

The Daily

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Releases

Gross domestic product by industry, February 2009	2
Real gross domestic product edged down 0.1% in February. Economic activity has declined by 2.4% since October 2008.	
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, March 2009	6
The Industrial Product Price Index rose 0.3% in March compared with February, due to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar and higher prices for primary metals. The Raw Materials Price Index advanced 12.1% compared with February, pushed up by a strong increase in crude oil prices.	
Computer and peripherals price indexes, March 2009	9
Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, March 2009	9
Commercial Software Price Index, March 2009	9
Stocks of frozen and chilled meats, April 2009	9
National Tenant Satisfaction Survey, 2008	10

New products	11
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Release dates: May 2009	12
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Releases

Gross domestic product by industry

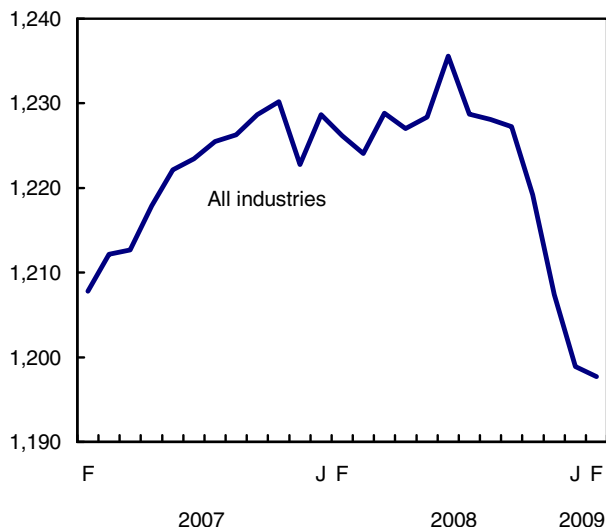
February 2009

Real gross domestic product edged down 0.1% in February. Economic activity has declined by 2.4% since October 2008.

A 19% rise in motor vehicle and associated parts manufacturing in February was not enough to outweigh declines in construction and in mining activities (excluding oil and gas). Wholesale and retail trade and several major groups of the manufacturing sector also declined. Conversely, oil and gas extraction and some tourism-related industries advanced. The finance and insurance sector as well as the public sector were unchanged.

Economic activity edges down

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



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 estimates 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 2005 period, the monthly estimates are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables.

For the period starting with January 2006, the estimates 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 2005. This makes the monthly GDP by industry estimates 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 2008. 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).

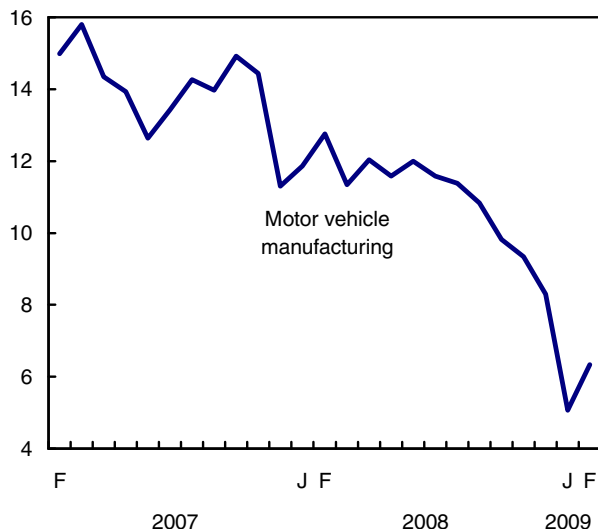
Significant increase in motor vehicle manufacturing

The output of the manufacturing sector edged up 0.1% in February as production of motor vehicles and associated parts rose 19%. Excluding motor vehicle and parts production, the manufacturing sector dropped 0.8%.

Of the 21 major manufacturing groups, 13 contracted. Notable declines were posted in wood products, electric equipment, appliance and component, and plastics and rubber products manufacturing. Paper and primary metal products manufacturing increased.

Partial recovery of motor vehicle manufacturing

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



Construction falls

Construction activity (-2.1%) fell for a fourth consecutive month in February. All three components of construction (residential, non-residential and engineering and repair work) decreased.

