

The Daily

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Real gross domestic product increased 0.1% in the third quarter, the first quarterly gain since the third quarter of 2008. Final domestic demand advanced 1.2%, as capital investment and personal expenditures both increased. Real gross domestic product was up 0.4% in September, as most major industrial sectors increased their production.

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, October 2009 9

The Industrial Product Price Index declined 0.3% in October, pulled down by the strength of the Canadian dollar in relation to its US counterpart. The Raw Materials Price Index rose 2.5%, mainly as a result of higher prices for crude oil.

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Releases

Canadian economic accounts

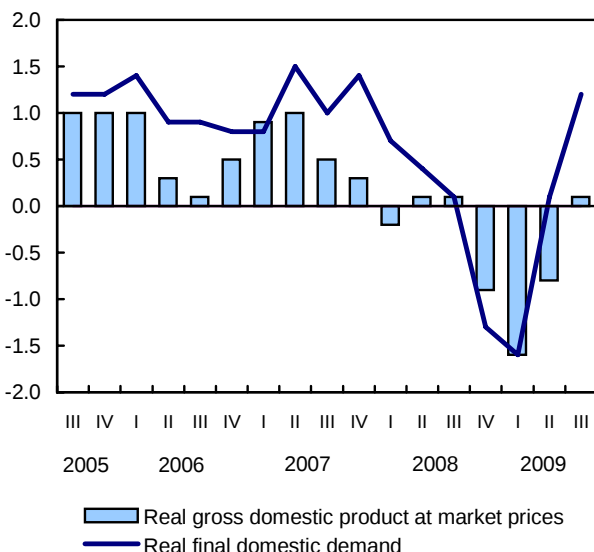
Third quarter 2009 and September 2009

Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased 0.1% in the third quarter, the first quarterly gain since the third quarter of 2008. Final domestic demand advanced 1.2%, as capital investment and personal expenditures both increased. Real GDP was up 0.4% in September, as most major industrial sectors increased their production.

Final domestic demand was bolstered by a second consecutive quarterly gain in personal expenditures and the first expansion in business capital expenditure since the fourth quarter of 2007. Export and import volumes both increased after many quarters of decline.

Final domestic demand advances again

quarterly % change



The output of services-producing industries increased 0.6%, with the wholesale and retail trade sectors and real estate agents and brokers leading the way. Goods-producing industries (-1.4%) continued

Note to readers

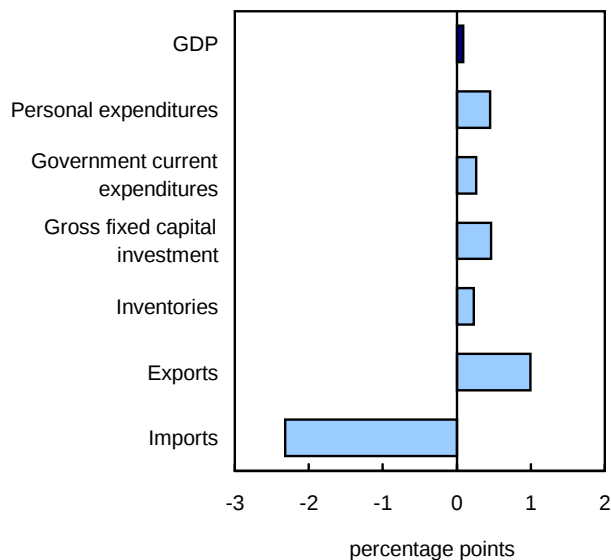
Percentage changes for expenditure-based and industry-based statistics (such as personal expenditures, investment, exports, imports and output) are calculated using volume measures that are adjusted for price variations. Percentage changes for income-based statistics (such as labour income, corporate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

The Frequently asked questions section on the National economic accounts module of our website has been updated with a series of questions and answers pertaining to recent economic events and how they are treated within the national economic accounts.

Additional data tables are available in Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review (13-010-X, free).

their downward trend that started in the third quarter of 2007, with the mining and oil and gas extraction contributing the most to the decrease as a result of temporary shutdowns.

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



The Canadian economy expanded at an annualized rate of 0.4% in the third quarter, compared with a 2.8% increase for the US economy.

