

The Daily

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Releases

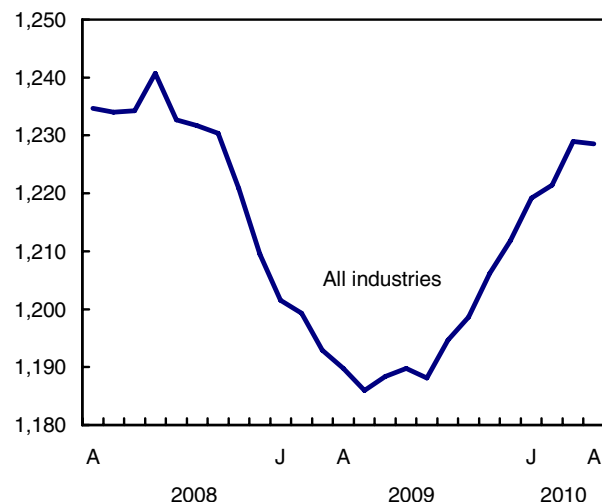
Gross domestic product by industry

April 2010

Real gross domestic product was unchanged in April after seven consecutive monthly increases. A large decline in retail trade and smaller declines in manufacturing and utilities were offset by increases in mining, wholesale trade and, to a lesser extent, the public sector and construction. The finance and insurance sector was unchanged.

Real gross domestic product is unchanged in April

billions of chained (2002) dollars



Retail trade retreats

Retail trade fell 1.7% in April, following a 1.9% gain in March. Significantly lower volume of activity was recorded by retailers in the automotive sector, notably by new car dealers. Clothing and accessories stores also retreated sharply after growing significantly during the preceding months.

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.

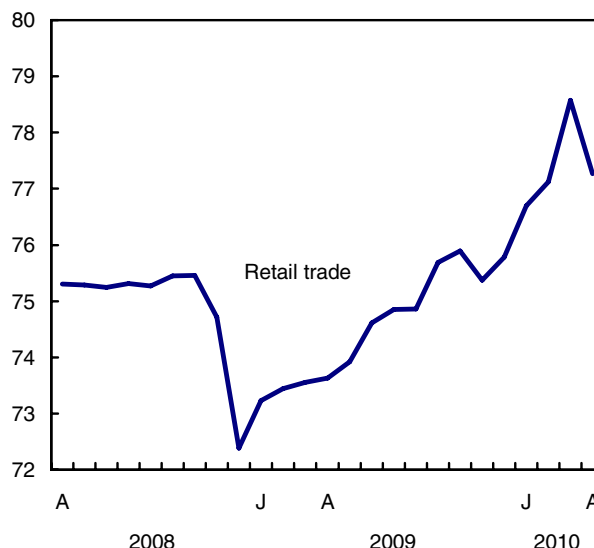
For the period starting with January 2007, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are the industry output and input prices of 2006. This makes the monthly GDP by industry data more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2009. 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).

Retail trade retreats

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



Manufacturing decreases

Manufacturing (-0.3%) declined for the first time since August 2009, with 11 of the 21 major groups retreating. Manufacturers of non-durable goods reduced their production by 1.2%, notably those of pharmaceuticals, printing and food products.

Conversely, manufacturing of durable goods increased 0.4%. In particular, machinery, primary metal as well as motor vehicle and associated parts manufacturing increased. On the other hand, the production of miscellaneous and fabricated metal products declined.

Mining and oil and gas extraction increases

Mining and oil and gas extraction increased 0.5% in April. The production of oil advanced for the month, while natural gas extraction receded. Production rose at some oil extraction facilities that have been experiencing production difficulties since December. Support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction also rose.

Output of gold and silver ore mines as well as that of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral mines (which include diamond mines) decreased. On the other hand, the output of potash mines continued its upward trend.

Wholesale trade up

Wholesale trade advanced 0.6% in April. Notable increases were recorded by wholesalers of petroleum products and apparel. Conversely, the wholesaling of automotive products and buildings materials declined.

