

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Monday, May 30, 2011**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

---

### Releases

---

<b>Canadian economic accounts, first quarter 2011 and March 2011</b>	<b>2</b>
Real gross domestic product (GDP) advanced 1.0% in the first quarter, following a 0.8% increase in the previous quarter. Final domestic demand rose 0.6%. On a monthly basis, real GDP by industry increased 0.3% in March.	
<b>Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2011</b>	<b>12</b>
Canada's current account deficit with the rest of the world declined for the second consecutive quarter to reach \$8.9 billion in the first quarter, led by a larger goods surplus. In the capital and financial account, the purchase of Canadian securities by foreign investors slowed in the quarter, but continued to account for most of the inflows to Canada.	
Study: Contribution of small, medium-sized and large businesses to gross domestic product in 2005	18
Food services and drinking places, March 2011	19
Production and disposition of tobacco products, April 2011	20
Sawmills, March 2011	20

---

<b>New products and studies</b>	<b>21</b>
---------------------------------	-----------

---



---

## Releases

---

### Canadian economic accounts

First quarter 2011 and March 2011

Real gross domestic product (GDP) advanced 1.0% in the first quarter, following a 0.8% increase in the previous quarter. Final domestic demand rose 0.6%. On a monthly basis, real GDP by industry increased 0.3% in March.

Business investment in plant and equipment increased 3.2%, the fifth consecutive quarterly expansion. Investment in machinery and equipment rose 3.7% in the quarter. Business inventories accumulated, contributing to the growth in overall business investment.

Exports grew 1.6% in the first quarter, following a 2.1% increase in the fourth quarter of 2010. Imports rose 2.2%, after edging down 0.1% in the previous quarter.

All major industrial sectors, except for retail trade and arts, entertainment and recreation, increased their output in the first quarter. Goods production rose 1.8% while service-producing industries increased 0.7%. Manufacturing as well as mining and oil and gas extraction were the largest contributors to growth. Construction, transportation and wholesale trade also recorded notable increases.

Expressed at an annualized rate, real GDP in the first quarter grew 3.9%, after expanding 3.1% in the fourth quarter of 2010. By comparison, real GDP in the United States grew 1.8% in the first quarter.

#### Note to readers

*Percentage changes for expenditure-based and industry-based statistics (such as personal expenditures, investment, exports, imports, and output) are calculated from volume measures that are adjusted for price variations. Percentage changes for income-based and flow-of-funds statistics (such as labour income, corporate profits, mortgage borrowing, and total funds raised) are calculated from nominal values; that is, they are not adjusted for price variations.*

*There are four 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 fourth quarter of 2010 to the first quarter of 2011.*

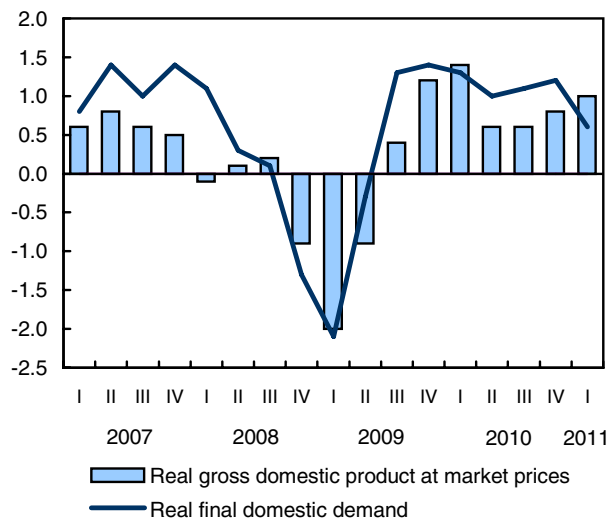
*2. The quarterly growth can be expressed at an annual rate by using a compound growth formula, similar to the way in which a monthly interest rate can be expressed at an annual rate. Expressing growth at an annual rate facilitates comparisons to official GDP statistics from the United States. Both the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

*3. 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 first quarter of 2010 to the first quarter of 2011.*

*4. 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 February to March 2011.*

### Growth in gross domestic product outpaces that of final domestic demand

quarterly % change



### Real gross domestic product

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2010	1.4	5.6	2.1
Second quarter 2010	0.6	2.3	3.6
Third quarter 2010	0.6	2.5	3.8
Fourth quarter 2010	0.8	3.1	3.3
First quarter 2011	1.0	3.9	2.9

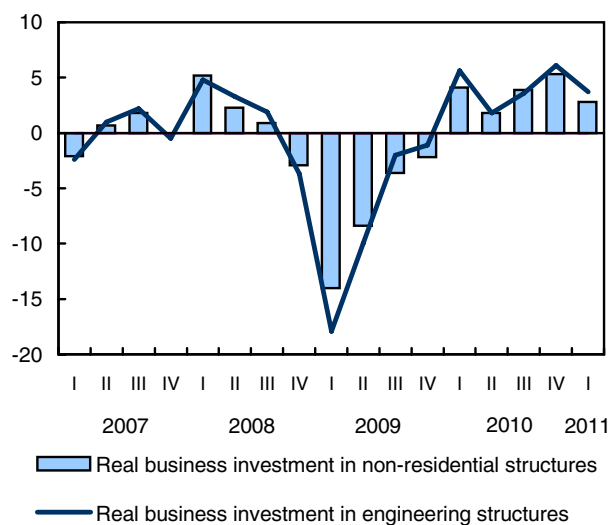
**Note:** The change is the growth rate from one period to the next. The annualized change is the growth rate compounded annually. The year-over-year change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in a previous year.

### Business investment in plant and equipment increases

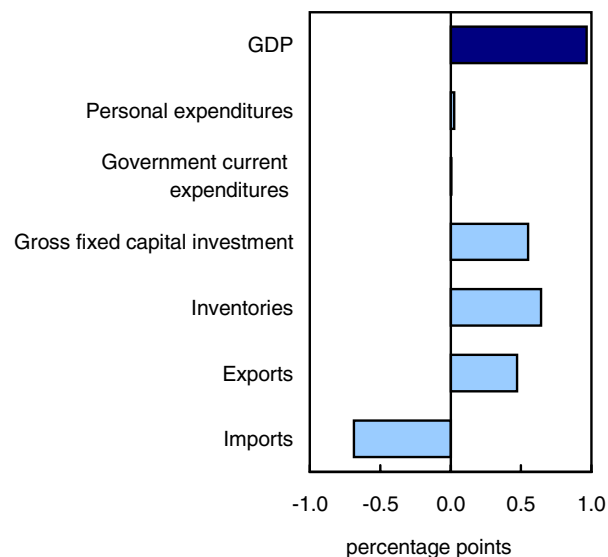
Business investment in plant and equipment rose 3.2% in the first quarter with increases in both non-residential structures (+2.8%) and machinery and equipment (+3.7%). Increases in plant and equipment investment have averaged 3.8% since the first quarter of 2010.

### Business investment in non-residential structures advances

quarterly % change



### Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product (GDP), first quarter 2011



Business investment in engineering structures, which rose 3.7%, contributed the most to the increase in non-residential structures, while investment in buildings grew 0.6%.

Investment in industrial machinery, up 5.8%, contributed the most to the overall increase in machinery and equipment.

