

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

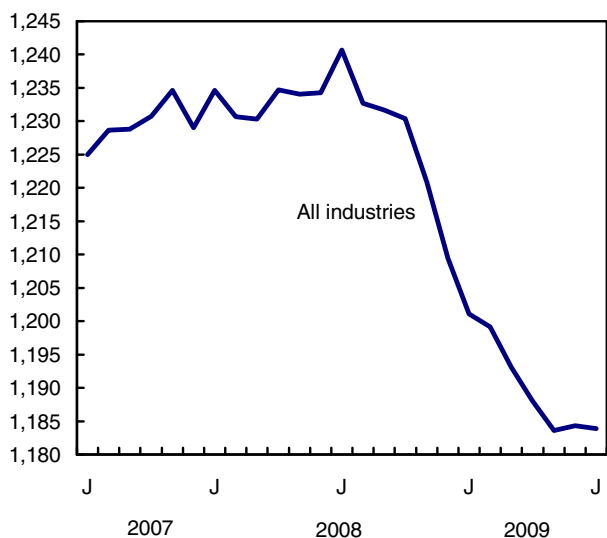
Gross domestic product by industry

July 2009

Real gross domestic product was unchanged in July, following a 0.1% increase in June. The strength of the manufacturing and wholesale trade sectors was attributable to a rebound in motor vehicle and parts production. There was also an increase in the accommodation and food service sector.

Real gross domestic product is unchanged in July

billions of chained (2002) dollars



These gains were offset by declines in the mining sector, which were due in part to temporary closures, and in utilities. Construction, retail trade and municipal public administration were also down.

Growth in manufacturing

The manufacturing sector advanced 0.8% in July, after nine consecutive monthly declines. Durable goods manufacturing was up 2.4%. Output of motor vehicles and parts increased 17%, as activities partially resumed on some assembly lines following temporary closures over the last few months. This production increase bolstered the output of other manufacturing industries.

Non-ferrous metal production and processing manufacturers (+22%) also resumed part of their

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 2006 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 2007, 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 2006. This makes the monthly GDP by industry data more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

Revisions

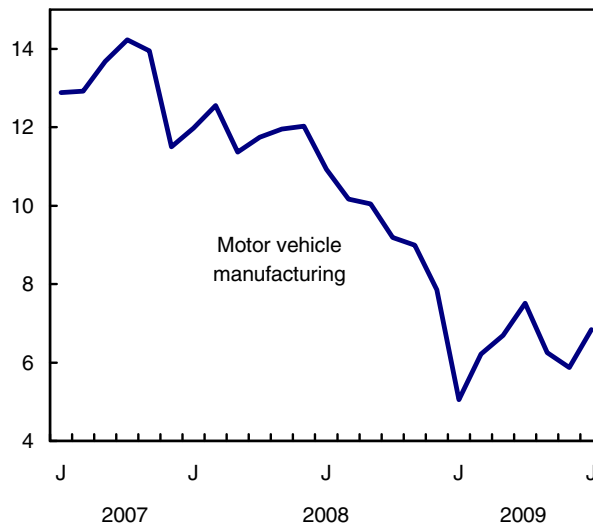
With this release of monthly GDP by industry, the data incorporates the revised 2005 and the new 2006 input-output annual benchmarks, revised source data and improved methodologies. As a result, the monthly series have been revised back to January 2004.

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).

activities in July. However, those results were weighed down by declines in fabricated metal product manufacturing and non-durable manufacturing (-1.0%).

Rebound in motor vehicle manufacturing

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



Increase in wholesale trade

Value added in wholesale trade rose 1.6% in July. The volume of activity was up for most wholesalers. The gains were particularly strong in automotive products and building materials.

Mining sector declines

The output of the mining, and oil and gas extraction sector fell 1.5% in July, the ninth consecutive monthly decrease. Output of mining, excluding oil and gas extraction, was down across the sector (-4.2%), except for the coal industry. Iron mines as well as non-metallic minerals mines (which include diamonds) continued to feel the effects of reduced world demand, leading to some temporary shutdowns during the month.

Oil and gas extraction declined 0.4% in July. Support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction continued their downward trend of the last nine months, decreasing 11% in July.

Both electric power generation (-2.6%) and natural gas distribution (-2.7%) decreased because of weaker demand attributable to unseasonably low temperatures, particularly in Central Canada.

Decrease in construction

Activity in the construction sector declined 0.2% in July. Residential and non-residential building construction both decreased, while engineering and repair work increased. After several months of strong gains, the activity of real estate agents and brokers decreased 0.4% in July.