Real gross domestic product, chained (2002) dollars¹

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2008	-0.2	-0.7	1.7
Second quarter 2008	0.1	0.3	0.7
Third quarter 2008	0.1	0.4	0.3
Fourth quarter 2008	-0.9	-3.7	-1.0
First quarter 2009	-1.6	-6.2	-2.3
Second quarter 2009	-0.8	-3.1	-3.2
Third quarter 2009	0.1	0.4	-3.2

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

Personal spending advances

Consumer spending on goods and services rose 0.8%, the biggest increase since the fourth quarter of 2007. Households increased their spending on durable goods (+2.4%), particularly on new and used motor vehicles and on furniture. Purchases of services advanced 0.7%, similar to the previous quarter.

Investment in machinery and equipment increases

Business investment in machinery and equipment grew 5.9% in the third quarter, following five quarters of decline. Outlays on motor vehicles and industrial machinery led the surge.

Businesses reduced investment in non-residential structures by 3.6%, the fourth consecutive quarterly decline.

Investment in residential structures advanced for a second consecutive quarter. A 13% gain pushed ownership transfer costs related to housing resale activity to a record high. Investment in new housing construction fell 4.2%, following steeper declines in the first two quarters of the year. Renovation activity grew 2.8%, similar to the second quarter increase.

Government investment in buildings and engineering projects grew by 5.6%, the fourth consecutive quarter in which growth has been 4% or higher.

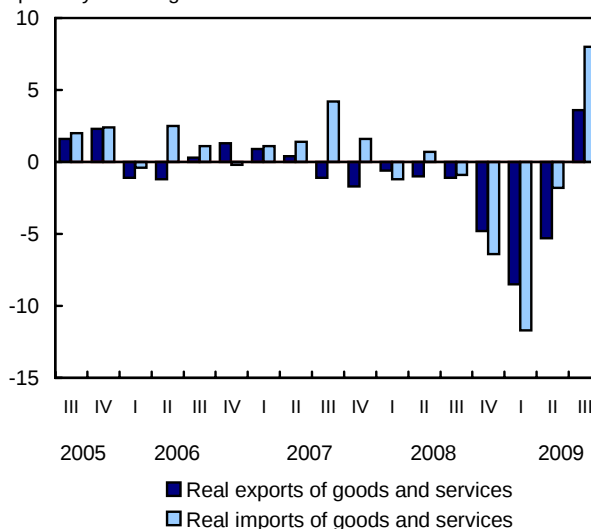
Export demand grows

Exports of goods and services advanced 3.6% in the third quarter, the first increase since the second quarter of 2007. A 28% jump in exports of automotive products was the major contributor to the overall

strength. Nonetheless, automobile exports were 29% lower than the third quarter of 2008. Energy product exports were up (+9.2%) in the quarter.

Exports and imports increase after extended downturn

quarterly % change



Imports grew 8.0% in the third quarter, following four consecutive quarters of decline. While gains were widespread, increases in the imports of automobile products (+25%) as well as machinery and equipment (+9.8%) were notable.

Non-farm inventories fall again

Non-farm inventories were drawn down for the third consecutive quarter. Manufacturing inventories were the main contributor to the draw down.

Farm inventories accumulated in the third quarter, after a drop in the second quarter.

The economy wide stock-to-sales ratio edged down, reversing the upward trend of the previous five quarters. Businesses held inventories equivalent to 69 days of sales, down from 71 days in the second quarter.

Prices up in the third quarter

The price of goods and services produced in Canada was up 0.8%, following a small increase in the second quarter. The price of final domestic demand edged down 0.1% in the third quarter, as prices for machinery and equipment fell 3.3%. Prices for consumer goods and services rose 0.2%.

Purchasing power increases

Real gross domestic income, a measure of the purchasing power Canada acquires from its production of goods and services, grew 0.8% in the third quarter, following four quarters of decline. Canada's terms of trade, a measure of export prices relative to import prices, strengthened for the second consecutive quarter, as import prices (-3.7%) fell more quickly than export prices (-1.4%).

Real gross domestic income, volume index (2002=100)

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2008	0.5	2.2	4.0
Second quarter 2008	1.3	5.5	3.9
Third quarter 2008	-0.3	-1.1	3.1
Fourth quarter 2008	-4.3	-16.0	-2.7
First quarter 2009	-3.4	-12.9	-6.5
Second quarter 2009	-0.4	-1.6	-8.2
Third quarter 2009	0.8	3.3	-7.1

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

Economy-wide incomes return to growth

Nominal GDP increased 0.8% in the quarter, led by a 5.2% gain in corporate profits. Both had registered decreases over the previous three quarters. Non-financial and financial industries recorded higher profits in the third quarter.