Utilities decline

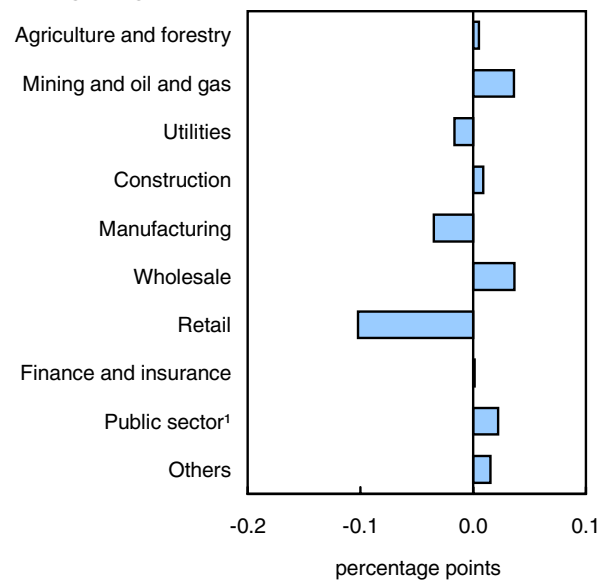
The utilities sector (-0.7%) decreased for a second month in a row, as the demand for electricity and households' consumption of natural gas declined.

Other sectors

Some tourism-related industries retreated in April, such as arts, entertainment and recreation services as well as accommodation and food services, mirroring a 1.7% drop in the number of overnight international travellers to Canada.

Construction was up 0.1% in April. Non-residential building construction and engineering and repair works increased, while residential construction dropped. The output of real estate agents and brokers decreased for a fourth consecutive month.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, April 2010



1. Education, health and public administration.

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The April 2010 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 24, no. 4 (15-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for May will be released on July 30.

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.

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

	November 2009 ^r	December 2009 ^r	January 2010 ^r	February 2010 ^r	March 2010 ^r	April 2010 ^p	April 2010	April 2009 to April 2010
Seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change					millions of dollars ¹	% change	
All Industries	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	-0.0	1,228,578	3.3
Goods-producing industries	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.1	1.4	-0.0	342,540	3.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.3	0.0	-0.2	1.3	0.7	0.4	25,671	0.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1.7	-0.9	1.3	-1.0	2.6	0.5	52,483	0.3
Utilities	-1.4	1.8	0.2	0.5	-1.9	-0.7	29,338	-1.4
Construction	1.5	0.3	2.0	-0.7	0.8	0.1	72,138	5.5
Manufacturing	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.7	-0.3	160,407	7.1
Services-producing industries	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	-0.0	890,079	3.0
Wholesale trade	2.5	1.2	2.2	-1.0	1.4	0.6	71,576	12.1
Retail trade	-0.7	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.9	-1.7	77,268	4.9
Transportation and warehousing	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	57,864	4.7
Information and cultural industries	-0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.4	0.0	45,356	-1.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	257,791	3.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	60,326	-0.8
Administrative and waste management services	-0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.0	0.2	29,688	-1.7
Education services	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.0	0.2	63,154	2.9
Health care and social assistance	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	82,705	2.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	0.4	-0.3	5.7	-4.6	-1.8	11,046	-2.8
Accommodation and food services	-0.0	1.0	-0.3	2.0	-0.2	-0.4	27,267	1.7
Other services (except public administration)	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	32,121	-0.3
Public administration	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	74,251	3.1
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.3	1.6	-0.1	244,800	3.6
Non-durable manufacturing industries	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.2	-1.2	64,588	4.4
Durable manufacturing industries	0.8	2.0	2.1	1.3	2.1	0.4	95,925	9.2
Business sector industries	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	-0.1	1,019,295	3.4
Non-business sector industries	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	209,362	2.6
Information and communication technologies industries	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	60,039	2.1
Energy sector	0.7	-0.3	0.8	-1.3	1.1	0.3	79,918	0.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

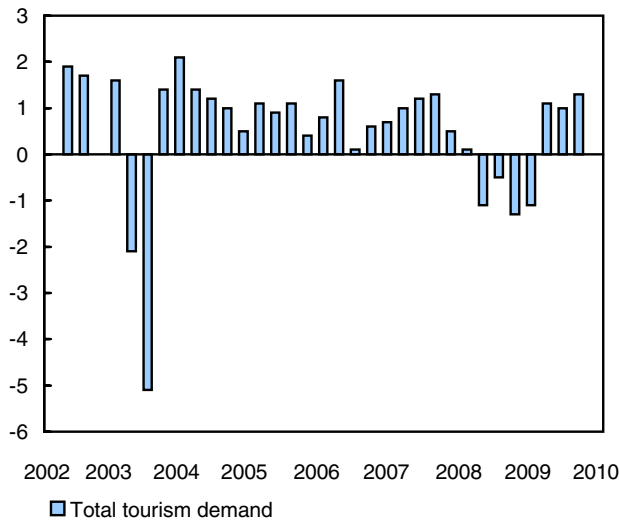
National tourism indicators

First quarter 2010

Tourism spending in Canada increased 1.3% in real terms in the first quarter, as outlays by both international visitors to Canada and Canadians were up.

