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The current account deficit in the first quarter of 2009 expanded to \$9.1 billion, led by a further decline of the goods surplus to \$0.8 billion, as exports fell by more than imports. Cross-border portfolio investment flows on the capital and financial account rebounded following the turmoil of the fourth quarter of 2008, adding significantly to large net inflows of funds to Canada in the first quarter of 2009.

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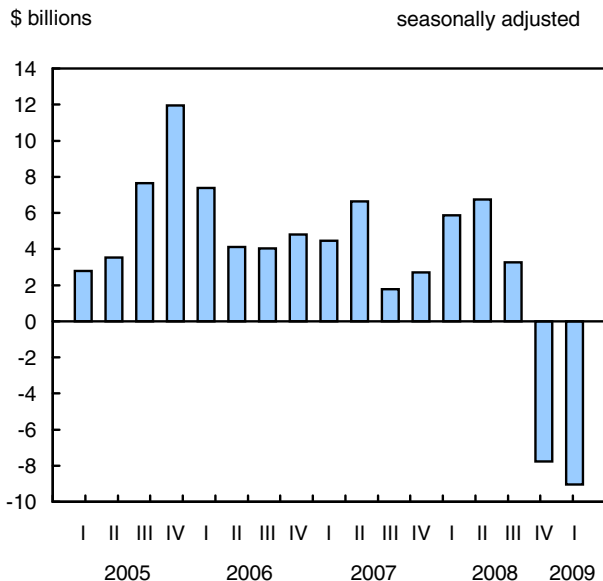
Releases

Canada's balance of international payments

First quarter 2009

The balance on current account transactions with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) was a \$9.1 billion deficit in the first quarter of 2009, larger than the \$7.8 billion deficit in the previous quarter. This quarter current account deficit was led by a further decline of the goods surplus to \$0.8 billion, which was partially offset by a lower deficit on investment income.

Current account balance



In the capital and financial account (unadjusted for seasonal variation), cross-border portfolio investment flows rebounded following the turmoil of the fourth quarter, adding significantly to large net inflows of funds to Canada in the first quarter. This mainly reflected non-resident investors adding to their portfolios with significant acquisitions of Canadian government debt instruments; Canadians had a slower pace of cross border investments but did return to foreign stock markets.

Note to readers

Annual and quarterly data have been revised for the reference years 2005 to 2008. This is in keeping with the general policy to revise national accounts statistics back four years 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 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. Exports and interest income are examples of receipts, while imports and interest expense are payments. The overall balance of receipts and payments is Canada's current account **surplus** or **deficit**.

The **capital and financial account** is mainly composed of transactions in financial instruments. Financial assets and liabilities with non-residents are presented in three functional classes: direct investment, portfolio investment and all other types of investment. These flows arise from financial activities of either Canadian residents (foreign assets of Canadian investors) or non-residents (Canadian liabilities to foreign investors). Transactions resulting in capital inflows to Canada are presented as positive values while those giving rise to capital outflows from Canada are shown as negative values.

In principle, a current account surplus corresponds to an equivalent net outflow in the capital and financial account; and, a current account deficit corresponds to an equivalent net inflow in the capital and financial account. In other words, the two accounts should add to zero. In practice, as 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.

Current account

Goods surplus continues to shrink

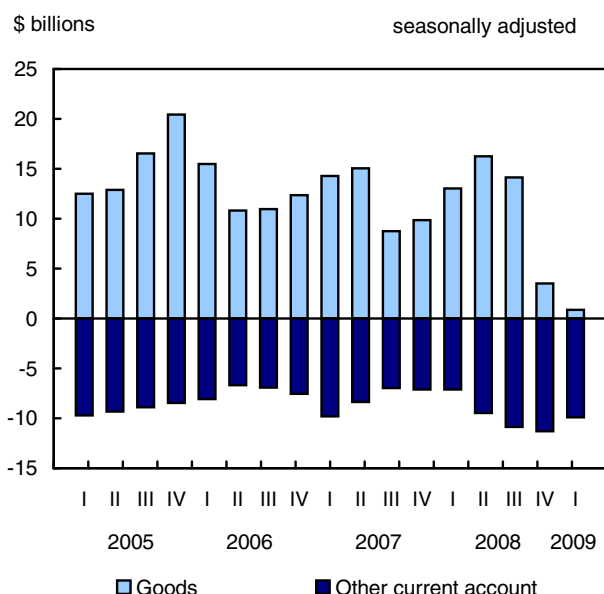
The goods surplus shrank to \$0.8 billion in the first quarter of 2009, its lowest level since it reached \$0.7 billion at the end of 1978. While both exports and imports of goods dropped significantly, exports fell to a greater extent. Most of the declines in the value of goods were concentrated in trade with the United States.

