

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Monday, June 1, 2009**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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### Releases

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<b>Canadian economic accounts, first quarter 2009 and March 2009</b>	<b>2</b>
Real gross domestic product (GDP) declined 1.4% in the first quarter, the largest quarterly decrease since 1991. Both domestic and international demand continued to weaken. Real GDP fell 0.3% in March. The declines in February and March were less pronounced than those in the preceding three months. A more detailed analysis and additional data tables are available in <i>Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review</i> .	
<b>Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, April 2009</b>	<b>9</b>
The Industrial Product Price Index and the Raw Materials Price Index were both down 0.5% in April compared with March, halting their upward movements since the start of the year. The Industrial Product Price Index was mainly pulled down by the appreciation of the Canadian dollar in relation to the US dollar, and the Raw Materials Price Index was affected by lower prices for mineral fuels.	
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## Releases

### Canadian economic accounts

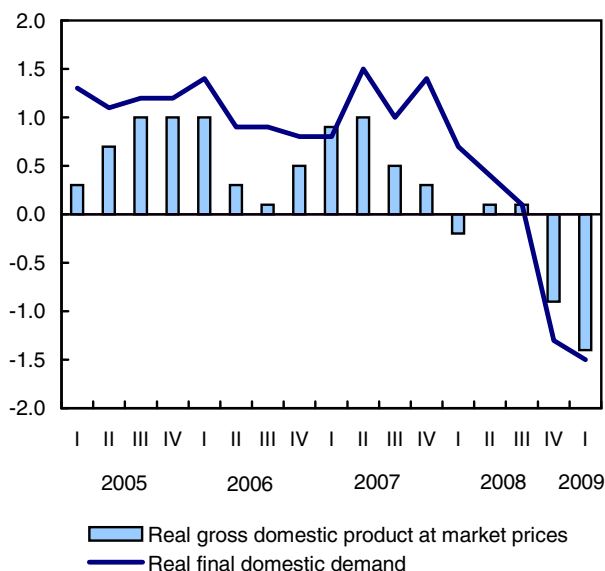
First quarter 2009 and March 2009

Real gross domestic product (GDP) declined 1.4% in the first quarter, the largest quarterly decrease since 1991. Both domestic and international demand continued to weaken. Real GDP fell 0.3% in March. The declines in February and March were less pronounced than those in the preceding three months.

Lower spending in Canada and the United States, particularly business investment in plant and equipment, led to a sharp decline in Canada's exports and imports. Business investment in Canada fell at the fastest rate since 1982. Final domestic demand was down 1.5% as personal spending, particularly on durable goods, continued to decline. Corporate and personal income also fell in the quarter.

#### Final domestic demand declines again

quarterly % change



As was the case in the fourth quarter of 2008, lower production of goods (-4.0%) led the decline in the first quarter of 2009, while the production of services decreased 0.5%. All goods producing sectors retreated. The manufacturing sector, pulled down by a 26% reduction in motor vehicle and parts production, accounted for about half of the overall

#### Note to readers

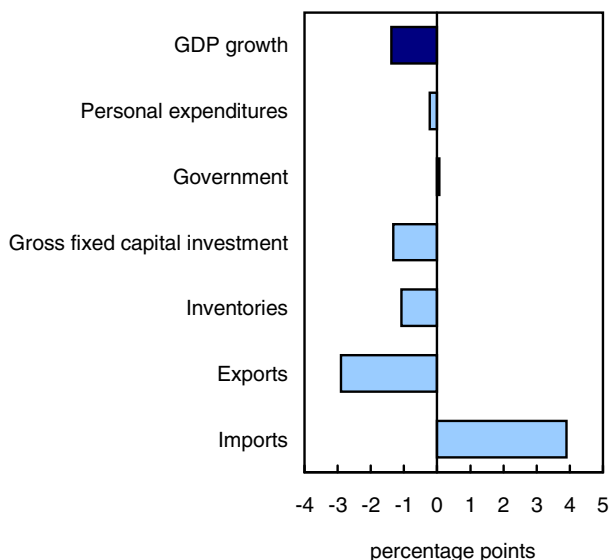
Percentage changes for expenditure-based and industry-based statistics (such as personal expenditures, investment, exports, imports and output) are calculated using volume measures that are adjusted for price variations. Percentage changes for income-based statistics (such as labour income, corporate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