Residential building construction retreated the most (-5.7%) with all categories of dwellings declining, a reflection of weak housing starts in recent months. Alterations and improvements work however increased in February. Non-residential construction fell 0.6%. The drops in commercial and industrial building construction eclipsed the rise in institutional buildings.

The home resale market picked up in February. As a result, the output of real estate agents and brokers increased 8.1%. Despite this rebound, the industry's output was still hovering around 1998 levels.

Energy sector output remains unchanged

The output of the energy sector remained unchanged in February, with very mixed results among the components. Oil and gas extraction rose, with crude petroleum increasing and natural gas remaining unchanged. Electricity generation and natural gas distribution fell, partly reflecting a warmer than usual month. Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction dropped, with a significant decrease in rigging activities.

The output of the mining sector excluding oil and gas extraction dropped 6.4%, as the output of both metal ore and non-metal mines fell. Potash mines, along with copper, nickel, lead and zinc ore mines, continued to be affected by reduced world demand, leading some mines to temporarily shut down during the month.

Wholesale trade slips

The volume of activities in wholesaling industries slipped 0.2% in February. The main declines were in the wholesaling of other products (which include agricultural, chemical, recycled material and paper products), food, beverage and tobacco products, and petroleum products. The wholesaling of automotive products and of personal and household goods increased.

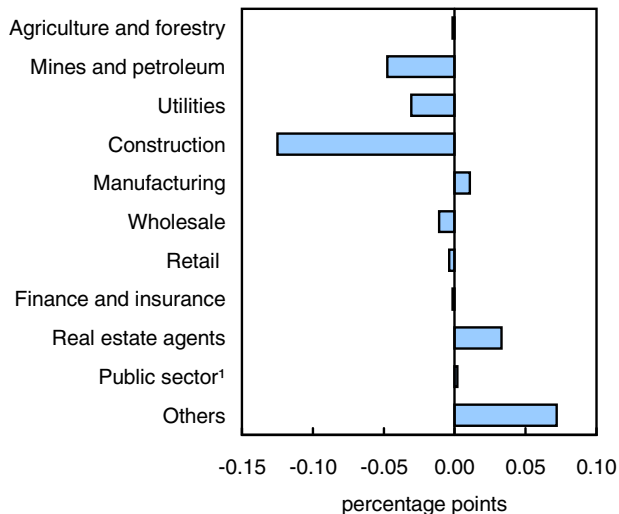
Retail trade edges down

Value added in retail trade edged down 0.1% in February. The decline in the volume of activities at new car dealers and furniture stores outpaced the rise recorded at home centres and hardware stores, and beer, wine and liquor stores.

The finance and insurance sector remains unchanged

The finance and insurance sector was unchanged in February. Mutual fund sales, along with banking activities related to residential mortgages and short-term business loans, declined. Stock brokerage activities posted a modest gain, on the strength of a higher volume of trading in the securities markets.

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



1. Education, health and public administration.

Other industries

An increase in overnight visitors to Canada contributed to a rise in accommodation and food services. Activities in urban transit transportation and in universities increased, largely because of the end of labour disputes in Ontario.

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The February 2009 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 23, no. 2 (15-001-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for March will be released on June 1.