---

## Business inventories build up

Business inventories increased \$10.7 billion in the first quarter, after a small accumulation in the fourth quarter of 2010. Business inventory levels have been on an upward trend since the fourth quarter of 2009, in line with increased sales volumes.

Durable goods held by wholesalers and retailers accounted for most of the inventory accumulation in the first quarter.

Farm inventories increased after three consecutive quarterly reductions.

## Imports up

Imports of goods and services increased 2.2% in the first quarter, after declining 0.1% in the previous quarter. Imports of automotive products, which rose 13%, contributed the most to the overall growth in goods imports. Imports of machinery and equipment, the second largest contributor to first quarter growth in imports of goods, have recorded seven consecutive quarterly increases.

Imports of services rose 2.0%, compared with a 2.5% growth in the previous quarter. First quarter increases were led by transportation services (+2.8%) and travel services (+2.1%).

## Exports increase again

Exports of goods and services increased 1.6% during the quarter, following a 2.1% rise in the fourth quarter of 2010. Exports of goods were up 2.0% while services exports declined 1.0%. On average, exports have grown 1.8% since the third quarter of 2009.

Exports of energy (+8.9%) and automotive products (+6.5%) contributed the most to the gain in exports of goods. Meanwhile, exports of machinery and equipment declined 3.6%, following three quarters of growth.

The decline in exports of services was mainly due to declines in transportation services (-3.9%) and travel services (-3.0%).

## Housing demand rises

Investment in housing rose 2.2% in the quarter. Expenditure on ownership transfer costs related to housing resale activity rose 8.0%, following a 17% gain in the previous quarter. Renovation activity increased 3.3% after three consecutive quarters of decline. In contrast, the value of new housing construction fell 1.1%.

## Consumer spending remains unchanged

Consumer spending on goods and services was virtually unchanged in the first quarter, after increasing 1.1% in the fourth quarter of 2010. Consumers reduced their purchases of durable (-1.4%) and non-durable goods (-0.4%). However, consumers increased their purchases of services and semi-durable goods, each by 0.5%.

Expenditures on new and used motor vehicles declined 1.7%, after increasing 3.5% in the previous quarter.

Spending on furniture, furnishings and household equipment and maintenance declined 0.6%. This is the third decline in four quarters.

On the other hand, consumers increased their purchases of clothing and footwear by 1.7%, more than twice the pace of the previous quarter (+0.6%).

## Incomes continue to rise

Nominal GDP continued to expand in the first quarter, growing 2.1%, a rate similar to that of the previous quarter (+2.2%).

Corporate profits increased 5.1%, as earnings for both financial and non-financial enterprises continued to grow.

Labour income grew 1.6%, up from the previous quarter's growth of 1.4%. Wages and salaries increased in both goods-producing (+2.3%) and services industries (+1.4%).

Personal disposable income rose 0.7%, a slower rate of growth than the 1.7% increase in the previous quarter. The decline in government transfers to persons in the quarter dampened disposable income growth.

The national saving rate was 6.6%, up from the fourth quarter 2010 rate of 5.5%. The income of all levels of government combined increased 1.5%, while government outlays were virtually unchanged. The national saving rate (6.6%) is now more than double the rate of 2.8% recorded in the third quarter of 2009. Increased saving in the corporate sector has been contributing to a higher saving rate.

## Purchasing power expands

Canada's real gross domestic income, a measure of purchasing power, advanced 1.5% in the first quarter. Canada's terms of trade, which measure export prices relative to import prices, increased 1.6%.

## Real gross domestic income

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2010	1.8	7.3	4.8
Second quarter 2010	0.4	1.5	5.8
Third quarter 2010	0.4	1.6	5.0
Fourth quarter 2010	1.8	7.5	4.4
First quarter 2011	1.5	6.0	4.1

**Note:** 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.

The price of goods and services produced in Canada rose 1.1% in the first quarter. Higher prices for crude petroleum and petroleum and coal products were the main contributors to the overall price increase.

The price of final domestic demand rose 0.7%. Higher prices for motor fuels and lubricants and food and non-alcoholic beverages contributed the most to the increased price of final domestic demand.

## Financial flows: Slowdown in financing activity

Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors amounted to \$226 billion (seasonally adjusted at annual rates) in the first quarter, down from \$281 billion in the fourth quarter of 2010. Financing activity was notably lower in both the non-financial corporations and government sectors.

Smaller deficits for government sectors dampened the demand for funds. Reduced borrowing by governments resulted from net redemptions of short-term paper, which were especially large at the federal government level. Bond issuance was the major source of financing in the government sector in the first quarter.

Funds raised by non-financial private corporations amounted to \$73 billion in the first quarter, down almost 30% from a strong fourth quarter. A sharp reduction in bond issues accounted for this decline. New issues of corporate shares provided the bulk of external financing and supplemented increased internal sources of funds, particularly from undistributed earnings.

Household borrowing was also lower in the first quarter. Mortgages were up, partly reflecting housing resale and renovation activity. Consumer credit borrowing eased as consumer spending on durable goods softened.

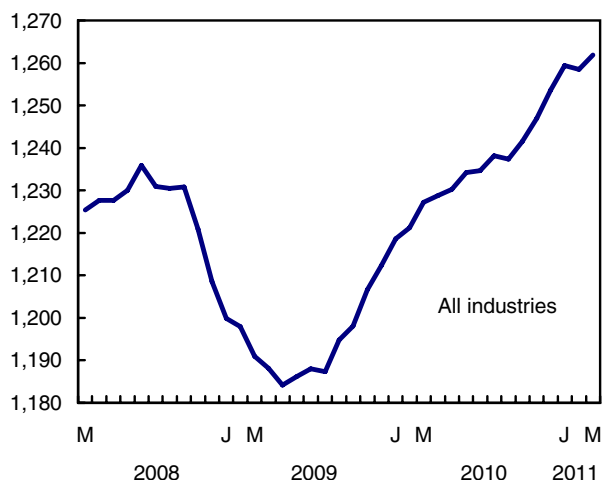
The non-resident sector continued to be a net lender to the domestic economy in the first quarter, but at a slower pace. Foreign investment in Canadian securities continued to account for most of the inflows from abroad, equally split between Canadian bonds and equities.

## Gross domestic product by industry, March 2011

Real gross domestic product increased 0.3% in March, following a 0.1% decline in February. Goods production increased 0.9% while the output of service industries was essentially unchanged. Manufacturing and, to a much lesser extent, construction and transportation were the main sources of growth. Wholesale trade and utilities also advanced. Retail trade as well as the finance and insurance sector recorded declines. Overall, mining and oil and gas extraction showed very little change for a third consecutive month.

## Real gross domestic product increases in March

billions of chained (2002) dollars



Manufacturing grew 1.8% in March, after a 1.0% decrease in February. Durable goods manufacturing advanced 2.8%, while the production of non-durable goods increased 0.5%. Fabricated metal products, transportation equipment and machinery led the increases. Manufacturing of wood products, food, beverage and tobacco products declined.

Construction rose 0.7%, with all major components (residential and non-residential buildings, engineering and repair work) increasing.