With the first quarter 2009 release of the Income and Expenditure Accounts, the data are revised back to the first quarter of 2005. Two articles on revisions are available in Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review (13-010-X, free).

decline in the first quarter of 2009. Wholesale trade and transportation services declined the most among the service producing sectors. The increases in the public sector (which includes education, health and social services, as well as public administration) helped mitigate the decline in the production of services.

Real GDP contracted at an annualized rate of 5.4% in the first quarter, compared with a 5.7% decline in the US economy.

#### Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product (GDP), first quarter 2009



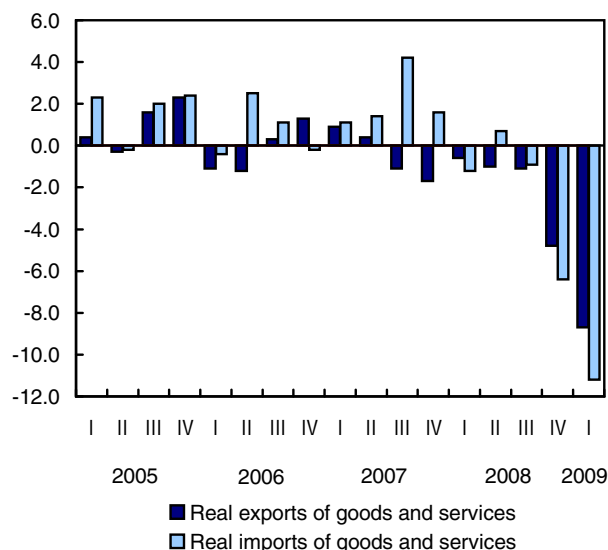
## Domestic and international demand continue to weaken

Consumer spending on goods and services contracted 0.4%, a slower pace of decline than the previous quarter. Spending on durable goods (-1.8%) was the major contributor to the first quarter decline, but did not drop as much as in the previous quarter. Purchases of services slipped for a second consecutive quarter.

Exports of goods and services dropped 8.7% in the first quarter, a faster rate of decline than in the fourth quarter (-4.8%). Exports of automotive products were down for the eighth consecutive quarter, falling an additional 33%.

## Exports and imports continue to fall

quarterly % change



Imports were down for a third quarter in a row, falling 11%, as both goods and services imports declined. Weak domestic demand led to decreases in nearly all major import categories. The Canadian dollar depreciated 2.6% against its US counterpart in the quarter.

## Business investment down sharply

Business investment in machinery and equipment was down 11% in the first quarter, as investment declined in all categories.

Businesses reduced investment in non-residential structures by 3.8%. A contraction in engineering construction activity was the major contributor.

## Non-farm inventories fall

Non-farm inventories were drawn down for the first time since the second quarter of 2004. Manufacturers, retailers and wholesalers all lowered their inventories.

Farm inventories accumulated in the first quarter but at a much slower pace than in 2008.

## Prices fall for the second quarter in a row

The price of goods and services produced in Canada fell 1.7%, following a 2.9% drop in the fourth quarter of 2008. A sharp drop in prices for natural resources drove the decline. Export prices (-6.7%) fell more quickly than import prices (-1.6%).

The price of final domestic demand edged up 0.2% in the first quarter as consumer prices remained flat.

## Purchasing power declines

Real gross domestic income (GDI), a measure of Canada's purchasing power, fell 3.0% in the first quarter (-6.2% year over year). Canada's terms of trade, a measure of export prices relative to import prices, deteriorated for the third consecutive quarter as commodity prices fell and the Canadian dollar depreciated relative to its US counterpart. As a result, the decline in real GDI was much sharper than real GDP; the third consecutive quarter this has occurred.

## Economy-wide incomes down sharply

Nominal GDP decreased 3.0% in the quarter, a second consecutive sharp drop. Corporate profits fell 24% in the first quarter following a similar decrease in the fourth quarter of 2008. Both financial and non-financial industries posted lower profits.

