

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Friday, August 29, 2008**

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#### **Canadian economic accounts, second quarter 2008 and June 2008** 2

Real gross domestic product (GDP) edged up 0.1% in the second quarter of 2008, following a 0.2% decline (revised from -0.1%) in the first quarter. Final domestic demand continued to outpace GDP, growing 0.5% in the quarter. Real GDP advanced 0.1% in June. A more detailed analysis and additional data tables are available in *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*.

#### **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, July 2008** 8

The price indexes for manufactured goods and raw materials registered lower monthly growth in July than in the previous four months, increasing 0.4% and 1.4% respectively, primarily as a result of the slowdown in the rise of petroleum prices.

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## Releases

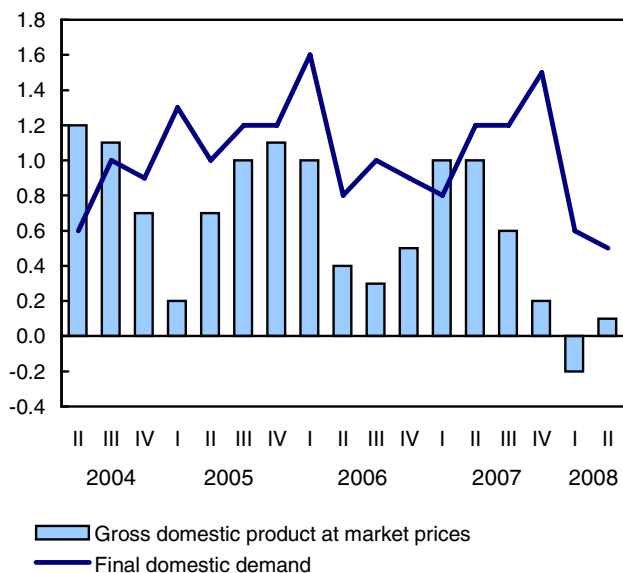
### Canadian economic accounts

Second quarter 2008 and June 2008

Real gross domestic product (GDP) edged up 0.1% in the second quarter of 2008, following a 0.2% decline (revised from -0.1%) in the first quarter. Real GDP advanced 0.1% in June. While final domestic demand continued to outpace GDP, growing 0.5% in the quarter, foreign demand for Canadian goods and services registered its fourth consecutive quarterly decline.

#### Final domestic demand continues to outpace gross domestic product

quarterly % change, chained (2002) dollars



A more detailed analysis and additional data tables are available in *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*.

Production in the service industries was up 0.6% during the second quarter, led by gains in the public sector, finance and insurance, accommodation, retail trade and transportation. Significant declines in the energy sector, notably natural gas production, and continued contractions in manufacturing activities, albeit at a much reduced pace compared to previous quarters, were behind the 1.0% decline in the goods-producing sector.

Consumer and government spending on goods and services advanced. Businesses increased

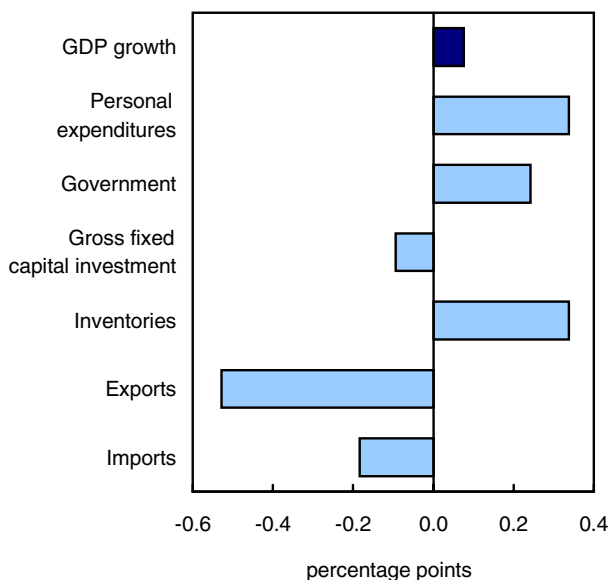
#### Note to readers

Percentage changes for expenditure-based and industry-based statistics (such as personal expenditure, investment, exports, imports and output) are calculated using volume measures that are adjusted for price variations. Percentage changes for income-based statistics (such as labour income, corporate profits and farm income) are calculated using nominal values, that is, not adjusted for price variations.