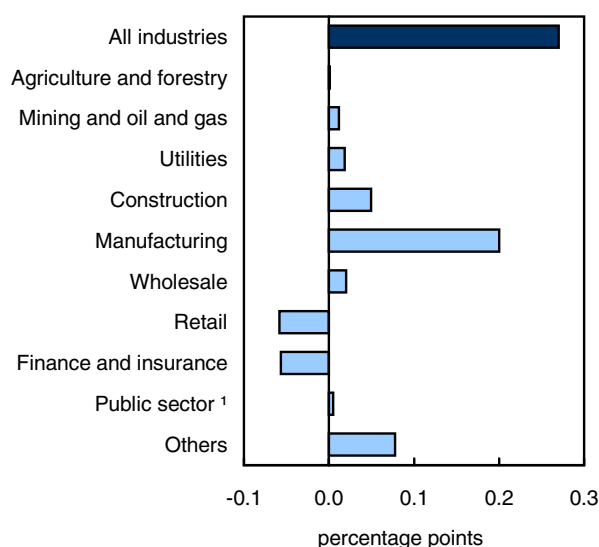
Transportation rose 0.7%, primarily as a result of gains in truck and rail transportation.

Wholesale trade grew 0.4% in March. Wholesaling of petroleum products, motor vehicles and miscellaneous products (which include recyclable materials) led the way. Conversely, retail trade decreased by 1.0% as lower activity was recorded at clothing and accessories stores, food and beverage stores, and pharmacies.

The finance and insurance sector fell 0.9% in March. The decrease was mostly attributable to declines in the volume of personal loans, deposits and sales of mutual funds; the volume of trading on the stock exchanges also fell.

Overall, mining and oil and gas extraction edged up 0.1%. Support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction were up 9.7%. Metal ore mining also advanced in March. In contrast, oil and gas extraction declined, as a result of lower crude petroleum production.

#### Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, March 2011



1. Education, health and public administration.

#### 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.

Additional tables and links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the first quarter 2011 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 10, no. 1 (13-010-X, free), now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This publication will be updated on June 20, at the time of the release of the national balance sheet accounts. Revised estimates of the income and expenditure accounts covering the period from 2008 to 2010 have been released along with those for the first quarter of 2011. These estimates incorporate new and revised source data and updated estimates of seasonal patterns.

For a detailed analysis of the annual and quarterly revisions to gross domestic product and its components, consult the article "The 2008 to 2010 Revisions of the Income and Expenditure Accounts" in the publication *Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts* (13-605-X, free), 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 number 1301.

The March 2011 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 25, no. 3 (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 April will be released on June 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](mailto: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 026-0009, 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 first quarter 2011 issues of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts: Data Tables*, Vol. 4, no. 1 (13-019-X, free), and *Estimates of Labour Income: Data Tables*, Vol. 4, no. 1 (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-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca)), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

## Financial flow accounts

Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0015 to 378-0048.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1804.**

The first quarter 2011 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts: Data Tables*, Vol. 4, no. 1 (13-020-X, free), is 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, contact the information officer (613-951-3640; [iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca)), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

□

Canadian economic accounts key indicators<sup>1</sup>

	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	2009	2010
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
\$ millions at current prices								
<b>Gross domestic product by income and by expenditure</b>								
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	822,244	833,176	844,404	854,420	866,472	880,532	814,707	849,618
	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	-0.5	4.3
Corporation profits before taxes	162,600	179,496	172,664	177,084	193,648	203,544	149,087	180,723
	9.2	10.4	-3.8	2.6	9.4	5.1	-33.1	21.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	68,020	68,792	71,488	68,756	71,120	73,804	64,401	70,039
	6.7	1.1	3.9	-3.8	3.4	3.8	-22.1	8.8
Net income of unincorporated business	101,440	102,796	104,020	106,144	106,996	107,560	98,843	104,989
	2.1	1.3	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.5	4.4	6.2
Taxes less subsidies	166,696	169,156	171,248	173,968	176,140	178,800	164,064	172,628
	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.5	-0.4	5.2
Personal disposable income	974,296	987,796	1,025,996	1,012,152	1,029,168	1,036,768	966,269	1,013,778
	0.6	1.4	3.9	-1.3	1.7	0.7	1.3	4.9
Personal saving rate <sup>2</sup>	3.6	3.6	6.8	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.8
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
millions of chained (2002) dollars								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	825,524	834,026	836,966	842,863	852,009	852,371	814,215	841,466
	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.4	3.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	278,752	278,499	280,770	281,114	283,002	283,063	274,131	280,846
	1.3	-0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.0	3.6	2.4
Gross fixed capital formation	283,492	293,311	301,261	310,144	315,946	323,753	277,316	305,166
	2.4	3.5	2.7	2.9	1.9	2.5	-13.0	10.0
Investment in inventories	4,161	6,447	13,270	15,584	185	10,546	-540	8,872
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	425,852	434,953	447,341	446,035	455,537	462,620	419,126	445,967
	1.7	2.1	2.8	-0.3	2.1	1.6	-13.8	6.4
Imports of goods and services	528,585	544,144	571,588	583,246	582,528	595,307	504,142	570,377
	2.9	2.9	5.0	2.0	-0.1	2.2	-13.4	13.1
Final domestic demand	1,385,499	1,403,394	1,416,766	1,431,830	1,448,561	1,456,828	1,363,351	1,425,138
	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.6	-2.1	4.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,295,124	1,312,845	1,320,294	1,328,350	1,338,481	1,351,408	1,283,722	1,324,993
	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	-2.8	3.2
<b>Gross domestic product at basic prices by industry</b>								
Goods producing industries	332,174	340,947	348,184	351,532	354,249	360,663	331,478	348,728
	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.0	0.8	1.8	-9.0	5.2
Industrial production	236,158	241,611	246,914	248,544	250,215	254,739	236,051	246,821
	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.7	0.7	1.8	-9.4	4.6
Energy sector	80,212	80,813	82,162	82,189	83,125	84,427	79,997	82,072
	2.6	0.7	1.7	0.0	1.1	1.6	-4.8	2.6
Manufacturing	152,518	156,647	159,893	160,333	159,721	162,853	151,120	159,149
	1.9	2.7	2.1	0.3	-0.4	2.0	-11.3	5.3
Non-durable manufacturing	64,252	65,297	65,887	65,183	64,230	64,956	63,753	65,149
	1.4	1.6	0.9	-1.1	-1.5	1.1	-6.0	2.2
Durable manufacturing	87,949	91,125	93,884	95,154	95,595	98,079	87,041	93,939
	2.3	3.6	3.0	1.4	0.5	2.6	-15.3	7.9
Construction	69,966	72,849	74,398	75,758	76,565	77,854	69,257	74,893
	2.2	4.1	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.7	-8.4	8.1
Services producing industries	878,470	886,057	887,064	889,238	897,235	903,118	867,752	889,899
	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	2.6
Wholesale trade	69,028	70,176	69,487	68,418	69,694	70,636	66,024	69,444
	3.3	1.7	-1.0	-1.5	1.9	1.4	-6.1	5.2
Retail trade	74,718	76,442	75,779	76,000	76,684	76,419	73,518	76,226
	0.9	2.3	-0.9	0.3	0.9	-0.3	-0.4	3.7
Transportation and warehousing	57,111	58,051	58,317	58,538	58,824	59,779	56,018	58,432
	1.9	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.6	-3.4	4.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and renting	254,755	255,647	256,983	257,316	260,004	262,334	250,938	257,487
	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.9	2.3	2.6
Information and communication technologies	58,857	59,428	59,751	60,384	61,173	61,542	58,636	60,184
	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.6	-0.2	2.6