Retail trade down slightly

Value added in retail trade edged down 0.1% in July. The volume of activity was lower in food and

beverage stores, and in electronics stores. The volume of activity in pharmacies, general merchandise stores (which include department stores) as well as clothing stores increased.

The finance and insurance sector remains unchanged

The finance and insurance sector remained unchanged in July. The increase in financial intermediation (loans and banking activity) was offset by the decrease in trading volumes on the stock markets and a drop in insurance services.

Other industries

The accommodation and food service sector posted a 0.6% gain in July, paralleling a sharp increase in the number of visitors from other countries. Activity in municipal public administration fell 1.6%, largely as a result of a strike by municipal employees in Toronto.

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The July 2009 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 23, no. 7 (15-001-X, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for August will be released on October 30.

For general 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

	February 2009 ^r	March 2009 ^r	April 2009 ^r	May 2009 ^r	June 2009 ^r	July 2009 ^p	July 2009	July 2008 to July 2009
Seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All Industries	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	0.1	-0.0	1,183,919	-4.6
Goods-producing industries	-0.8	-1.6	-1.7	-1.5	-0.7	-0.4	320,381	-13.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-1.2	-1.7	-1.2	-2.3	-1.5	-1.6	23,804	-12.8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-0.8	-3.2	-2.7	-1.7	-0.9	-1.5	49,055	-15.2
Utilities	-1.3	1.3	-2.2	-0.7	-0.8	-2.4	28,552	-8.5
Construction	-0.6	-1.0	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	69,197	-7.8
Manufacturing	-0.7	-1.4	-1.5	-1.8	-0.5	0.8	146,849	-16.4
Services-producing industries	0.1	-0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	868,186	-0.5
Wholesale trade	-0.4	-1.3	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.6	66,527	-7.6
Retail trade	-0.0	0.5	-0.6	0.5	0.5	-0.1	73,909	-1.9
Transportation and warehousing	0.1	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	1.0	-0.0	55,562	-5.9
Information and cultural industries	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	45,775	-0.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	253,094	2.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	60,525	-1.1
Administrative and waste management services	-0.8	-1.0	-0.5	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	29,878	-5.0
Education services	0.2	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	60,721	0.6
Health care and social assistance	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	80,945	2.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.7	-0.5	0.4	-2.2	0.5	-0.1	11,051	-1.3
Accommodation and food services	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-1.2	0.0	0.6	26,887	-0.9
Other services (except public administration)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	32,279	0.2
Public administration	-0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.3	71,405	1.1
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.8	-1.7	-2.0	-1.6	-0.7	-0.4	227,322	-15.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.9	-0.5	-2.7	0.5	0.3	-1.0	61,894	-10.1
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.5	-2.0	-0.4	-3.7	-1.3	2.4	84,704	-20.9
Business sector industries	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	0.1	-0.0	981,465	-5.7
Non-business sector industries	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	202,524	1.0
Information and communication technologies industries	0.1	-0.6	0.1	-0.5	-0.0	-0.1	58,447	-2.2
Energy sector	-0.2	-2.3	-3.2	-1.2	1.2	-1.2	77,150	-10.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

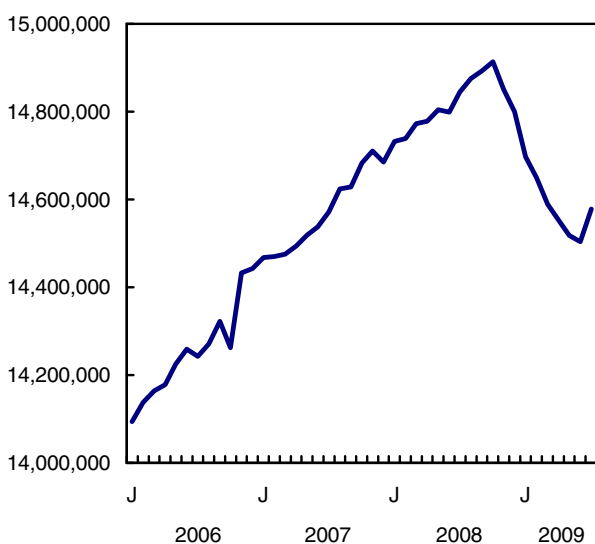
Payroll employment, earnings and hours

July 2009 (preliminary)

Total non-farm payroll employment rose by 74,300 in July, up 0.5% from June. This was the first increase since payroll employment peaked in October 2008. The proportion of industries experiencing job gains rose for the third consecutive month in July to 57%, up from 47% in June.

Total payroll employment

number of jobs



These data come from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH). SEPH is a business survey that provides a detailed portrait of employees from an industry perspective, complementing information on total employment from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a survey from a household perspective.

