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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

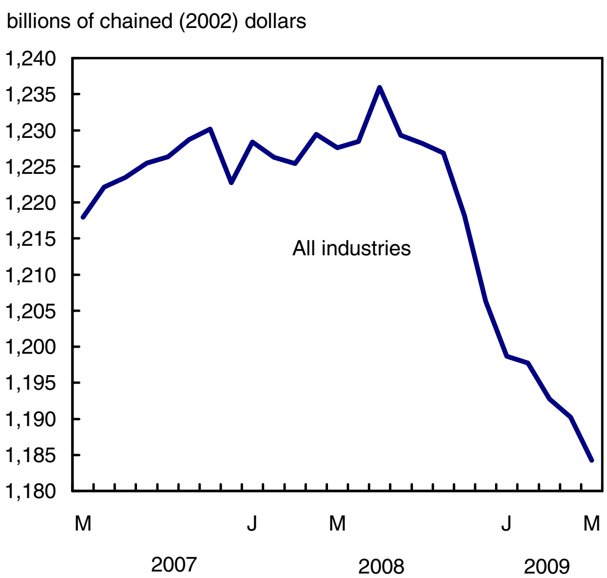
Releases

Gross domestic product by industry
May 2009

Real gross domestic product (GDP) decreased 0.5% in May, a faster rate of decline than in the previous three months. Over the last four months, the goods-producing industries have contributed the most to the decrease in real GDP, while the output of the service sector has remained essentially unchanged.

The energy and manufacturing sectors were the main contributors to May's decline. Construction and wholesale trade also decreased. Conversely, the activities of real estate agents and brokers as well as retail trade advanced in the month.

Real gross domestic product retreats



Energy sector output drops

The output of the energy sector dropped a further 2.3% in May. Oil and gas extraction as well as associated support activities posted significant declines. Both petroleum and natural gas production were hampered by falling export demand. Maintenance work at some crude petroleum facilities also lowered production. Natural gas storage increased in the month.

Elsewhere in the energy sector, electricity generation, the distribution of natural gas and pipeline transportation were all down for the month.

The output of the mining sector excluding oil and gas extraction decreased 0.9% in May, with both metal and non-metal ore mines retreating. Other non-metallic mineral mines (which include diamond mines) led the decline.

Manufacturing falls

The manufacturing sector continued to fall in May (-1.6%). About half of the decrease was due to a 21% drop in motor vehicle manufacturing, following three months of recovery, and an 8.2% decline in parts production. The temporary closure of two assembly plants, combined with the discontinuation of the production of a model line in Canada, contributed to this decline. Output was also down in primary metal, fabricated metal products, and machinery manufacturing. Overall, 16 of the 21 major groups retreated in the month. However, the manufacturing of chemicals and petroleum and coal products advanced.

Note to readers

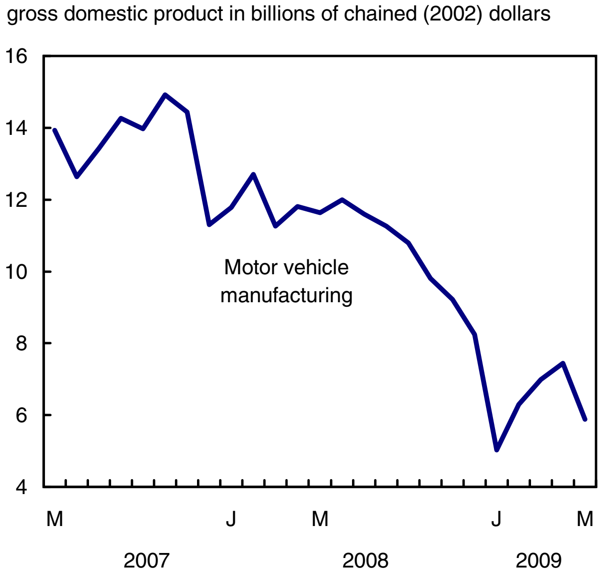
The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2002 as their reference year. This means that the data for each industry and aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 2002. For the 1997 to 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.

