

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 1, 2010

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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<p>Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased 1.2% in the fourth quarter, the largest quarterly increase since the third quarter of 2000. Final domestic demand advanced 1.1% as consumer spending continued to grow. Real GDP increased 0.6% in December, a fourth consecutive monthly advance. Additional data tables are available in the <i>Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review</i>.</p>	
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Releases

Canadian economic accounts

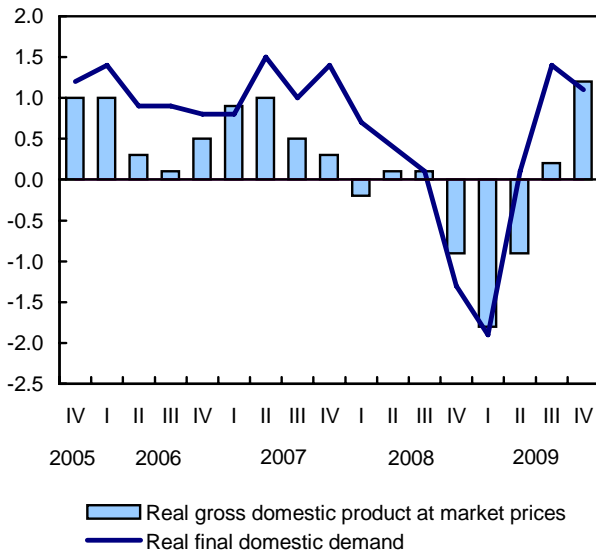
Fourth quarter 2009 and December 2009

Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased 1.2% in the fourth quarter, the largest quarterly increase since the third quarter of 2000. Final domestic demand advanced 1.1% as consumer spending continued to grow. Real GDP increased 0.6% in December, a fourth consecutive monthly advance. Additional data tables are available in the *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*.

For a third consecutive quarter, growth in final domestic demand was led by increases in personal expenditures, government expenditures, and investment in residential structures. Export and import volumes both rose for a second consecutive quarter, with growth in exports outpacing that of imports in the fourth quarter.

Final domestic demand advances again

quarterly % change



Goods-producing industries rose 2.1% in the fourth quarter, the first quarterly gain since the second quarter

Note to readers

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

There are five ways of expressing growth rates for gross domestic product (GDP) and other time series found in this release.

1. Unless otherwise stated, the growth rates of all quarterly data in this release represent the percentage change in the series from one quarter to the next, such as from the third quarter to the fourth quarter of 2009.

2. The quarterly growth can be expressed at an annual rate by using a compound growth formula, similar to the way that a monthly interest rate can be expressed at an annual rate. Expressing growth at an annual rate facilitates comparisons with official GDP statistics from the United States. Both the quarterly growth rate and annualized quarterly growth rate should be interpreted as an indication of the latest trend in GDP.

3. The quarterly growth expressed at an annual rate should not be confused with the annual growth rate, which is also published with fourth quarter data. The annual growth rate is the percentage change in GDP from one year to the next, such as from 2008 to 2009.

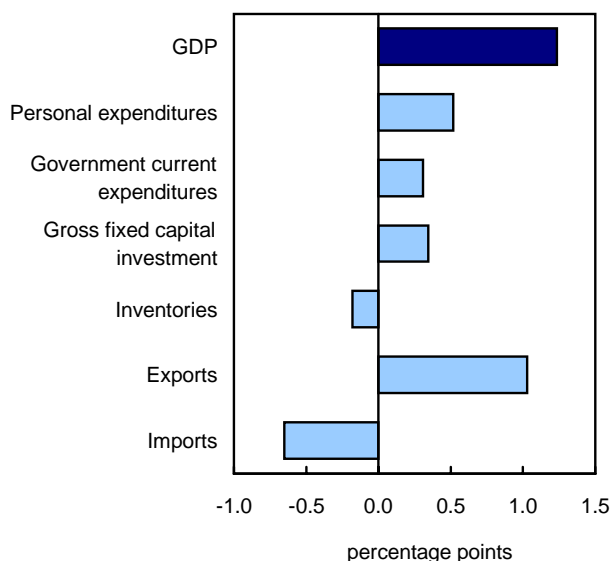
4. The year-over-year growth rate is the percentage change in GDP from a given quarter in one year to the same quarter one year later, such as from the third quarter of 2008 to the third quarter of 2009.

5. The growth rates of all monthly data in this release represent the percentage change in the series from one month to the next, such as from November to December 2009.