Labour income (in nominal terms) fell 0.7% in the first quarter. Employment was down (-1.4%) as were average hours worked. Wages and salaries in goods producing industries led the decline, particularly the manufacturing and construction industries.

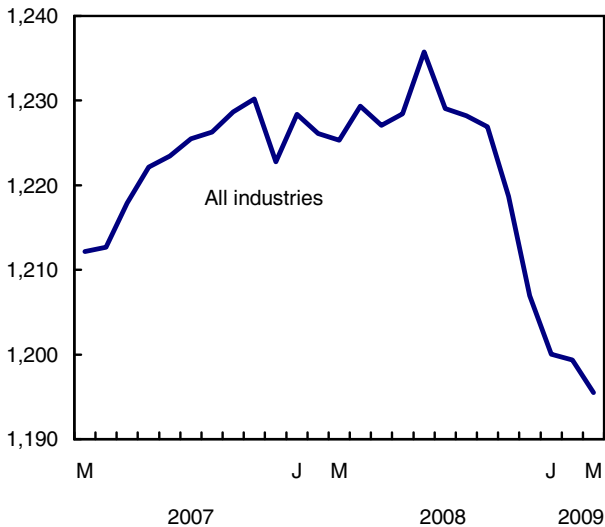
The personal saving rate was 4.7%, similar to the previous quarter. Prior to the fourth quarter of 2008, the personal saving rate had been below 4% for 10 consecutive quarters.

## Gross domestic product by industry, March 2009

Real gross domestic product declined 0.3% in March after a 0.1% decrease in February. The declines in February and March were less pronounced than those in the preceding three months.

## Economic activity continues to decline

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



The output of the energy and manufacturing sectors were the main sources behind the March contraction. Lower activity in wholesale trade, construction, transportation, accommodation and food services, and forestry added to the weakness. The finance and insurance sector, the public sector (health, education and public administration combined), retail trade, and mining excluding oil and gas extraction all advanced.

The output of the energy sector fell 1.9% in March. A significant drop in support activities for oil and gas extraction along with a 1.5% decrease in oil and gas production lowered output in the sector. Both the extraction of natural gas and petroleum decreased.

The output of the mining sector excluding oil and gas extraction increased 1.1% in March. There was a partial rebound in potash production as the industry continued to adjust its output to weakened demand. Despite a significant contraction in iron ore mines as the demand for steel products continued to retreat, the output of metal ore mines increased on the strength of copper and nickel extraction.

Activity in the manufacturing sector retreated 1.0% in March, continuing its downward trend. Both

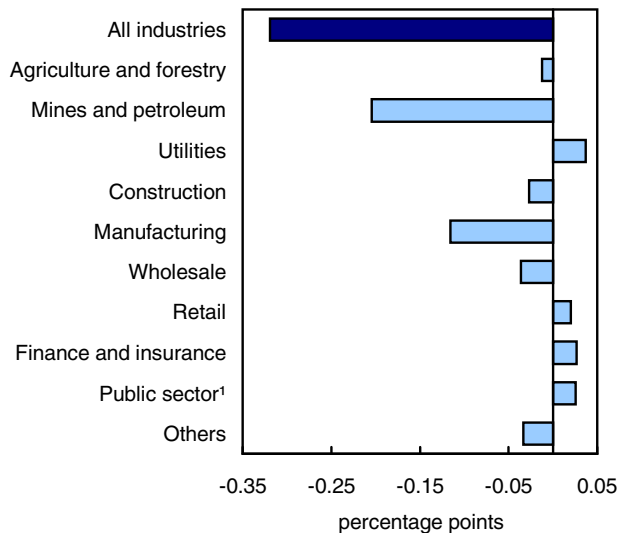
durable and non-durable goods manufacturing fell. Of the 21 major manufacturing groups, 15 retreated. Machinery, primary metal products and motor vehicle parts manufacturing led the reduction in durable goods. Motor vehicle production grew for a second consecutive month.