... 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

	October 2010 <sup>r</sup>	November 2010 <sup>r</sup>	December 2010 <sup>r</sup>	January 2011 <sup>r</sup>	February 2011 <sup>r</sup>	March 2011 <sup>p</sup>	March 2011	March 2010 to March 2011
Seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change					\$ millions <sup>1</sup>	% change	
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1,261,849</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>362,542</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.2	0.8	1.3	1.8	-0.7	0.1	27,621	5.1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	2.0	1.1	2.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	56,705	8.1
Utilities	-1.4	1.5	1.0	0.6	-0.4	0.8	30,471	2.2
Construction	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.7	78,433	6.6
Manufacturing	0.1	-0.6	1.2	1.5	-1.0	1.8	164,231	3.9
<b>Services-producing industries</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>903,064</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Wholesale trade	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	-1.1	0.4	70,548	0.4
Retail trade	-0.2	1.5	-0.9	-0.3	0.5	-1.0	76,048	-2.1
Transportation and warehousing	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.9	-0.1	0.7	60,022	3.1
Information and cultural industries	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	46,376	2.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.1	262,147	2.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	62,030	2.5
Administrative and waste management services	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	31,105	2.8
Education services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	63,375	2.0
Health care and social assistance	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	84,273	2.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	0.5	0.2	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1	11,122	-1.4
Accommodation and food services	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	27,741	1.9
Other services (except public administration)	0.7	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.0	0.3	32,963	2.1
Public administration	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	75,488	1.4
<b>Other aggregations</b>								
Industrial production	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.8	-0.6	1.1	256,018	5.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-2.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	-1.1	0.5	64,935	-1.3
Durable manufacturing industries	1.8	-1.8	1.6	1.9	-1.0	2.8	99,561	8.1
Business sector industries	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	-0.1	0.3	1,049,249	3.0
Non-business sector industries	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	212,709	1.8
Information and communication technologies industries	0.6	0.6	0.6	-0.0	-0.3	0.5	61,711	3.7
Energy sector	0.6	1.4	2.8	-0.3	-0.8	0.3	84,385	4.5

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

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

### Gross domestic product, implicit chain price indexes, quarterly change

	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011
Using seasonally adjusted data (2002=100)						
	quarterly % change					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.8
Business gross fixed capital formation	0.0	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Exports of goods and services	3.3	1.4	-1.7	0.1	3.8	2.3
Imports of goods and services	-0.8	0.1	-0.9	0.8	0.1	0.7
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Final domestic demand	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7

### Gross domestic product, implicit chain price indexes, year-over-year change

	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011
Using seasonally adjusted data (2002=100)						
	year-over-year % change					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.9
Business gross fixed capital formation	-1.8	-1.8	-0.1	0.8	0.8	0.3
Exports of goods and services	-8.1	0.4	1.9	3.1	3.6	4.5
Imports of goods and services	-10.3	-8.0	-4.7	-0.8	0.1	0.7
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Final domestic demand	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.8

## Financial market summary table

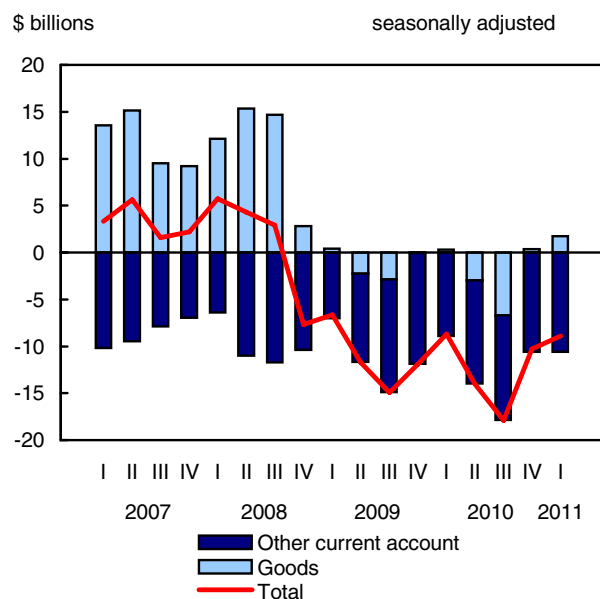
	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	2009	2010
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
	\$ millions							
<b>Funds raised</b>								
<b>Persons and unincorporated business</b>	<b>90,968</b>	<b>88,436</b>	<b>81,444</b>	<b>92,356</b>	<b>95,020</b>	<b>93,248</b>	<b>90,002</b>	<b>89,314</b>
Consumer credit	34,472	22,436	22,136	22,684	23,420	22,816	35,223	22,669
Loans	-6,020	1,064	-5,944	3,952	5,504	2,856	-2,514	1,144
Mortgages	62,516	64,936	65,252	65,720	66,096	67,576	57,293	65,501
<b>Non-financial private corporations</b>	<b>33,944</b>	<b>53,528</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>47,336</b>	<b>102,328</b>	<b>72,780</b>	<b>40,452</b>	<b>64,298</b>
Loans	-20,604	-10,188	5,528	-22,608	2,348	2,344	-28,603	-6,230
Short-term paper	-27,372	-6,028	2,564	12,788	808	1,560	-14,298	2,533
Mortgages	19,932	11,416	15,508	10,680	9,640	14,192	9,316	11,811
Bonds	30,224	28,964	-5,000	34,624	48,564	20,184	35,088	26,788
Shares	31,764	29,364	35,400	11,852	40,968	34,500	38,949	29,396
<b>Non-financial government enterprises</b>	<b>-6,852</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>-988</b>	<b>5,968</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>-1,268</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>5,014</b>
Loans	-4,076	-2,592	-1,424	-1,444	792	-300	206	-1,167
Short-term paper	-728	252	1,012	108	1,604	1,640	-1,001	744
Mortgages	-8	-76	-24	-4	20	12	-3	-21
Bonds	-2,040	13,916	-552	7,308	1,160	-2,620	1,830	5,458
Shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Federal government</b>	<b>19,220</b>	<b>44,008</b>	<b>28,628</b>	<b>57,568</b>	<b>27,896</b>	<b>19,220</b>	<b>86,482</b>	<b>39,525</b>
Loans	152	-152	28	76	212	168	110	41
Short-term paper	-52,032	-38,276	-32,224	23,664	2,940	-45,332	3,494	-10,974
Bonds	71,100	82,436	60,824	33,828	24,744	64,384	82,878	50,458
<b>Other levels of government</b>	<b>78,312</b>	<b>37,616</b>	<b>82,188</b>	<b>3,980</b>	<b>52,440</b>	<b>42,460</b>	<b>45,261</b>	<b>44,056</b>
Loans	3,448	1,896	2,144	3,028	2,120	2,328	2,228	2,297
Short-term paper	12,224	-3,136	5,960	-23,712	19,592	-964	5,816	-324
Mortgages	0	8	-8	-4	4	4	-5	0
Bonds	62,640	38,848	74,092	24,668	30,724	41,092	37,222	42,083
<b>Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors</b>	<b>215,592</b>	<b>235,088</b>	<b>245,272</b>	<b>207,208</b>	<b>281,260</b>	<b>226,440</b>	<b>263,229</b>	<b>242,207</b>
Consumer credit	34,472	22,436	22,136	22,684	23,420	22,816	35,223	22,669
Loans	-27,100	-9,972	332	-16,996	10,976	7,396	-28,573	-3,915
Short-term paper	-67,908	-47,188	-22,688	12,848	24,944	-43,096	-5,989	-8,021
Mortgages	82,440	76,284	80,728	76,392	75,760	81,784	66,601	77,291
Bonds	161,924	164,164	129,364	100,428	105,192	123,040	157,018	124,787
Shares	31,764	29,364	35,400	11,852	40,968	34,500	38,949	29,396

## Canada's balance of international payments

First quarter 2011

Canada's current account deficit (on a seasonally adjusted basis) with the rest of the world declined for the second consecutive quarter to reach \$8.9 billion in the first quarter, led by a larger goods surplus. The \$1.4 billion decline in the current account deficit was largely attributable to strong export volumes of energy products.

