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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Releases

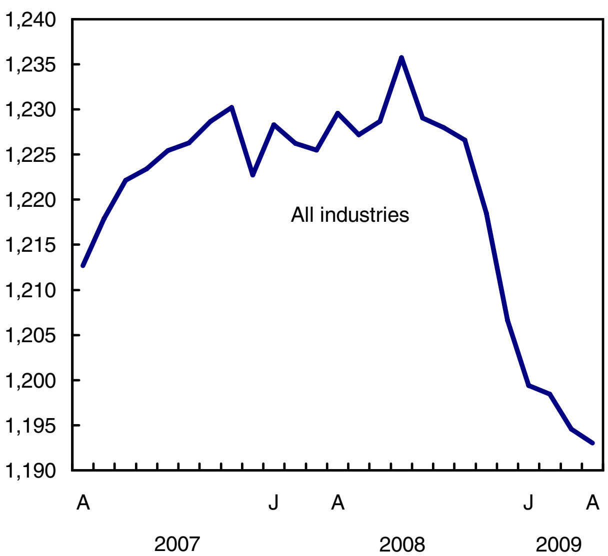
Gross domestic product by industry

April 2009

Real gross domestic product declined 0.1% in April. This follows decreases of 0.3% in March and 0.1% in February, and more pronounced declines between November 2008 and January 2009.

Another decline in economic activity

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



Declines in manufacturing, the energy sector and retail trade were the main contributors to the April decrease. Increases in the activities of real estate agents and brokers and wholesale trade mitigated the drop.

Manufacturing output falls

The declines in manufacturing (-1.0%) were widespread, with 15 of the 21 major groups contracting. Both durable (-0.4%) and non-durable goods (-1.8%) manufacturing retreated. In particular, the manufacturing of primary metal, petroleum and coal, food, paper and wood products all posted significant drops. Foreign demand remained weak. However, motor vehicle and parts, along with computer and electronic product manufacturing, advanced.

Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2002 as their reference year. This means that the data for each industry and aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 2002. For the 1997 to 2005 period, the monthly data are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables.

For the period starting with January 2006, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are the industry output and input prices of 2005. This makes the monthly GDP by industry data more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 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*).*

Energy sector output retreats

The output of the energy sector retreated 0.5% in April. Significant declines in natural gas extraction, refining, coal mining, and pipeline transportation drew the sector down. Storage levels of natural gas in Canada and the United States remained high, while the price of natural gas declined to a level below those recorded at the end of 2007.

Although there was a significant rebound in support activities for oil and gas extraction in April, this industry continued to operate at a low level. Electricity generation and the distribution of natural gas were both up in the month.

The output of the mining sector excluding oil and gas extraction decreased 3.5% in April. This was essentially attributable to reductions in the output of potash mines and other non-metallic mineral mines (which include diamond).

Retail trade decreases while wholesaling activity increases

Value added in retail trade fell 0.6% in April, as the volume of activities at food and beverage stores and new and used car dealers declined.

The volume of wholesaling activities increased 0.5% in April. The most notable advances were in the wholesaling of grains, food, beverage and tobacco products, and personal and household goods.

Construction activity slips but sales of existing homes continue to rebound

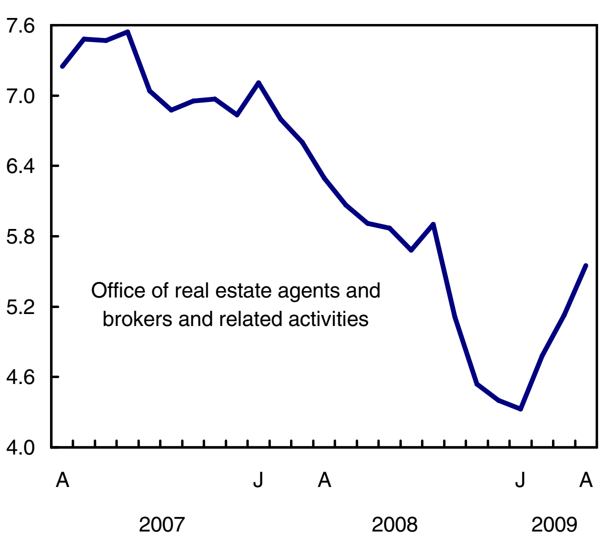
Construction activity slipped 0.1% in April. A reduction in residential building construction eclipsed the increases in non-residential building construction and in engineering and repair work.