The volume of activities in wholesaling industries declined 0.7% in March, mirroring the decrease in exports and imports. The most notable drop was in the wholesaling of machinery and electronic equipment. The wholesaling of automotive products moved ahead. Value added in retail trade edged up 0.3%.

Construction activity decreased 0.4% in March. The drops in residential building construction and engineering and repair work eclipsed the increase in non-residential building construction.

The finance and insurance sector rose 0.4%. The gain was mostly attributable to an increase in the volume of trading on the stock exchanges. The gain was partially offset by a fall in mutual fund sales.

## Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, March 2009



1. Education, health and public administration.

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## Products, services and contact information

### Detailed analysis and tables

The *National economic accounts* module, accessible from the home page of the agency's 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 first quarter 2009 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 8, no. 1 (13-010-X, 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.**

The March 2009 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 23, no. 3 (15-001-X, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for April will be released on June 30.

For general information or to order data, contact our dissemination officer (613-951-4623; 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 026-0009, 380-0001 to 380-0017, 380-0019 to 380-0035, 380-0056, 380-0059 to 380-0062 and 382-0006.**

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

The complete seasonally adjusted quarterly *National Income and Expenditure Accounts: Data Tables* (13-019-X, free), and *Estimates of Labour Income: Data Tables* (13-021-X, 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-X, 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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## Real gross domestic product<sup>1</sup>

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2008	-0.2	-0.7	1.7
Second quarter 2008	0.1	0.3	0.7
Third quarter 2008	0.1	0.4	0.3
Fourth quarter 2008	-0.9	-3.7	-1.0
First quarter 2009	-1.4	-5.4	-2.1

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.

## Gross domestic product, implicit chain price indexes

	Fourth quarter 2007	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009
Using seasonally adjusted data (2002=100)						
quarterly % change						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	-0.5	0.0
Business gross fixed capital formation	-0.4	0.8	1.4	1.3	3.3	0.3
Exports of goods and services	0.4	5.8	7.4	3.1	-4.1	-6.7
Imports of goods and services	-3.0	3.7	3.8	4.5	5.7	-1.6
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
Final domestic demand	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.2

## Gross domestic product, implicit chain price indexes

	Fourth quarter 2007	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009
Using seasonally adjusted data (2002=100)						
year-over-year % change						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	1.8	1.3	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.2
Business gross fixed capital formation	1.1	0.5	1.8	3.2	7.1	6.5
Exports of goods and services	-1.5	1.3	10.8	17.6	12.4	-0.9
Imports of goods and services	-7.6	-5.6	1.1	9.1	18.9	12.8
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
Final domestic demand	1.9	1.4	1.6	3.1	3.3	2.8

## Real gross domestic income, volume index (2002=100)

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2008	0.5	2.2	4.0
Second quarter 2008	1.3	5.5	3.9
Third quarter 2008	-0.3	-1.1	3.1
Fourth quarter 2008	-4.3	-16.0	-2.7
First quarter 2009	-3.0	-11.6	-6.2

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.

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

	October 2008 <sup>r</sup>	November 2008 <sup>r</sup>	December 2008 <sup>r</sup>	January 2009 <sup>r</sup>	February 2009 <sup>r</sup>	March 2009 <sup>p</sup>
Seasonally adjusted						
	month-to-month % change					
<b>All industries</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Goods-producing industries	-0.1	-1.4	-1.9	-1.6	-0.5	-1.1
Service-producing industries	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Industrial production	-0.2	-1.7	-2.0	-1.8	-0.5	-1.3
Manufacturing	-1.1	-2.5	-2.8	-3.1	-0.3	-1.0
Wholesale trade	-2.3	-2.4	-2.4	-2.7	-0.4	-0.7
Energy sector	1.1	-0.7	-0.9	0.1	-0.1	-1.9