The new reference manual, *Guide to the Income and Expenditure Accounts*, is now available. This guide provides an overview, an outline of the concepts and definitions, an explanation of the sources of information and statistical methods, a glossary of terms, and a broad compilation of other facts about the accounts.

their inventories and reduced their expenditures on fixed capital. Corporate profits grew significantly as prices, particularly for energy products, jumped. The international trade surplus, measured in nominal values, increased as exporters benefited from higher commodity prices. Nonetheless, the volume of exports declined in the quarter.

#### Contributions to percent change in gross domestic product (GDP), second quarter 2008



The Canadian economy grew at an annualized rate of 0.3% in the second quarter, compared with 3.3% growth for the US economy.

**Real gross domestic product, chained (2002) dollars<sup>1</sup>**

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2007	1.0	4.1	2.2
Second quarter 2007	1.0	3.9	2.8
Third quarter 2007	0.6	2.3	3.1
Fourth quarter 2007	0.2	0.8	2.8
First quarter 2008	-0.2	-0.8	1.6
Second quarter 2008	0.1	0.3	0.7

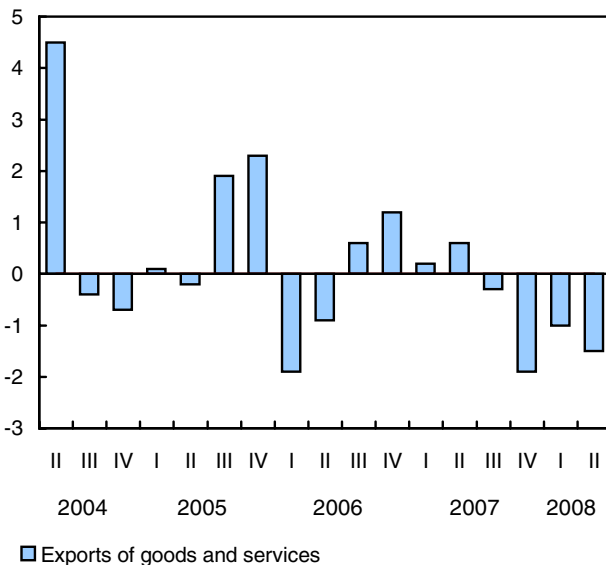
1. The change is the growth rate from one period to the next. The annualized change is the growth rate compounded annually. The year-over-year change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in a previous year.

**Export volume continues to fall**

The volume of exports of goods and services fell 1.5% in the second quarter, the fourth consecutive decline, leaving their level 4.7% lower than in the second quarter of 2007. The decline in the second quarter of 2008 was widespread, as international sales of forestry products, machinery and equipment, and automotive products continued to fall reflecting, in part, declining US expenditures on these goods. The volume of energy exports decreased 3.7%, following a jump in the first quarter.

**Exports down again**

quarterly % change, chained (2002) dollars



The volume of imports of goods and services advanced 0.6%, after falling 2.3% in the first quarter. After a downturn in the first quarter, machinery and equipment imports grew, continuing the upward trend

that began in 2003. The volume of international purchases of energy products jumped, mostly due to increased imports of crude petroleum. Energy imports have posted an average quarterly growth of 9.8% in the first half of 2008.

**Personal spending moderates**

Personal spending grew 0.6% in the second quarter, continuing to moderate after gains of 1.8% and 0.8% in the previous two quarters. The slowdown reflects the drop in spending on durable goods. Notably, purchases of motor vehicles declined after substantial increases in the previous two quarters.

Conversely, purchases of clothing and footwear remained strong. Personal expenditure on furniture, furnishings and household equipment posted a sixth consecutive quarterly increase of over 1%.

**Housing investment declines**

Business investment in residential construction declined 1.0%, following a 1.7% drop in the first quarter.

The downturn in the second quarter affected all areas of housing investment. Renovation activity posted its first quarterly decline since the third quarter of 1999, as home building material stores registered weaker sales.

**Businesses reduce investment in plant and equipment**

Business investment in plant and equipment declined 0.4% in the second quarter. Engineering construction increased 0.2% whereas capital spending on non-residential buildings dropped by 1.9%.