Residential building construction fell 1.1%, with all categories of dwellings posting declines. In non-residential building construction (+1.2%), an increase in institutional and commercial buildings construction outweighed the modest retreat in industrial buildings.

The home resale market continued to post healthy gains, resulting in substantial increases in the output of real estate agents and brokers, which advanced 8.2% in April, leading to a 28% gain since January. Despite this large gain over the previous three months, activity in this industry was still 6% below its September 2008 peak.

Rebound in the activities of real estate agents and brokers

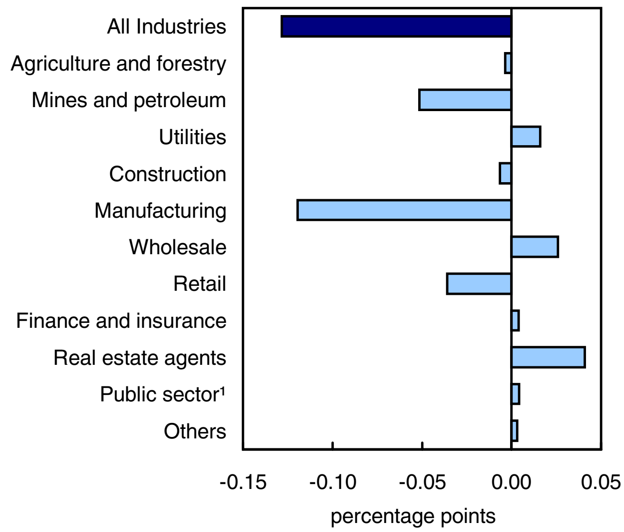
gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



The finance and insurance sector essentially unchanged

The finance and insurance sector was essentially unchanged in April. The gain in mutual fund sales was partially offset by a fall in the volume of trading on the stock exchanges. Furthermore, residential mortgage loans went up significantly on the strength of the home resale market.

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



1. Education, health and public administration.

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The April issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 23, no. 4 (15-001-X, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for May will be released on July 31.

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

	November 2008[r]	December 2008[r]	January 2009[r]	February 2009[r]	March 2009[r]	April 2009[p]	April 2009	April 2008 to April 2009
	Seasonally adjusted							
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars[1]	% change
All industries	**-0.7**	**-1.0**	**-0.6**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**	**-0.1**	**1,193,019**	**-3.0**
Goods-producing industries	**-1.4**	**-2.0**	**-1.6**	**-0.6**	**-1.1**	**-0.5**	**336,820**	**-8.2**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.3	-0.4	0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.0	25,618	-2.6
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-0.6	-1.2	-0.4	-0.8	-2.6	-0.7	52,110	-5.9
Utilities	-1.4	-0.3	-0.1	-1.2	1.2	0.6	30,633	-2.3
Construction	-0.7	-2.1	-1.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	71,914	-3.3
Manufacturing	-2.6	-2.9	-3.1	-0.6	-1.1	-1.0	154,333	-13.8
Services-producing industries	**-0.3**	**-0.5**	**-0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**859,979**	**-0.6**
Wholesale trade	-2.4	-2.4	-2.7	-0.3	-0.6	0.5	63,313	-12.6
Retail trade	-0.7	-3.0	1.3	-0.2	0.3	-0.6	72,558	-3.1
Transportation and warehousing	-0.5	-1.3	-0.9	0.4	-0.6	0.0	54,920	-3.8
Information and cultural industries	0.0	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	45,246	0.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	-0.2	0.1	-0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	251,163	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.0	-0.3	-0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	58,154	-0.3
Administrative and waste management services	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6	-1.1	-0.6	30,048	-3.8
Education services	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.1	61,462	2.0
Health care and social assistance	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	80,834	2.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.2	-0.4	1.1	0.8	-1.0	0.8	11,991	3.5
Accommodation and food services	0.2	-0.8	-0.6	0.6	-0.6	-0.3	27,249	-2.2
Other services (except public administration)	0.1	0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2	32,853	1.6
Public administration	0.0	0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	70,394	2.1
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-1.8	-2.1	-1.8	-0.7	-1.4	-0.7	240,299	-9.9
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-1.5	-1.0	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6	-1.8	64,923	-8.4
Durable manufacturing industries	-3.4	-4.4	-5.0	-0.7	-1.4	-0.4	89,293	-17.6
Business sector industries	-0.8	-1.2	-0.7	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	990,751	-3.9
Non-business sector industries	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	202,395	2.1
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.6	-0.0	-0.6	0.2	-0.4	0.1	58,210	-1.0
Energy sector	-0.7	-0.9	0.1	-0.1	-1.9	-0.5	79,852	-4.1