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

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

	Fourth quarter 2007	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	2007	2008
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	799,508	812,496	820,916	827,116	831,936	826,304	784,839	823,116
	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	-0.7	5.6	4.9
Corporation profits before taxes	207,212	213,056	229,532	237,708	182,900	138,676	204,131	215,799
	0.8	2.8	7.7	3.6	-23.1	-24.2	4.1	5.7
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	73,620	76,572	85,660	86,136	77,568	73,692	71,847	81,484
	1.0	4.0	11.9	0.6	-9.9	-5.0	7.7	13.4
Net income of unincorporated business	90,924	93,516	95,500	97,860	98,108	97,432	90,407	96,246
	0.0	2.9	2.1	2.5	0.3	-0.7	4.4	6.5
Taxes less subsidies	169,128	164,368	166,016	166,464	163,220	160,280	166,443	165,017
	0.9	-2.8	1.0	0.3	-1.9	-1.8	3.7	-0.9
Personal disposable income	915,076	938,832	948,596	955,512	960,852	955,260	897,562	950,948
	1.5	2.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	-0.6	5.3	5.9
Personal saving rate <sup>2</sup>	1.9	3.3	3.4	3.1	4.9	4.7	2.5	3.7
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
millions of chained (2002) dollars								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	805,026	810,096	812,310	813,469	807,018	803,863	787,063	810,723
	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	-0.8	-0.4	4.6	3.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	257,965	261,546	264,477	264,462	266,084	266,884	254,740	264,142
	0.8	1.4	1.1	-0.0	0.6	0.3	3.3	3.7
Gross fixed capital formation	317,660	318,328	318,118	318,616	305,999	288,780	312,482	315,265
	0.8	0.2	-0.1	0.2	-4.0	-5.6	3.7	0.9
Investment in inventories	25,132	9,362	14,466	14,872	10,386	-5,823	15,006	12,272
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	501,456	498,552	493,352	488,152	464,964	424,655	510,323	486,255
	-1.7	-0.6	-1.0	-1.1	-4.8	-8.7	1.1	-4.7
Imports of goods and services	592,697	585,633	589,968	584,824	547,196	485,937	572,078	576,905
	1.6	-1.2	0.7	-0.9	-6.4	-11.2	5.8	0.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,325,490	1,323,013	1,324,093	1,325,452	1,312,880	1,294,805	1,315,907	1,321,360
	0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.9	-1.4	2.5	0.4
millions of chained (2002) dollars								
<b>Gross domestic product by industry at basic prices</b>								
Goods producing industries	371,248	367,134	365,400	365,882	357,118	342,855	374,126	363,884
	-1.1	-1.1	-0.5	0.1	-2.4	-4.0	0.5	-2.7
Industrial production	271,769	267,075	264,894	264,930	257,134	245,769	274,908	263,508
	-1.5	-1.7	-0.8	0.0	-2.9	-4.4	0.2	-4.1
Energy sector	84,855	83,904	82,469	83,128	82,561	81,416	85,827	83,016
	-1.4	-1.1	-1.7	0.8	-0.7	-1.4	1.0	-3.3
Manufacturing	182,957	178,755	178,278	176,698	168,813	158,450	185,311	175,636
	-1.4	-2.3	-0.3	-0.9	-4.5	-6.1	-0.9	-5.2
Non-durable manufacturing	71,623	70,752	70,682	70,168	68,216	66,831	72,507	69,955
	-1.8	-1.2	-0.1	-0.7	-2.8	-2.0	-1.8	-3.5
Durable manufacturing	111,673	108,265	107,847	106,769	100,720	91,483	113,149	105,900
	-1.2	-3.1	-0.4	-1.0	-5.7	-9.2	-0.3	-6.4
Construction	73,467	74,367	74,840	75,508	74,695	72,185	72,890	74,853
	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.9	-1.1	-3.4	2.9	2.7
Services producing industries	857,799	861,637	865,248	867,494	863,153	858,866	846,591	864,383
	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	-0.5	-0.5	3.5	2.1
Wholesale trade	72,063	71,837	71,722	71,009	67,030	63,291	70,256	70,399
	1.6	-0.3	-0.2	-1.0	-5.6	-5.6	5.5	0.2
Retail trade	73,734	74,486	74,983	75,154	73,654	73,067	72,391	74,570
	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.2	-2.0	-0.8	5.8	3.0
Transportation and warehousing	56,863	56,845	57,122	56,966	56,093	54,959	56,624	56,757
	-0.2	-0.0	0.5	-0.3	-1.5	-2.0	1.7	0.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and renting	243,946	245,802	246,485	247,682	247,775	248,699	240,536	246,936
	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	4.0	2.7
Information and communication technologies	58,065	58,327	58,805	58,967	58,758	58,318	57,199	58,714
	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	-0.4	-0.7	4.0	2.6

... 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 period-to-period percentage change.