Investment in machinery and equipment was down 0.3%.

**Inventories accumulate**

Inventory accumulation picked up after easing in the first quarter. Businesses have been accumulating inventories since the third quarter of 2004. Manufacturing inventories were built up after a reduction in the first quarter. Retailers reduced their stocks, particularly of motor vehicles.

**Corporate profits strengthen**

Corporations recorded a significant profit increase in the second quarter (+8.3%), spurred by price increases, particularly for crude petroleum, natural gas and coal. This was the strongest gain in profits since the first quarter of 2004. While non-financial corporation

profits jumped 10%, financial corporations registered a marginal gain.

In addition, farmers nearly doubled their net income in the second quarter, as grain and oilseed prices continued to increase.

### Personal income advances

Labour income advanced 1.1%, as growth in services-producing industries remained strong. Employment was up 0.3% while average hours worked declined.

Personal income growth slowed to 0.6%, from 2.0% in the previous quarter, when large one-time government transfers boosted income. Personal disposable income increased 1.1%. Personal outlays outpaced income growth and the saving rate slipped to 2.8%.

Households carried \$1.25 of debt for every dollar of personal disposable income. Debt servicing charges remained unchanged at about 8% of personal disposable income.

### Jump in export prices fuels GDP price increase

The price of goods and services produced in Canada, as measured by the chain price index for GDP, increased 2.5% in the second quarter, the largest quarterly gain since the first quarter of 1982. Export prices advanced sharply (+8.2%), providing an income boost for exporters, particularly energy producers. Excluding energy, overall prices advanced 0.7%.

### Gross domestic product by industry, June 2008

Real gross domestic product increased 0.1% in June, after declining 0.1% in May and growing 0.4% in April. There were increases in construction, wholesale trade, the public sector as well as in transportation services, and declines in natural gas extraction, manufacturing and forestry. The finance and insurance sector and some tourism-related industries were unchanged.

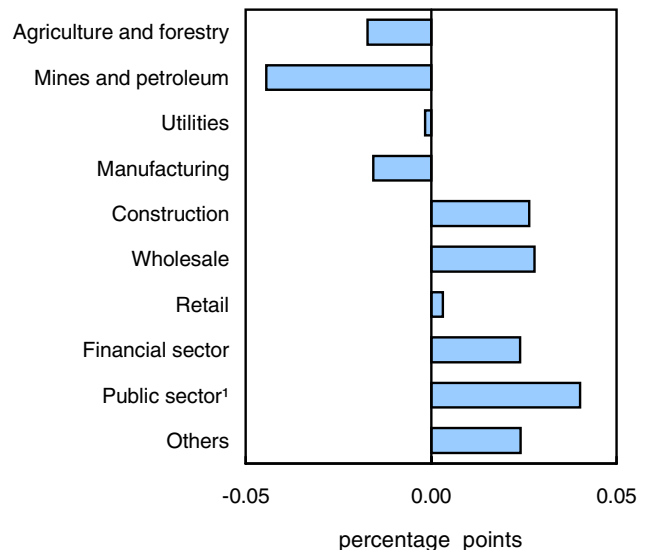
The construction sector increased 0.4% in June. The strong gain in engineering and repair work (+1.1%) and the slight increase in residential building construction more than offset the decline in

non-residential building construction (-1.4%). The output of real estate agents and brokers continued to decline, reflecting the slowdown in the real estate market that started in December 2007.

Wholesaling activity advanced 0.5% in June. There was a notable increase in the wholesaling of motor vehicles and parts. Value added in the retail trade sector rose 0.1%.

Output of the energy sector decreased 0.6% in June. Oil and gas extraction fell 1.6% due to the decline in natural gas extraction. Canadian storage of natural gas rose for the second consecutive month, as facilities replenished their stocks.

### Main industrial sectors' contribution to total growth



1. Education, health and public administration.

Manufacturing production slipped 0.1% in June. The decline in non-durable manufacturing eclipsed the increase in durable manufacturing. Printing and related support activities, and paper product manufacturing, retreated. Conversely, motor vehicle production rebounded following a May drop. Manufacturing of

machinery posted an increase.