Labour income (in nominal terms) was virtually unchanged, after decreases in the first two quarters of 2009. Employment was down in the third quarter while average hours worked were up slightly. An increase in government sector labour income offset a decrease in the business sector.

Personal saving rate moves downward

The personal saving rate was 4.8%, down from the previous quarter, as personal outlays advanced 0.8%. Personal income increased 0.3% as income from government transfers rose 1.4%.

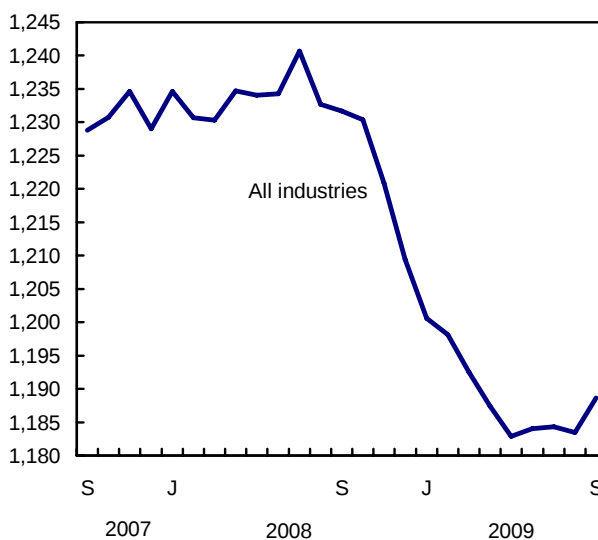
Gross domestic product by industry, September 2009

Real gross domestic product rose 0.4% in September, after levelling off between June and August. Most major industrial sectors increased their production in September. Goods-producing

industries advanced 0.9%, the first increase since July 2008, bolstered by mining and manufacturing. The services-producing industries continued to grow (+0.3%), on the strength of retail trade in particular. Conversely, accommodation and food services, utilities as well as agriculture retreated.

Real gross domestic product rises in September

billions of chained (2002) dollars



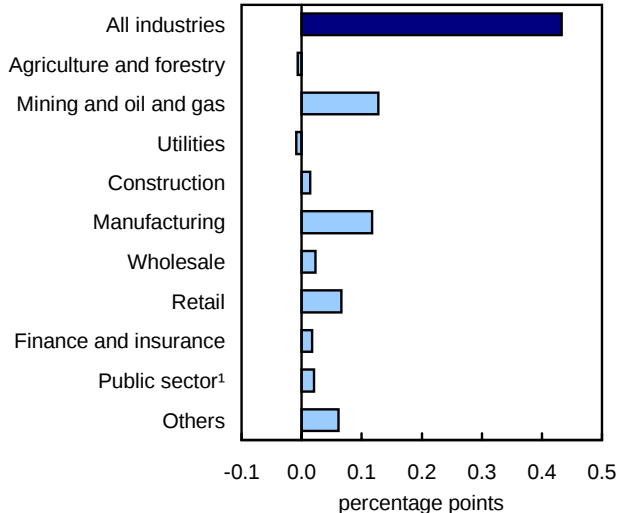
The output of the mining sector excluding oil and gas extraction grew 5.6%, mainly as a result of the reopening of some mines after shutdowns in July and August. Both non-metallic mineral mines (which includes diamonds) and iron ore mines increased their production substantially. Oil and gas extraction advanced 0.9% as a result of an increase in petroleum extraction, while natural gas facilities lowered their production.

The 1.1% increase in manufacturing output was widespread, with 15 of the 21 major groups advancing. Notable increases were recorded in the manufacturing of primary metals, beverage and tobacco products, plastics and rubber products as well as transportation equipment.

Value added in the retail trade sector rose 1.1% in September, with gains in most of the trade groups. Automotive products, as well as food and beverage stores, reported appreciable increases. The volume of activity in wholesaling advanced 0.4% in September, reflecting the strength in exports and manufacturing as well as the increased demand from retailers.

Construction activity was up 0.2% in September. Residential building construction and engineering and repairs work rose, while non-residential building construction retreated. Increased activity in the home resale market translated into a 2.8% advance in the output of real estate agents and brokers.