### Current account balances



In the capital and financial account (unadjusted for seasonal variation), the purchase of Canadian securities by foreign investors slowed in the quarter, but continued to account for most of the inflows to Canada. These purchases, almost equally split between Canadian bonds and stocks, were the lowest recorded in a year.

### Current account

#### Goods surplus expands further, reflecting strong exports to the US

The overall surplus on the trade in goods widened in the first quarter to \$1.7 billion, up \$1.3 billion from the previous quarter. Trade with the US accounted for all of the gains, as the goods deficit with other countries

### Note to readers

Annual and quarterly data have been revised for the reference years 2008 to 2010. This is in keeping with the general policy to revise national accounts statistics at the time of the first quarter data release. In general, the revisions reflect more current sources of information coming from annual surveys and administrative data.

The **balance of international payments** covers all economic transactions between Canadian residents and non-residents in two accounts, the current account and the capital and financial account.

The **current account** covers transactions in goods, services, investment income and current transfers.

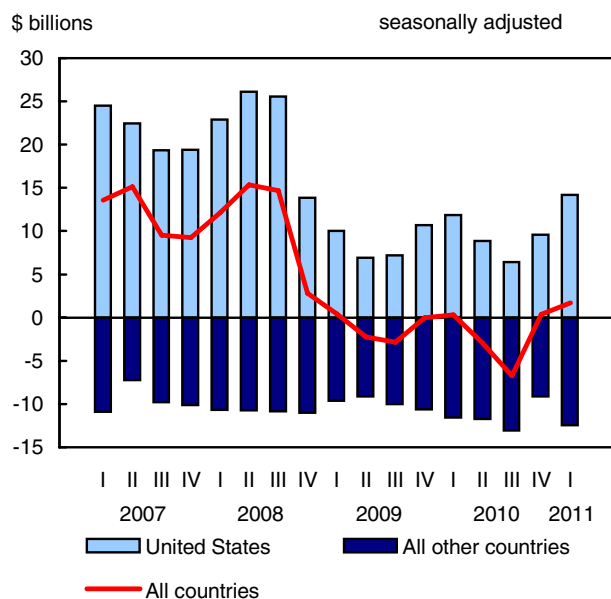
The **capital and financial account** mainly comprises transactions in financial assets and liabilities.

In principle, a current account surplus/deficit corresponds to an equivalent net outflow/inflow in the capital and financial account. In practice, as international transactions data are compiled from multiple sources, this is rarely the case and gives rise to measurement error. The **statistical discrepancy** is the unobserved net inflow or outflow.

For more information about the balance of payments, consult the "Frequently asked questions" section in the National economic accounts module of our website. The module also presents the most recent balance of payments statistics.

increased in the quarter. The goods surplus with the US expanded to its highest level since the third quarter of 2008, notably on much higher exports of energy products.

### Goods balances by geographic areas



Exports of goods advanced \$4.8 billion in the first quarter, led by energy products. Exports of crude petroleum were up \$3.6 billion, with two-thirds of the increase attributable to record volumes. Automobiles were up \$0.8 billion, offsetting the decline in the previous quarter. Industrial goods continued to rise, but at slower pace than that of the fourth quarter, which had been strong. Reduced exports of machinery and equipment (-\$1.0 billion) as well as agricultural and fish products dampened the growth in the exports of goods.

Imports of goods increased \$3.5 billion in the first quarter, following a small reduction in the previous quarter. Automotive products rebounded \$1.9 billion, as a result of higher volumes for cars, trucks and parts. Energy products were up \$1.2 billion, mostly led by higher crude petroleum prices. Imports of machinery and equipment were largely unchanged, as lower prices were offset by stronger volumes.

### Services deficit widens, led by travel

The deficit on trade in services was up \$0.2 billion in the first quarter, largely on Canadian travel to the United States. Increased numbers of Canadians crossed the border, with the Canadian dollar above parity with the American dollar, such that travel payments to the United States rose to \$5.0 billion. Conversely, fewer Americans visited Canada and receipts from US travellers fell to their lowest level in 14 years. Receipts from overseas were also down in the quarter. Overall, the travel deficit reached a high of \$4.2 billion in the first quarter.

The transportation services deficit edged up, reflecting higher volumes of imported goods. Exports of commercial services were up slightly, further expanding the recent modest surplus.

### Deficit on investment income little changed

The investment income deficit narrowed by \$0.4 billion in the first quarter. Receipts advanced again, but at a slower pace than in the previous quarter, while payments were down slightly. On the receipt side, Canadian direct investors' earnings from abroad were up slightly in the first quarter, largely in the energy sector. Interest and dividends received on foreign securities edged down, extending a downward trend observed over most of the last two years.

On the payment side, the earnings of foreign direct investors edged up in the first quarter. The energy and finance sectors posted marginal declines, while most other industries recorded increases. Following six quarters of increase, payments of interest and dividends on portfolio investments were somewhat lower, as the Canadian dollar rose against the US dollar. In particular,

interest paid to foreign holders of Canadian corporate and provincial government bonds was down, as a significant part of bonds in these two sectors are issued in US dollars.

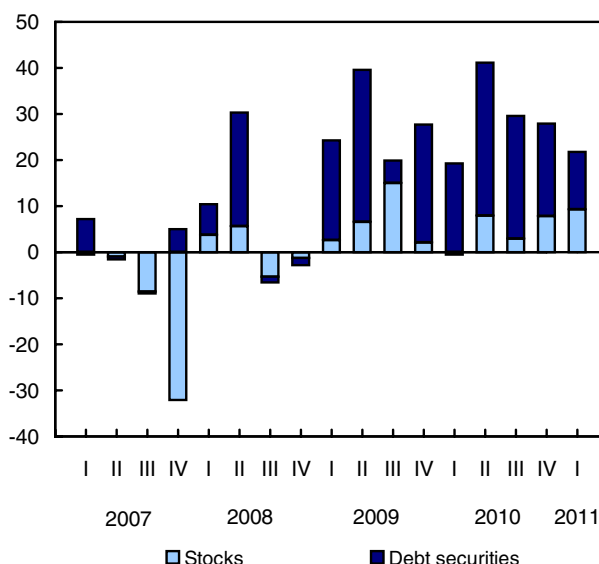
## Capital and financial account

### Foreign acquisition of Canadian securities slows

Non-residents added \$21.8 billion of Canadian securities to their portfolios in the first quarter, and, while still significant, this level of acquisition was the lowest in a year. Foreign acquisitions over the quarter were almost equally split between debt instruments and equities. Foreign investment in Canadian bonds slowed to the lowest level since the fourth quarter of 2008, while investment in stocks continued to strengthen.