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

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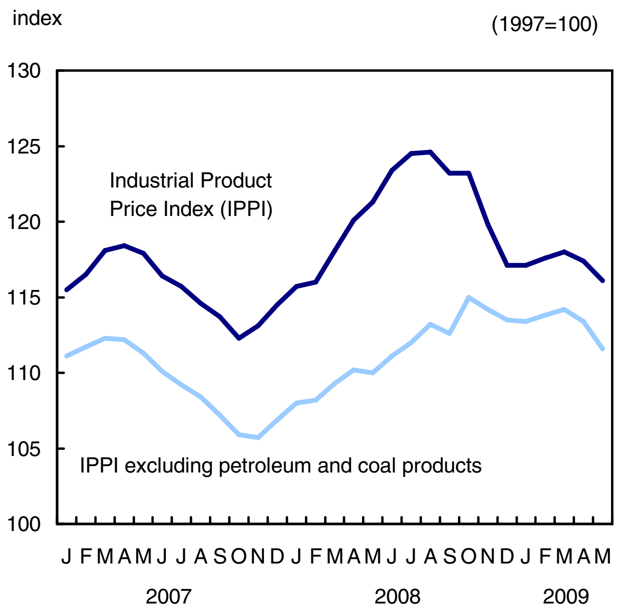
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

May 2009

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) declined 1.1% in May compared with April, pulled down for a second consecutive month by the appreciation of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart. On the other hand, the 2.2% upswing in the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) was attributable to rising prices for crude oil.

Prices for industrial goods decrease again



The IPPI fell 1.1% in May, a much stronger decrease than the 0.5% decline observed in April.

The drop in the IPPI in May was widespread across the major product groups, with 14 out of 21 groups posting decreases and only 4 showing gains.

The IPPI was pulled down especially by prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-4.0%), and, to a lesser extent, pulp and paper products (-3.1%), primary metal products (-2.4%), electrical and communication products (-2.3%) and lumber and other wood products (-1.9%). Most of these product groups are more affected by fluctuations in the exchange rate.

The Canadian dollar rose a substantial 6.4% in May against the US dollar. 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 0.4% instead of declining 1.1%.

The effect of the rising Canadian dollar on the IPPI was tempered by the strength of prices for petroleum and coal products. These products posted a 5.2% increase, up sharply from the 1.5% rise observed in April. However, excluding petroleum and coal products, the IPPI fell 1.6%, a stronger decline than the 0.7% decrease in April.

12-month change: Third consecutive decline in the Industrial Product Price Index

Year over year, the IPPI declined 4.3% in May after decreases of 2.2% in April and 0.1% in March. The last time the IPPI recorded a comparable year-over-year decrease was in November 2003, when it declined 4.1%.

The IPPI was pulled down by the prices for petroleum and coal products (-39.1%) and primary metal products (-16.2%). This decline in prices was mainly offset by an increase in prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (+10.6%).