In July, 174 of the 305 industries covered by the survey posted gains, up from 144 industries in June. This was the largest proportion of industries with a monthly increase in payroll employment since July 2008, when 181 industries were adding jobs.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise specified, data in this release refer to payroll employment and earnings data obtained from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH).

Each month, Statistics Canada now provides enhanced analysis of the current labour market situation, using SEPH and other sources. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) will provide the first picture of overall labour market conditions, with unemployment and total employment and who is affected by changes in the labour market. Later in the month, Statistics Canada will provide additional detail by industry through the SEPH Daily release, and regional detail through the Employment Insurance statistics.

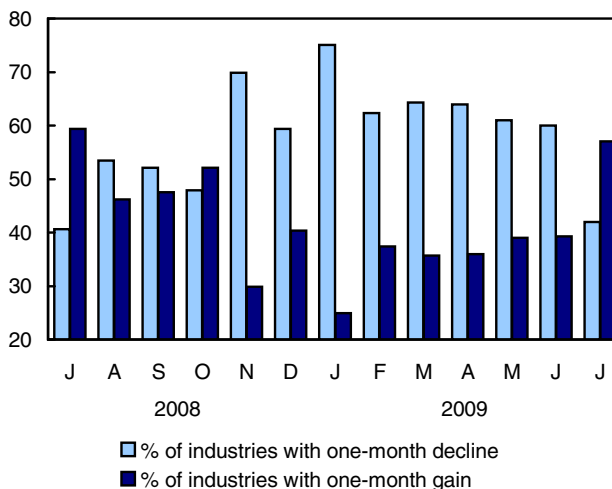
With the release of January 2009 SEPH data on March 31, 2009, an improved estimation method for earnings and hours data was introduced and estimates back to 2001 were revised to ensure continuity in data series.

Data on the education sector

Changes in payroll employment in education during the summer months can be affected by changes in payment schedules and school year calendars. Month-to-month changes should therefore be interpreted with caution, and more attention given to long-term trend.

Proportion of industries experiencing a month-to-month change in payroll employment, July 2008 to July 2009

% change



The service sector accounted for the vast majority (82%) of the growth in payroll employment in July. The largest increase occurred in elementary and secondary schools, but there were also gains in a number of other service industries.

There was also growth in payroll employment in a number of goods-producing industries. The largest increase was in motor vehicle manufacturing which rose by 4,000 in July, its largest one-month gain since August 2005. Motor vehicle plants increased output

in July as some assembly lines resumed production following extended shutdowns in recent months.

Payroll employment grew in nearly all provinces in July, with the biggest gains in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. Nova Scotia was the only province without job growth.

The increase in payroll employment in July coincides with other indicators that point to changes in labour market conditions in recent months. The Labour Force Survey has shown that total employment, including the self-employed, increased or was little changed in three of the five months between April and August. This was in contrast to the consistent, large declines over the previous five months. Also, the number of people receiving Employment Insurance benefits fell in July, the first such decline in 11 months.

While up in July, total non-farm payroll employment remains 335,400 (-2.2%) below the peak of October 2008.

Average weekly earnings of payroll employees stood at \$824.00 in July, up 1.6% from July 2008.

Bulk of growth in payroll employment from service sector

The number of payroll employees in elementary and secondary schools rose 33,800 in July. There was also growth in community colleges and collège d'enseignement général et professionnel (CEGEPs) (+2,500) as well as school and employee bus transportation (+2,100).

General medical and surgical hospitals reported an increase in the number of payroll employees in July, up 3,800 from June. There were also gains in health and personal care stores (+2,200). Many health-related industries have continued to experience growth in payroll employment since the start of the economic downturn, with the overall health care and social assistance sector growing by 2.6% since October 2008.

Of the industries that have had growth in payroll employment since October 2008, many had strong ties to the public sector. These included other provincial and territorial public administration (+21,200), federal protective services (+9,900), and nursing care facilities (+8,000).

In July, the number of payroll employees working at full-service restaurants increased by 3,700, the first increase in the industry since December 2008.

Other service industries recording gains in July were architectural, engineering and related services (+2,500), paper, paper product and disposable plastic

product wholesaler-distributors (+2,300) and individual and family services (+2,100).

Despite the widespread growth in the service sector, there were also some notable declines in certain service industries in July. These included business support services (-2,600), printing and related support activities (-2,200), radio and television broadcasting (-1,900) and performing arts companies (-1,400).

Gains in motor vehicle manufacturing and natural resources

The number of payroll employees working in motor vehicle manufacturing rose by 4,000 in July, the largest one-month gain since August 2005. Despite this gain, payroll employment in this industry has declined by 6,100, or 14%, since October 2008.