### Foreign portfolio investment in Canada

\$ billions



Foreign acquisitions of \$11.8 billion of Canadian bonds were equally split between government and corporate bonds in the first quarter. Non-residents added \$4.5 billion of federal bonds to their holdings, a ninth quarter of investment in such instruments. Foreign purchases of Canadian corporate bonds reflected activity in mortgage-backed securities. On a currency basis, foreign inflows in the Canadian bond market were focused in Canadian dollar-denominated instruments. By quarter-end, the Canadian dollar had increased 2.6 cents US from December 2010.

Non-residents acquired \$9.3 billion of Canadian equities in the first quarter, largely shares from the energy and metallic minerals sector. For the one-year period ending March 31, 2011, non-residents added \$27.9 billion of Canadian shares to their holdings. During the same period, Canadian stock prices increased by nearly 16%, and reached levels last seen in the first half of 2008.

### Canadian investors return to the US stock market

Canadian investors purchased \$2.9 billion of foreign securities in the first quarter. They resumed the pattern of adding foreign stocks and removing foreign debt instruments from their holdings, following a brief reversal in the fourth quarter. Activity in foreign stock markets was focused on US shares, with purchases of \$3.8 billion of these instruments. Meanwhile, Canadians removed non-US foreign stocks from their holdings for a second straight quarter. US stock prices increased 5.6% in the first quarter and reached their highest level since May 2008.

The reduction in Canadian holdings of foreign debt instruments in the first quarter was concentrated in US bonds, more specifically US government short-term bonds. This was partially offset by acquisitions of non-US foreign bonds and US corporate paper. Activity in the maple bond market remained subdued, following three years during which Canadians reduced their holdings of these bonds by over \$14 billion.

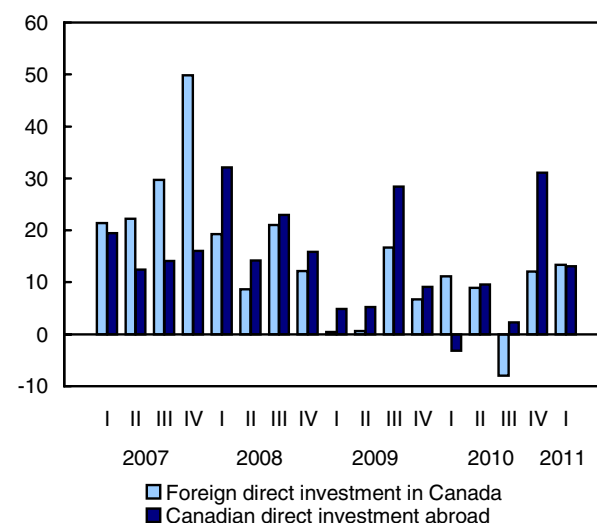
### Foreign direct investment in Canada sustained

Foreign direct investment in Canada was \$13.4 billion in the first quarter, up slightly from the previous quarter. However, in contrast to the activity in the fourth quarter, inflows resulting from foreign takeovers in Canada were up. The energy and metallic minerals sector attracted over 40% of the investment during the quarter. On a geographical basis, foreign

direct investors from the United States and some emerging economies accounted for a large part of the activity in the first quarter.

### Foreign direct investment<sup>1</sup>

\$ billions



1. Reverse of balance of payments signs for Canadian direct investment abroad.

### Canadian direct investment abroad slows

Canadian direct investment abroad amounted to \$13.1 billion in the first quarter, down from a high investment of \$31.1 billion in the previous quarter. Cross-border merger and acquisition activity, although weaker than in the fourth quarter, accounted for 40% of the outflows. Canadian direct investors predominantly targeted the finance and insurance and the energy and metallic minerals sectors, largely in the United States and Australia.

---

**Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0001 to 376-0017 and 376-0035.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1534, 1535, 1536 and 1537.**

The first quarter 2011 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-X, free) will be available soon.

The balance of international payments data for the second quarter will be released on August 30.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; [infobalance@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infobalance@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Denis Caron (613-951-1861; [denis.caron@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:denis.caron@statcan.gc.ca)), Balance of Payments Division.

□

## Balance of payments

	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	2009	2010
	Not seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
<b>Current account</b>							
Receipts							
Goods and services	113,028	119,736	119,018	124,305	125,208	437,636	476,086
Goods	96,634	102,155	99,230	106,816	108,094	369,343	404,834
Services	16,394	17,581	19,788	17,489	17,114	68,292	71,252
Investment income	14,866	14,374	15,489	17,065	16,975	55,528	61,794
Direct investment	8,820	8,524	9,435	11,057	10,994	28,047	37,836
Portfolio investment	4,397	4,323	4,323	4,334	4,234	19,874	17,376
Other investment	1,648	1,527	1,731	1,674	1,747	7,607	6,581
Current transfers	2,487	2,036	1,931	2,807	2,955	8,716	9,261
<b>Current account receipts</b>	<b>130,381</b>	<b>136,146</b>	<b>136,438</b>	<b>144,177</b>	<b>145,138</b>	<b>501,880</b>	<b>547,141</b>
Payments							
Goods and services	119,957	127,769	130,431	129,687	131,763	464,508	507,844
Goods	96,119	104,160	106,773	106,780	106,379	374,081	413,833
Services	23,838	23,608	23,658	22,906	25,384	90,427	94,011
Investment income	18,484	18,959	19,406	21,381	21,868	71,156	78,230
Direct investment	8,343	9,138	9,220	10,019	10,594	29,828	36,720
Portfolio investment	8,517	8,664	9,071	9,285	9,172	33,506	35,537
Other investment	1,624	1,157	1,115	2,077	2,102	7,822	5,972
Current transfers	4,023	2,361	2,846	2,702	4,041	11,452	11,932
<b>Current account payments</b>	<b>142,464</b>	<b>149,088</b>	<b>152,683</b>	<b>153,769</b>	<b>157,672</b>	<b>547,116</b>	<b>598,005</b>
<b>Current account balance</b>	<b>-12,084</b>	<b>-12,943</b>	<b>-16,245</b>	<b>-9,593</b>	<b>-12,534</b>	<b>-45,236</b>	<b>-50,864</b>
<b>Capital and financial account<sup>1, 2</sup></b>							
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>4,758</b>
<b>Financial account</b>	<b>8,969</b>	<b>8,662</b>	<b>19,067</b>	<b>8,251</b>	<b>11,271</b>	<b>41,920</b>	<b>44,949</b>
Canadian assets, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad	3,146	-9,559	-2,238	-31,097	-13,075	-47,627	-39,749
Portfolio investment	-5,179	-1,263	-7,133	-960	-2,878	-8,727	-14,535
Foreign bonds	2,301	2,696	425	-4,043	772	9,030	1,379
Foreign stocks	-6,285	-4,703	-5,218	2,734	-3,385	-15,911	-13,472
Foreign money market	-1,196	744	-2,340	350	-264	-1,847	-2,442
Other investment	-34,795	-4,987	5,066	-17,482	-15,786	-50,563	-52,199
Loans	-14,786	1,966	2,283	-5,887	-2,424	-17,442	-16,424
Deposits	-12,467	-1,208	2,726	-813	-14,701	-19,246	-11,761
Official international reserves	-3,667	54	-985	609	-2,564	-11,618	-3,989
Other assets	-3,874	-5,799	1,041	-11,392	3,903	-2,257	-20,024
<b>Total Canadian assets, net flows</b>	<b>-36,829</b>	<b>-15,809</b>	<b>-4,305</b>	<b>-49,540</b>	<b>-31,739</b>	<b>-106,918</b>	<b>-106,482</b>
Canadian liabilities, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada	11,137	8,903	-7,976	12,055	13,374	24,469	24,119
Portfolio investment	18,806	41,133	29,619	27,871	21,822	111,498	117,429
Canadian bonds	19,267	32,866	26,296	17,683	11,755	84,571	96,112
Canadian stocks	-482	7,926	2,909	7,826	9,256	26,246	18,179
Canadian money market	21	340	415	2,362	811	681	3,138
Other investment	15,855	-25,565	1,729	17,864	7,815	12,870	9,883
Loans	2,010	155	-1,006	7,454	-5,821	-9,659	8,613
Deposits	12,843	-26,118	2,955	10,445	13,003	13,878	125
Other liabilities	1,002	398	-220	-34	632	8,651	1,145
<b>Total Canadian liabilities, net flows</b>	<b>45,798</b>	<b>24,470</b>	<b>23,373</b>	<b>57,791</b>	<b>43,010</b>	<b>148,838</b>	<b>151,431</b>
<b>Total capital and financial account, net flows</b>	<b>10,143</b>	<b>9,927</b>	<b>20,188</b>	<b>9,449</b>	<b>12,553</b>	<b>45,750</b>	<b>49,707</b>
Statistical discrepancy	1,940	3,016	-3,942	144	-19	-513	1,158