Exports were down \$19.1 billion to \$97.2 billion as energy products, industrial goods and automotive products recorded significant reductions. Energy exports were down again as prices continued to decline. Energy exports have lost almost half of their value over the last two quarters. Foreign sales of industrial products declined further on lower prices and volumes, following a high in the third quarter of 2008. Automotive products reached their lowest export values in more

than 16 years, as volumes of passenger cars and vehicle parts fell sharply.

Imports were reduced by \$16.5 billion to \$96.4 billion, as automotive products hit a 15-year low of \$11.9 billion on lower volumes of passenger cars and vehicle parts. Energy products were down 35% as volumes and especially prices retreated in the quarter. Machinery and equipment and industrial goods also registered notable declines, largely on lower volumes.

Goods and other current account balances



Services deficit remains unchanged

The services deficit remained at \$6.1 billion in the first quarter of 2009. Receipts on commercial services were down in the first quarter, bringing that deficit to its highest level since the second quarter of 2004. However, the travel and transportation deficits edged down despite another significant quarter of spending by Canadians travelling in countries other than the United States. In particular, Canadian's expenditures in United States continued to decline, resulting in a further reduction in the travel deficit with the United States.

Deficit on investment income narrows

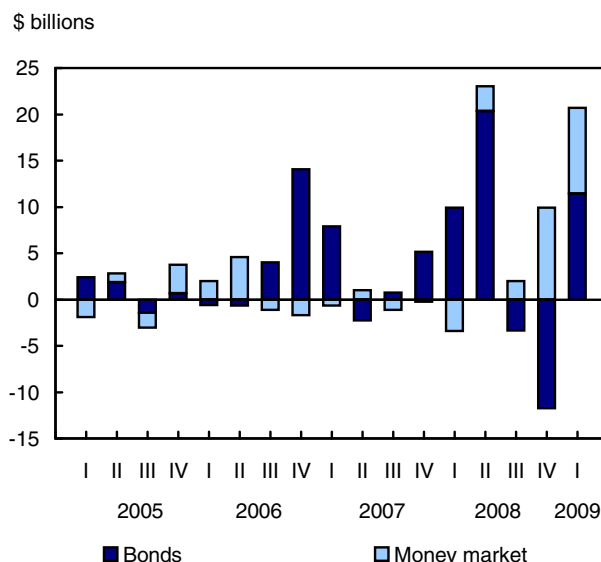
The investment income deficit narrowed to \$3.3 billion in the first quarter of 2009 from \$5.1 billion in the previous quarter. This was largely accounted for by direct investment earnings, where profits earned by foreign direct investors in Canada fell to their lowest level since the end of 2004.

Capital and financial account

Foreign demand for Canadian securities resumes

Non-resident investors purchased \$23.3 billion of Canadian securities in the first quarter of 2009, after net sales in the previous two quarters. Foreign investment inflows reflected continued strong interest in Canadian short-term paper and a return to the Canadian bond market.

Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian debt securities



Robust foreign investment in Canadian money market instruments of \$9.2 billion over the first quarter was dominated by acquisitions of federal and provincial short-term paper, as short-term interest rate differentials favored investment in Canada. In addition, purchases of \$11.4 billion of Canadian bonds almost offset the divestment in the previous quarter. This activity was focused on bonds issued by private corporations and the federal government. The market for new corporate bonds showed signs of recovery, as yield spreads with government securities narrowed.

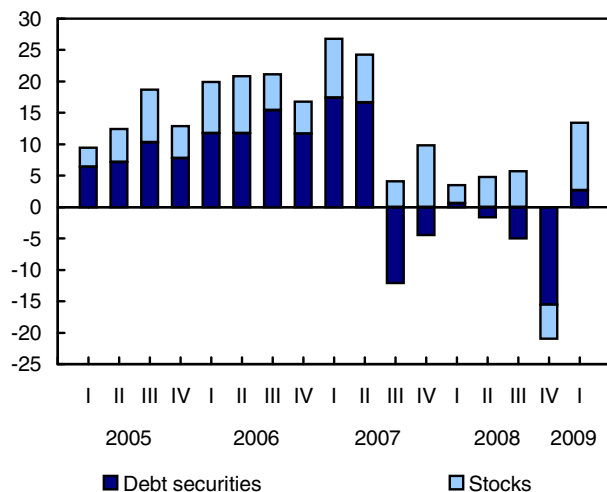
Non-residents also added \$2.6 billion of Canadian equities to their portfolios in the first quarter, following two quarters of net sales. The focus of foreign investment shifted from gold to banking shares during the quarter. Canadian stock prices declined 3% in the first quarter after losing more than one third of their value over the second half of 2008.