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



1. Education, health and public administration.

The accommodation and food services sector retreated, despite an increase in the number of international travellers coming to Canada. The decline in agriculture was largely attributable to weak crop production. Utilities were down due to weaker demand for both electricity and natural gas.

Products, services and contact information

Detailed analysis and tables

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

Detailed analysis on today's releases from the national accounts, including additional tables, can be found in the third quarter 2009 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 8, no. 3 (13-010-X, free), which is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Gross domestic product by industry

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

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

The September 2009 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 23, no. 9 (15-001-X, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information or to order data, contact our dissemination officer (613-951-4623; toll-free 1-800-887-4623; iad-info-dci@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622), Industry Accounts Division.

Income and expenditure accounts

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

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

The *National Income and Expenditure Accounts: Data Tables* (13-019-X, free), and *Estimates of Labour Income: Data Tables* (13-021-X, free) are also 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, 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), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

□

Canadian economic accounts key indicators¹

	Second quarter 2008	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	2007	2008
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
millions of dollars at current prices								
Gross domestic product by income and by expenditure								
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	820,916	827,116	831,936	824,492	820,352	820,412	784,839	823,116
	1.0	0.8	0.6	-0.9	-0.5	0.0	5.6	4.9
Corporation profits before taxes	229,532	237,708	182,900	147,508	131,168	137,952	204,131	215,799
	7.7	3.6	-23.1	-19.4	-11.1	5.2	4.1	5.7
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	85,660	86,136	77,568	66,036	66,108	70,392	71,847	81,484
	11.9	0.6	-9.9	-14.9	0.1	6.5	7.7	13.4
Net income of unincorporated business	95,500	97,860	98,108	96,204	98,168	99,924	90,407	96,246
	2.1	2.5	0.3	-1.9	2.0	1.8	4.4	6.5
Taxes less subsidies	166,016	166,464	163,220	160,076	161,816	162,888	166,443	165,017
	1.0	0.3	-1.9	-1.9	1.1	0.7	3.7	-0.9
Personal disposable income	948,596	955,512	960,852	957,152	968,324	971,120	897,562	950,948
	1.0	0.7	0.6	-0.4	1.2	0.3	5.3	5.9
Personal saving rate ²	3.4	3.1	4.9	4.9	5.5	4.8	2.5	3.7
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
millions of chained (2002) dollars								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	812,310	813,469	807,018	804,161	807,682	813,835	787,063	810,723
	0.3	0.1	-0.8	-0.4	0.4	0.8	4.6	3.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	264,477	264,462	266,084	267,505	269,666	272,967	254,740	264,142
	1.1	-0.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	3.3	3.7
Gross fixed capital formation	318,118	318,616	305,999	286,610	282,922	288,951	312,482	315,265
	-0.1	0.2	-4.0	-6.3	-1.3	2.1	3.7	0.9
Investment in inventories	14,466	14,872	10,386	-10,570	-9,159	-5,815	15,006	12,272
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	493,352	488,152	464,964	425,584	403,076	417,723	510,323	486,255
	-1.0	-1.1	-4.8	-8.5	-5.3	3.6	1.1	4.7
Imports of goods and services	589,968	584,824	547,196	483,115	474,549	512,501	572,078	576,905
	0.7	-0.9	-6.4	-11.7	-1.8	8.0	5.8	0.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,324,093	1,325,452	1,312,880	1,292,079	1,282,096	1,283,227	1,315,907	1,321,360
	0.1	0.1	-0.9	-1.6	-0.8	0.1	2.5	0.4
Gross domestic product by industry at basic prices								
Goods producing industries	365,936	365,810	356,397	338,882	325,331	320,934	373,164	363,625
	-0.1	-0.0	-2.6	-4.9	-4.0	-1.4	0.7	-2.6
Industrial production	263,941	263,682	255,369	242,030	230,791	227,529	273,529	261,955
	-0.3	-0.1	-3.2	-5.2	-4.6	-1.4	0.1	-4.2
Energy sector	83,929	84,492	83,264	81,884	77,489	76,748	86,732	84,147
	-1.1	0.7	-1.5	-1.7	-5.4	-1.0	1.1	-3.0
Manufacturing	174,593	172,800	165,643	153,128	147,573	147,230	182,297	171,906
	0.0	-1.0	-4.1	-7.6	-3.6	-0.2	-1.3	-5.7
Non-durable manufacturing	68,532	67,745	66,018	64,124	62,405	62,432	70,835	67,604
	0.6	-1.1	-2.5	-2.9	-2.7	0.0	-2.3	-4.6
Durable manufacturing	106,397	105,400	99,819	88,794	84,889	84,498	111,904	104,617
	-0.4	-0.9	-5.3	-11.0	-4.4	-0.5	-0.5	-6.5
Construction	74,386	75,016	74,362	71,191	69,863	69,591	72,414	74,452
	0.5	0.8	-0.9	-4.3	-1.9	-0.4	3.9	2.8
Services producing industries	870,737	871,586	866,563	861,716	863,741	869,179	850,999	869,154
	0.3	0.1	-0.6	-0.6	0.2	0.6	3.6	2.1
Wholesale trade	72,201	70,795	67,321	64,641	64,771	66,058	70,318	70,693
	-0.4	-1.9	-4.9	-4.0	0.2	2.0	5.3	0.5
Retail trade	75,278	75,346	74,186	73,462	73,656	74,604	72,808	74,963
	0.3	0.1	-1.5	-1.0	0.3	1.3	5.4	3.0
Transportation and warehousing	58,778	58,635	57,425	55,975	55,321	55,900	58,045	58,323
	0.6	-0.2	-2.1	-2.5	-1.2	1.0	1.9	0.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and renting	246,472	247,014	246,830	247,182	250,967	253,434	241,258	246,623
	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	1.5	1.0	4.0	2.2
Information and communication technologies	59,598	59,741	59,629	58,897	58,623	58,581	57,816	59,536
	0.7	0.2	-0.2	-1.2	-0.5	-0.1	4.4	3.0