Year over year, the prices for products excluding petroleum and coal rose 1.5%, a third consecutive slow down of growth for this group of products.

Since May 2008, the Canadian dollar lost 13.2% of its value against its US counterpart, and if the direct effect of the exchange rate had been excluded, the IPPI would have fallen 8.2% instead of 4.3%.

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).

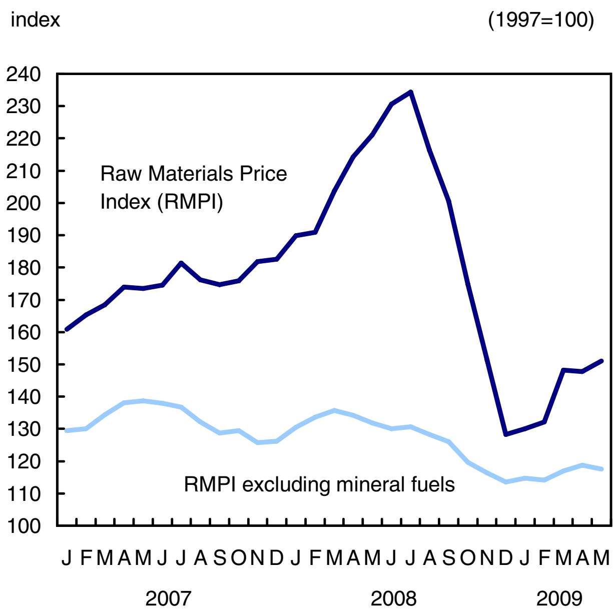
The ***Raw Materials Price Index*** *(RMPI) reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.*

Raw Material Price Index: Index rebounds on the strength of crude oil prices

The RMPI posted a monthly increase of 2.2% in May, after declining 0.3% in April.

Prices for mineral fuels increased 6.2% after falling 2.4% in April. The increase was primarily attributable to the 7.3% rise in the price of crude oil. Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI fell 1.0%, after two consecutive monthly increases.

Raw materials prices increase



From May 2008 to May 2009, raw material prices fell 31.6%, comparable with the changes recorded since December 2008. The drop in raw material prices was attributable to a strong 45.9% decline for mineral fuels and, to a lesser extent, to decreases in the prices for non-ferrous metals (-24.1%).

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

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for June will be released on July 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*), Producer Prices Division.

Industrial product price indexes

	Relative importance	May 2008	April 2009[r]	May 2009[p]	May 2008 to May 2009	April to May 2009
		(1997=100)			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	**100.00**	**121.3**	**117.4**	**116.1**	**-4.3**	**-1.1**
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**94.32**	**110.0**	**113.4**	**111.6**	**1.5**	**-1.6**
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	111.2	114.7	113.5	2.1	-1.0
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	118.8	117.4	118.1	-0.6	0.6
Beverages	1.57	126.4	128.8	128.6	1.7	-0.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	220.5	223.4	223.4	1.3	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	116.8	122.1	121.1	3.7	-0.8
Textile products	1.58	100.3	102.8	102.4	2.1	-0.4
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.7	104.7	104.7	0.0	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	80.4	82.2	80.6	0.2	-1.9
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	122.6	124.4	124.4	1.5	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	104.9	113.2	109.7	4.6	-3.1
Printing and publishing	1.70	119.5	125.5	124.3	4.0	-1.0
Primary metal products	7.80	148.5	127.4	124.4	-16.2	-2.4
Metal fabricated products	4.11	130.8	134.1	133.8	2.3	-0.2
Machinery and equipment	5.48	104.9	113.1	111.4	6.2	-1.5
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	86.2	99.3	95.3	10.6	-4.0
Electrical and communications products	5.77	89.6	97.3	95.1	6.1	-2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	125.1	128.8	128.9	3.0	0.1
Petroleum and coal products[1]	5.68	328.5	190.2	200.0	-39.1	5.2
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	136.9	132.8	132.4	-3.3	-0.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	118.9	125.8	124.7	4.9	-0.9
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	311.1	239.1	268.6	-13.7	12.3
Intermediate goods[2]	**60.14**	**128.1**	**119.7**	**118.7**	**-7.3**	**-0.8**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	7.71	155.5	122.7	120.0	-22.8	-2.2
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	52.43	124.0	119.3	118.5	-4.4	-0.7
Finished goods[5]	**39.86**	**111.0**	**113.8**	**112.3**	**1.2**	**-1.3**
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	117.9	121.1	120.5	2.2	-0.5
Capital equipment	11.73	96.2	106.9	104.0	8.1	-2.7
All other finished goods	19.63	116.9	114.8	113.8	-2.7	-0.9

