. ■

New products and studies

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, January 2010, Vol. 24, no. 1
Catalogue number 15-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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9	**Labour Force Survey**	March 2010
13	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	February 2010
13	**New Housing Price Index**	February 2010
15	**Canadian Economic Observer**	April 2010
15	**Investment in non-residential building construction**	First quarter 2010
16	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	February 2010
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19	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	February 2010
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22	**Employment Insurance**	February 2010
22	**Leading indicators**	March 2010
23	**Consumer Price Index**	March 2010
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26	**Principal field crop areas**	March 2010 intentions
29	**Payroll employment, earnings and hours**	February 2010
30	**Gross domestic product by industry**	February 2010
30	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	March 2010