Tourism spending up again

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



This was the third consecutive increase in tourism spending in Canada. These increases followed four consecutive quarters of declines that started in the summer of 2008.

Increase in spending by international visitors

Spending by international visitors to Canada was up 5.9% in real terms in the first quarter. This was the largest quarterly increase since the fourth quarter of 2003. The Vancouver 2010 Olympics and Paralympic Winter Games held in February and March contributed to this increase.

Outlays by international visitors on passenger air transport were up 11.4% in the first quarter. Spending on vehicle fuel was 2.8% higher compared with the fourth quarter of 2009.

Note to readers

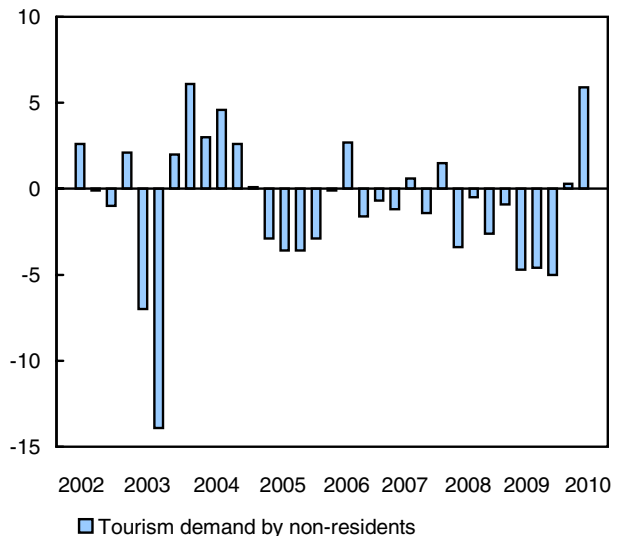
With the first quarter 2010 release of the National tourism indicators (NTI), all data have been revised from the first quarter of 2002 through to the fourth quarter of 2009. These data revisions reflect the incorporation of updated Tourism Satellite Account benchmarks and other source data. This revision is in accordance with the revision policy established in 2004. More information on the revision will be published in an article in the next issue of the NTI (second quarter 2010). Revised data can be obtained from CANSIM.

Growth rates of tourism spending and gross domestic product are expressed in real terms (i.e., adjusted for price change) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates.

The National tourism indicators are funded by the Canadian Tourism Commission.

Sharp increase in spending by international visitors

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Spending by international visitors on accommodation, food and beverage services, recreation and entertainment, and non-tourism commodities, such as groceries and clothing, all increased during the first quarter.

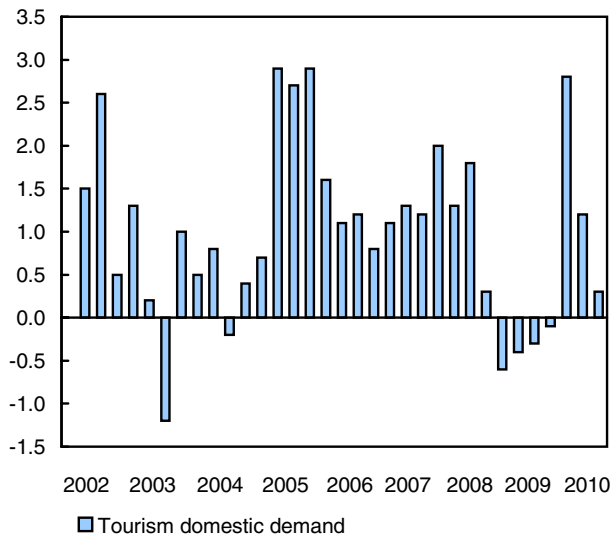
Tourism spending of Canadians at home rises at a slower pace

Spending on tourism in Canada by Canadians increased 0.3% in real terms in the first quarter, following a 1.2% increase in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Spending on transportation was lower in the first quarter than in the previous quarter. Passenger air transport decreased 1.9%, as travel by Canadians to non-US destinations declined (in the National tourism indicators, Canadians' spending on international transportation with Canadian carriers is counted as spending in Canada and is thus included in tourism domestic spending).

Tourism domestic spending rises at a slower pace

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Expenditures on accommodation, food and beverage services, recreation and entertainment and non-tourism commodities all increased in the first quarter.