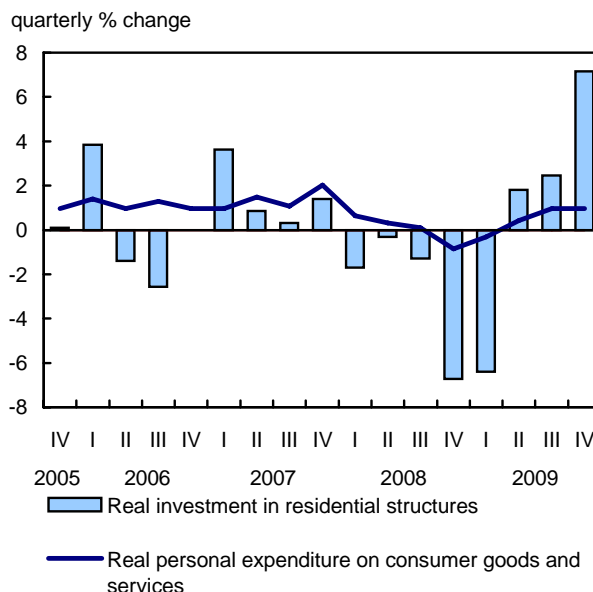
of 2007. Production in mining and oil and gas extraction rebounded in the fourth quarter, while manufacturing and construction strengthened. Service-producing industries advanced 0.8%, as wholesale trade and the activities of real estate agents and brokers continued to grow at a strong pace. The public sector (health, education and public administration combined) as well as the finance and insurance sector also increased.

Expressed at an annualized rate, real GDP grew 5.0% in the fourth quarter, up from 0.9% in the third quarter. This compared with a 5.9% fourth-quarter rate of increase in the US economy.

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



Household demand expands



Real gross domestic product¹

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2009	-1.8	-7.0	-2.5
Second quarter 2009	-0.9	-3.5	-3.5
Third quarter 2009	0.2	0.9	-3.3
Fourth quarter 2009	1.2	5.0	-1.2
2009	-2.6	...	-2.6

... not applicable

1. The change is the growth rate from one period to the next. The annualized change is the growth rate compounded annually. The year-over-year change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in a previous year.

Consumer spending continues to rise

Consumer spending on goods and services advanced 0.9% in the fourth quarter, the same as the increase recorded in the third quarter. Households increased their spending on durable goods (+2.6%), particularly for motor vehicles and household furniture and equipment. Spending on services grew 1.0%, after advancing 0.8% in the third quarter.

Housing demand strengthens

Investment in residential structures increased 6.5% in the fourth quarter, its third consecutive quarterly gain. Fourth-quarter investment was led by new housing construction (+7.1%), the first quarterly gain since 2007. Resale activity and renovations continued the upward trend that began in the second quarter.

Business investment in plant and equipment falls

Businesses reduced investment in plant and equipment (-2.3%), after an increase in the third quarter (+1.6%).

Investment in non-residential structures fell 2.2%, the same rate of decline as in the third quarter. It was the fifth consecutive quarterly contraction. Both building and engineering investment were on a downward trend throughout 2009.

Investment in machinery and equipment fell 2.4% after a 5.3% gain the previous quarter. All major categories of business machinery and equipment declined, except for telecommunications equipment, where investment rose 0.5%.

Exports and imports are up

Exports of goods and services grew 3.7%, after a 2.9% increase in the third quarter. Most major export categories were up in the fourth quarter, notably automotive products (+13%), industrial goods and materials (+6.9%) and energy products (+5.7%).

The growth in imports of goods and services slowed to 2.2%, after advancing 8.0% in the third quarter. Imports of automotive products, "other consumer goods," industrial goods and materials, and services were all up, while imports of energy products and machinery and equipment declined.

Inventories down again

Business inventories were drawn down for a fourth consecutive quarter, with manufacturers and motor vehicle dealerships leading the way. The economy-wide ratio of stock to sales edged down for a second consecutive quarter. Businesses held inventories equivalent to 68 days of sales, down from 70 days in the third quarter, but still higher than the decade's average of 63 days.

Prices are up

The price of goods and services produced in Canada advanced 1.1%, with significant price increases for residential structures, motor fuels, and energy exports. Prices fell in several categories, notably personal travel and industrial machinery. Final domestic demand prices were up 0.4%.

Purchasing power increases

Real gross domestic income, a measure of the purchasing power Canada acquires from its production of goods and services, grew 2.1% in the fourth quarter. Canada's terms of trade, a measure of export prices relative to import prices, strengthened for a third consecutive quarter as export prices moved up 1.9% while import prices fell 0.8%.

Real gross domestic income¹

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2009	-3.5	-13.3	-6.6
Second quarter 2009	-0.5	-1.9	-8.3
Third quarter 2009	1.1	4.5	-7.0
Fourth quarter 2009	2.1	8.5	-0.9
2009	-2.6	...	-2.6

... not applicable

1. The change is the growth rate from one period to the next. The annualized change is the growth rate compounded annually. The year-over-year change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in a previous year.

Economy-wide incomes are up

Nominal GDP expanded 2.4% in the fourth quarter, more than double the pace of the previous

quarter. Corporate profits increased 9.0%, the second consecutive quarterly increase. Labour income advanced 1.4%, the largest increase since the first quarter of 2008.