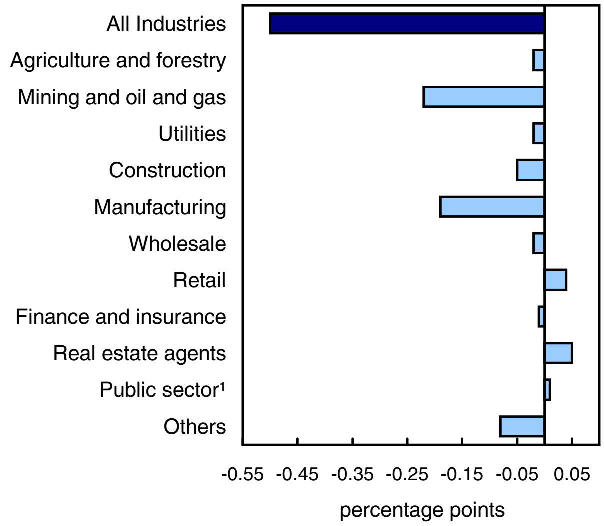
Revisions

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).*

Motor vehicle manufacturing drops



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



1. Education, health and public administration.

Construction down

Construction activity was down 0.7% in May. The declines in residential building construction (-2.4%) and engineering and repair work (-0.2%) outweighed the 0.9% increase in non-residential building construction.

For residential structures, both the construction of new dwellings as well as alteration and improvement work retreated. In contrast, all categories of non-residential buildings (industrial, commercial and institutional) rose.

Home resale market increases

The home resale market continued to show upward momentum in May, leading to an 8.2% increase in the output of real estate agents and brokers. The output of this industry returned to the level of May 2008.

Retail trade is up, while wholesaling activity is down

Value added in retail trade was up 0.6% in May as the volume of activities in all retail categories, excluding building and outdoor home supplies, rose. Notable increases were posted by new car dealers, furniture, home furnishings and home electronics, and food and beverage stores.

The volume of wholesaling activities decreased 0.4% in May. Declines were led by the wholesaling of food, beverage and tobacco products, grains and automotive products.

Finance and insurance essentially unchanged

The output of the finance and insurance sector was essentially unchanged in May. An increase in the activities of securities brokers was offset by declines in insurance services and credit intermediation (lending and banking activities).

Other industries

The weakness in some sectors of the economy led to a reduction in the output of truck and rail transportation services. Activities in the air transportation industry also declined in May, in parallel with a decline in the number of overnight travellers to Canada.

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The May 2009 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 23, no. 5 (15-001-X, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for June will be released on August 31.

For more information, or to order data, contact the 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

	December 2008[r]	January 2009[r]	February 2009[r]	March 2009[r]	April 2009[r]	May 2009[p]	May 2009	May 2008 to May 2009
	Seasonally adjusted							
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars[1]	% change
All industries	**-1.0**	**-0.6**	**-0.1**	**-0.4**	**-0.2**	**-0.5**	**1,184,246**	**-3.5**
Goods-producing industries	**-2.0**	**-1.7**	**-0.6**	**-1.4**	**-0.8**	**-1.6**	**329,195**	**-9.9**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.4	0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.1	-1.1	25,309	-2.8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-1.3	-0.4	-0.8	-3.0	-1.6	-2.8	49,959	-8.3
Utilities	-0.4	-0.1	-0.9	1.0	0.7	-0.7	30,431	-2.0
Construction	-2.1	-1.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.0	-0.7	71,469	-4.8
Manufacturing	-2.9	-3.3	-0.6	-1.4	-1.2	-1.6	150,662	-15.8
Services-producing industries	**-0.5**	**-0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-0.0**	**859,229**	**-0.6**
Wholesale trade	-2.5	-2.8	-0.3	-0.7	0.3	-0.4	62,831	-11.8
Retail trade	-3.0	1.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	0.6	73,131	-2.5
Transportation and warehousing	-1.3	-1.0	0.3	-0.6	-0.1	-1.0	54,161	-5.0
Information and cultural industries	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	45,167	0.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.1	-0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	252,166	2.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.4	-0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	58,023	-0.6
Administrative and waste management services	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	-1.2	-0.6	-0.6	29,833	-4.4
Education services	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	61,356	1.6
Health care and social assistance	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	80,901	2.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.3	0.9	0.5	-1.0	0.8	-2.9	11,596	-2.6
Accommodation and food services	-0.8	-0.6	0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	27,046	-3.4
Other services (except public administration)	0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	32,811	1.2
Public administration	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	70,433	1.9
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-2.0	-1.9	-0.7	-1.7	-1.1	-1.9	233,551	-11.8
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-1.0	-0.8	-0.6	-0.9	-2.1	0.2	64,515	-8.8
Durable manufacturing industries	-4.2	-5.3	-0.6	-1.8	-0.5	-3.1	85,930	-20.8
Business sector industries	-1.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.6	982,135	-4.6
Non-business sector industries	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.0	202,255	1.8
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.0	-0.6	0.1	-0.4	-0.0	-0.3	57,916	-1.7
Energy sector	-1.0	0.1	-0.1	-2.2	-1.2	-2.3	77,169	-5.8