2. Actual rate.

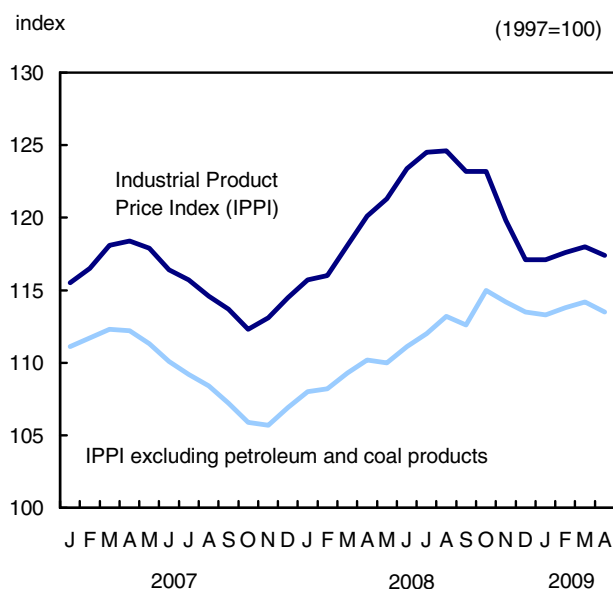


## Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

April 2009

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) and the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) were both down 0.5% in April compared with March, halting their upward movements since the start of the year. The Industrial Product Price Index was mainly pulled down by the appreciation of the Canadian dollar in relation to the US dollar, and the Raw Materials Price Index was affected by lower prices for mineral fuels.

### Prices for industrial goods decrease



The IPPI fell 0.5% in April, a slight downturn following increases of 0.4% in February and 0.3% in March.

The decline in the IPPI was led by lower prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-2.2%) and pulp and paper products (-2.3%). These two product groups are more affected by fluctuations in the exchange rate.

The Canadian dollar rose 3.3% in April in relation to its US counterpart. Some Canadian producers who export their products to the United States are generally paid in prices set in US dollars. Consequently, the relative weakness of the US dollar in relation to the Canadian dollar had the effect of reducing the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars. If the exchange rate used to convert these prices had remained unchanged, the IPPI would have risen 0.3% instead of declining 0.5%.

#### 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\$1 = 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 that are not produced in Canada.

The effect of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar on the IPPI was offset in part by an increase in prices for primary metal products and petroleum and coal products. The prices for metal products were boosted by strong demand, especially from China, although international inventories remained high.

Prices for petroleum and coal products rose 1.5% following a 0.3% drop in March. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the IPPI declined 0.6% after two consecutive monthly increases of 0.4%.

### 12-month change: Strengthening of the decline in the Industrial Product Price Index

Year over year, the IPPI fell 2.2% in April following a 0.1% decrease in March. This was the largest decline since January 2004, when the IPPI fell 3.1%.

The IPPI was pulled down by lower prices for petroleum and coal products (-37.4%) and primary metal products (-14.8%). This decline in prices was partly offset by higher prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (+14.4%).

On a 12-month basis, prices for products excluding petroleum and coal rose 3.0%, the weakest increase in this rate in 9 months.