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	May 2008	April 2009[r]	May 2009[p]	May 2008 to May 2009	April to May 2009
		(1997=100)			% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	**100.00**	**221.0**	**147.8**	**151.1**	**-31.6**	**2.2**
Mineral fuels	35.16	413.8	210.8	223.9	-45.9	6.2
Vegetable products	10.28	135.0	114.9	116.4	-13.8	1.3
Animals and animal products	20.30	108.0	115.6	113.2	4.8	-2.1
Wood	15.60	81.4	76.3	75.6	-7.1	-0.9
Ferrous materials	3.36	172.1	144.9	138.4	-19.6	-4.5
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	203.1	155.2	154.2	-24.1	-0.6
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	166.3	176.6	176.0	5.8	-0.3
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	**64.84**	**131.9**	**118.7**	**117.5**	**-10.9**	**-1.0**

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

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Study: Mammography use and colorectal cancer testing

2008

In 2008, 72% of women aged 50 to 69 reported having had a mammogram in the previous two years, up from 40% in 1990. About 40% of Canadians aged 50 or older reported up-to-date colorectal cancer testing in 2008.

For mammography, the increase occurred in the decade between 1990 and 2000/2001, when use peaked. Rates subsequently stabilized. Before 2000/2001, mammography rates differed markedly among the provinces. Since then, provincial rates have become more similar.

The use of mammography in 2008 was less common at lower levels of income and education, and among smokers and those without a regular doctor. Mammography use declined among women in the lowest income bracket between 2005 and 2008.

For colorectal cancer, the likelihood of up-to-date testing was greater among people who lived in higher-income households, had a regular doctor, did not smoke, and were active in their leisure time. Higher percentages of seniors aged 65 or older had been tested, compared with individuals aged 50 to 64.

Differences among the provinces and territories in the percentage of people who were up-to-date with colorectal cancer testing were substantial. The percentages ranged from 28% in Quebec to 53% in Manitoba.

Note to readers

This release is based on the results of two research articles published today in Health Reports. *They contain new information from the 2008 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS).*

The article titled "An update on mammography use in Canada" provides information on the use of mammography by women aged 50 to 69, and reports provincial trends from 1990 to 2008. Estimates include mammograms conducted for screening or diagnostic purposes. The study also examines characteristics of women who had not had a mammogram and reasons for non-use.

The 2008 CCHS sample of 11,441 female respondents aged 50 to 69 was weighted to represent 3.8 million women in this age range.

The 2008 CCHS collected nationwide information on colorectal cancer testing for the first time. The article titled "Colorectal cancer testing in Canada" provides estimates of up-to-date colorectal cancer testing for either screening or diagnosis in Canadians aged 50 or older. The analysis sample of 30,835 CCHS respondents was weighted to represent 10.2 million people in this age group.

This study defined up-to-date colorectal testing as fecal occult blood test in the two years before the survey or endoscopy (colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy) in the previous five years.

Organized breast screening programs have been available in all provinces and territories (except Nunavut) since 2003. Province-wide organized colorectal screening is currently available only in Ontario.

Mammography

Organized breast screening programs were initiated in 1988, and by 1998, had been established in all provinces. In 1990, 40% of women aged 50 to 69 reported that they had had a mammogram in the previous two years; by 2008, the rate was 72%. All of the increase occurred from 1990 to 2000/2001, after which rates stabilized.