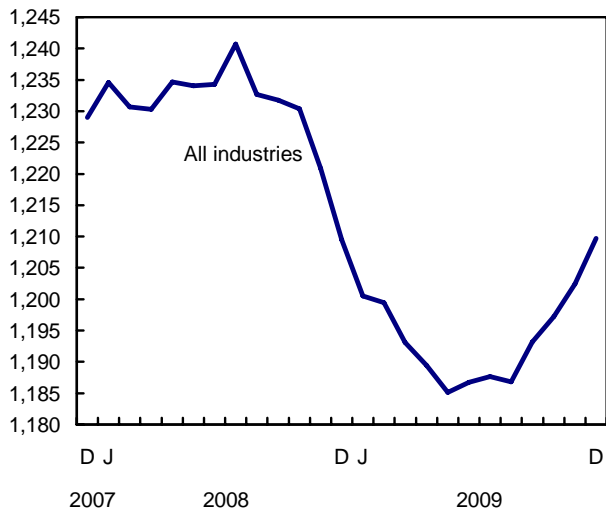
The personal saving rate was 4.6%, down from 4.9% in the previous quarter, as growth in outlays outpaced that of income.

Gross domestic product by industry, December 2009

Real GDP increased 0.6% in December, a fourth consecutive monthly advance. Growth was recorded in most major industrial sectors. Goods-producing industries rose 1.0%, largely on the strength of mining and manufacturing. The services-producing industries rose 0.4%, with significant gains in wholesale trade and, to a lesser extent, retail trade. The public sector (health, education and public administration combined), the finance and insurance sector as well as several tourism-related industries also increased in December.

Real gross domestic product increases again in December

billions of chained (2002) dollars



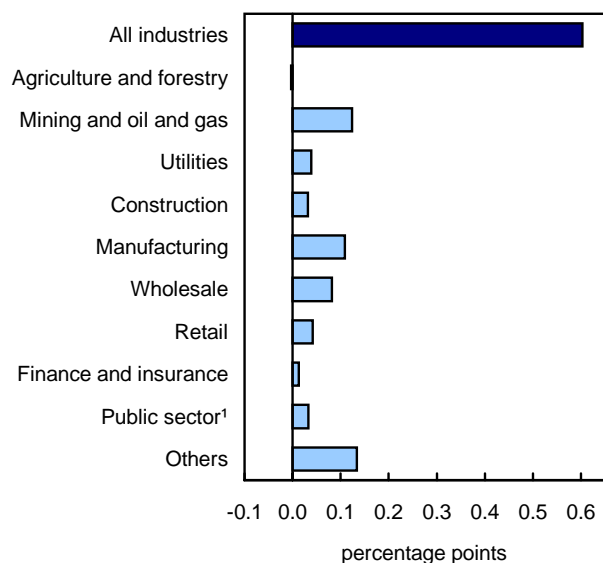
The output of the mining sector (+1.6%) grew for a fourth month in a row. Higher prices for natural gas may have helped to bolster support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction (+18%). Oil and gas extraction was up 0.3%. Mining excluding oil and gas extraction rose 1.0%, as a result of a significant increase in miscellaneous non-metallic mineral mines (which include diamond mines).

The output of the manufacturing sector grew 1.0% in December, largely as a result of an 11% increase in motor vehicles and parts manufacturing. Conversely, manufacturers of food products reported declines, while temporary closures led to a decrease in non-metallic mineral products manufacturing.

The volume of wholesaling activities continued to rise in December (+1.5%), reflecting increases in exports, imports and retail trade. The gains were widespread among the trade groups. Value added in retail trade was up 0.7%, with notable increases in general merchandise stores (which include department stores), clothing and accessories stores as well as furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores.

Construction activity grew 0.5% on the strength of residential building construction. Increased activity in the home resale market translated into a 4.1% advance in the output of real estate agents and brokers.

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



1. Education, health and public administration.

Year-end review, 2009

Real GDP fell 2.6% in 2009, as exports dropped 14% and business investment in plant and equipment fell 17%. Since 1961, the earliest date for which data consistent with the current definition of GDP exist, the only other annual declines were recorded in 1982 (-2.9%) and 1991 (-2.1%).

The year 2009 was characterized by lower production in the first half of the year, essentially no change in the summer months and notable growth in the last four months. The production of goods (-9.2%) dropped for a second consecutive year, while the production of services edged down (-0.1%). All the goods-producing sectors registered lower production, but manufacturing, mining and oil and gas extraction and construction were the largest contributors.

All major categories of goods exports and most major categories of services exports declined. The largest drops were recorded for automotive products (-33%), and industrial goods and materials (-21%).

The volume of imports fell 13% in 2009. Decreases were widespread with notable declines in automotive products (-25%), machinery and equipment (-19%), and industrial goods and materials (-15%).

