

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Tuesday, June 16, 2009**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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### Releases

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| <b>Government finance: Revenue, expenditure and surplus, fiscal year ending March 31, 2009</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>2</b> |
| The consolidated surplus for all Canadian governments, including the two major pension plans, fell from \$31.5 billion to \$2.4 billion in current dollars between the fiscal years ending March 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009. The deterioration came as expenditures continued to increase while revenues fell during the year. |          |
| Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, first quarter 2009                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 6        |
| Canadian Vehicle Survey, October to December 2008                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 7        |
| Annual Survey of Traveller Accommodation, 2007                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 8        |
| Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, April 2009                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 8        |
| Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products, March 2009                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 8        |

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|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| <b>New products</b> | <b>9</b> |
|---------------------|----------|

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## Releases

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### Government finance: Revenue, expenditure and surplus

Fiscal year ending March 31, 2009

The consolidated surplus for all Canadian governments, including the two major pension plans, fell from \$31.5 billion to \$2.4 billion in current dollars between the fiscal years ending March 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009. The deterioration came as expenditures continued to increase while revenues fell during the year.

The federal government's financial position went from a surplus of \$12.8 billion to a surplus of \$883 million. At the same time, the financial position of provincial, territorial and local governments went from a combined surplus of \$6.9 billion to a combined deficit of \$9.7 billion.

The two major pension plans recorded a surplus of \$11.2 billion, down from \$11.8 billion.

#### Last release based on the Financial Management System

This is the last release of revenues and expenditures for the three levels of government (including consolidated data) based on the Financial Management System (FMS). Last data for assets and liabilities for the federal government were released on March 25, 2009. Data for provincial, territorial and local governments (including consolidated data for the three levels of government) on assets and liabilities will be released for the last time in the spring of 2010.

The fiscal year 2007/2008 will be the last reference year for which a complete set of financial data (revenues, expenditures, assets, and liabilities) will be released based on the FMS. Statistics Canada will be adopting the International Monetary Fund accounting standard for government, called Government Finance Statistics, in 2012 starting with the reference year 2008/2009. The Government Finance Statistics framework will be replacing the FMS as the government reporting standard.

#### Revenues and expenditures

Consolidated government revenues declined 2.1% to \$633.7 billion during the fiscal year ending March 2009, while expenditures grew 2.5% to \$631.3 billion.

Among revenue sources, income taxes fell 7.7%, which was attributable almost entirely to a decrease in

#### Note to readers

To produce government finance data that are comparable across all jurisdictions, and across time, Statistics Canada applies a single set of accounting conventions to all jurisdictions. The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial, territorial and local governments in Canada.

The accounting systems of individual governments are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from governments Public Accounts and other records to provide detailed data that permit inter-government comparisons as well as national aggregates that are consistent over time. As a result, FMS statistics may not be in accord with figures published in government financial statements.

**Consolidated government** refers to the consolidation of the financial data for the federal government, the provincial and territorial governments, local governments (that is, municipal governments and school boards) and the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and the Quebec Pension Plan (QPP). Consolidation is the aggregation of levels of governments after the elimination of transactions between levels of government.

**General government** refers to government entities created and controlled by federal, provincial, territorial and local governments. This covers all ministries, departments and agencies, autonomous organizations, boards, commissions and funds.

**Transfer payments** to other levels of government can be related to a wide variety of policy areas such as health, education, social services, and can be categorized in two broad areas: general purpose, where transfers can be applied anywhere; and specific purpose, where the recipient government must use these transfer payments in the specific policy area.

Data for the federal government, CPP and QPP are for the fiscal years ending March 31. Data for the provincial and territorial governments are for the fiscal years ending closest to March 31. Data for local governments are for the fiscal years ending closest to December 31 of the previous year.

corporate income taxes. In addition, consumption taxes declined 4.1%, mostly due to a drop in general sales tax revenues.

Investment income, which includes natural resources revenues, increased 10.2%, mainly reflecting revenues generated by the auction of the spectrum airwaves by the federal government.

On the expenditures side, spending on social services, health and education continued to dominate, the three categories combined accounting for nearly two-thirds of total spending.

Debt charges were equal to 6.9 cents of every dollar of government revenues in fiscal year 2008/2009, down from 7.1 cents in the previous year.