... 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

	April 2009 ^r	May 2009 ^r	June 2009 ^r	July 2009 ^r	August 2009 ^r	September 2009 ^p	September 2009	September 2008 to September 2009
Seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change					\$ millions ¹		% change
All industries	-0.4	-0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.4	1,188,603	-3.5
Goods-producing industries	-1.6	-1.4	-0.6	-0.3	-0.7	0.9	322,035	-11.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-1.3	-1.4	-1.3	-1.8	-2.3	-0.5	23,436	-12.7
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-2.9	-1.9	-1.0	-1.0	-2.0	1.8	49,078	-12.1
Utilities	-2.3	-0.8	-0.8	-2.3	2.0	-0.4	28,949	-6.4
Construction	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.2	69,760	-6.9
Manufacturing	-1.3	-1.7	-0.2	0.6	-0.7	1.1	147,931	-13.9
Services-producing industries	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	871,204	-0.0
Wholesale trade	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.3	-0.3	0.4	66,169	-5.8
Retail trade	-0.6	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.6	1.1	75,293	-0.2
Transportation and warehousing	-0.8	-0.7	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	56,190	-3.6
Information and cultural industries	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	45,736	-1.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	254,088	2.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	60,144	-1.7
Administrative and waste management services	-0.5	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	29,626	-5.1
Education services	-0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.0	60,858	0.6
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	81,330	2.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.4	-2.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	11,151	0.1
Accommodation and food services	-0.1	-0.9	-0.3	0.6	0.6	-0.4	26,644	-1.4
Other services (except public administration)	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.0	32,165	-0.4
Public administration	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.7	0.3	72,229	1.6
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-2.0	-1.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.9	1.2	228,601	-12.4
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-2.5	0.6	0.8	-0.7	-0.4	1.0	62,746	-7.1
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.3	-3.5	-0.9	1.6	-1.0	1.2	84,881	-18.8
Business sector industries	-0.5	-0.5	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.5	984,725	-4.4
Non-business sector industries	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.0	0.3	0.2	203,954	1.3
Information and communication technologies industries	0.2	-0.5	0.0	-0.0	0.4	-0.5	58,467	-2.2
Energy sector	-3.4	-1.5	1.2	-0.9	-0.9	0.8	76,897	-7.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Gross domestic product, implicit chain price indexes

	Second quarter 2008	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009
Using seasonally adjusted data (2002=100)						
	quarterly % change					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	0.8	0.9	-0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Business gross fixed capital formation	1.4	1.3	3.3	0.3	-1.2	-0.9
Exports of goods and services	7.4	3.1	-4.1	-7.2	-3.2	-1.4
Imports of goods and services	3.8	4.5	5.7	-1.6	-4.2	-3.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	2.4	0.8	-2.9	-1.5	0.2	0.8
Final domestic demand	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.1