Final domestic demand recorded a 1.7% decline, largely due to a 17% drop in business investment in plant and equipment. Consumer spending edged up, as a result of a 1.1% increase in expenditures on services. Consumer spending on durable and semi-durable goods declined 2.8% and 2.9% respectively. Government current expenditure on goods and services grew 3.0%, and government capital expenditure increased 13%.

Non-farm inventories were reduced in 2009, by about the same amount as their build-up in 2008.

Labour income edged up 0.1% in 2009. A 42% increase in the receipt of employment insurance benefits contributed to personal income growth of 0.5%.

The personal saving rate increased to 5.0% in 2009, up from 3.7% in 2008. The national saving rate, however, moved down markedly from 12.3% in 2008 to 4.8% in 2009, as saving in the corporate and government sectors declined.

The price of goods and services produced in Canada dropped 1.9% in 2009. There were significant price decreases for gasoline, crude petroleum and natural gas. Final domestic demand prices rose 1.3%, with notable increases in the price of food and industrial machinery.

Products, services and contact information

Detailed analysis and tables

The *National economic accounts* module, accessible from the *Key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

Detailed analysis on today's releases from the national accounts, including additional tables, can be found in the fourth quarter 2009 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 8, no. 4 (13-010-X, free), now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Gross domestic product by industry

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301.

The December 2009 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 23, no. 12 (15-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to order data, contact the dissemination agent (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; 613-951-4623; 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.

Income and expenditure accounts

Available on CANSIM: tables 380-0001 to 380-0017, 380-0019 to 380-0035, 380-0056, 380-0059 to 380-0062 and 382-0006.

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

The fourth quarter 2009 issues of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts: Data Tables*, Vol. 2, no. 4 (13-019-X, free), and *Estimates of Labour Income: Data Tables*, Vol. 2, no. 4 (13-021-X, free), are also now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, consult the *Guide to the Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-017-X, free), or contact the information officer (613-951-3640, iead-info-dcird@statcan.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

□

Canadian economic accounts key indicators¹

	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	2008	2009
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
millions of dollars at current prices								
Gross domestic product by income and by expenditure								
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	827,116	831,936	822,788	819,356	820,448	831,564	823,116	823,539
	0.8	0.6	-1.1	-0.4	0.1	1.4	4.9	0.1
Corporation profits before taxes	237,708	182,900	147,308	130,828	142,932	155,784	215,799	144,213
	3.6	-23.1	-19.5	-11.2	9.3	9.0	5.7	-33.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	86,136	77,568	63,032	62,144	66,448	69,856	81,484	65,370
	0.6	-9.9	-18.7	-1.4	6.9	5.1	13.4	-19.8
Net income of unincorporated business	97,860	98,108	98,152	99,992	101,292	102,848	96,246	100,571
	2.5	0.3	0.0	1.9	1.3	1.5	6.5	4.5
Taxes less subsidies	166,464	163,220	159,940	161,864	162,980	166,008	165,017	162,698
	0.3	-1.9	-2.0	1.2	0.7	1.9	-0.9	-1.4
Personal disposable income	955,512	960,852	957,032	966,524	970,192	979,388	950,948	968,284
	0.7	0.6	-0.4	1.0	0.4	0.9	5.9	1.8
Personal saving rate ²	3.1	4.9	5.1	5.5	4.9	4.6	3.7	5.0

millions of chained (2002) dollars								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	813,469	807,018	804,318	807,599	814,871	822,030	810,723	812,205
	0.1	-0.8	-0.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	3.0	0.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	264,462	266,084	267,428	269,715	273,833	277,704	264,142	272,170
	-0.0	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.4	3.7	3.0
Gross fixed capital formation	318,616	305,999	282,018	277,508	284,573	289,088	315,265	283,297
	0.2	-4.0	-7.8	-1.6	2.5	1.6	0.9	-10.1
Investment in inventories	14,872	10,386	-7,495	-6,341	-1,521	-4,250	12,272	-4,902