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

■

Study: Market share in the retail trade sector

2008

General merchandise stores either held their market share steady, or increased it, across all 10 commodity groups in 2008. This was a turnaround from 2007, when they lost market share in 6 of these groups.

General merchandise stores, typically multi-line retailers that offer a wide array of merchandise and related services, accounted for 12.3% of total retail sales in 2008, compared with 12.0% in 2007.

Sales by general merchandisers rose 5.9% to more than $52.6 billion in 2008. Almost half of this growth was attributable to a rise in their sales of food and beverages.

It was the first time since 2004 that the growth rate of general merchandise stores was higher than for retail trade as a whole. Total retail sales in 2008 increased 3.4% to $427.3 billion, despite a fourth-quarter decline resulting from the economic downturn.

The main contributor to higher sales at general merchandise stores was a 14.6% increase in their sales of food and beverages, which reflected both higher prices and volumes.

This gain, which was widespread across various categories of food, was almost entirely at the expense of food and beverage stores. This was the sixth consecutive year in which food and beverage stores lost market share to general merchandisers.

Since 1999, general merchandisers have increased their market share in food and beverage sales by more than 3 percentage points. Most of the gain has occurred since 2005.

Over the past decade, the commodity mix sold by general merchandise stores has changed. In 1999, their top selling commodity group was clothing, footwear and accessories, accounting for 23% of total sales. By 2008, this share had dropped to 16%.

The top selling category in 2008 was food and beverage sales, which represented 20% of general merchandise sales.

Note: The Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey collects national level retail sales by commodity, from a sub-sample of businesses in the Monthly Retail Trade Survey.

This study is the second of two annual reviews on the retail trade sector in 2008, and focuses on the sales pattern of commodities sold by retailers in Canada. The first study, "Retail trade: How the provinces fared in 2008," showed that Canadian retail sales in 2008 advanced at their slowest pace since 1996, in large part as a result of lower sales at new car dealers and an overall sales decline in the fourth quarter.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2008.

The study "Retailers competing for market share: 2008 retail sales" is now available as part of *Analysis in Brief* (11-621-M2009080, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of the release, contact Ashley Ker (613-951-2252; *ashley.ker@statcan.gc.ca*) or Ruth Barnes (613-951-6190; *ruth.barnes@statcan.gc.ca*), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Food services and drinking places

May 2009 (preliminary)

Current dollar total sales for the food services and drinking places industry increased 0.5% from the previous month to just over $4.0 billion in May.

The price of food purchased in restaurants rose 0.1% between April and May, according to the Consumer Price Index.

In May, three of the four sectors in the industry posted gains in sales compared with April. The largest increase was observed in the special food services sector (+1.8%), 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 1.0%, while sales at drinking places were up 0.2%.

Sales at limited-service restaurants, where patrons order and pay for their meals at the counter, decreased 0.2%.

Across the country, five provinces registered lower sales, and five posted increases. The largest sales decline occurred in Prince Edward Island, while Alberta posted the largest rise.

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 years, 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 Joan Farnworth (613-951-6303; *joan.farnworth@statcan.gc.ca*), Service Industries Division.