Support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction reported an increase of 3,000 in payroll employment in July. Similarly, there were increases in some related industries, with gains in both metal ore mining (+1,200) and oil and gas extraction (+1,200).

Despite July's increases, payroll employment in support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction, as well as metal ore mining remained 21% below their level in October 2008, the start of the economic downturn.

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings of payroll employees stood at \$824.00 in July, up 1.6% from July 2008. This was comparable to the 1.4% increase in average weekly earnings between June 2008 and June 2009. However, it was considerably slower than the most recent year-over-year peak of 3.0% in October 2008.

Within Canada's largest industrial sectors, the fastest pace of growth in average weekly earnings between July 2008 and July 2009 occurred in educational services (+6.9%), public administration (+4.1%) and health care and social assistance (+3.3%).

At the same time, average weekly earnings fell in manufacturing (-5.5%), accommodation and food services (-2.9%), as well as retail trade (-0.4%).

Newfoundland and Labrador experienced the fastest increase (+6.0%) in average weekly earnings between July 2008 and July 2009. Manitoba had the second fastest rate of growth (+4.3%), followed by Prince Edward Island (+4.2%) and Alberta (+4.0%). Two provinces had year-over-year earnings growth below the national average: Ontario (+1.1%) and Quebec (+0.7%).

Total hours

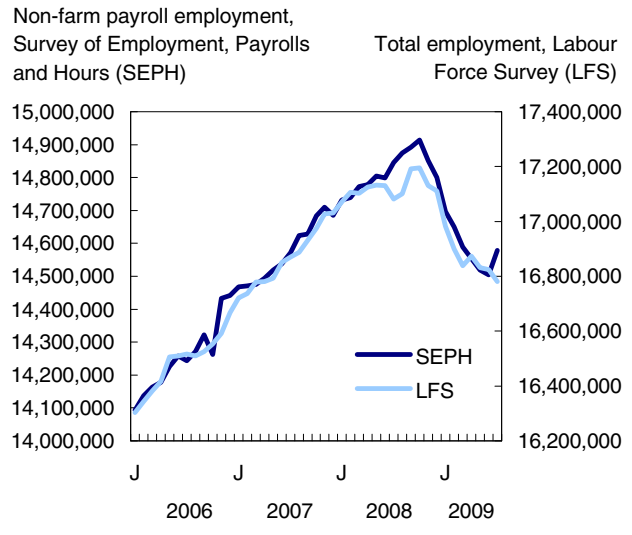
Total hours worked including overtime by hourly paid employees fell by 1.7% between July 2008 and July 2009. This was the third consecutive month of year-over-year declines in total hours worked. In October 2008, prior to the start of the economic downturn, year-over-year growth in total hours, including overtime by hourly paid employees, was 6.5%.

Comparing SEPH and LFS

Data on employment, wages and hours worked are produced by two major Statistics Canada monthly surveys: LFS and SEPH. Survey estimates differ for conceptual reasons and for methodological reasons. The information source is the key distinction between the two surveys: SEPH provides information related to occupied jobs based on a census of administrative data from businesses whereas LFS provides information on the employment characteristics of individuals based on a survey of households. As a result, from time to time, the estimates from the surveys can differ on a monthly basis. However, over the longer term, the estimates move in similar directions.

Since each of these surveys addresses different needs, the choice of data depends on the users' goals. Other conceptual and methodological differences between the two surveys include: degree of coverage of industries and the self-employed, treatment of multiple-job holders, and the survey reference period. The effects of these differences vary by industry.

Non-farm payroll employment of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and total employment of the Labour Force Survey



Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-X, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for August will be released on October 29.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about revisions, concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Danielle Zietsma (613-951-4243), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Number of employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2008	July 2008	June 2009 ^r	July 2009 ^p	June to July 2009	July 2008 to July 2009	December 2008 to July 2009
Seasonally adjusted							
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	14,800.4	14,845.1	14,504.2	14,578.4	0.5	-1.8	-1.5
Forestry, logging and support	44.7	47.1	38.6	39.1	1.3	-17.0	-12.5
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	203.5	204.8	176.7	181.2	2.5	-11.5	-11.0
Utilities	122.7	119.8	119.8	118.6	-1.0	-1.0	-3.3
Construction	817.7	837.9	785.2	784.3	-0.1	-6.4	-4.1
Manufacturing	1,599.6	1,679.5	1,473.2	1,474.6	0.1	-12.2	-7.8
Wholesale trade	753.7	759.2	726.9	727.4	0.1	-4.2	-3.5
Retail trade	1,884.0	1,911.6	1,866.9	1,868.0	0.1	-2.3	-0.8
Transportation and warehousing	696.7	698.4	672.9	673.6	0.1	-3.6	-3.3
Information and cultural industries	326.3	325.9	323.4	324.8	0.4	-0.3	-0.5
Finance and insurance	666.4	659.0	667.5	668.3	0.1	1.4	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	246.8	254.8	240.3	240.8	0.2	-5.5	-2.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	766.6	753.7	733.9	738.5	0.6	-2.0	-3.7
Management of companies and enterprises	121.3	125.3	116.3	117.2	0.8	-6.5	-3.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	754.2	782.0	715.2	719.4	0.6	-8.0	-4.6
Educational services	1,147.5	1,126.9	1,153.6	1,188.2	3.0	5.4	3.5
Health care and social assistance	1,567.2	1,526.2	1,576.6	1,584.0	0.5	3.8	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	242.1	240.7	251.4	253.5	0.8	5.3	4.7
Accommodation and food services	1,095.3	1,075.7	1,058.9	1,063.8	0.5	-1.1	-2.9
Other services (excluding public administration)	510.5	510.8	505.0	505.0	0.0	-1.1	-1.1
Public administration	1,024.4	999.6	1,033.5	1,039.6	0.6	4.0	1.5
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	192.4	191.0	187.3	188.8	0.8	-1.2	-1.9
Prince Edward Island	61.5	60.6	63.1	63.2	0.2	4.3	2.8
Nova Scotia	393.0	396.8	391.5	391.0	-0.1	-1.5	-0.5
New Brunswick	311.0	315.7	308.8	310.7	0.6	-1.6	-0.1
Quebec	3,393.1	3,375.7	3,350.0	3,385.3	1.1	0.3	-0.2
Ontario	5,671.0	5,718.0	5,524.7	5,558.7	0.6	-2.8	-2.0
Manitoba	562.8	565.0	561.9	564.0	0.4	-0.2	0.2
Saskatchewan	439.9	435.0	439.4	439.7	0.1	1.1	0.0
Alberta	1,789.8	1,780.1	1,713.6	1,730.7	1.0	-2.8	-3.3
British Columbia	1,935.0	1,946.1	1,885.6	1,893.3	0.4	-2.7	-2.2
Yukon	19.5	19.5	19.3	19.1	-1.0	-2.1	-2.1
Northwest Territories ¹	26.8	28.0	27.4	27.6	0.7	-1.4	3.0
Nunavut ¹	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.5	2.9	1.9	4.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	July 2008	June 2009 ^r	July 2009 ^p	June to July 2009	July 2008 to July 2009
	Seasonally adjusted				
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	810.96	820.11	824.00	0.5	1.6
Forestry, logging and support	964.42	835.10	781.42	-6.4	-19.0
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,538.35	1,651.81	1,602.20	-3.0	4.2
Utilities	1,434.11	1,477.94	1,499.91	1.5	4.6
Construction	995.72	1,062.99	1,059.80	-0.3	6.4
Manufacturing	960.88	907.67	908.02	0.0	-5.5
Wholesale trade	943.52	1,002.40	994.74	-0.8	5.4
Retail trade	480.94	476.47	478.86	0.5	-0.4
Transportation and warehousing	883.54	877.80	874.54	-0.4	-1.0
Information and cultural industries	1,000.24	1,100.23	1,057.79	-3.9	5.8
Finance and insurance	997.10	1,025.17	1,030.39	0.5	3.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	790.74	803.37	774.26	-3.6	-2.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,079.98	1,141.67	1,099.42	-3.7	1.8
Management of companies and enterprises	1,057.24	1,137.17	1,162.59	2.2	10.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	684.70	658.38	680.22	3.3	-0.7
Educational services	844.40	860.66	903.08	4.9	6.9
Health care and social assistance	746.49	774.80	770.94	-0.5	3.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	502.37	511.26	536.76	5.0	6.8
Accommodation and food services	335.39	324.97	325.58	0.2	-2.9
Other services (excluding public administration)	672.91	688.51	712.30	3.5	5.9
Public administration	1,040.38	1,075.74	1,083.37	0.7	4.1
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	759.86	795.85	805.49	1.2	6.0
Prince Edward Island	671.33	690.46	699.36	1.3	4.2
Nova Scotia	720.47	728.05	733.51	0.7	1.8
New Brunswick	739.51	738.96	754.12	2.1	2.0
Quebec	769.54	767.12	775.11	1.0	0.7
Ontario	836.07	841.43	845.17	0.4	1.1
Manitoba	748.04	767.71	780.26	1.6	4.3
Saskatchewan	785.22	801.16	803.90	0.3	2.4
Alberta	906.46	954.57	942.62	-1.3	4.0
British Columbia	784.20	794.47	799.36	0.6	1.9
Yukon	847.52	895.65	879.55	-1.8	3.8
Northwest Territories ¹	1,081.22	1,119.04	1,128.70	0.9	4.4
Nunavut ¹	920.36	882.70	866.38	-1.8	-5.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