Exports of goods and services	488,152	464,964	424,984	403,023	414,776	429,923	486,255	418,177
	-1.1	-4.8	-8.6	-5.2	2.9	3.7	-4.7	-14.0
Imports of goods and services	584,824	547,196	483,251	476,235	514,267	525,377	576,905	499,783
	-0.9	-6.4	-11.7	-1.5	8.0	2.2	0.8	-13.4
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,325,452	1,312,880	1,289,445	1,278,163	1,281,161	1,296,955	1,321,360	1,286,431
	0.1	-0.9	-1.8	-0.9	0.2	1.2	0.4	-2.6
Gross domestic product at basic prices by industry								
Goods producing industries	365,810	356,397	338,859	327,105	323,826	330,626	363,625	330,104
	-0.0	-2.6	-4.9	-3.5	-1.0	2.1	-2.6	-9.2
Industrial production	263,682	255,369	242,956	233,655	230,748	235,673	261,955	235,758
	-0.1	-3.2	-4.9	-3.8	-1.2	2.1	-4.2	-10.0
Energy sector	84,492	83,264	82,241	78,853	77,847	80,051	84,147	79,748
	0.7	-1.5	-1.2	-4.1	-1.3	2.8	-3.0	-5.2
Manufacturing	172,800	165,643	153,640	148,862	149,359	151,021	171,906	150,720
	-1.0	-4.1	-7.2	-3.1	0.3	1.1	-5.7	-12.3
Non-durable manufacturing	67,745	66,018	64,120	62,344	62,420	63,019	67,604	62,976
	-1.1	-2.5	-2.9	-2.8	0.1	1.0	-4.6	-6.8
Durable manufacturing	105,400	99,819	89,336	86,313	86,749	87,823	104,617	87,555
	-0.9	-5.3	-10.5	-3.4	0.5	1.2	-6.5	-16.3
Construction	75,016	74,362	70,164	68,598	68,819	70,321	74,452	69,476
	0.8	-0.9	-5.6	-2.2	0.3	2.2	2.8	-6.7
Services producing industries	871,586	866,563	862,379	864,228	869,881	876,815	869,154	868,326
	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	0.2	0.7	0.8	2.1	-0.1
Wholesale trade	70,795	67,321	64,539	64,714	66,162	68,008	70,693	65,856
	-1.9	-4.9	-4.1	0.3	2.2	2.8	0.5	-6.8
Retail trade	75,346	74,186	73,461	73,656	74,668	75,161	74,963	74,237
	0.1	-1.5	-1.0	0.3	1.4	0.7	3.0	-1.0
Transportation and warehousing	58,635	57,425	55,809	55,202	55,792	56,571	58,323	55,843
	-0.2	-2.1	-2.8	-1.1	1.1	1.4	0.5	-4.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and renting	247,014	246,830	247,503	250,901	253,343	255,735	246,623	251,871
	0.2	-0.1	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	2.2	2.1
Information and communication technologies	59,741	59,629	58,999	58,686	58,602	58,748	59,536	58,759
	0.2	-0.2	-1.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	3.0	-1.3

... not applicable

1. The first line is the series itself expressed in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. The second line is the quarter-to-quarter percentage change at quarterly rates.

2. Actual rate.

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

	July 2009 ^r	August 2009 ^r	September 2009 ^r	October 2009 ^r	November 2009 ^r	December 2009 ^p	December 2009	December 2008 to December 2009
Seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change						\$ millions ¹	% change
All industries	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	1,209,697	0.0
Goods-producing industries	-0.3	-0.6	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	333,730	-4.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-1.1	-2.0	0.3	0.9	1.4	-0.2	24,696	-6.7
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-1.8	-2.3	3.1	0.6	1.6	1.6	52,214	-4.9
Utilities	-1.8	1.8	-0.3	2.4	-1.5	1.6	29,905	-0.9
Construction	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.5	70,887	-3.3
Manufacturing	0.8	-0.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	152,091	-5.9
Services-producing industries	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	880,213	2.1
Wholesale trade	1.6	-0.4	0.2	0.5	2.7	1.5	69,268	4.8
Retail trade	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.4	-1.3	0.7	75,196	3.9
Transportation and warehousing	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	57,038	0.8
Information and cultural industries	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.0	-0.1	45,276	-2.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	256,776	4.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.1	60,421	-0.7
Administrative and waste management services	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	-0.0	0.1	29,615	-4.3
Education services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	61,707	1.6
Health care and social assistance	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	81,996	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	11,185	0.6
Accommodation and food services	0.7	0.6	-0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.6	26,871	-0.2
Other services (except public administration)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	32,090	-0.9
Public administration	-0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	73,165	2.4
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.4	-0.8	1.7	0.5	0.5	1.3	238,085	-5.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.6	-0.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	63,233	-3.2
Durable manufacturing industries	1.9	-0.3	1.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	88,707	-8.0
Business sector industries	0.1	-0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	1,003,774	-0.3
Non-business sector industries	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	205,986	1.8
Information and communication technologies industries	0.1	0.2	-0.6	0.5	0.2	-0.1	58,764	-1.3
Energy sector	-1.2	-1.3	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.7	81,099	-1.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Gross domestic product, implicit chain price indexes

	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009
Using seasonally adjusted data (2002=100)						
quarterly % change						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	0.9	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
Business gross fixed capital formation	1.3	3.3	0.2	-1.1	-0.9	0.1
Exports of goods and services	3.1	-4.1	-7.3	-3.2	-1.0	1.9
Imports of goods and services	4.5	5.7	-2.0	-4.4	-3.7	-0.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	0.8	-2.9	-1.5	0.2	0.8	1.1
Final domestic demand	1.1	0.5	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.4