Tourism gross domestic product expands

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) increased 1.3% in the first quarter, the third consecutive quarter of growth. Gains were registered across all tourism industries. In the transportation industry, tourism GDP edged up 0.1%.

Tourism employment was unchanged in the first quarter from the fourth quarter of 2009.

Available on CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The first quarter 2010 issue of *National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates* (13-009-X, free), is 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, contact the information officer (613-951-3640; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

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National tourism indicators

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009 to first quarter 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	millions of dollars at 2002 prices					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	15,688	15,520	15,698	15,860	16,071	1.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,390	3,235	3,074	3,082	3,263	5.9
Tourism domestic demand	12,299	12,285	12,625	12,776	12,808	0.3
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	6,000	5,963	6,063	6,118	6,146	0.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	941	914	852	850	936	10.1
Tourism domestic demand	5,059	5,049	5,212	5,267	5,210	-1.1
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,312	2,254	2,319	2,354	2,390	1.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	814	770	749	755	774	2.5
Tourism domestic demand	1,499	1,484	1,569	1,599	1,616	1.1
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,216	2,203	2,195	2,207	2,248	1.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	537	518	501	503	527	4.8
Tourism domestic demand	1,679	1,685	1,695	1,703	1,721	1.1
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,476	2,437	2,429	2,444	2,472	1.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	396	375	354	354	366	3.4
Tourism domestic demand	2,080	2,062	2,075	2,090	2,106	0.8
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,684	2,663	2,692	2,737	2,815	2.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	702	658	618	620	660	6.5
Tourism domestic demand	1,982	2,005	2,074	2,117	2,155	1.8

National tourism indicators

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009 to first quarter 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	millions of dollars at current prices					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	17,344	17,061	17,351	17,760	18,159	2.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,760	3,543	3,384	3,421	3,663	7.1
Tourism domestic demand	13,583	13,518	13,967	14,340	14,496	1.1
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	6,480	6,355	6,515	6,766	6,866	1.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	986	938	872	890	981	10.2
Tourism domestic demand	5,494	5,417	5,642	5,877	5,885	0.1
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,591	2,470	2,538	2,603	2,720	4.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	915	841	821	833	897	7.7
Tourism domestic demand	1,677	1,629	1,717	1,769	1,823	3.1
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,646	2,652	2,666	2,692	2,761	2.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	644	621	608	615	648	5.4
Tourism domestic demand	2,000	2,031	2,058	2,079	2,113	1.6
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,759	2,723	2,728	2,757	2,810	1.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	469	443	422	421	438	4.0
Tourism domestic demand	2,290	2,280	2,306	2,336	2,372	1.5
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,868	2,861	2,904	2,942	3,002	2.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	746	700	661	662	699	5.6
Tourism domestic demand	2,122	2,161	2,244	2,279	2,303	1.1



Spring Fruit and Vegetable Survey 2010

Canadian farmers reported expected plantings of 541,000 acres of fruits and vegetables this spring, up 1.7% from the total in the spring of 2009.

Vegetable growers indicated they intend to plant about 250,000 acres of vegetables, of which they expect to harvest 249,000 acres. Harvesting area was up 4.7% from 2009. Slightly more than three-fifths (61.2%) of the 2010 crop is expected to go to fresh markets, and the rest for processing.

Quebec and Ontario represented 83.6% of the expected harvesting area of vegetables.

The five major processing vegetables (sweet corn, green peas, carrots, beans and tomatoes) accounted for 56.0% of the total expected harvested vegetable area in Canada.

Farmers indicated increased planting intentions for tomatoes, squash and zucchinis, carrots, dry onions, leaf lettuce and cabbage. However, they reported reduced expected harvesting acres for green peas, sweet corn, shallots and leeks.

Fruit operators planned to cultivate 290,000 acres of fruit, of which 198,000 acres, around two-thirds of the area, will bear fruit this year. This fruit-bearing area was up 4.5% from 2009, most of which (53.5%) was represented by low bush blueberries.

Farmers reported that about two-thirds of the fruit-bearing area was expected to be processed, including almost all the low-bush blueberry, cranberry, vinifera grape and sour cherry area.

Apples, blueberries and grapes accounted for 82.2% of the expected planted area in 2010. Apples, along with other tree fruit such as peaches and pears, have declined, specifically in Ontario. On the other hand, expected new plantings of blueberries, vinifera grapes, cranberries and strawberries showed an increase this spring.