Canadian investors return to foreign stock markets

Canadian investors switched back into foreign securities in the first quarter of 2009 after a substantial divestment in the fourth quarter of 2008, following the collapse of global stock markets in October 2008. Investment in foreign equities was the highest in eight years at \$10.8 billion. Canadian investment shifted from US stocks to non-US stocks over the quarter and covered a wide range of stocks from various economies and industries.

Canadian portfolio investment abroad¹

\$ billions



1. Reverse of balance of payments signs.

Investment in foreign debt instruments resumed moderately after a number of quarters of net sales, since the onset of the global credit concerns in 2007. Most of the investment was directed to short- and long-term

US government debt instruments, in line with significant borrowing activity in the period.

Foreign direct investment activity reduced

Direct investors both in Canada and from abroad cut back on their cross-border flows in the first quarter of 2009, as mergers and acquisitions activity dried up. Canadian direct investment abroad amounted to \$4.2 billion, the lowest in six years. Investments were largely directed to the finance and insurance sector, while activity related to the energy and metallic mineral sector resulted in a rare decrease in assets.

Foreign direct investment inflows into Canada in the first quarter were the lowest in four years. Earnings re-invested in Canadian subsidiaries were down again while non-residents sold some of their assets back to Canadians, as investment from the United States and Britain was more than offset by divestment from other European countries.

Canadian depository institutions repatriate funds

Transactions in the other investment account resulted in net inflows of \$9.7 billion. Canadian investors (mostly banks) repatriated deposits from abroad after large increases totalling almost \$80 billion in 2007 and 2008, a period characterized by turbulence in credit markets.

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 2009 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 of 2009 will be released on August 28.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.gc.ca), Balance of Payments Division.