Gross domestic product, implicit chain price indexes

	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009
Using seasonally adjusted data (2002=100)						
year-over-year % change						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.4	-0.3	0.6
Business gross fixed capital formation	3.2	7.1	6.4	3.7	1.4	-1.8
Exports of goods and services	17.6	12.4	-1.6	-11.3	-14.7	-9.4
Imports of goods and services	9.1	18.9	12.4	3.5	-4.6	-10.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	5.8	1.6	-1.3	-3.4	-3.4	0.6
Final domestic demand	3.1	3.3	2.7	1.6	0.4	0.4



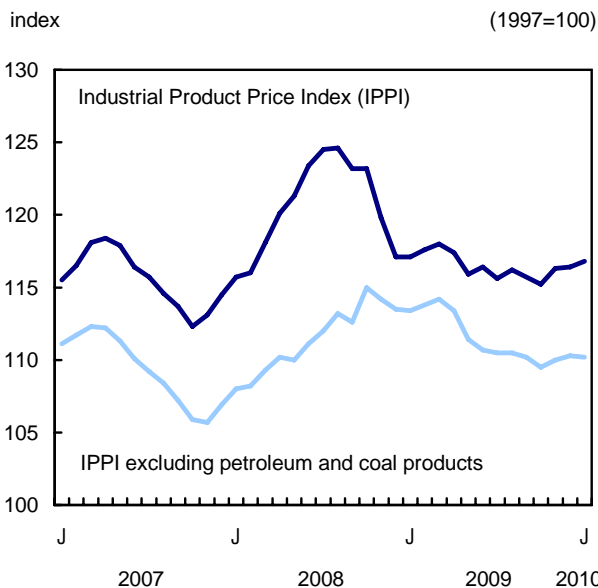
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

January 2010

In January, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) and the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) rose 0.3% and 3.3% respectively, led by a rebound in petroleum prices.

The IPPI posted a 0.3% gain in January, larger than the 0.1% increase in December and smaller than the 1.0% increase in November. It was the third consecutive monthly advance of the IPPI.

Prices for industrial goods increase



In January, petroleum and coal prices rebounded 4.4%, after declining 1.4% in December. Higher prices in this commodity group were the biggest contributor to the IPPI increase, followed by primary metal products (+1.7%).

Excluding petroleum and coal prices, the IPPI edged down 0.1% after two consecutive monthly gains. The increase in primary metal products was offset mainly by a decline in motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (-0.7%). The 1.1% appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar contributed to a price decrease for a number of products, including motor vehicles.

Some Canadian producers who export their products to the United States are generally paid in

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 indicate their prices in foreign currencies, especially in US dollars, which are then converted into Canadian dollars. In particular, this is the case for motor vehicles, pulp, paper and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI. But the conversion into Canadian dollars only reflects how respondents provide their prices. Moreover, this is not a measure that takes into account the full effect of exchange rates, as that is a more difficult analytical task.

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, which 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 those prices are set on the world market; however, most prices are denominated in Canadian dollars. For this reason, conversion into Canadian dollars has only a minor effect on the calculation of the RMPI. Moreover, the full effect of exchange rates on the RMPI is not measured, as that is a more difficult analytical task.

prices set in US dollars. Consequently, the strength of the Canadian dollar in relation to the US 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 0.6% instead of 0.3%.

12-month change: The appreciation of the Canadian dollar is still the main factor in the IPPI decline

The IPPI was down 0.3% in January compared with the same month a year earlier. The index has been posting consecutive year-over-year decreases since March 2009. The largest of those declines occurred in July 2009 (-7.1%).

Over the last 12 months, the IPPI was pulled down primarily by lower prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (-9.5%). Also contributing to the decline, but to a lesser extent, were pulp and paper products (-9.9%), electrical and communication products (-5.5%), metal fabricated products (-5.3%) and machinery and equipment (-4.1%).

On the other hand, rising prices for petroleum and coal products (+28.4%) and primary metal products (+13.4%) moderated the year-over-year decline in the IPPI.

Between January 2009 and January 2010, prices for products excluding petroleum and coal were down 2.8%, the same rate as the year-over-year decline registered in December. It is the eighth consecutive decrease for this group of products.

Since January 2009, the Canadian dollar has gained 17.6% in value against its US counterpart, and, if the direct effect of the exchange rate had been excluded, the IPPI would have risen 3.6% instead of declining 0.3%.

Raw Materials Price Index: Upswing following a one-month decline

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) rebounded 3.3% in January, after a 1.7% decline in December, continuing the upward trend that began in January 2009.