Mammography use declined among women in the lowest income households between 2005 and 2008. By 2008, 61% of women in such households had had a mammogram in the previous two years, down from 67% in 2005. A similar decrease was observed among women with less than secondary school graduation.

By contrast, since 2000/2001, the percentage of women in the highest income households who reported having had a mammogram was relatively stable, at around 78%.

Women without a regular doctor and those who had no contact with a doctor in the year before the survey were more likely to be non-users of mammography. In 2008, 71% of such women were non-users, compared with 23% of women who had a regular doctor whom they had contacted in the previous year.

About 40% of smokers reported that they had not had a mammogram in the two years prior to the survey, compared with 25% of non-smokers.

In 2008, the most common reason for not having had a mammogram, reported by 37% of non-users, was that they did not think it was necessary. A substantially higher proportion (57%) of non-users had offered this reason in 1996/1997.

Colorectal cancer testing

In 2008, the first year for which national data are available, about 40% of Canadians aged 50 or older reported that they had had up-to-date colorectal cancer testing, that is, a fecal occult blood test in the past two years, or sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past five years.

In general, the likelihood of testing was lower in provinces east of Ontario and in the territories than elsewhere, and markedly higher in Manitoba and Ontario.

In 2007, Ontario had initiated a province-wide organized colorectal cancer screening program. Manitoba launched the pilot phase of such a program in the Winnipeg and Assiniboine Regional Health Authorities the same year.

The likelihood of testing in 2008 was greatest among those who had a regular doctor whom they had consulted in the previous year. About 44% of these individuals had been tested, compared with 10% of people without a regular doctor and who had not consulted a doctor in the previous year.

A higher percentage of people who perceived their general health to be fair or poor had been tested, compared with those in better health.

Up-to-date testing for colorectal cancer was related to the presence of health risk factors. About 30% of daily smokers had been tested, compared with 42% of non-smokers. Physically inactive people were less likely to have been tested than were those who were more active.

People in lower-income households were less likely to have been tested than were those in higher-income households. About 35% of individuals in the lowest income bracket reported testing, compared with 43% of those in the highest.

Available on CANSIM: tables 105-0541 and 105-0543.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.

The articles, "An update on mammography use in Canada" and "Colorectal cancer testing in Canada, 2008," in today’s special *Health Reports* online release, are now available (82-003-X, free) from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information about these articles, contact Margot Shields (613-951-4177; *margot.shields@statcan.gc.ca*), Health Analysis Division or Kathryn Wilkins (613-951-1769: *kathryn.wilkins@statcan.gc.ca*) Health Analysis Division.

For more information about *Health Reports*, contact Christine Wright (613-951-1765; *christine.wright@statcan.gc.ca*), Health Analysis Division. ■

Food services and drinking places

April 2009 (preliminary)

Current dollar sales for the food services and drinking places industry increased 1.3% from March to just over $4.0 billion in April.

The price of food purchased in restaurants increased by 0.3% between March and April, according to the Consumer Price Index.

In April, all four sectors in the industry posted higher sales relative to March. The largest sales increase was in the special food services sector (+2.5%), which comprises food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services.

Sales at full-service restaurants, where patrons order and pay for meals at their table, increased by 1.0%. Sales at limited service restaurants, where patrons order and pay for their meals at the counter, rose by 1.2%.

Sales at drinking places increased by 1.8%.

Across the country, all provinces registered higher sales except Quebec (-0.3%). The largest sales increases were in Nova Scotia (+2.7%) and Manitoba (+2.5%).

Note: All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars.

Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Unadjusted data, based on late responses, are revised for the two previous months. Seasonally adjusted data are revised for the three previous months.

Starting in the summer of 2009, annual revisions will take place once a year, for all months in the previous year, to improve data quality and coherence.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marc Racette (613-951-2924; fax: 613-951-6696; *marc.racette@statcan.gc.ca*), or Pierre Felx (613-951-0075; *pierre.felx@statcan.gc.ca*), Service Industries Division.