The finance and insurance sector remained unchanged in June. Banking services advanced slightly during the month, while the level of activity in insurance, non-deposit credit intermediation and stock brokerages fell.

Activity in the forestry industry fell 3.4%, as the industry continued to suffer from a weak international demand for its products.

## Products, services and contact information

### Detailed analysis and tables

The *National economic accounts* module of website features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

More detailed analysis on today's releases from the national accounts, including additional charts and tables, can be found in the second quarter 2008 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 7, no. 2 (13-010-XWE, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

### Gross domestic product by industry

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301, 1804, 1901 and 2602.**

The June 2008 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 22, no. 6 (15-001-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For general information or to order data, contact our dissemination officer (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; [iad-info-dci@statcan.gc.ca](mailto: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.

## National economic and financial accounts

Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0001, 378-0002, 380-0001 to 380-0017, 380-0019 to 380-0035, 380-0056, 380-0059, 380-0060 and 382-0006.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1804, 1901 and 2602.**

The second quarter 2008 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates* (13-001-XIB, free) will soon be available.

Detailed printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted quarterly *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates*, second quarter 2008, Vol. 56, no. 2 (13-001-PPB, \$54/\$193), *Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates*, second quarter 2008 (13-014-PPB, \$54/\$193) and *Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates*, June 2008 (13F0016XPB, \$22/\$70), including supplementary analytical tables and charts are now available. To purchase any of these products, contact Client Services (613-951-3810; [iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca)), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

The complete seasonally adjusted quarterly *National Income and Expenditure Accounts: Data Tables*, second quarter, Vol. 1, no. 2 (13-019-XWE, free), *Financial Flow Accounts: Data Tables*, second quarter 2008, Vol. 1, no. 2 (13-020-XWE, free), and monthly *Estimates of Labour Income: Data Tables*, second quarter 2008, Vol. 1, no. 2 (13-021-XWE, free), are also now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, consult the *Guide to the Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-017-XWE, free) or contact the information officer (613-951-3640; [iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca)), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

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# Canadian economic accounts key indicators<sup>1</sup>