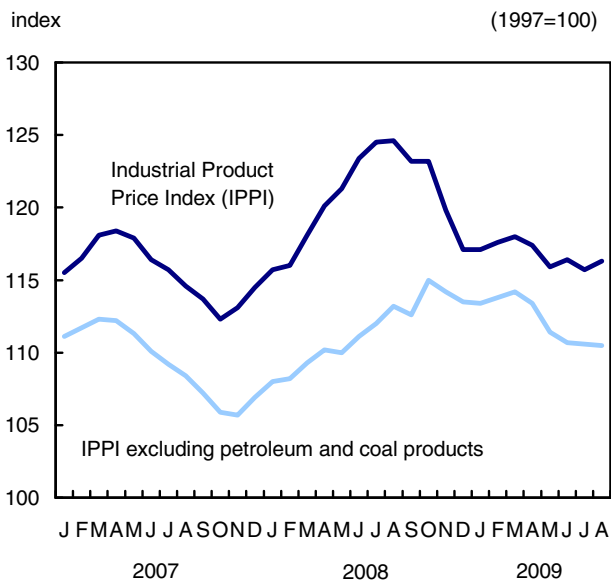


Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

August 2009

In August, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) rose 0.5% and the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) was up 3.7% compared with July, mainly as a result of rising petroleum and metal prices.

Prices for industrial goods increase



The August increase in the IPPI followed a 0.6% decline in July. Since May, the level of the index has remained fairly stable, alternating between upward and downward movements of similar size.

The IPPI was pushed up by a 6.2% increase in petroleum and coal prices and a 4.9% rise in prices for primary metal products. Of the 21 major product groups, 4 registered an increase in prices while 13 declined.

Primary metal products rose sharply, especially nickel products (+19.4%), copper and copper alloy products (+12.2%) and aluminum products (+6.6%).

Excluding petroleum and coal prices the IPPI edged down 0.1% in August, a fifth consecutive monthly decline. Increases in the prices for non-ferrous metal products were offset primarily by a decrease in prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment.

The Canadian dollar rose 3.1% in August in relation to 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

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.

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 1.3% instead of 0.5%.

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

Year over year, the IPPI declined 6.7% in August. While this decrease was slightly less than the 7.1% drop observed in July, it was relatively strong in comparison to the six consecutive declines in recent months.

The IPPI was pulled down mainly by the prices for petroleum and coal products (-33.4%) and, to a lesser extent, primary metal products (-11.5%) and chemical products (-10.3%). This decline in prices was mainly offset by an increase in prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (+3.0%).

Year over year, the prices for products excluding petroleum and coal declined 2.4%, representing a third consecutive decrease and a strengthening of the downward trend.

Since August 2008, the Canadian dollar lost 3.1% of its value against its US counterpart, and if the direct effect of the exchange rate had been excluded, the IPPI would have fallen 7.5% instead of 6.7%.

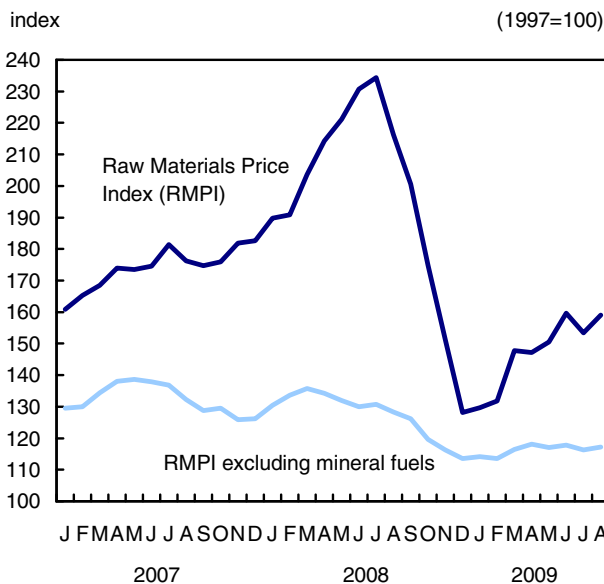
Raw Materials Price Index: Index rebounds on the strength of prices for crude oil and non-ferrous metals

The RMPI increased 3.7% in August compared with a month earlier, which is of the same magnitude as the 3.9% decline recorded in July.