For general information or to order data, contact our dissemination agent (613-951-4623; toll-free 1-800-887-4623; 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 2008 ^r	October 2008 ^r	November 2008 ^r	December 2008 ^r	January 2009 ^r	February 2009 ^p	February 2009	February 2008 to February 2009
Seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change					\$ millions ¹	% change	
All industries	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-1.0	-0.7	-0.1	1,197,718	-2.3
Goods-producing industries	-0.5	-0.0	-1.4	-2.0	-1.9	-0.6	341,504	-7.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-1.3	1.2	0.4	-0.3	0.3	-0.1	25,975	-0.0
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-0.9	1.2	-0.6	-1.1	-0.5	-0.6	54,066	-2.4
Utilities	-0.3	0.0	-1.6	-0.4	-0.3	-1.2	29,920	-6.0
Construction	-0.0	0.3	-0.9	-2.6	-3.0	-2.1	69,174	-7.1
Manufacturing	-0.3	-1.1	-2.4	-2.7	-3.0	0.1	159,559	-11.1
Services-producing industries	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	859,730	-0.1
Wholesale trade	0.1	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-3.1	-0.2	63,484	-11.9
Retail trade	0.4	-0.7	-0.7	-3.3	1.4	-0.1	72,740	-2.2
Transportation and warehousing	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6	-1.6	-0.7	0.1	55,056	-3.1
Information and cultural industries	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.0	0.4	-0.0	45,540	1.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.0	0.4	248,789	1.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	58,836	1.1
Administrative and waste management services	-0.3	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	30,709	-1.9
Education services	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	61,454	2.5
Health care and social assistance	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	80,346	2.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.8	-0.2	-0.2	1.1	0.7	12,018	2.4
Accommodation and food services	-1.2	0.5	0.4	-0.6	-0.3	0.6	27,661	0.1
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.0	0.1	32,855	2.0
Public administration	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	70,385	2.6
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.5	-0.2	-1.7	-1.9	-1.8	-0.3	247,174	-7.6
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.3	-1.1	-1.3	-1.0	-0.3	-0.5	66,949	-5.5
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.7	-1.2	-3.2	-4.0	-5.1	0.6	92,505	-15.1
Business sector industries	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-1.2	-0.9	-0.1	995,821	-3.2
Non-business sector industries	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	202,007	2.5
Information and communication technologies industries	0.4	-0.1	-0.6	0.1	-0.7	0.2	58,443	0.1
Energy sector	-0.6	1.1	-0.7	-0.8	0.0	0.0	82,015	-2.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

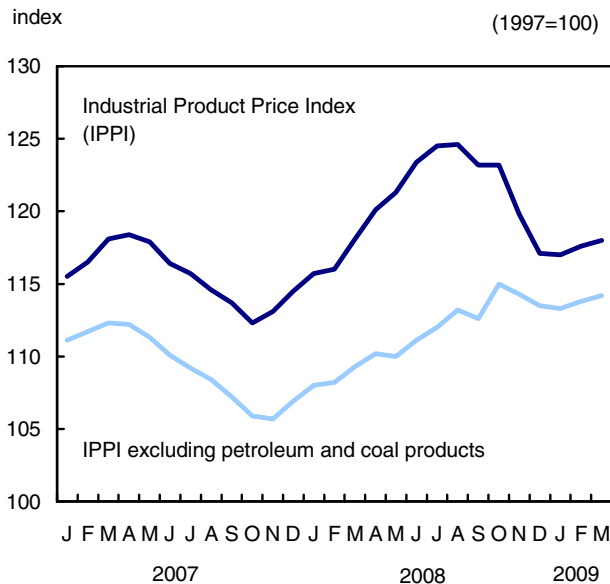
1. Millions of chained (2002) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

March 2009

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) rose 0.3% in March compared with February, due to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar and higher prices for primary metals. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) advanced 12.1% compared with February, pushed up by a strong increase in crude oil prices.

Prices for industrial goods increase



The IPPI rose 0.3% in March following a 0.5% increase in February.

Motor vehicles and other transport equipment rose 0.9%, as a result of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar in relation to its US counterpart. Prices for primary metal products increased 1.3%, pushed up by copper and copper alloys in primary forms. These increases were offset in part by lower prices for metal fabricated products, petroleum and coal products as well as chemical products.

The Canadian dollar lost 1.5% of its value against the US dollar in March. Some Canadian producers who export their products to the United States are paid in prices set in US dollars. Consequently, the relative strength of the US dollar in relation to the Canadian dollar had the effect of inflating the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars. If the exchange rate used to

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 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\$=US\$X).

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.

convert these prices had remained unchanged, the IPPI would have declined 0.1% instead of rising 0.3%.

12-month change: Slight decline of the IPPI

The IPPI edged down 0.1% in March compared with the same month a year earlier, marking a change in direction compared with the increases observed in the previous 11 months.

The effect on the IPPI of lower prices for petroleum and coal products and primary metal products was offset in part by higher prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment, pulp and paper products, machinery and equipment, and electrical and communication products.