	First quarter 2007	Second quarter 2007	Third quarter 2007	Fourth quarter 2007	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008	2006	2007
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
millions of dollars at current prices								
<b>Gross domestic product by income and by expenditure</b>								
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	774,960	786,392	789,224	802,852	814,644	823,932	743,313	788,357
	2.1	1.5	0.4	1.7	1.5	1.1	6.9	6.1
Corporation profits before taxes	200,572	202,740	204,784	204,828	209,604	226,964	196,719	203,231
	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	2.3	8.3	5.8	3.3
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	68,756	72,056	72,492	72,756	75,196	82,048	66,421	71,515
	4.8	4.8	0.6	0.4	3.4	9.1	8.4	7.7
Net income of unincorporated business	89,044	90,272	90,716	91,860	94,132	96,992	86,386	90,473
	1.6	1.4	0.5	1.3	2.5	3.0	1.6	4.7
Taxes less subsidies	163,276	167,052	168,500	170,568	165,608	167,416	160,840	167,349
	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.2	-2.9	1.1	3.5	4.0
Personal disposable income	886,212	890,088	902,088	915,164	937,156	947,772	849,590	898,388
	2.3	0.4	1.3	1.4	2.4	1.1	7.0	5.7
Personal saving rate <sup>2</sup>	3.9	2.3	2.5	1.9	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.7
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
millions of chained (2002) dollars								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	772,440	783,339	791,358	805,760	812,020	816,948	754,179	788,224
	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.8	0.8	0.6	4.3	4.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	253,550	255,245	259,691	263,357	264,947	268,269	248,777	257,961
	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.4	0.6	1.3	3.8	3.7
Gross fixed capital formation	307,457	311,144	315,381	318,319	318,335	316,993	301,263	313,075
	0.6	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.0	-0.4	7.1	3.9
Investment in inventories	6,004	5,618	20,579	20,580	3,003	8,365	10,723	13,195
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	509,189	512,307	510,840	501,112	495,955	488,478	503,322	508,362
	0.2	0.6	-0.3	-1.9	-1.0	-1.5	0.6	1.0
Imports of goods and services	548,079	554,726	581,348	593,526	579,696	583,004	539,784	569,420
	0.3	1.2	4.8	2.1	-2.3	0.6	4.6	5.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,305,843	1,318,339	1,325,934	1,328,606	1,326,106	1,327,118	1,284,819	1,319,681
	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	-0.2	0.1	3.1	2.7
<b>Gross domestic product by industry</b>								
millions of chained (2002) dollars								
Goods producing industries	378,381	380,273	379,306	375,532	369,363	365,688	375,489	378,373
	1.3	0.5	-0.3	-1.0	-1.6	-1.0	1.2	0.8
Industrial production	275,390	277,376	275,917	272,139	266,146	262,876	274,357	275,205
	1.5	0.7	-0.5	-1.4	-2.2	-1.2	-0.2	0.3
Energy sector	86,578	87,775	87,680	86,837	86,141	84,149	85,876	87,218
	1.9	1.4	-0.1	-1.0	-0.8	-2.3	1.0	1.6
Manufacturing	185,897	186,452	184,726	181,772	176,256	175,248	186,631	184,712
	1.3	0.3	-0.9	-1.6	-3.0	-0.6	-1.0	-1.0
Non-durable manufacturing	72,704	73,181	72,743	71,327	69,692	69,477	74,329	72,489
	-0.9	0.7	-0.6	-1.9	-2.3	-0.3	-1.9	-2.5
Durable manufacturing	113,420	113,486	112,187	110,658	106,745	105,942	112,470	112,438
	2.7	0.1	-1.1	-1.4	-3.5	-0.8	-0.3	0.0
Construction	76,274	76,503	77,270	77,491	77,648	77,373	74,087	76,885
	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.2	-0.4	8.1	3.8
Services producing industries	834,632	843,062	850,966	856,815	861,250	866,605	818,862	846,369
	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	3.8	3.4
Wholesale trade	69,304	70,622	72,281	73,131	72,885	73,055	68,383	71,335
	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.2	-0.3	0.2	7.1	4.3
Retail trade	71,264	72,874	73,321	74,200	74,926	75,456	69,015	72,915
	2.0	2.3	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.7	6.0	5.7
Transportation and warehousing	55,952	56,189	56,791	56,575	56,576	57,043	55,501	56,377
	0.5	0.4	1.1	-0.4	0.0	0.8	3.2	1.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and renting	236,635	239,111	241,362	243,108	244,839	246,303	230,362	240,054
	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	3.8	4.2
Information and communication technologies	55,886	56,717	57,003	57,458	57,593	58,154	54,485	56,766
	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.0	4.3	4.2

... not applicable

1. The first line is the series itself expressed in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. The second line is the quarter-to-quarter percentage change at quarterly rates.

2. Actual rate.

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

	January 2008 <sup>r</sup>	February 2008 <sup>r</sup>	March 2008 <sup>r</sup>	April 2008 <sup>r</sup>	May 2008 <sup>r</sup>	June 2008 <sup>p</sup>
Seasonally adjusted						
month-to-month % change						
<b>All industries</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Goods-producing industries	0.4	-0.5	-1.0	0.3	-0.5	-0.2
Service-producing industries	0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Industrial production	0.6	-0.8	-1.4	0.6	-0.7	-0.3
Manufacturing	0.8	-1.1	-2.2	1.6	-0.4	-0.1
Wholesale trade	2.9	-1.9	-1.0	1.7	-0.4	0.5
Energy sector	0.9	-1.0	-0.3	-0.9	-1.1	-0.6

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

### Gross domestic product, implicit chain price indexes

	First quarter 2007	Second quarter 2007	Third quarter 2007	Fourth quarter 2007	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008
Using seasonally adjusted data (2002=100)						
quarterly % change						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8
Business gross fixed capital formation	1.6	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.6	1.3
Exports of goods and services	2.5	-1.0	-2.8	-0.5	5.5	8.2
Imports of goods and services	1.1	-2.8	-2.7	-3.4	3.4	4.0
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Final domestic demand	1.1	0.7	-0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9