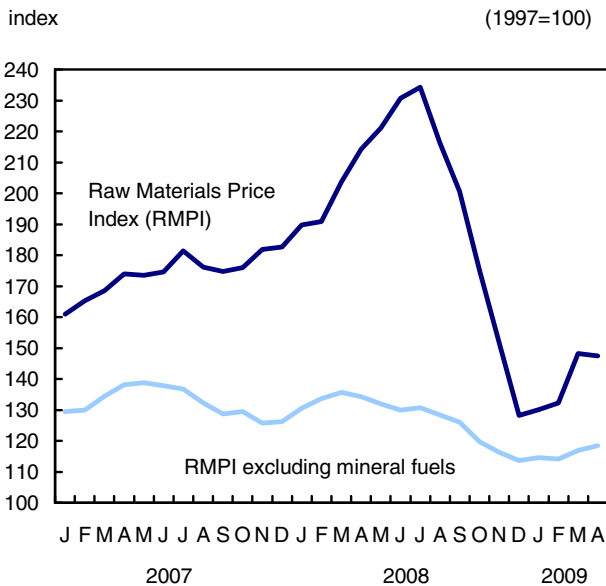
Since April 2008, the Canadian dollar has lost 17.2% of its value against its US counterpart, and if the direct

effect of the exchange rate had been excluded, the IPPI would have fallen 7.6% instead of 2.2%.

### Raw Materials Price Index: First decline after three months of growth

The RMPI posted a month-over-month decline of 0.5% in April, which contrasts with the growth in the first three months of the year, especially the 12.1% increase in March.

#### Raw materials prices decline



Prices for mineral fuels declined 2.5%, after increasing 26.0% in March. Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI advanced 1.4%, down from the 2.5% increase in March.

A 5.8% increase in prices for non-ferrous metals partially offset the impact of the decrease for mineral fuels on the RMPI.

From April 2008 to April 2009, prices for raw materials fell 31.2%, comparable to the changes recorded since December 2008. The drop in raw material prices was attributable to a strong 45.7% decline for mineral fuels and, to a lesser extent, lower prices for non-ferrous metals (-29.5%) and vegetable products (-15.7%).

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

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for May will be released on June 30.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-2848, [prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca)), Producer Prices Division.

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## Industrial product price indexes

	Relative importance	April 2008	March 2009 <sup>r</sup>	April 2009 <sup>p</sup>	April 2008 to April 2009	March to April 2009
		(1997=100)			% change	
<b>Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>117.4</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products</b>	<b>94.32</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	109.5	114.3	114.7	4.7	0.3
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	118.5	116.8	117.1	-1.2	0.3
Beverages	1.57	126.4	128.8	128.7	1.8	-0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	220.5	223.5	223.5	1.4	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	116.6	122.2	122.1	4.7	-0.1
Textile products	1.58	100.2	103.0	102.6	2.4	-0.4
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.8	104.3	104.3	-0.5	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	80.2	83.2	82.3	2.6	-1.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	121.8	124.3	124.3	2.1	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	105.0	116.4	113.7	8.3	-2.3
Printing and publishing	1.70	119.6	126.0	125.5	4.9	-0.4
Primary metal products	7.80	150.4	124.6	128.1	-14.8	2.8
Metal fabricated products	4.11	129.3	135.9	134.4	3.9	-1.1
Machinery and equipment	5.48	104.7	113.9	112.8	7.7	-1.0
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	86.8	101.5	99.3	14.4	-2.2
Electrical and communications products	5.77	89.9	98.5	97.3	8.2	-1.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	125.3	129.2	129.2	3.1	0.0
Petroleum and coal products <sup>1</sup>	5.68	303.6	187.4	190.2	-37.4	1.5
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	135.7	132.4	132.9	-2.1	0.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	119.1	127.6	126.1	5.9	-1.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	342.0	254.7	233.9	-31.6	-8.2
<b>Intermediate goods<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>60.14</b>	<b>126.8</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
First-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>	7.71	158.6	120.1	123.0	-22.4	2.4
Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>4</sup>	52.43	122.0	120.1	119.4	-2.1	-0.6
<b>Finished goods<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>39.86</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	117.4	120.8	121.0	3.1	0.2
Capital equipment	11.73	96.4	108.5	106.9	10.9	-1.5
All other finished goods	19.63	115.2	116.1	114.8	-0.3	-1.1