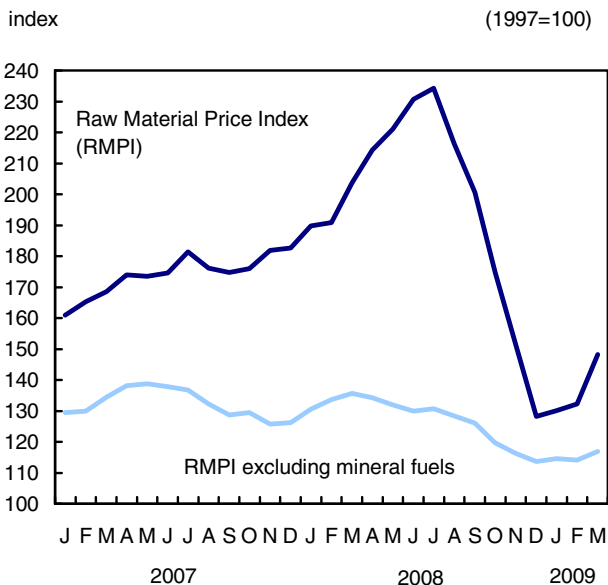
On a 12-month basis, prices for petroleum and coal products fell 33.4%, compared with the drop of 27.8% in February. Prices for products excluding petroleum and coal products rose 4.5%, down from the 5.2% increase recorded in February.

The Canadian dollar has lost 20.8% of its value since March 2008, and if the direct effect of the exchange rate had been excluded, the IPPI would have declined 6.8% instead of 0.1%.

Raw Materials Price Index: Strong increase for crude oil in March

The RMPI registered a month-over-month increase of 12.1% in March, up from the growth rates of 1.5% in January and 1.6% in February. Almost all the growth in March was attributable to mineral fuels.

Raw materials prices continue to increase



Mineral fuels rose 25.9% in March and crude oil, the main component of this group, increased 33.1%. The last time crude oil recorded a comparable month-over-month increase was in September 1990 when it advanced 29.5%. Nevertheless, the crude oil index is still down 56.3% from its all-time high reached in July 2008. Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI increased 2.5%, following a 0.4% decline in February. The strongest increases were for non-ferrous metals, animals and animal products and vegetable products.

From March 2008 to March 2009, raw material prices fell 27.2%, comparable to the changes recorded since December 2008. The year-over-year drop in raw material prices was attributable to the strong 38.5% decline for mineral fuels and, to a lesser extent, to decreases in the prices for non-ferrous metals (-36.0%) and vegetable products (-20.1%).

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 2009 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XWE, free) will soon be available.

The Industrial product and raw material price indexes for April will be released on June 1.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-2848; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

□

Industrial product price indexes

	Relative importance	March 2008	February 2009 ^r	March 2009 ^p	March 2008 to March 2009 % change	February to March 2009
		(1997=100)			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	118.1	117.6	118.0	-0.1	0.3
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	109.3	113.8	114.2	4.5	0.4
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	109.2	113.1	113.8	4.2	0.6
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	118.0	116.4	116.9	-0.9	0.4
Beverages	1.57	126.2	128.8	128.8	2.1	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	218.2	223.6	223.6	2.5	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	115.9	121.7	122.0	5.3	0.2
Textile products	1.58	99.8	103.2	103.2	3.4	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.8	104.7	104.8	0.0	0.1
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	80.3	83.2	83.3	3.7	0.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	121.2	124.1	124.1	2.4	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	103.8	116.2	116.6	12.3	0.3
Printing and publishing	1.70	115.8	126.1	126.0	8.8	-0.1
Primary metal products	7.80	149.8	123.3	124.9	-16.6	1.3
Metal fabricated products	4.11	126.6	136.7	135.6	7.1	-0.8
Machinery and equipment	5.48	104.1	113.3	113.8	9.3	0.4
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	86.2	100.3	101.2	17.4	0.9
Electrical and communications products	5.77	89.4	98.0	98.3	10.0	0.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	124.2	129.1	129.0	3.9	-0.1
Petroleum and coal products ¹	5.68	281.2	187.9	187.4	-33.4	-0.3
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	132.5	133.8	133.3	0.6	-0.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	119.0	127.1	127.5	7.1	0.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	353.9	268.0	254.9	-28.0	-4.9
Intermediate goods²	60.14	124.5	120.1	120.2	-3.5	0.1
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.71	156.3	121.4	120.8	-22.7	-0.5
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	52.43	119.8	119.9	120.1	0.3	0.2
Finished goods⁵	39.86	108.6	114.0	114.8	5.7	0.7
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	116.9	120.0	120.5	3.1	0.4
Capital equipment	11.73	95.8	107.7	108.4	13.2	0.6
All other finished goods	19.63	112.7	115.2	116.1	3.0	0.8