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## Provincial, territorial and local governments

The provincial, territorial and local governments recorded a combined deficit of \$9.7 billion by the end of March 2009 after four consecutive years of surpluses.

Expenditures for these governments combined increased 5.2% during the fiscal year ending March 31, 2009, five times the growth for revenues.

The largest increase in revenues came from general purpose transfers from the federal government, which increased 9.3%. Income taxes, which include personal and corporate income as well as mining and logging taxes, fell 5.9%.

Spending on health, education and social services represented the lion's share of outlays. These three functions alone accounted for 65% of consolidated provincial, territorial and local government expenditures in 2009, the same percentage as the previous year.

Debt charges rose for a fourth consecutive year, representing 6.6 cents out of every dollar of government revenues in fiscal year 2008/2009.

The governments of Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded surpluses on a consolidated basis as of March 2009. Those of Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories went from a surplus position to a deficit position. The provinces of Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba recorded higher deficits.

### Local governments in deficit position despite higher transfer revenues

Local governments, which comprise municipalities and school boards, recorded a deficit of \$1.1 billion for the year ending December 31, 2008. Revenues and expenditures each increased by 5.2%, revenues to \$121.8 billion and expenditures to \$122.9 billion.

The largest increase occurred in transfer revenues (+8.1%). Transfer revenues increased at the fastest pace in Yukon (+29.7%), followed by Saskatchewan (+29.4%) and the Northwest Territories (+22.4%).

Local government expenditures during 2008 were concentrated mainly in education, which accounted for 39.1% of spending, followed by transportation and communication (12.9%) and environment (10.4%).

Expenditures on housing increased 11.5%, while spending on transportation and communication rose 9.8%. The largest increase in local government spending occurred in the Yukon at 21.6%, followed by Saskatchewan (+10.9%) and British Columbia (+9.7%).

**Available on CANSIM: tables 385-0001 to 385-0003, 385-0005 to 385-0009, 385-0021 to 385-0024, 385-0027 and 385-0028.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1709, 1713 and 1735.**

Data tables on public sector finance are also available online in the *National Economic Account* module on our website.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulation. For more information on our products or services, contact Client Services (613-951-0767; [PSSD-Info-DSSP@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:PSSD-Info-DSSP@statcan.gc.ca)), Public Sector Statistics Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claude Vaillancourt (613-951-1820; [claud.vallancourt@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:claud.vallancourt@statcan.gc.ca)), Public Sector Statistics Division.

□

## Revenue sources and expenditure functions, consolidated governments<sup>1</sup>

| All governments consolidated                     | 2008           | 2009           | 2008<br>to<br>2009 |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
|                                                  | \$ millions    |                | % change           |
| <b>Revenue</b>                                   |                |                |                    |
| Income taxes                                     | 269,467        | 248,655        | -7.7               |
| Consumption taxes                                | 111,684        | 107,150        | -4.1               |
| Property and related taxes                       | 53,882         | 54,862         | 1.8                |
| Other taxes                                      | 21,129         | 21,807         | 3.2                |
| Health insurance premiums                        | 3,457          | 3,390          | -1.9               |
| Contributions to social security plans           | 77,740         | 80,010         | 2.9                |
| Sales of goods and services                      | 49,685         | 53,168         | 7.0                |
| Investment income                                | 52,436         | 57,793         | 10.2               |
| Other revenue from own sources                   | 8,070          | 6,836          | -15.3              |
| <b>Total revenues</b>                            | <b>647,552</b> | <b>633,672</b> | <b>-2.1</b>        |
| <b>Expenditures</b>                              |                |                |                    |
| General government services                      | 21,505         | 22,822         | 6.1                |
| Protection of persons and property               | 50,689         | 50,790         | 0.2                |
| Transportation and communication                 | 29,966         | 32,197         | 7.4                |
| Health                                           | 114,245        | 121,577        | 6.4                |
| Social services                                  | 187,734        | 190,276        | 1.4                |
| Education                                        | 92,722         | 95,732         | 3.2                |
| Resource conservation and industrial development | 21,360         | 19,975         | -6.5               |
| Environment                                      | 15,516         | 16,933         | 9.1                |
| Recreation and culture                           | 15,809         | 16,306         | 3.1                |
| Labour, employment and immigration               | 2,917          | 2,395          | -17.9              |
| Housing                                          | 5,544          | 6,120          | 10.4               |
| Foreign affairs and international assistance     | 6,211          | 6,508          | 4.8                |
| Regional planning and development                | 2,524          | 2,775          | 9.9                |
| Research establishments                          | 2,332          | 2,268          | -2.7               |
| Debt charges                                     | 45,715         | 43,634         | -4.6               |
| Other expenditures                               | 1,303          | 945            | -27.5              |
| <b>Total expenditures</b>                        | <b>616,090</b> | <b>631,251</b> | <b>2.5</b>         |