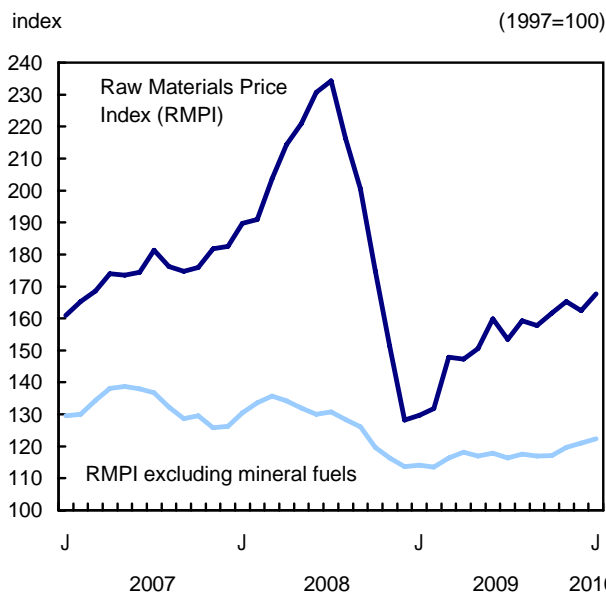
In January, the RMPI was pushed up by rising prices for mineral fuels, particularly crude oil (+5.6%). Crude oil prices had dropped 4.9% in December.

Prices for non-ferrous metals and animals and animal products made smaller contributions to the January increase of the RMPI. Non-ferrous metals registered a sixth consecutive increase. Apart from declines for radioactive concentrates and precious metals, prices for non-ferrous metals were driven higher by strong demand. In particular, copper concentrates (+6.0%), zinc concentrates (+3.0%) and nickel concentrates (+6.9%) were the biggest factors driving the increase in non-ferrous metals prices.

Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI posted a 1.2% gain in January, nearly the same as December's advance (+1.1%), and continued the upward trend that prevailed throughout 2009.

From January 2009 to January 2010, raw materials prices jumped 29.3% as a result of sharply higher prices for mineral fuels (+62.3%) and non-ferrous metals (+39.6%). All other groups posted declines.

Raw materials prices rise



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 January 2010 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for February will be released on March 30.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

□

Industrial product price indexes

	Relative importance ¹	January 2009	December 2009 ^r	January 2010 ^p	December 2009 to January 2010	January 2009 to January 2010
		(1997=100)			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	117.1	116.4	116.8	0.3	-0.3
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	113.4	110.3	110.2	-0.1	-2.8
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	113.0	112.0	111.9	-0.1	-1.0
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	117.2	118.2	117.8	-0.3	0.5
Beverages	1.57	128.9	130.5	130.5	0.0	1.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	223.5	223.6	222.5	-0.5	-0.4
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	121.8	120.2	120.3	0.1	-1.2
Textile products	1.58	103.4	101.4	101.6	0.2	-1.7
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.8	105.0	105.0	0.0	0.2
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	82.6	81.6	81.5	-0.1	-1.3
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	124.8	124.4	124.3	-0.1	-0.4
Pulp and paper products	7.23	115.6	104.5	104.2	-0.3	-9.9
Printing and publishing	1.70	126.1	124.1	124.0	-0.1	-1.7
Primary metal products	7.80	121.3	135.3	137.6	1.7	13.4
Metal fabricated products	4.11	137.1	129.6	129.8	0.2	-5.3
Machinery and equipment	5.48	113.1	108.8	108.5	-0.3	-4.1
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	99.1	90.3	89.7	-0.7	-9.5
Electrical and communications products	5.77	97.5	92.4	92.1	-0.3	-5.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	128.4	128.8	129.0	0.2	0.5
Petroleum and coal products ²	5.68	185.6	228.2	238.3	4.4	28.4
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	134.1	133.5	132.4	-0.8	-1.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	124.0	125.0	124.4	-0.5	0.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	292.4	232.8	230.2	-1.1	-21.3
Intermediate goods³	60.14	119.9	120.5	121.1	0.5	1.0
First-stage intermediate goods ⁴	7.71	122.4	136.1	137.7	1.2	12.5
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁵	52.43	119.5	118.2	118.6	0.3	-0.8
Finished goods⁶	39.86	112.9	110.2	110.3	0.1	-2.3
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	119.9	120.9	120.9	0.0	0.8
Capital equipment	11.73	107.0	99.8	99.3	-0.5	-7.2
All other finished goods	19.63	113.3	111.8	112.3	0.4	-0.9

^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	January 2009	December 2009 ^r	January 2010 ^p	December 2009 to January 2010	January 2009 to January 2010
		(1997=100)			% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	129.7	162.4	167.7	3.3	29.3
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	114.1	121.0	122.4	1.2	7.3
Mineral fuels	35.16	163.6	252.1	265.5	5.3	62.3
Vegetable products	10.28	113.7	107.1	105.5	-1.5	-7.2
Animals and animal products	20.30	110.4	107.6	109.5	1.8	-0.8
Wood	15.60	79.9	76.2	76.2	0.0	-4.6
Ferrous materials	3.36	140.3	124.3	126.6	1.9	-9.8
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	139.2	189.9	194.3	2.3	39.6
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	176.3	173.3	174.5	0.7	-1.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Natural gas sales

December 2009 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 8 673 million cubic metres in December, down 0.2% compared with December 2008.