□

Balance of payments

	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	2007	2008
	Not seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Current account							
Receipts							
Goods and services	131,218	147,681	148,813	132,622	109,568	532,763	560,335
Goods	115,269	130,062	128,806	115,720	93,920	463,127	489,857
Services	15,950	17,619	20,007	16,902	15,648	69,637	70,478
Investment income	18,643	19,814	17,608	15,603	14,475	76,546	71,667
Direct investment	9,794	11,050	9,223	7,523	6,253	41,884	37,590
Portfolio investment	5,546	5,739	5,647	5,265	5,509	22,066	22,198
Other investment	3,302	3,026	2,738	2,814	2,713	12,596	11,880
Current transfers	2,755	2,229	2,109	3,228	2,432	9,489	10,322
Current account receipts	152,616	169,725	168,530	151,453	126,476	618,798	642,324
Payments							
Goods and services	125,515	137,679	137,074	135,697	116,700	503,840	535,965
Goods	101,963	114,204	113,793	113,028	92,751	415,229	442,988
Services	23,552	23,475	23,281	22,669	23,949	88,611	92,977
Investment income	20,802	22,562	22,674	20,853	17,985	87,880	86,891
Direct investment	9,158	11,640	11,132	8,072	6,244	39,830	40,001
Portfolio investment	7,548	7,775	8,179	8,480	8,283	30,999	31,981
Other investment	4,096	3,147	3,363	4,302	3,458	17,051	14,908
Current transfers	3,480	2,453	2,659	2,760	3,581	11,473	11,353
Current account payments	149,797	162,695	162,407	159,310	138,266	603,192	634,209
Balances							
Goods and services	5,703	10,002	11,739	-3,074	-7,131	28,924	24,370
Goods	13,306	15,858	15,013	2,692	1,169	47,898	46,869
Services	-7,603	-5,856	-3,274	-5,766	-8,300	-18,974	-22,499
Investment income	-2,159	-2,748	-5,066	-5,251	-3,510	-11,334	-15,223
Direct investment	636	-590	-1,909	-549	10	2,054	-2,411
Portfolio investment	-2,002	-2,036	-2,532	-3,214	-2,774	-8,933	-9,783
Other investment	-794	-122	-626	-1,487	-746	-4,455	-3,029
Current transfers	-725	-224	-550	468	-1,148	-1,984	-1,031
Current account balance	2,820	7,030	6,123	-7,857	-11,790	15,606	8,115
Capital and financial account^{1, 2}							
Capital account	1,192	1,191	1,113	1,023	1,211	4,258	4,520
Financial account	-7,297	-5,201	-10,405	11,262	15,664	-23,819	-11,641
Canadian assets, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad	-29,841	-11,912	-26,676	-14,444	-4,157	-64,056	-82,874
Portfolio investment	-3,454	-3,167	-783	21,057	-13,445	-48,426	13,652
Foreign bonds	-685	1,121	4,319	11,599	-533	-28,902	16,354
Foreign stocks	-2,891	-4,815	-5,739	5,531	-10,809	-30,946	-7,914
Foreign money market	121	527	637	3,927	-2,102	11,422	5,212
Other investment	-18,509	-7,754	-394	-7,654	1,351	-63,194	-34,311
Loans	-3,684	1,734	6,446	-5,123	1,203	-10,237	-626
Deposits	-14,209	-7,797	-8,531	-6,691	5,436	-42,202	-37,227
Official international reserves	247	-1,816	-779	638	-1,078	-4,644	-1,711
Other assets	-863	125	2,469	3,522	-4,210	-6,111	5,253
Total Canadian assets, net flows	-51,805	-22,833	-27,854	-1,041	-16,251	-175,676	-103,533
Canadian liabilities, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada	16,686	5,566	16,591	8,867	246	116,448	47,710
Portfolio investment	10,157	28,648	-6,656	-3,092	23,285	-31,590	29,057
Canadian bonds	9,904	20,352	-3,333	-11,743	11,447	11,548	15,179
Canadian stocks	3,698	5,617	-5,323	-1,246	2,610	-41,994	2,746
Canadian money market	-3,445	2,679	2,000	9,897	9,228	-1,143	11,132
Other investment	17,664	-16,582	7,514	6,528	8,383	66,999	15,124
Loans	965	-1,422	3,091	573	2,558	13,084	3,208
Deposits	16,165	-15,598	4,270	8,535	5,669	48,566	13,372
Other liabilities	534	438	153	-2,581	156	5,349	-1,456
Total Canadian liabilities, net flows	44,507	17,632	17,449	12,303	31,915	151,857	91,891
Total capital and financial account, net flows	-6,105	-4,010	-9,292	12,285	16,875	-19,562	-7,122
Statistical discrepancy	3,285	-3,020	3,169	-4,428	-5,086	3,955	-994