1. Data for the consolidated federal, provincial, territorial, and local governments include data for the federal government for the fiscal years ending March 31, for the provincial and territorial governments for the fiscal years ending closest to March 31, and for the local governments for the fiscal years ending closest to December 31 of the previous year.

**Note:** Total may not add due to rounding.

**Surplus (+) / deficit (-) by level of government<sup>1</sup>**

|                                                      | 2005          | 2006          | 2007          | 2008          | 2009          |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                                      | \$ millions   |               |               |               |               |
| <b>Federal government</b>                            | <b>5,117</b>  | <b>9,541</b>  | <b>7,492</b>  | <b>12,762</b> | <b>883</b>    |
| <b>Provincial, territorial and local governments</b> |               |               |               |               |               |
| Newfoundland and Labrador                            | 22            | 297           | -471          | 535           | 1,254         |
| Prince Edward Island                                 | 24            | -16           | -50           | -64           | -97           |
| Nova Scotia                                          | 293           | 911           | 156           | 187           | -184          |
| New Brunswick                                        | 128           | -96           | 76            | -562          | -396          |
| Quebec                                               | -1,892        | -3,863        | -2,909        | -1,020        | -6,099        |
| Ontario                                              | -1,386        | -4,321        | -2,711        | -969          | -6,004        |
| Manitoba                                             | 520           | -73           | -27           | -195          | -310          |
| Saskatchewan                                         | 784           | 632           | 699           | 1,443         | 2,707         |
| Alberta                                              | 5,725         | 9,842         | 10,029        | 5,751         | 2,187         |
| British Columbia                                     | 3,044         | 3,377         | 3,066         | 1,795         | -2,584        |
| Yukon                                                | -13           | 44            | 36            | 17            | -29           |
| Northwest Territories                                | -43           | 37            | 129           | 40            | -106          |
| Nunavut                                              | -11           | 49            | 190           | -65           | -17           |
| <b>Total</b>                                         | <b>7,195</b>  | <b>6,821</b>  | <b>8,213</b>  | <b>6,891</b>  | <b>-9,679</b> |
| <b>Social security schemes</b>                       |               |               |               |               |               |
| Canada Pension Plan                                  | 7,739         | 7,879         | 8,913         | 9,885         | 9,599         |
| Quebec Pension Plan                                  | 1,639         | 1,866         | 1,800         | 1,923         | 1,617         |
| <b>Total</b>                                         | <b>9,377</b>  | <b>9,745</b>  | <b>10,713</b> | <b>11,808</b> | <b>11,216</b> |
| <b>Total surplus (+) / deficit (-)</b>               | <b>21,689</b> | <b>26,107</b> | <b>26,418</b> | <b>31,461</b> | <b>2,421</b>  |

1. Data for the federal government, Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan are for the fiscal years ending March 31, provincial and territorial governments are for the fiscal years ending closest to March 31 and the local governments' data are for the fiscal years ending closest to December 31 of the previous year.

**Note:** Total may not add up due to rounding.



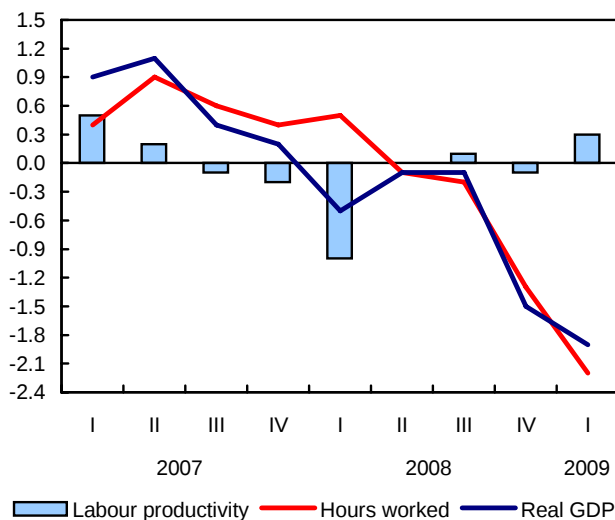
## Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

First quarter 2009

The labour productivity of Canadian businesses rose 0.3% in the first quarter, in a context of sharply lower output and hours worked. In addition, the decline in unit labour costs in Canadian businesses in US dollars continued for a third consecutive quarter, as their costs decreased by 1.8% in the first quarter.