Gross domestic product, implicit chain price indexes

	Second quarter 2008	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009
Using seasonally adjusted data (2002=100)						
	year-over-year % change					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.3	0.6	-0.1
Business gross fixed capital formation	1.8	3.2	7.1	6.5	3.7	1.4
Exports of goods and services	10.8	17.6	12.4	-1.4	-11.1	-15.0
Imports of goods and services	1.1	9.1	18.9	12.8	4.2	-4.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	4.9	5.8	1.6	-1.3	-3.4	-3.5
Final domestic demand	1.6	3.1	3.3	2.8	1.8	0.6



Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

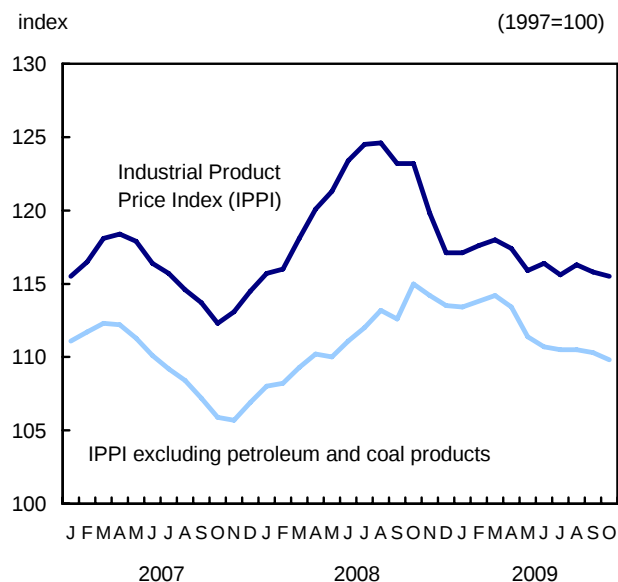
October 2009

The Industrial Product Price Index declined 0.3% in October, pulled down by the strength of the Canadian dollar in relation to its US counterpart. The Raw Materials Price Index rose 2.5%, mainly as a result of higher prices for crude oil.

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) continued its downward trend that began in September 2008. The decrease in October 2009 was a second consecutive decline, following a 0.4% drop in September.

The IPPI was mainly pulled down by the strength of the Canadian dollar, which appreciated 2.6% in October in relation to the US dollar. Some Canadian producers who export their products to the United States are generally paid in prices set in US dollars. Consequently, the relative weakness of the US dollar in relation to the Canadian dollar had the effect of reducing the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars. If the exchange rate used to convert these prices had remained unchanged, the IPPI would have risen 0.4% instead of declining 0.3%.

Prices for industrial goods decrease again



The change in the exchange rate had the effect of lowering the value of motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-1.5%), which was the largest contributor to the drop in the IPPI. Other smaller price decreases were observed for pulp and paper products, lumber and other

Note to readers

The **Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)** reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp and paper products, and wood products. Determining the full effect of fluctuating exchange rates on the IPPI is a difficult analytical task. However, it should be noted that many prices collected to calculate the IPPI are quoted in US dollars and then converted into Canadian dollars. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI.

The conversion of prices received in US dollars is based on the average monthly exchange rate (noon spot rate) established by the Bank of Canada, and it is available on CANSIM in table 176-0064 (series v37426). Monthly and annual variations in the exchange rate, as described in the text, are calculated according to the indirect quotation of the exchange rate (for example, CAN\$1 = US\$X).

The **Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.

wood products, electrical and communication products, and machinery and equipment.

However, the effect of the strong Canadian dollar was tempered by a 1.6% rise in prices for petroleum and coal products. This increase in petroleum and coal prices followed a 2.6% decline in September.

In October, excluding petroleum and coal prices, the IPPI fell 0.5%, a larger drop than the 0.2% decline in September.

12-month change: The downward trend in the Industrial Product Price Index continues

The IPPI fell 6.3% in October compared with the same month a year earlier, marking a seventh consecutive year-over-year decline. Although slightly greater than the 6.0% drop in September, the decrease was similar to the average for the movements of the past five months.

The IPPI was pulled down mainly by the prices for petroleum and coal products (-20.0%) and, to a lesser degree, by prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-6.7%) and chemical products (-10.9%).

Year over year, prices for products excluding petroleum and coal declined 4.5%. This was the largest of five consecutive declines, reinforcing the downward trend.