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 2008	Second quarter 2008	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	2007	2008
	Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Receipts							
Goods and services	135,444	143,916	146,864	134,111	114,191	532,763	560,335
Goods	117,996	126,385	129,144	116,332	97,209	463,127	489,857
Services	17,448	17,531	17,719	17,779	16,982	69,637	70,478
Travel	4,034	4,026	4,053	4,006	3,833	16,468	16,119
Transportation	3,034	3,212	3,247	3,105	2,787	11,881	12,598
Commercial services	9,950	9,855	9,965	10,205	9,870	39,627	39,974
Government services	430	439	454	464	493	1,660	1,787
Investment income	19,017	19,214	17,902	15,534	14,833	76,546	71,667
Direct investment	10,141	10,625	9,475	7,348	6,610	41,884	37,590
Interest	620	758	829	483	369	1,935	2,690
Profits	9,521	9,867	8,646	6,866	6,241	39,949	34,900
Portfolio investment	5,523	5,608	5,672	5,395	5,477	22,066	22,198
Interest	1,647	1,749	1,764	1,477	1,532	8,067	6,637
Dividends	3,877	3,859	3,908	3,918	3,945	13,999	15,561
Other investment	3,353	2,981	2,755	2,791	2,746	12,596	11,880
Current transfers	2,427	2,569	2,494	2,831	2,215	9,489	10,322
Private	575	617	630	693	615	2,599	2,515
Official	1,852	1,952	1,864	2,138	1,601	6,890	7,807
Total receipts	156,889	165,699	167,260	152,476	131,239	618,798	642,324
Payments							
Goods and services	127,633	133,402	138,198	136,732	119,461	503,840	535,965
Goods	104,991	110,154	115,028	112,815	96,364	415,229	442,988
Services	22,642	23,247	23,170	23,918	23,097	88,611	92,977
Travel	7,209	7,247	7,245	7,032	6,782	26,511	28,734
Transportation	5,157	5,279	5,531	5,622	5,229	19,842	21,590
Commercial services	9,980	10,431	10,103	10,970	10,810	41,120	41,484
Government services	296	290	290	294	276	1,137	1,170
Investment income	20,683	22,571	22,972	20,664	18,148	87,880	86,891
Direct investment	9,277	11,434	11,066	8,225	6,507	39,830	40,001
Interest	745	728	737	738	636	3,711	2,947
Profits	8,532	10,706	10,329	7,487	5,871	36,118	37,054
Portfolio investment	7,589	7,760	8,145	8,487	8,334	30,999	31,981
Interest	5,511	5,622	5,909	6,328	6,234	22,851	23,370
Dividends	2,078	2,138	2,236	2,159	2,100	8,147	8,612
Other investment	3,817	3,377	3,762	3,952	3,307	17,051	14,908
Current transfers	2,702	2,977	2,833	2,840	2,687	11,473	11,353
Private	1,779	1,812	1,842	1,819	1,686	7,759	7,252
Official	924	1,165	991	1,021	1,001	3,713	4,101
Total payments	151,018	158,951	164,004	160,236	140,296	603,192	634,209
Balances							
Goods and services	7,811	10,514	8,666	-2,621	-5,270	28,924	24,370
Goods	13,005	16,230	14,116	3,517	845	47,898	46,869
Services	-5,194	-5,716	-5,451	-6,139	-6,115	-18,974	-22,499
Travel	-3,175	-3,222	-3,193	-3,026	-2,950	-10,043	-12,615
Transportation	-2,123	-2,068	-2,284	-2,518	-2,442	-7,961	-8,992
Commercial services	-30	-576	-138	-765	-940	-1,493	-1,510
Government services	134	150	164	170	218	522	618
Investment income	-1,666	-3,358	-5,070	-5,130	-3,315	-11,334	-15,223
Direct investment	865	-809	-1,591	-876	103	2,054	-2,411
Interest	-124	30	92	-255	-267	-1,776	-258
Profits	989	-839	-1,683	-621	370	3,830	-2,154
Portfolio investment	-2,066	-2,153	-2,472	-3,092	-2,856	-8,933	-9,783
Interest	-3,865	-3,873	-4,144	-4,851	-4,701	-14,784	-16,733
Dividends	1,799	1,721	1,672	1,758	1,845	5,851	6,950
Other investment	-464	-397	-1,007	-1,161	-561	-4,455	-3,029
Current transfers	-275	-408	-339	-9	-472	-1,984	-1,031
Private	-1,203	-1,195	-1,213	-1,126	-1,071	-5,160	-4,737
Official	928	787	874	1,117	599	3,176	3,706
Current account	5,871	6,748	3,257	-7,760	-9,056	15,606	8,115

Public sector employment

First quarter 2009 (preliminary)
and 2001 to 2008 (revised)

Public sector employment reached 3.6 million in the first quarter of 2009, up by 74,000 or 2.1% over the same quarter in 2008. This rate of growth was slower than the annual increase of 3.2% for 2008 as a whole.

Public sector workers accounted for 19.7% of total employment in 2008, a proportion that has remained stable since 2001. Public sector employment has been increasing at a similar pace as total employment.

Between 2001 and 2008, more than half of the employment increase in the public sector occurred in Ontario, mostly in local government. Nationally, one out of every three public sector employees worked in Ontario. Alberta had the highest annual growth rate among all provinces, a 5% increase in both 2007 and 2008.

The ratio of public sector employees to the total population has grown from 98 for every 1,000 population in 2001 to 105 in 2008. The lowest ratios in 2008 were in British Columbia (90) and Alberta (91).

Between 2001 and 2008, the growth rate in employment in local general government has been almost twice as that in the federal general government. In contrast, there was little growth in the provincial and territorial general government employment.

Employment in educational institutions and in health and social service institutions rose by 2.1% and 2.2%, respectively between 2007 and 2008. In both sectors, the employment has increased at a steady pace since 2001.

Previously published data have been revised from 2001 to 2008.

Note: The public sector includes all economic entities controlled by government, and is comprised of four major components: the three levels of government (federal, provincial and territorial and local) each has a general government component comprising ministries, departments, agencies and non-autonomous funds, autonomous funds and organizations, and non-autonomous pension plans. Provincial and territorial government also includes universities and colleges, and health and social service institutions, and

local government also includes school boards. The fourth component is government business enterprises which are institutional units controlled by government, but that operate as commercial corporations in the marketplace.

A variety of data sources are used to produce the public sector estimates (refer to Definitions, data sources and methods below). The federal and provincial government employment data, provided mainly by the respective government central pay services, were subject to revision for the years 2005 to 2008.