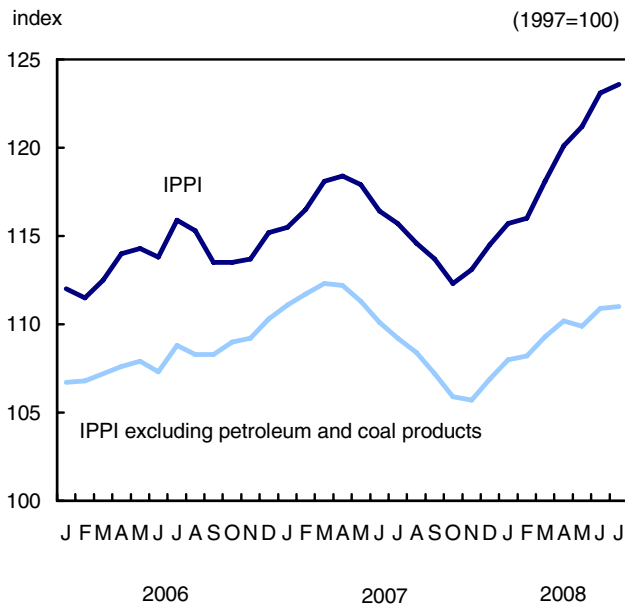


## Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

July 2008

The price indexes for manufactured goods and raw materials registered lower monthly growth in July than in the previous four months, increasing 0.4% and 1.4% respectively, primarily as a result of the slowdown in the rise of petroleum prices.

### Prices for manufactured goods continue to increase



From June to July, prices charged by manufacturers, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), rose 0.4%, down from the average monthly growth rate of 1.5% observed from March to June. The increase in the index in July was almost entirely attributable to a 2.4% rise in the prices for petroleum and coal products, which was the lowest rate in five months.

The prices for products other than petroleum and coal grew 0.1%, down from the 0.9% gain in June. Among these other products, 10 major groups out of 20 posted increases, led by meat, fish and dairy products. On the other hand, prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment declined.

The Canadian dollar rose 0.4% in relation to the US dollar in July, after declining 1.7% in June. The relative strength of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart had a moderating effect on prices, in part because some manufacturers set their prices in US dollars. If the exchange rate used to convert

#### Note to readers

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 quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp and paper products, and wood products. Determining the full effect of fluctuating exchange rates on the IPPI is a difficult analytical task. However, it should be noted that many prices collected to calculate the IPPI are quoted in US dollars and then converted into Canadian dollars. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI.

The **Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

these prices had remained unchanged, the IPPI would have risen 0.5% compared with June instead of increasing 0.4%.

### 12-month change: industrial prices continue their upward trend for a fourth consecutive month

On a year-over-year basis, the IPPI rose 6.8%, up from the 5.8% increase posted in June, continuing its growth for a fourth consecutive month. Prices for petroleum and coal products were 52.1% higher compared with July 2007 and were the main contributor to the increase in the IPPI.

If petroleum and coal products were excluded, the IPPI would have risen 1.6%, a higher growth rate than the 0.7% recorded in June. Among the other products, chemical products increased 10.9% while fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products advanced 9.9%. The increases in food products and chemical products were underpinned by rising petroleum and coal product prices in 2007 and 2008.

On a 12-month basis, the Canadian dollar rose 3.6% against the US dollar, and if the direct effect of the exchange rate were excluded, the IPPI would have risen 7.8% instead of 6.8%.

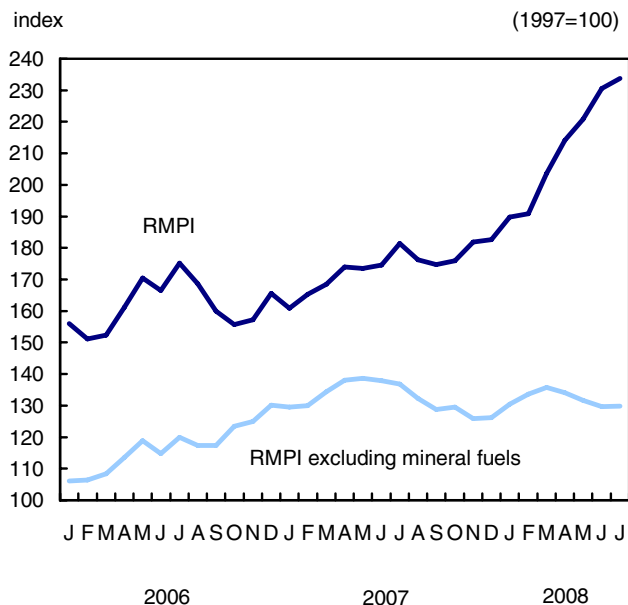
### Slower growth for raw material prices after four months of strong increases

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) increased 1.4% in July. This was a slowdown compared with the 4.3% advance in June. The rise of the RMPI was mainly due to a 2.2% increase in the prices for



mineral fuels, the lowest advance in five months. If mineral fuels were excluded, the RMPI would have risen 0.2%, registering a first increase after three consecutive monthly declines.