### Hours worked in Canadian businesses decrease at a faster pace than real gross domestic product

quarterly % change



In the first quarter, the real gross domestic product (GDP) of Canadian businesses and hours worked related to this production were both down sharply, posting the largest quarterly declines since the first quarter of 1991.

The downward movement in hours worked accelerated in the first quarter (-2.2%) compared with the fourth quarter of 2008 (-1.3%). The decline in hours worked in the business sector more than offset the decrease in output in the first quarter.

Productivity in the goods sector grew 1.7% in the first quarter, despite a further decline in manufacturing, and was partly counterbalanced by a 0.5% productivity decrease in the services sector.

Over the last two quarters, productivity has followed much the same pattern in Canada and the United States. American businesses had a 0.4% gain in productivity

in the first quarter, after a 0.1% decline the previous quarter.

Labour costs per unit of production in Canadian dollars rose by 0.8% for Canadian businesses in the first quarter. That was slightly less than half the rate of 1.7% registered in the previous quarter.

This improvement is attributable to a modest gain in productivity and slower growth in hourly compensation, which moderated from 1.5% in the last quarter of 2008 to 1.2% in the first quarter.

Because of the 2.7% depreciation in the Canadian dollar relative to its American counterpart, Canadian unit labour costs measured in US dollars were down for the third consecutive quarter, falling 1.8% in the first quarter. This decline was much smaller than in the fourth quarter, when the Canadian dollar dropped significantly in value.

**Note:** The term "productivity" in this release refers to labour productivity. For the purposes of this analysis, labour productivity, gross domestic product (GDP) and unit labour cost cover the business sector only. Labour productivity is a measure of real GDP per hour worked. Unit labour cost is defined as the cost of workers' wages and benefits per unit of real GDP.

The first quarter 2009 labour productivity data released today include revisions to aggregate labour productivity and underlying series (GDP, hours worked, unit labour costs, etc.) from 2005 to 2008. These updates are consistent with the four-year annual revision to the National Income and Expenditure Accounts released June 1, 2009. However, the national accounts' estimates of GDP by industry will not be revised until the end of September 2009 (the usual revision release date for GDP by industry) and therefore will not be incorporated in the productivity estimates until the release of the third-quarter data in December 2009.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 383-0008 and 383-0012.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5042.**

On June 22, a more comprehensive analysis, including additional charts and tables, will be available in the first quarter 2009 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review* (13-010-X, free).

Second quarter data of 2009 for labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost will be released on September 15.

To order data, contact Client Services ([productivity.measures@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:productivity.measures@statcan.gc.ca)). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods

or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654; fax: 613-951-3618; [jean-pierre.maynard@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:jean-pierre.maynard@statcan.gc.ca)), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