Employment data for provincial education, health and social services, local government and government business enterprises are provided by the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH). SEPH underwent annual revisions to its 2001 to 2008 data series. The impact on public sector employment estimates was mainly in local general government. Refer to the March 31, 2009, edition of the *Daily* for more details on the SEPH revisions.

Starting in 2005, health and social service institutions are embedded in provincial general government in Prince Edward Island.

Available on CANSIM: tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1713.

For a more detailed description of how public sector employment is defined and reconciled with other information sources, refer to the document entitled *Reconciliation of Public Sector Employment Estimates from Multiple Information Sources* by clicking on survey number 1713.

Available on CANSIM: tables 183-0021 and 183-0022.

Data tables on public sector employment are also available in the *National economic accounts* module of our website.

For more information or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-0767; fe-pid-dipinfo@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Alain Baril (613-951-4131; alain.baril@statcan.gc.ca), Public Sector Statistics Division. □

Public sector employment

	Federal general government	General government	Universities and colleges	Health and social service institutions	General government	School boards	Government business enterprises	Total public sector
	Provincial and territorial government				Local government			
	thousands							
2001	351	343	300	711	460	605	273	3,043
2002	359	327	317	729	458	622	275	3,087
2003	366	333	324	748	491	623	279	3,163
2004	367	330	334	746	499	630	287	3,193
2005	370	340	338	749	517	640	286	3,241
2006	387	344	348	765	530	649	288	3,310
2007	388	351	358	783	548	661	294	3,382
2008	401	359	365	800	581	675	310	3,491

Public sector employment

	First quarter 2008	First quarter 2009
	thousands	
Public sector	3,488	3,561
Government	3,187	3,248
General government	1,304	1,330
Federal	395	409
Provincial and territorial	347	347
Local	561	574
Educational institutions	1,099	1,115
Universities and colleges ¹	381	383
School boards	719	732
Health and social service institutions	784	802
Government business enterprises	300	313

1. Includes vocational and trade institutions.

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Computer and peripherals price indexes

April 2009

The price index for commercial computers decreased 0.67% from March to 36.98 (2002=100) in April. The index for consumer computers declined 0.84% from March to 18.79.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices decreased 1.67% from a month earlier to 51.89 and printer prices decreased 2.85% to 41.95.

Note: As of April 2009, the Cathode-Ray Tube series has been terminated. This results in the Monitor series consisting of only the Thin Film Transistor monitors or what is commonly known as the Liquid Crystal Display monitors.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 331-0004 and 331-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Sawmills

March 2009

Lumber production by sawmills increased 3.6% from a month earlier to 3 620.2 thousand cubic metres in March.

Compared with March 2008, lumber production declined 20.9%

In March, sawmills shipped 3,784.1 thousand cubic metres of lumber, up 6.4% from February.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The March 2009 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 63, no. 3 (35-003-X, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

To order data, 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), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Commercial Software Price Index

April 2009

The Commercial Software Price Index decreased 0.48% from March to 74.67 (2002=100) in April.

Note: The Commercial Software Price Index is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 331-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lu Li (613-951-1290; lu.li@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

Survey of Earned Doctorates

2007/2008

Data from the 2007/2008 Survey of Earned Doctorates are now available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3126.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; educationstats@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. ■

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Release dates: June 2009

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Canadian economic accounts	First quarter 2009
1	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	April 2009
1	Gross domestic product by industry	March 2009
2	Financial flow accounts	First quarter 2009
3	Income of Canadians	2007
4	Building permits	April 2009
5	Labour Force Survey	May 2009
10	Canadian international merchandise trade	April 2009
10	New Housing Price Index	April 2009
11	Canadian Economic Observer (Internet)	June 2009
11	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 2009
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 2009
15	New motor vehicle sales	April 2009
16	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	First quarter 2009
17	Health Reports	2007
17	Wholesale trade	April 2009
17	Leading indicators	May 2009
18	Consumer Price Index	May 2009
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	April 2009
19	Canada's international investment position	First quarter 2009
19	Retail trade	April 2009
22	National balance sheet accounts	First quarter 2009
22	Canada's international transactions in securities	April 2009
22	Employment Insurance	April 2009
23	Canadian Social Trends	2006
23	Principal field crop areas	June 2009
24	Quarterly demographic estimates	April 1, 2009
25	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	April 2009
29	National tourism indicators	First quarter 2009
30	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	May 2009
30	Gross domestic product by industry	April 2009