1. A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or from a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

2. Transactions are recorded on a net basis.



## Current account

	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	2009	2010
	Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
<b>Receipts</b>							
Goods and services	116,433	117,687	117,427	124,539	129,358	437,636	476,086
Goods	98,870	100,071	99,592	106,301	111,122	369,343	404,834
Services	17,564	17,616	17,835	18,238	18,236	68,292	71,252
Travel	4,047	4,024	4,095	4,032	3,929	15,547	16,198
Transportation	2,838	2,950	3,008	3,209	3,198	10,559	12,004
Commercial services	10,230	10,191	10,283	10,559	10,667	40,324	41,263
Government services	449	451	450	438	442	1,863	1,787
Investment income	15,258	13,844	15,533	17,159	17,388	55,528	61,794
Direct investment	9,259	8,047	9,428	11,102	11,457	28,047	37,836
Interest	526	718	609	463	523	1,912	2,316
Profits	8,734	7,329	8,819	10,638	10,934	26,135	35,520
Portfolio investment	4,333	4,249	4,396	4,399	4,168	19,874	17,376
Interest	1,291	1,146	1,257	1,304	1,242	5,746	4,998
Dividends	3,042	3,102	3,139	3,095	2,926	14,128	12,378
Other investment	1,665	1,548	1,710	1,658	1,763	7,607	6,581
Current transfers	2,289	2,301	2,147	2,525	2,586	8,716	9,261
Private	808	828	837	825	806	2,851	3,298
Official	1,480	1,473	1,309	1,700	1,780	5,865	5,963
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>133,980</b>	<b>133,832</b>	<b>135,107</b>	<b>144,222</b>	<b>149,332</b>	<b>501,880</b>	<b>547,141</b>
<b>Payments</b>							
Goods and services	121,483	126,384	129,926	130,050	133,749	464,508	507,844
Goods	98,583	103,014	106,312	105,924	109,407	374,081	413,833
Services	22,900	23,370	23,614	24,126	24,342	90,427	94,011
Travel	7,127	7,607	7,714	8,015	8,124	27,692	30,464
Transportation	4,980	5,191	5,358	5,505	5,603	19,239	21,034
Commercial services	10,454	10,244	10,212	10,273	10,279	42,175	41,182
Government services	339	329	330	334	335	1,322	1,331
Investment income	18,188	18,581	19,858	21,602	21,457	71,156	78,230
Direct investment	8,222	8,573	9,436	10,489	10,529	29,828	36,720
Interest	817	817	836	792	764	3,570	3,261
Profits	7,405	7,757	8,600	9,697	9,765	26,258	33,459
Portfolio investment	8,537	8,684	9,037	9,279	9,187	33,506	35,537
Interest	6,282	6,433	6,807	6,960	6,802	25,263	26,482
Dividends	2,255	2,252	2,230	2,319	2,384	8,243	9,055
Other investment	1,430	1,324	1,385	1,834	1,742	7,822	5,972
Current transfers	2,992	2,879	3,210	2,852	3,042	11,452	11,932
Private	1,809	1,832	1,825	1,860	1,858	7,179	7,326
Official	1,183	1,047	1,385	992	1,184	4,273	4,606
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>142,663</b>	<b>147,844</b>	<b>152,994</b>	<b>154,504</b>	<b>158,248</b>	<b>547,116</b>	<b>598,005</b>
<b>Balances</b>							
Goods and services	-5,050	-8,697	-12,499	-5,512	-4,390	-26,873	-31,757
Goods	287	-2,942	-6,720	377	1,715	-4,738	-8,999
Services	-5,336	-5,755	-5,778	-5,889	-6,106	-22,135	-22,759
Travel	-3,080	-3,583	-3,619	-3,983	-4,195	-12,146	-14,265
Transportation	-2,142	-2,241	-2,350	-2,296	-2,405	-8,680	-9,030
Commercial services	-224	-52	71	286	388	-1,851	81
Government services	110	122	120	103	107	541	456
Investment income	-2,931	-4,737	-4,325	-4,443	-4,070	-15,628	-16,436
Direct investment	1,037	-526	-8	613	928	-1,781	1,116
Interest	-291	-98	-227	-329	-241	-1,658	-945
Profits	1,328	-427	219	941	1,168	-123	2,061
Portfolio investment	-4,204	-4,435	-4,642	-4,880	-5,019	-13,632	-18,161
Interest	-4,991	-5,286	-5,551	-5,656	-5,561	-19,517	-21,484
Dividends	787	851	909	776	542	5,885	3,323
Other investment	235	224	325	-176	21	-215	609
Current transfers	-703	-578	-1,063	-327	-456	-2,736	-2,671
Private	-1,001	-1,004	-988	-1,035	-1,052	-4,328	-4,028
Official	298	427	-76	708	596	1,592	1,356
<b>Current account</b>	<b>-8,683</b>	<b>-14,012</b>	<b>-17,887</b>	<b>-10,282</b>	<b>-8,916</b>	<b>-45,236</b>	<b>-50,864</b>

---

## Study: Contribution of small, medium-sized and large businesses to gross domestic product in 2005

The study "Small, Medium-sized and Large Businesses in the Canadian Economy: Measuring Their Contribution to Gross Domestic Product in 2005" provides the first estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) in the business sector based on firm size.

Small and medium-sized businesses, that is, those with fewer than 500 employees, accounted for just over one-half of GDP in the business sector in 2005.

In this study, a firm is defined as an aggregation of all enterprises controlled through majority ownership by a parent enterprise.

In 2005, small and medium-sized businesses, including unincorporated businesses, represented 54.3% of GDP produced in the business sector. Large firms with 500 or more employees accounted for 45.7%.