Prices for mineral fuels rose 6.9%, after falling 6.8% in July. The increase in mineral fuels came mainly from the 8.1% rise in prices for crude oil. The 6.3% increase in prices for non-ferrous metals also contributed to the rise in the RMPI, led by zinc concentrates (+16.7%) and copper and nickel concentrates (+16.0%). Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI increased 0.8% following a 1.3% decline in July.

From August 2008 to August 2009, raw material prices fell 26.4%, a lesser decline than the 34.5% year over year drop recorded in July. The decrease in raw material prices was attributable to the strong 38.5% price reduction for mineral fuels and, to a lesser extent, to decreases in the prices for vegetable products (-18.8%) and ferrous materials (-29.2%). All of the other major product groups also registered year-over-year price declines.

Raw materials prices are back up



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

The Industrial product and raw material price indexes for September will be released on October 29.

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 ¹	August 2008	July 2009 ^r	August 2009 ^p	August 2008 to August 2009	July to August 2009
		(1997=100)			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	124.6	115.7	116.3	-6.7	0.5
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	113.2	110.6	110.5	-2.4	-0.1
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	114.7	112.9	112.9	-1.6	0.0
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	119.5	117.9	118.4	-0.9	0.4
Beverages	1.57	126.8	129.8	129.7	2.3	-0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	221.2	223.6	223.6	1.1	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	120.5	120.2	119.9	-0.5	-0.2
Textile products	1.58	101.1	101.8	101.6	0.5	-0.2
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	105.0	105.0	105.0	0.0	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	84.4	81.3	81.2	-3.8	-0.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	123.9	124.4	124.4	0.4	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	110.0	107.4	105.9	-3.7	-1.4
Printing and publishing	1.70	122.1	123.9	123.3	1.0	-0.5
Primary metal products	7.80	147.6	124.5	130.6	-11.5	4.9
Metal fabricated products	4.11	137.8	131.7	131.5	-4.6	-0.2
Machinery and equipment	5.48	107.5	110.7	109.9	2.2	-0.7
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	89.2	93.7	91.9	3.0	-1.9
Electrical and communications products	5.77	91.7	94.4	93.4	1.9	-1.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	125.4	128.5	128.4	2.4	-0.1
Petroleum and coal products ²	5.68	334.6	209.8	222.9	-33.4	6.2
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	146.9	130.3	131.8	-10.3	1.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	120.6	122.7	122.3	1.4	-0.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	316.2	268.3	248.3	-21.5	-7.5
Intermediate goods³	60.14	132.1	118.4	119.6	-9.5	1.0
First-stage intermediate goods ⁴	7.71	155.7	124.3	130.4	-16.2	4.9
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁵	52.43	128.6	117.5	118.0	-8.2	0.4
Finished goods⁶	39.86	113.3	111.7	111.2	-1.9	-0.4
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	119.6	120.5	120.5	0.8	0.0
Capital equipment	11.73	99.1	102.7	101.4	2.3	-1.3
All other finished goods	19.63	119.2	113.2	113.0	-5.2	-0.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the 1997 values of production at December 1996 prices.
2. This index is estimated for the current month.
3. Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.
4. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.
5. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.
6. Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

Raw materials price indexes

	Relative importance ¹	August 2008	July 2009 ^r	August 2009 ^p	August 2008 to August 2009	July to August 2009
		(1997=100)			% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	216.3	153.4	159.1	-26.4	3.7
Mineral fuels	35.16	406.5	233.6	249.8	-38.5	6.9
Vegetable products	10.28	132.7	110.0	107.8	-18.8	-2.0
Animals and animal products	20.30	111.5	110.3	107.5	-3.6	-2.5
Wood	15.60	81.4	75.1	75.8	-6.9	0.9
Ferrous materials	3.36	180.9	129.1	128.0	-29.2	-0.9
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	178.8	160.8	170.9	-4.4	6.3
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	174.2	175.8	174.1	-0.1	-1.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	128.3	116.3	117.2	-8.7	0.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the 1997 values of intermediate inputs at December 1996 prices.

Food services and drinking places

July 2009 (preliminary)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry increased 0.5% between June and July to just over \$4.0 billion in current dollars. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants increased by 0.2% as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

In July, two of the industry's four sectors posted sales increases. The largest advance occurred in full-service restaurants (+0.7%), where patrons order and pay for meals at their table.

At limited-service restaurants, where patrons order and pay for their meals at the counter, sales rose 0.6%.

Sales in the special food services sector, which comprises food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, fell 0.9%, while sales at drinking places decreased 0.7%.