^r revised^p 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

	Relative importance	March 2008	February 2009 ^r	March 2009 ^p	March 2008 to March 2009 % change	February to March 2009
		(1997=100)			% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	203.7	132.2	148.2	-27.2	12.1
Mineral fuels	35.16	350.8	171.4	215.8	-38.5	25.9
Vegetable products	10.28	142.1	112.1	113.6	-20.1	1.3
Animals and animal products	20.30	104.1	110.7	114.8	10.3	3.7
Wood	15.60	81.4	79.3	78.7	-3.3	-0.8
Ferrous materials	3.36	153.6	148.2	149.4	-2.7	0.8
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	226.6	138.3	145.0	-36.0	4.8
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	162.6	177.4	177.4	9.1	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	135.7	114.1	116.9	-13.9	2.5

^r revised^p preliminary

Computer and peripherals price indexes

March 2009

The price index for commercial computers decreased 0.67% from February to 37.23 (2002=100) in March. The index for consumer computers declined 4.83% to 18.71.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices increased 0.42% from a month earlier to 52.77 and printer prices decreased 1.28% to 43.18.

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). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lu Li (613-951-1290; lu.li@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

March 2009

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 1.3% from February to 136.7 (2003=100) in March. The courier portion rose 1.5% while the local messengers component advanced 0.4%.

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 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-3117; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

Commercial Software Price Index

March 2009

The Commercial Software Price Index increased 0.82% from February to 75.03 (2002=100) in March.

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). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lu Li (613-951-1290; lu.li@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

Stocks of frozen and chilled meats

April 2009

Stocks of frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage totalled 94 672 metric tonnes in April, down 5% from April 2008. The stocks of frozen poultry meat increased 3% from a year earlier to 68 891 metric tonnes.

Compared with January 2009, stocks of frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage were up 8% while stocks of frozen poultry meat were up 6%.

Note: This release contains details for various cuts of pork, beef, veal, poultry, mutton and lamb as well as fancy meats at the Canada level. At the regional level, it contains totals for the red meats. This release also contains the holdings of imported meat at the national level for the same periods.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0081 and 003-0082.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.

The April 2009 issue of *Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats*, Vol. 4, no. 1 (23-009-XWE, free), is now available. From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *All subjects* then *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

National Tenant Satisfaction Survey 2008

Data from the National Tenant Satisfaction Survey, conducted between August and December 2008 on behalf of Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC), are now available.

Note: This survey covered federal government employees who work in buildings for which PWGSC is responsible. It measured the level of employee satisfaction with aspects such as their work environment, amenities and availability of services within their office building, as well as the level of satisfaction with day-to-day operations and maintenance.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5000.

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; ssd@statcan.gc.ca), Special Surveys Division. ■

New products

Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series:
"Immigrant characteristics, the IT bust, and their effect on entry earnings of immigrants", no. 315
Catalogue number 11F0019MWE2008315
(free).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, February 2009,
Vol. 23, no. 2
Catalogue number 15-001-XWE
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Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats, April 2009,
Vol. 4, no. 1
Catalogue number 23-009-XWE
(free).

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

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Release dates: May 2009

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
6	Building permits	March 2009
8	Labour Force Survey	April 2009
8	Stocks of grain	As of March 31, 2009
11	New Housing Price Index	March 2009
12	Canadian Social Trends	2006
12	Canadian international merchandise trade	March 2009
13	New motor vehicle sales	March 2009
14	Canadian Economic Observer	May 2009
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	March 2009
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	March 2009
20	Health Reports	2007
20	Consumer Price Index	April 2009
20	Leading indicators	April 2009
21	Wholesale trade	March 2009
21	Canada's international transactions in securities	March 2009
22	Retail trade	March 2009
25	Farm income	2008, 2007
26	Employment Insurance	March 2009
27	Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises	First quarter 2009
28	International travel account	First quarter, 2009
28	Characteristics of international travellers	Fourth quarter, 2008
28	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	March 2009
29	Balance of international payments	First quarter 2009