Food services and drinking places

	May 2008	February 2009[r]	March 2009[r]	April 2009[r]	May 2009[p]	April to May 2009
	Seasonally adjusted					
	$ thousands					% change
Total, food services sales	**3,982,813**	**4,006,998**	**3,949,135**	**3,998,173**	**4,018,642**	**0.5**
Full-service restaurants	1,818,970	1,825,352	1,787,557	1,801,680	1,820,371	1.0
Limited-service eating places	1,645,502	1,675,442	1,658,215	1,684,923	1,680,786	-0.2
Special food services	321,204	298,204	296,770	302,540	308,130	1.8
Drinking places	197,137	208,000	206,593	209,030	209,355	0.2
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	46,909	49,050	49,329	49,572	49,515	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	13,862	12,949	13,033	13,147	12,880	-2.0
Nova Scotia	102,136	102,823	101,659	104,039	102,375	-1.6
New Brunswick	71,644	73,484	72,554	73,388	72,301	-1.5
Quebec	787,865	820,446	815,669	816,506	820,220	0.5
Ontario	1,531,003	1,507,807	1,489,966	1,510,202	1,520,024	0.7
Manitoba	116,123	118,549	117,267	120,195	121,330	0.9
Saskatchewan	106,388	112,331	110,365	112,717	113,245	0.5
Alberta	550,617	557,215	541,568	546,801	557,426	1.9
British Columbia	644,597	641,134	627,135	639,105	637,961	-0.2
Yukon	3,710	4,061	3,774	4,122	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,349	6,631	6,279	7,836	F	F
Nunavut	610	518	537	543	F	F

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

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Motor vehicle fuel sales

2008 (preliminary)

Gross sales of gasoline decreased 0.7% to 40.6 billion litres in 2008. The decline marks the first drop in fuel consumption since 2005.

The drop in fuel sales also coincided with a 2.0% decline in distance travelled during the year by motor vehicle drivers, according to the Canadian Vehicle Survey.

Gross sales were down in seven provinces and territories. The largest percentage decline was in British Columbia (-2.7%).

Ontario continued to account for the largest consumption, with 38.8% of total gross sales, followed by Quebec and Alberta at 20.4% and 13.8%, respectively.

Nationally, gasoline sales peaked during July and August, the result of increased demand for fuel stemming from the busy summer driving season.

Note: Data on the volume of gasoline (in litres) sold in Canada are now available. Included are both gross and net annual volume figures from 1993 to 2008, inclusively. Gross sales represent the total volume sold, while net sales correspond to the volume sold on which taxes were paid. Breakdowns by province and territory as well as by month are also available. Annual sales volumes between 1993 and 2008 are also provided by province for diesel.

Motor vehicle fuel sales data for 2007 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: tables 405-0002 and 405-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2746.

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

Civil aviation operating statistics

January to May 2009

Monthly operational data on civil aviation are now available for January to May 2009.

Available on CANSIM: table 401-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.

Data tables are available from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

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

Analysis in Brief: "Retailers competing for market share: 2008 retail sales", no. 80
Catalogue number 11-621-M2009080 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, May 2009, Vol. 23, no. 5
Catalogue number 15-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Capital Expenditure Price Statistics, January to March 2009, Vol. 25, no. 1
Catalogue number 62-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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Release dates: August 2009

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
6	**Building permits**	June 2009
7	**Labour Force Survey**	July 2009
12	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	June 2009
12	**New Housing Price Index**	June 2009
13	**Canadian economic observer**	
14	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	June 2009
14	**New motor vehicle sales**	June 2009
18	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	June 2009
19	**Health Reports**	
19	**Consumer Price Index**	July 2009
19	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	June 2009
19	**Leading indicators**	July 2009
20	**Wholesale trade**	June 2009
21	**Production of principal field crops**	July 31, 2009
24	**Retail trade**	June 2009
25	**Employment Insurance**	June 2009
26	**Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises**	Second quarter 2009
27	**International travel account**	Second quarter 2009
27	**Characteristics of international travellers**	First quarter 2009
28	**Balance of international payments**	Second quarter 2009
28	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	July 2009
28	**Payroll employment, earnings and hours**	June 2009
31	**Gross domestic product by income and by expenditure**	Second quarter 2009
31	**Gross domestic product by industry**	June 2009