### Business sector: Labour productivity and related variables for Canada and the United States

|                                                     | First<br>quarter<br>2007 | Second<br>quarter<br>2007 | Third<br>quarter<br>2007 | Fourth<br>quarter<br>2007 | First<br>quarter<br>2008 | Second<br>quarter<br>2008 | Third<br>quarter<br>2008 | Fourth<br>quarter<br>2008 | First<br>quarter<br>2009 |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| % change from previous quarter, seasonally adjusted |                          |                           |                          |                           |                          |                           |                          |                           |                          |
| <b>Canada</b>                                       |                          |                           |                          |                           |                          |                           |                          |                           |                          |
| Labour productivity                                 | 0.5                      | 0.2                       | -0.1                     | -0.2                      | -1.0                     | 0.0                       | 0.1                      | -0.1                      | 0.3                      |
| Real gross domestic product                         | 0.9                      | 1.1                       | 0.4                      | 0.2                       | -0.5                     | -0.1                      | -0.1                     | -1.5                      | -1.9                     |
| Hours worked                                        | 0.4                      | 0.9                       | 0.6                      | 0.4                       | 0.5                      | -0.1                      | -0.2                     | -1.3                      | -2.2                     |
| Hourly compensation                                 | 1.1                      | 0.2                       | 0.3                      | 1.4                       | 1.1                      | 0.9                       | 0.9                      | 1.5                       | 1.2                      |
| Unit labour cost                                    | 0.6                      | 0.0                       | 0.5                      | 1.6                       | 2.1                      | 0.9                       | 0.8                      | 1.7                       | 0.8                      |
| Exchange rate <sup>1</sup>                          | -2.7                     | 6.7                       | 5.0                      | 6.5                       | -2.3                     | -0.6                      | -3.0                     | -14.1                     | -2.7                     |
| Unit labour cost in US dollars                      | -2.2                     | 6.7                       | 5.6                      | 8.1                       | -0.1                     | 0.3                       | -2.3                     | -12.6                     | -1.8                     |
| <b>United States<sup>2</sup></b>                    |                          |                           |                          |                           |                          |                           |                          |                           |                          |
| Labour productivity                                 | -0.2                     | 1.4                       | 1.8                      | -0.3                      | 0.5                      | 1.1                       | 0.6                      | -0.1                      | 0.4                      |
| Real GDP                                            | -0.2                     | 1.4                       | 1.3                      | -0.2                      | 0.2                      | 0.7                       | -0.4                     | -2.2                      | -1.9                     |
| Hours worked                                        | 0.0                      | 0.0                       | -0.4                     | 0.1                       | -0.4                     | -0.5                      | -1.0                     | -2.1                      | -2.3                     |
| Hourly compensation                                 | 1.0                      | 0.6                       | 1.1                      | 0.9                       | 0.9                      | 0.5                       | 1.4                      | 1.0                       | 1.1                      |
| Unit labour cost                                    | 1.1                      | -0.8                      | -0.6                     | 1.2                       | 0.3                      | -0.7                      | 0.8                      | 1.2                       | 0.7                      |
|                                                     | 2004                     | 2005                      | 2006                     | 2007                      | 2008                     | Second<br>quarter<br>2008 | Third quarter<br>2008    | Fourth<br>quarter<br>2008 | First quarter<br>2009    |
| % change from the previous year                     |                          |                           |                          |                           |                          |                           |                          |                           |                          |
| <b>Canada</b>                                       |                          |                           |                          |                           |                          |                           |                          |                           |                          |
| Labour productivity                                 | 0.2                      | 2.4                       | 1.2                      | 0.4                       | -1.1                     | -1.3                      | -1.0                     | -1.0                      | 0.3                      |
| Real gross domestic product                         | 3.2                      | 3.2                       | 2.7                      | 2.3                       | -0.4                     | 0.0                       | -0.5                     | -2.2                      | -3.5                     |
| Hours worked                                        | 3.0                      | 0.7                       | 1.6                      | 1.9                       | 0.8                      | 1.4                       | 0.5                      | -1.2                      | -3.8                     |
| Hourly compensation                                 | 3.3                      | 4.9                       | 5.1                      | 3.6                       | 4.0                      | 3.8                       | 4.4                      | 4.6                       | 4.6                      |
| Unit labour cost                                    | 3.1                      | 2.4                       | 3.9                      | 3.1                       | 5.2                      | 5.2                       | 5.5                      | 5.6                       | 4.3                      |
| Exchange rate <sup>1</sup>                          | 7.5                      | 7.3                       | 6.8                      | 6.0                       | 0.9                      | 8.7                       | 0.3                      | -19.0                     | -19.4                    |
| Unit labour cost in US dollars                      | 10.9                     | 9.9                       | 10.9                     | 9.4                       | 5.9                      | 14.4                      | 5.8                      | -14.5                     | -15.9                    |
| <b>United States<sup>2</sup></b>                    |                          |                           |                          |                           |                          |                           |                          |                           |                          |
| Labour productivity                                 | 2.9                      | 1.8                       | 0.9                      | 1.6                       | 2.7                      | 3.2                       | 2.0                      | 2.1                       | 2.0                      |
| Real gross domestic product                         | 4.2                      | 3.5                       | 3.0                      | 2.0                       | 0.8                      | 2.0                       | 0.2                      | -1.8                      | -3.8                     |
| Hours worked                                        | 1.2                      | 1.7                       | 2.1                      | 0.5                       | -1.9                     | -1.2                      | -1.7                     | -3.9                      | -5.7                     |
| Hourly compensation                                 | 3.8                      | 3.9                       | 3.8                      | 4.2                       | 3.6                      | 3.4                       | 3.7                      | 3.8                       | 4.1                      |
| Unit labour cost                                    | 0.8                      | 2.1                       | 2.9                      | 2.6                       | 0.9                      | 0.2                       | 1.6                      | 1.6                       | 2.0                      |