Provincially, only Ontario recorded lower sales. The largest sales increases occurred in Nova Scotia and in Saskatchewan.

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.

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; marc.racette@statcan.gc.ca) or Pierre Felx (613-951-0075; pierre.felx@statcan.gc.ca; fax: 613-951-6696), Service Industries Division.

Food services and drinking places

	July 2008	April 2009 ^r	May 2009 ^r	June 2009 ^r	July 2009 ^P	June to July 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ thousands					% change
Total, food services sales	3,897,481	3,988,304	4,016,782	4,000,155	4,018,261	0.5
Full-service restaurants	1,718,174	1,763,963	1,778,438	1,753,745	1,766,040	0.7
Limited-service eating places	1,640,387	1,694,821	1,707,733	1,716,384	1,726,493	0.6
Special food services	326,907	312,151	314,759	311,098	308,386	-0.9
Drinking places	212,013	217,369	215,852	218,928	217,342	-0.7
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	46,039	48,563	49,577	48,779	49,222	0.9
Prince Edward Island	14,998	13,956	13,836	13,931	14,020	0.6
Nova Scotia	98,249	105,530	105,082	104,927	107,903	2.8
New Brunswick	75,601	78,194	78,131	78,711	79,119	0.5
Quebec	779,010	796,614	803,295	800,115	806,729	0.8
Ontario	1,458,717	1,501,414	1,511,494	1,496,239	1,491,399	-0.3
Manitoba	108,246	118,052	120,381	120,656	121,214	0.5
Saskatchewan	105,303	113,565	114,586	115,834	117,431	1.4
Alberta	557,174	549,091	557,842	560,211	565,194	0.9
British Columbia	642,154	650,451	650,494	648,575	653,565	0.8
Yukon	3,435	3,951	3,877	3,939	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,786	7,552	6,810	6,970	F	F
Nunavut	1,769	1,371	1,377	1,268	F	F

^r revised

^P preliminary

F unreliable

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Railway carloadings

July 2009

The Canadian railway industry loaded 18.7 million metric tonnes of cargo in July, down 18.6% from July 2008 and the lowest amount loaded for the month of July in 10 years.

Non-intermodal and intermodal loadings, which comprise the industry's core transportation systems, both saw declines in July.

Compared with July 2008, non-intermodal loadings fell 19.1% to 16.6 million metric tonnes in July. The drop was the result of decreased activity in the majority of the commodity groups carried by the railways. The largest decline in tonnage was observed in iron ores and concentrates (down 1.6 million metric tonnes). Large declines were also registered for potash, iron and steel (primary or semi-finished), sand, gravel and crushed stone and other non-metallic minerals.

Despite the overall drop in non-intermodal loadings, the industry saw significant gains in tonnage loadings of wheat, fresh, chilled or dried vegetables and colza seeds (canola).

Intermodal traffic fell 14.7% compared with July 2008 to 2.1 million metric tonnes. The drop was due to a decline in the amounts of both containers and trailers loaded onto flat cars.

Rail freight traffic coming from the United States fell to 2.2 million metric tonnes, down 22.2% from July 2008.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The July 2009 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 86, no. 7 (52-001-X, free), is 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, contact the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

August 2009 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks on farms totalled 58.2 million birds in August, up 0.8% from August 2008. Placements of turkey poults on farms decreased 6.7% to 1.9 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

For more information, call our information line (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Venturino (613-951-9278; sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

August 2009

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 0.7% from the previous month to 140.2 (2003=100) in August. The courier portion rose 0.9%, while the local messengers component was down 0.2%.

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 the Client Services Section (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-3117; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

New products

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, July 2009,
Vol. 23, no. 7
Catalogue number 15-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire, July 2009,
Vol. 5, no. 7
Catalogue number 41-019-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Monthly Railway Carloadings, July 2009, Vol. 86,
no. 7
Catalogue number 52-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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Release dates: October 2009

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
2	Production of principal field crops	September 2009
6	Building permits	August 2009
9	Labour Force Survey	September 2009
9	Canadian international merchandise trade	August 2009
13	New Housing Price Index	August 2009
14	New motor vehicle sales	August 2009
15	Canadian Economic Observer	October 2009
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 2009
16	Consumer Price Index	September 2009
16	Investment in non-residential building construction	Third quarter 2009
19	Canada's international transactions in securities	August 2009
20	Wholesale trade	August 2009
20	Travel between Canada and other countries	August 2009
20	Leading indicators	September 2009
21	Health Reports	
22	Retail trade	August 2009
27	Employment Insurance	August 2009
27	Canadian Social Trends	
29	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	September 2009
29	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	August 2009
30	Gross domestic product by industry	August 2009