Food services and drinking places

	April 2008	January 2009r	February 2009r	March 2009r	April 2009p	March to April 2009
	Seasonally adjusted					
	$ thousands					% change
Total, food services sales	3,963,805	3,962,439	3,997,913	3,962,969	4,012,944	1.3
Full-service restaurants	1,821,635	1,784,514	1,815,308	1,797,623	1,816,381	1.0
Limited-service eating places	1,622,115	1,664,241	1,675,833	1,661,599	1,681,824	1.2
Special food services	322,899	311,391	297,766	295,223	302,515	2.5
Drinking places	197,156	202,293	209,006	208,524	212,224	1.8
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	45,818	49,109	48,966	49,535	49,924	0.8
Prince Edward Island	14,063	13,109	12,923	13,110	13,212	0.8
Nova Scotia	100,079	101,621	102,799	102,037	104,767	2.7
New Brunswick	70,914	71,922	73,766	73,604	74,366	1.0
Quebec	786,377	783,598	818,751	820,998	818,631	-0.3
Ontario	1,519,106	1,492,902	1,507,245	1,497,479	1,525,415	1.9
Manitoba	115,854	118,438	117,892	116,800	119,762	2.5
Saskatchewan	105,250	110,093	111,894	110,872	112,731	1.7
Alberta	545,600	552,650	553,970	541,011	542,954	0.4
British Columbia	649,520	657,297	638,531	626,866	639,082	1.9
Yukon	3,402	3,902	4,053	3,841	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,249	7,223	6,608	6,287	F	F
Nunavut	573	575	515	529	F	F

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
F *too unreliable to be published*
Note: *Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.*

Total income of farm operators
2007

Data on total income of farm operators are now available for 2007.

Note: The Taxation Data Program uses taxation records to produce estimates on total income of farm operators.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0034 to 002-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3447.

The *Canadian Farm Financial Database* (21F0001X, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For custom data requests, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Air fare
2007

Fare Basis Survey data are now available for 2007. The survey covers Air Canada, Jazz, Air Canada's Canadian regional code-share partners, Air Transat and WestJet.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2708.

The air fare data will appear in *Aviation: Service Bulletin*, Vol. 41, no. 5 (51-004-X, free), which will soon be available.

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*), Transportation Division. ■

New products

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, April 2009, Vol. 23, no. 4
Catalogue number 15-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Canadian Farm Financial Database,
Catalogue number 21F0001X (Database, free)

Health Reports, Vol. 20, no. 3
Catalogue number 82-003-X (HTML, free)

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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The Daily
Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 29, 2008
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008 — 2
The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to $5.6 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several exported commodities combined with a lower travel deficit. In the financial account, foreign direct investment flows into Canada slowed significantly from the acquisitions-driven pace of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, March 2008 — 7
Study: The year in review for wholesale trade, 2007 — 9
Public sector employment, first quarter 2008 — 10
Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, April 2008 — 11
Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults, April 2008 — 12
Health Indicators, 2008 — 12

New products — 13

2006 Census profiles

Within 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 (costs vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada
Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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Release dates: July 2009

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
7	**Building permits**	May 2009
10	**Labour Force Survey**	June 2009
10	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	May 2009
10	**New Housing Price Index**	May 2009
14	**New motor vehicle sales**	May 2008
14	**Investment in non-residential building construction**	Second quarter 2009
15	**Health Reports**	June 2009
15	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	May 2009
16	**Canadian Economic Observer**	July 2009
16	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	May 2009
17	**Consumer Price Index**	June 2009
17	**Leading indicators**	June 2009
20	**Wholesale trade**	May 2009
20	**Canada’s international transactions in securities**	May 2009
21	**Crime statistics**	
22	**Retail trade**	May 2009
23	**Employment Insurance Coverage Survey**	2008
28	**Employment Insurance**	May 2009
30	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	June 2009
30	**Payroll employment, earnings and hours**	May 2009
31	**Gross domestic product by industry**	May 2009