1. The exchange rate corresponds to the Canadian dollar value expressed in US dollars.

2. US data are from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Productivity and costs: First quarter 2009 published in NEWS, June 4.

## Canadian Vehicle Survey

October to December 2008

Canadians drove their vehicles more during the fourth quarter of 2008 than they did the same quarter a year earlier. Total kilometres driven in Canada increased by 1.6% compared with the fourth quarter of 2007. Light vehicles (weighing less than 4.5 metric tonnes) were driven 2.9% more during the quarter compared with the previous year. Heavy vehicles (weighing 4.5 metric tonnes or more) travelled 9.4% less compared with the fourth quarter of 2007.

Nationally, motor vehicle registrations were up by 1.6% for the quarter. Light vehicle registrations also increased by 1.6%, while heavy vehicle registrations were 2.7% higher.

Larger style light vehicles (vans, sport utility vehicles and pickup trucks) were driven 5.0% less in the fourth quarter compared with the same quarter in 2007. This group has now posted negative growth in five of the past six quarters going back to late 2007. Kilometres driven in smaller style light vehicles (cars and station wagons) increased 11.2% compared with the same quarter a year ago.

The average distance travelled per light vehicle saw little change compared with the previous year. Light vehicles were driven, on average, 3,781 kilometres during the fourth quarter of 2008, up 0.4% from the fourth quarter of 2007. Among the provinces, drivers in Prince Edward Island used their light vehicles the most on average, while drivers in British Columbia used theirs the least.

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Available on CANSIM: tables 405-0005 to 405-0020, 405-0026 to 405-0036, 405-0039 to 405-0042, 405-0044 to 405-0046, 405-0053, 405-0054, 405-0099 and 405-0101 to 405-0110.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2749.**

The October to December 2008 issue of *Canadian Vehicle Survey: Quarterly* (53F0004X, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Réjean Doiron (613-951-5680; [rejean.doiron@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:rejean.doiron@statcan.gc.ca)) or Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; [transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

## **Annual Survey of Traveller Accommodation 2007**

Data on the traveller accommodation industry are now available for 2007.

**Available on CANSIM: table 351-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2418.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Evelyn Park (613-951-3506; fax: 613-951-6696; [evelyn.park@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:evelyn.park@statcan.gc.ca)), Service Industries Division. ■

## **Monthly Survey of Large Retailers**

April 2009

Data for the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available for April.

**Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.**

A data table is also available in the *Summary Tables* module online.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ashley Ker (613-951-2252), Distributive Trades Division. ■

## **Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products**

March 2009

Data on the supply, disposition and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for March.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.**

The March 2009 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 64, no. 3 (45-004-X, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

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

## New products

**The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada**, March 2009, Vol. 64, no. 3  
Catalogue number **45-004-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Canadian Vehicle Survey: Quarterly**, October to December 2008  
Catalogue number **53F0004X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**New Motor Vehicle Sales**, April 2009, Vol. 81, no. 4  
Catalogue number **63-007-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Sound Recording and Music Publishing, 2007**  
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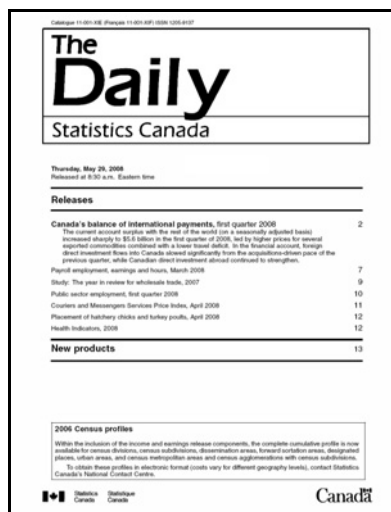
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