The share of GDP represented by large businesses varied across the components of GDP. Large businesses accounted for the majority of operating surplus and supplementary labour income, but for less than half of overall labour income and indirect taxes less subsidies.

One reason for this is that small and medium-sized businesses are more labour intensive. They accounted for 58.1% of the labour income component of GDP and for 40.1% of the operating surplus, the component associated with the return to capital.

The share of GDP attributable to large businesses also varied widely by industry. Large firms accounted for a substantial share of production (more than 50% of GDP) in utilities, information, mining and oil and gas, manufacturing, and transportation and warehousing.

Large businesses accounted for a relatively smaller share (less than 10% of GDP) in construction, other services, education, health, and agriculture, forestry and fishing.

The study "Small, Medium-sized and Large Businesses in the Canadian Economy: Measuring Their Contribution to Gross Domestic Product in 2005," part of the *Economic Analysis (EA) Research Paper Series* (11F0027M2011069, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies from the Economic Analysis Division are also available online ([www.statcan.gc.ca/economicanalysis](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/economicanalysis)).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Danny Leung (613-951-2574) or Luke Rispoli (613-951-6407), Economic Analysis Division. ■

## Food services and drinking places

March 2011 (preliminary)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry increased 0.9% from February to nearly \$4.2 billion in March. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants increased 0.2%, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Since March 2010, sales for food services and drinking places have grown by 3.4%, while the price of food purchased in restaurants has risen by 2.7%.

In March, two of the industry's four sectors posted higher sales compared with the previous month. The increase in sales in March was mainly attributable to the 1.9% rise in the full-service restaurant sector.

Sales in the limited-service restaurant sector rose 0.2%.

Sales in the special food services sector fell 0.6%. This sector includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services.

Sales at drinking places decreased 0.2%.

In March, all provinces except British Columbia registered higher sales. The strongest increase was

in Newfoundland and Labrador (+4.1%), while sales in British Columbia declined 0.6%.

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

Seasonally adjusted data are revised for the three previous months. Data are also revised annually. Revisions improve data quality and coherence and are based on information not available at the time of initial estimates.

**Available on CANSIM: table 355-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.**

To obtain data, or for more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; [servicesind@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:servicesind@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Pierre Felx (613-951-0075; [pierre.felx@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:pierre.felx@statcan.gc.ca)), Service Industries Division.

## Food services and drinking places

	March 2010	December 2010 <sup>r</sup>	January 2011 <sup>r</sup>	February 2011 <sup>r</sup>	March 2011 <sup>p</sup>	February to March 2011	March 2010 to March 2011
Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ thousands					% change	
<b>Total, food services sales</b>	<b>4,050,426</b>	<b>4,164,152</b>	<b>4,146,049</b>	<b>4,150,510</b>	<b>4,186,389</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Full-service restaurants	1,737,837	1,818,031	1,785,868	1,790,395	1,824,521	1.9	5.0
Limited-service eating places	1,773,167	1,801,012	1,810,114	1,810,771	1,814,991	0.2	2.4
Special food services	329,142	342,581	345,780	344,055	342,006	-0.6	3.9
Drinking places	210,280	202,528	204,287	205,289	204,871	-0.2	-2.6
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	52,063	54,387	55,314	55,763	58,070	4.1	11.5
Prince Edward Island	15,010	15,368	15,305	15,201	15,339	0.9	2.2
Nova Scotia	105,353	107,056	108,029	107,119	108,213	1.0	2.7
New Brunswick	80,990	82,108	82,647	81,785	82,886	1.3	2.3
Quebec	819,577	836,331	841,801	839,364	846,117	0.8	3.2
Ontario	1,526,002	1,580,116	1,562,382	1,568,464	1,583,872	1.0	3.8
Manitoba	113,581	117,703	117,128	117,394	118,258	0.7	4.1
Saskatchewan	117,075	121,629	121,990	120,774	122,405	1.4	4.6
Alberta	554,540	583,849	580,705	589,145	599,590	1.8	8.1
British Columbia	653,329	651,575	647,796	642,640	638,824	-0.6	-2.2
Yukon	4,442	4,708	4,685	4,593	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,118	7,832	6,552	6,471	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,346	1,490	1,715	1,797	F	F	F

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

**Note:** Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

---

## Production and disposition of tobacco products

April 2011

Canadian manufacturers produced 1.6 billion cigarettes in April, down 21.3% from the previous month. The total number of cigarettes sold increased by 5.5% to 1.8 billion, and closing inventories decreased by 11.7% to 2.2 billion cigarettes in April.

**Note:** This survey collects data on the production of tobacco products in Canada by Canadian manufacturers and the disposition or sale of this production. It does not collect data on imported tobacco products. Therefore, sales information in this release is not a proxy for the domestic consumption of tobacco products.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0062.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.**

The April 2011 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, Vol. 40, no. 4 (32-022-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 dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## Sawmills

March 2011

Lumber production by sawmills increased 10.1% from February to 4 802.3 thousand cubic metres in March. Compared with the same month in 2010, lumber production increased 0.7% in March.

Sawmills shipped 4 715.3 thousand cubic metres of lumber in March, up 18.9% from February.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.**

The March 2011 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 65, no. 3 (35-003-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

To order data, to obtain 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](mailto:manufact@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## New products and studies

**Study: Economic Analysis (EA) Research Paper Series: "Small, Medium-sized and Large Businesses in the Canadian Economy: Measuring Their Contribution to Gross Domestic Product in 2005,"** no. 69  
**Catalogue number 11F0027M2011069** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review,** first quarter 2011, Vol. 10, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 13-010-X** (HTML, free)

**National Income and Expenditure Accounts: Data Tables,** first quarter 2011, Vol. 4, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 13-019-X** (HTML, free)

**Financial Flow Accounts: Data Tables,** first quarter 2011, Vol. 4, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 13-020-X** (HTML, free)

**Estimates of Labour Income: Data Tables,** first quarter 2011, Vol. 4, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 13-021-X** (HTML, free)

**Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts**  
**Catalogue number 13-605-X** (HTML, free)

**Gross Domestic Product by Industry,** March 2011, Vol. 25, no. 3  
**Catalogue number 15-001-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,** April 2011, Vol. 40, no. 4  
**Catalogue number 32-022-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Sawmills,** March 2011, Vol. 65, no. 3  
**Catalogue number 35-003-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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

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

### How to order products

**To order by phone, please refer to:**

- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call:

**1-800-267-6677**

From other countries, call:

**1-613-951-2800**

To fax your order, call:



**1-877-287-4369**

**To order by mail, write to:** Statistics Canada, Finance, 6<sup>th</sup> floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

**To order by Internet, write to:** [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website at [www.statcan.gc.ca](http://www.statcan.gc.ca) and browse by "Key resource" > "Publications."

**Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.**

Catalogue 11-001-XIE (F) English 11-001-XIE (F) French 11-001-XIE (F) French	
<b>The Daily</b>	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
<b>MAJOR RELEASES</b>	
● <b>Urban transit, 1996</b> Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 21 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
● <b>Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996</b> Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
<b>OTHER RELEASES</b>	
Help-wanted index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	2
Steel primary forms, steel ending May 31, 1997	12
Uggg producer, Apr. 1997	12
<b>PUBLICATIONS RELEASED</b>	<b>11</b>
 	

## Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to [lstproc@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:lstproc@statcan.gc.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2011. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.