#### Raw material prices increase again



Compared with July 2007, raw materials cost plants 28.9% more, down from the 32.1% increase in June. The rise in the index was mainly attributable to higher prices for mineral fuels and vegetable products, while non-ferrous metals slowed the advance.

**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 July 2008 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XWE, free) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for August will be released on September 30.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; [prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca)) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; [danielle.gouin@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:danielle.gouin@statcan.gc.ca)), Prices Division.

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## Industrial product price indexes (1997=100)

	Relative importance	July 2007	June 2008 <sup>r</sup>	July 2008 <sup>p</sup>	July 2007 to July 2008 % change	June to July 2008
<b>Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products</b>	<b>94.32</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	111.4	111.7	112.7	1.2	0.9
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	109.1	120.2	119.9	9.9	-0.2
Beverages	1.57	125.1	126.4	126.4	1.0	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	218.4	220.5	220.5	1.0	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	115.7	117.3	118.2	2.2	0.8
Textile products	1.58	99.3	100.7	100.6	1.3	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.9	104.8	105.0	0.1	0.2
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	85.1	81.8	81.8	-3.9	0.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	120.2	122.0	122.7	2.1	0.6
Pulp and paper products	7.23	102.3	106.0	106.4	4.0	0.4
Printing and publishing	1.70	116.3	119.6	119.6	2.8	0.0
Primary metal products	7.80	143.5	147.9	148.0	3.1	0.1
Metal fabricated products	4.11	124.5	132.2	132.2	6.2	0.0
Machinery and equipment	5.48	105.4	105.1	105.2	-0.2	0.1
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	88.1	87.2	87.0	-1.2	-0.2
Electrical and communications products	5.77	91.6	90.1	90.0	-1.7	-0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	122.9	125.2	125.2	1.9	0.0
Petroleum and coal products <sup>1</sup>	5.68	234.8	348.7	357.1	52.1	2.4
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	126.4	140.5	140.2	10.9	-0.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	113.0	120.2	120.9	7.0	0.6
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	558.4	296.2	302.6	-45.8	2.2
<b>Intermediate goods<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>60.14</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
First-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>	7.71	158.5	156.8	155.1	-2.1	-1.1
Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>4</sup>	52.43	115.0	126.3	127.5	10.9	1.0
<b>Finished goods<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>39.86</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	116.1	118.1	118.6	2.2	0.4
Capital equipment	11.73	97.4	96.7	96.7	-0.7	0.0
All other finished goods	19.63	111.0	119.4	119.3	7.5	-0.1

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. This index is estimated for the current month.

2. Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

3. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

4. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

5. Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

## Raw materials price indexes (1997=100)

	Relative importance	July 2007	June 2008 <sup>r</sup>	July 2008 <sup>p</sup>	July 2007 to July 2008 % change	June to July 2008
<b>Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>181.4</b>	<b>230.5</b>	<b>233.8</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Mineral fuels	35.16	277.9	448.5	458.4	65.0	2.2
Vegetable products	10.28	98.1	141.9	136.3	38.9	-3.9
Animals and animal products	20.30	106.3	108.7	109.5	3.0	0.7
Wood	15.60	86.2	81.3	81.1	-5.9	-0.2
Ferrous materials	3.36	131.4	167.3	171.9	30.8	2.7
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	265.8	187.3	190.5	-28.3	1.7
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	149.2	167.9	168.3	12.8	0.2
<b>RMPI excluding mineral fuels</b>	<b>64.84</b>	<b>136.8</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>129.9</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

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## Computer and peripherals price indexes

July 2008

The index for commercial computers increased 0.40% from June to 35.20 (2002=100). The index for consumer computers declined 1.61% to 21.34.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices increased 0.23% to 51.57 and printer prices fell 0.38% to 46.84.