In 2009, Canadian mushroom growers reported 4.5 million square feet of growing area, 17.0% less than in 2008. Harvested area was reduced by almost one-quarter (-23.9%) from 2008. Sales of Canadian grown mushrooms were \$241 million in 2009, almost a fifth less (-18.8%) than in 2008.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0009, 001-0012 and 001-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3407 and 3411.

The publication *Fruit and Vegetable Production*, Vol. 79, no. 1 (22-003-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marco Morin (613-951-2074; marco.morin@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Railway carloadings

April 2010

The volume of cargo carried by Canadian railways increased in April, as both commodity loadings in Canada and traffic received from the United States rose.

Total freight traffic originating in Canada and received from the United States increased to 24.7 million metric tonnes, up 17.5% from April 2009.

Compared with April 2009, freight loaded in Canada rose 15.2% to 22.4 million metric tonnes in April. The Canadian railway industry's core transportation systems, non-intermodal and intermodal, both contributed to the rise in cargo loaded.

Non-intermodal freight loadings, which are typically carried in bulk or loaded in box cars, rose 16.2% to 20.2 million metric tonnes. The commodity groups with the largest increases in tonnage were coal, potash, iron ores and concentrates and iron and steel (primary or semi-finished).

In contrast, several commodity groups registered decreases. Leading the drop in tonnage was colza seeds (canola), followed by other cereal grains, wood pulp and nickel ores and concentrates.

Intermodal freight loadings, transported through containers and trailers loaded onto flat cars increased 7.5% to 2.3 million metric tonnes in April, compared with the same month the previous year.

Rail freight traffic coming from the United States rose to about 2.3 million metric tonnes, up 45.6% from April 2009. Non-intermodal freight transported from the United States contributed to the increase.

From a geographic perspective, 57.7% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was in the Western Division of Canada, with the remainder loaded in the Eastern Division. The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The April 2010 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 87, no. 4 (52-001-X, free), is 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, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Government Finance Statistics

First quarter 2010

Quarterly data for Government Finance Statistics (GFS), a system which presents fiscal statistics using the international standard GFS developed by the International Monetary Fund, are now available. This standard allows consistent aggregation and analysis across countries.

Quarterly GFS data are available on CANSIM, for overall government in Canada and for four sectors from 1991 to the first quarter of 2010. These sectors are: federal government; provincial/territorial governments; local governments; and Canada and Quebec Pension Plans.

Note: Currently GFS data are being derived by mapping Canada's System of National Accounts data to GFS concepts and conventions. Beginning in 2012, the GFS data will be derived directly from government financial information.

Available on CANSIM: table 385-0032.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5174.

Additional information is also available online in the *Latest developments in the Canadian economic accounts* module on our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claude Vaillancourt (613-951-1820; claudio.vaillancourt@statcan.gc.ca), Public Sector Statistics Division. ■

New products and studies

National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates,
First quarter 2010
Catalogue number 13-009-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, April 2010,
Vol. 24, no. 4
Catalogue number 15-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Fruit and Vegetable Production, June 2010, Vol. 79,
no. 1
Catalogue number 22-003-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Monthly Railway Carloadings, April 2010, Vol. 87,
no. 4
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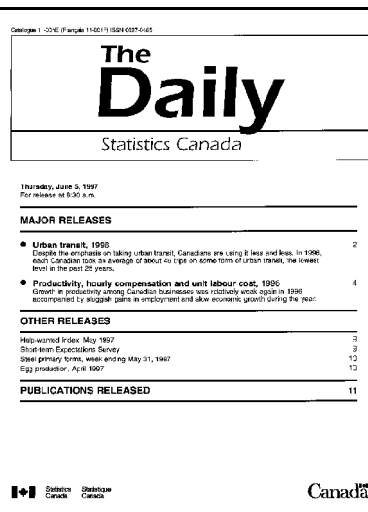
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Release dates: July 2010

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
6	Building permits	May 2010
8	New Housing Price Index	May 2010
9	Labour Force Survey	June 2010
13	Canadian international merchandise trade	May 2010
13	Canadian Social Trends	2008
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	May 2010
15	New motor vehicle sales	May 2010
16	Investment in non-residential building construction	Second quarter 2010
16	Leading indicators	June 2010
19	Canada's international transactions in securities	May 2010
20	Travel between Canada and other countries	May 2010
21	Health Reports	2009
21	Wholesale trade	May 2010
22	Retail trade	May 2010
22	Employment Insurance	May 2010
23	Consumer Price Index	June 2010
29	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	June 2010
30	Gross domestic product by industry	May 2010
30	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	May 2010