The volume of sales to the residential sector was down 10.2% in December compared with December 2008. The volume of sales to the industrial including direct sales (+7.5%) and commercial (+1.4%) sectors were up in December compared with December 2008.

Total sales in December were 42.0% higher than they were in November.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

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

Natural gas sales

	December 2008	November 2009	December 2009 ^P	November to December 2009	December 2008 to December 2009
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Total sales	8,673,033	6,091,464	8,652,755	42.0	-0.2
Residential ¹	3,102,238	1,442,199	2,785,825	93.2	-10.2
Commercial ²	1,973,382	1,195,690	2,000,395	67.3	1.4
Industrial ³ and direct sales ⁴	3,597,413	3,453,575	3,866,535	12.0	7.5

^P preliminary

1. Gas sold for domestic purposes, including space heating, water heating and cooking, to a residential dwelling unit.
2. Gas sold to customers engaged in wholesale or retail trade, governments, institutions, office buildings, etc.
3. Gas sold to customers engaged in a process that creates or changes raw or unfinished materials into another form or product. Includes mining and manufacturing establishments. Includes firm, interruptible and buy/sell agreements.
4. Represents direct, non-utility, sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.



Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

December 2009 (preliminary)

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 13.8 million cubic metres in December, an increase of 0.9% from December 2008.

Crude oil and equivalent exports were up 6.1% in December compared with the same month in 2008. About 73% of Canada's total domestic production went to the export market.

Marketable natural gas production totalled 13.5 billion cubic metres in December, down 4.2% from the same month a year earlier. Domestic sales of natural gas decreased by 2.6%.

In December, natural gas exports fell by 5.8% from December 2008. Exports accounted for about 64% of marketable natural gas production.

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

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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

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

	December 2008	November 2009	December 2009 ^P	November to December 2009	December 2008 to December 2009
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons					
Supply ¹					
Production	13 721.3	13 624.5	13 842.0	1.6	0.9
Imports ²	4 086.2	3 251.7	4 379.8	34.7	7.2
Disposition					
Refinery receipts ³	8 938.7	8 127.0	8 895.1	9.5	-0.5
Exports	9 458.9	9 398.0	10 038.6	6.8	6.1
	millions of cubic metres			% change	
Natural gas					
Supply ⁴					
Marketable production ⁵	14 128.8	11 795.5	13 540.1	14.8	-4.2
Imports	1 905.1	1 758.0	1 905.1 ^E	8.4	0.0
Disposition					
Domestic sales ⁶	8 686.1	6 095.5	8 460.7	38.8	-2.6
Exports	9 196.9	7 317.5	8 663.6	18.4	-5.8

^P preliminary

^E use with caution

1. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, own consumption, losses and adjustments.
2. Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.
3. Volumetric receipts at refineries of all domestic and imported crude oils for refinery processing or storage.
4. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations.
5. Receipts from fields after processing for the removal or partial removal of some constituents and impurities and that meet specifications for residential, commercial and industrial use; and including other adjustments.
6. Domestic sales includes residential, commercial, industrial and direct sales (for example direct, non-utility, sales for consumption where the utility acts solely as transporter).

Motion picture theatres

2008

Data on the motion picture theatre industry are now available for 2008.

Available on CANSIM: table 361-0012.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2416.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Motion Picture Theatres, 2008* (87F0009X, free), will be available in May.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; servicesind@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-3496; conrad.ogrodnik@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

January 2010

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for January.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

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

New products and studies

Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review, fourth quarter 2009, Vol. 8, no. 4
Catalogue number 13-010-X (HTML, free)

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

National Income and Expenditure Accounts: Data Tables, fourth quarter 2009, Vol. 2, no. 4
Catalogue number 13-019-X (HTML, free)

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Estimates of Labour Income: Data Tables, fourth quarter 2009, Vol. 2, no. 4
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Gross Domestic Product by Industry, December 2009, Vol. 23, no. 12
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Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions, 2010
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 29, 2008
Released at 9:30 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 \$5.5 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several export commodities combined with a lower trade deficit in the financial account. Foreign direct investment flows into Canada almost tripled from the equivalent quarter of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

Foreign employment, earnings and hours, March 2008 7

Study: The year to review for education needs, 2007 9

Public sector employment, first quarter 2008 10

Consumer and Managers Services Price Index, April 2008 11

Placement of temporary checks and safety funds, April 2008 12

Health indicators, 2008 12

New products 13

2006 Census profiles

With the release of the final and detailed release components, the complete cumulative profiles is now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and various metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions. To obtain these profiles in electronic format (costs vary by different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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