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, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; [prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lu Li (613-951-1290; [lu.li@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:lu.li@statcan.gc.ca)), Prices Division. ■

## Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

July 2008

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for July.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.**

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

## Commercial Software Price Index

July 2008

The Commercial Software Price Index stood at 67.85 (2002=100) in July, up 0.35% from June.

**Note:** The Commercial Software Price Index 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, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; [prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lu Li (613-951-1290; [lu.li@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:lu.li@statcan.gc.ca)), Prices Division. ■

## Poultry and eggs

April to June 2008

Data on poultry and eggs are now available up to June.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0017 to 003-0020, 003-0022 to 003-0024, 003-0038 and 003-0039.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3425 and 5039.**

The April to June 2008 issue of *Poultry and Eggs Statistics*, Vol. 5, no. 2 (23-015-XWE, free), is now from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; [bernadette.alain@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:bernadette.alain@statcan.gc.ca)), or call our information line (toll-free 1-800-465-1991), Agriculture Division. ■

## New products

**National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates**, Second quarter 2008, Vol. 56, no. 2  
**Catalogue number 13-001-PPB** (\$54/\$193).

**Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates**, Second quarter 2008  
**Catalogue number 13-014-PPB** (\$54/\$193).

**Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review**, Second quarter 2008, Vol. 7, no. 2  
**Catalogue number 13-010-XWE** (free).

**National Income and Expenditure Accounts: Data Tables**, Second quarter 2008, Vol. 1, no. 2  
**Catalogue number 13-019-XWE** (free).

**Financial Flow Accounts: Data Tables**, Second quarter 2008, Vol. 1, no. 2  
**Catalogue number 13-020-XWE** (free).

**Estimates of Labour Income: Data Tables**, Second quarter 2008, Vol. 1, no. 2  
**Catalogue number 13-021-XWE** (free).

**Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates**, June 2008  
**Catalogue number 13F0016XPB** (\$22/\$70).

**Gross Domestic Product by Industry**, June 2008, Vol. 22, no. 6  
**Catalogue number 15-001-XWE** (free).

**Poultry and Egg Statistics**, April to June 2008, Vol. 5, no. 2  
**Catalogue number 23-015-XWE** (free).

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada


Thursday, May 29, 2008  
Released at 9:30 a.m. Eastern time

## Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008	2
<small>The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.0 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several exported commodities compared with a lower level of oil. In the financial account, foreign direct investment flows into Canada slowed significantly from the expansion-driven pace of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.</small>	
Payroll employment, earnings and hours, March 2008	7
Study: The year to review for wholesale trade, 2007	9
Public sector employment, first quarter 2008	10
Consumer and Manufacturers Services Price Index, April 2008	11
Placement of fishery, chicken and turkey profits, April 2008	12
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### 2006 Census profiles

While the majority of the census and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profile is now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions. To obtain these profiles in electronic format (links vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

## Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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## Release dates: September 2008

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
5	Labour Force Survey	August 2008
8	Building permits	July 2008
9	Canadian Social Trends	2007
10	Stocks of grain	As of July 31, 2008
10	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	Second quarter 2008
11	Canadian international merchandise trade	July 2008
11	Canadian Economic Observer	September 2008
11	New Housing Price Index	July 2008
12	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Second quarter 2008
12	Canada's international investment position	Second quarter 2008
15	New motor vehicle sales	July 2008
15	National balance sheet accounts	Second quarter 2008
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 2008
16	National Apprenticeship Survey	2007
17	Health Reports	Summer 2008
17	Canada's international transactions in securities	July 2008
18	Wholesale trade	July 2008
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	July 2008
18	Leading indicators	August 2008
19	Participation and Activity Limitation Survey: Impact on families	2006
22	Retail trade	July 2008
23	Consumer Price Index	August 2008
23	Employment Insurance	July 2008
24	Workplace and Employee Survey	2005
25	Envirostats	2006
26	Births	2006
26	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	July 2008
29	National tourism indicators	Second quarter 2008
29	Demographic estimates	July 1, 2008
30	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	August 2008
30	Gross domestic product by industry	July 2008