<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

	Relative importance	April 2008	March 2009 <sup>r</sup>	April 2009 <sup>p</sup>	April 2008 to April 2009	March to April 2009
		(1997=100)			% change	
<b>Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>214.3</b>	<b>148.2</b>	<b>147.5</b>	<b>-31.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Mineral fuels	35.16	387.3	215.9	210.4	-45.7	-2.5
Vegetable products	10.28	136.3	113.7	114.9	-15.7	1.1
Animals and animal products	20.30	105.1	115.2	115.6	10.0	0.3
Wood	15.60	80.8	77.9	76.3	-5.6	-2.1
Ferrous materials	3.36	171.5	148.8	144.2	-15.9	-3.1
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	218.4	145.5	154.0	-29.5	5.8
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	164.8	176.7	177.3	7.6	0.3
<b>RMPI excluding mineral fuels</b>	<b>64.84</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>-11.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

## Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

March 2009 (preliminary)

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 13.5 million cubic metres in March, down 1.9% from March 2008.

Deliveries of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons to the export market increased by 9.8% in March compared with the same month in 2008. In March 2009, 68.1% of Canada's total production went to the export market.

Marketable natural gas production totalled 13.3 billion cubic metres in March, down 5.4% compared with March 2008.

Natural gas exports made up 64.3% of marketable natural gas production in March 2009.

Domestic sales of natural gas fell 9.4% in March compared with the same month in 2008. This decrease was the result of lower sales to the industrial sector.

**Note:** Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level to March 2009 inclusive. At the national and provincial level, detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to January 2009 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to January 2009 inclusive.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.**

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

### Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition (key indicators)

	March 2008	March 2009 <sup>P</sup>	March 2008 to March 2009
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons</b>			
Supply <sup>1</sup>			
Production	13 810.3	13 542.9	-1.9
Imports <sup>2</sup>	3 176.4	3 754.9	18.2
Disposition			
Refinery receipts <sup>3</sup>	8 183.9	8 548.9	4.5
Exports	8 398.3	9 218.5	9.8
	millions of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas</b>			
Supply <sup>4</sup>			
Marketable production <sup>5</sup>	14 095.4	13 329.9	-5.4
Imports	1 819.2	2 102.1 <sup>E</sup>	15.6
Disposition			
Domestic sales <sup>6</sup>	8 336.4	7 554.6	-9.4
Exports	9 689.9	8 572.9	-11.5

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

1. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, own consumption, losses and adjustments.

2. Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.

3. Volumetric receipts at refineries of all domestic and imported crude oils for refinery processing or storage.

4. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations.

5. Receipts from fields after processing for the removal or partial removal of some constituents and impurities and that meet specifications for residential, commercial and industrial use; and including other adjustments.

6. Domestic sales includes residential, commercial, industrial and direct sales (for example direct, non-utility, sales for consumption where the utility acts solely as transporter).

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## **Electric power selling price indexes**

January to April 2009

Electric power selling price indexes (1997=100) are now available for January to April.

**Available on CANSIM: table 329-0050.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2325.**

The April 2009 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will be available in June.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-3117; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-2848; [prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca)) or Adrian Fisher (613-951-9612; [adrian.fisher@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:adrian.fisher@statcan.gc.ca)), Producer Prices Division. ■

## **Domestic and international shipping**

January to June 2007

Data on domestic and international shipping are now available for January to June 2007.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2751 and 2791.**

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; fax: 613-951-0009; [transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

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**Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2009** 2  
The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.3 billion in the first quarter of 2009, led by higher prices for mineral exports. Merchandise exports continued with a lower base effect, in the financial account, foreign direct investment flows into Canada showed significantly from the expenditure-driven pace of the previous quarter, while Canada's direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

**Payroll employment, earnings and hours, March 2009** 7

**Study: The year in review for vulnerable trade, 2007** 9

**Public sector employment, first quarter 2009** 10

**Countries and Manufacturers Services Price Index, April 2009** 11

**Placement of tertiary students and tertiary profile, April 2009** 12

**Health Indicators, 2009** 12

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**2006 Census profiles**  
With the inclusion of the income 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.

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