Since October 2008, the Canadian dollar appreciated 12.3% in relation to its US counterpart, and if the direct effect of the exchange rate had been excluded, the IPPI would have fallen 3.4% instead of 6.3%.

Raw Materials Price Index: Upward trend continues on the strength of crude oil prices

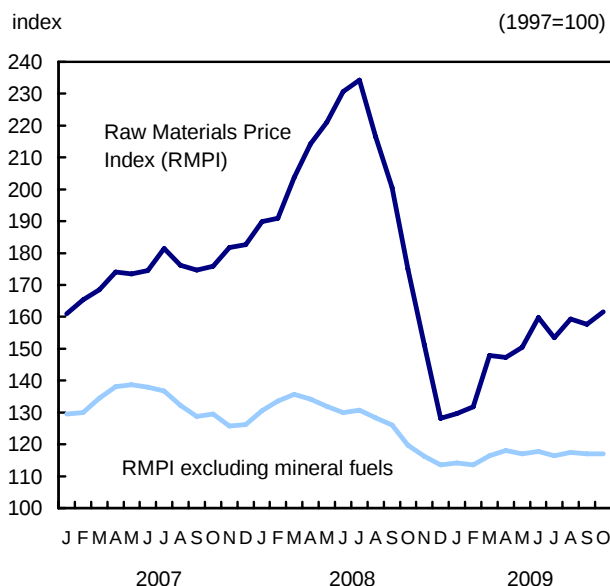
The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) increased 2.5% in October, following a 1.0% decline in September. Raw material prices are continuing their upward trend that began in January 2009.

The volatile movements of the RMPI since July are mainly a result of significant fluctuations in prices for mineral fuels, especially crude oil. Prices for crude oil rose 5.9% in October, following a 1.6% drop in September.

The 2.0% increase in prices for non-ferrous metals also contributed to the advance of the Raw Materials Price Index. Non-ferrous metals registered a third consecutive increase. Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI posted zero growth in October, and the index has remained basically stable since May 2009.

From October 2008 to October 2009, raw material prices fell 7.6%, a much smaller decrease than the 21.4% year-over-year decline in September. The drop in raw material prices was mainly attributable to a 12.3% reduction for mineral fuels and, to a lesser extent, a 6.9% decrease in prices for animals and animal products. On the other hand, raw material prices were bolstered by higher prices for non-ferrous metals (+12.4%).

Raw materials prices are up



Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The October 2009 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will soon be available.

The Industrial product and raw material price indexes for November will be released on January 5, 2010.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-2848; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

□

Industrial product price indexes

	Relative importance ¹	October 2008	September 2009 ^r	October 2009 ^p	October 2008 to October 2009	September to October 2009
		(1997=100)			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	123.2	115.8	115.5	-6.3	-0.3
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	115.0	110.3	109.8	-4.5	-0.5
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	112.9	112.4	111.9	-0.9	-0.4
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	116.6	117.2	117.2	0.5	0.0
Beverages	1.57	127.5	130.0	129.9	1.9	-0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	222.8	223.6	223.6	0.4	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	123.2	120.3	120.4	-2.3	0.1
Textile products	1.58	103.3	101.6	101.5	-1.7	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.7	105.0	105.0	0.3	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	85.2	81.3	80.5	-5.5	-1.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	124.1	124.4	124.4	0.2	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	116.6	106.1	105.2	-9.8	-0.8
Printing and publishing	1.70	124.1	123.6	123.3	-0.6	-0.2
Primary metal products	7.80	136.7	131.5	131.8	-3.6	0.2
Metal fabricated products	4.11	138.3	131.0	130.7	-5.5	-0.2
Machinery and equipment	5.48	111.3	109.6	109.0	-2.1	-0.5
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	96.7	91.6	90.2	-6.7	-1.5
Electrical and communications products	5.77	95.9	93.3	92.5	-3.5	-0.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	126.9	128.4	128.3	1.1	-0.1
Petroleum and coal products ²	5.68	275.6	217.0	220.4	-20.0	1.6
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	147.1	130.4	131.1	-10.9	0.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	123.3	123.6	123.9	0.5	0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	274.8	234.2	237.0	-13.8	1.2
Intermediate goods³	60.14	129.0	119.1	119.1	-7.7	0.0
First-stage intermediate goods ⁴	7.71	145.2	128.6	129.9	-10.5	1.0
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁵	52.43	126.5	117.7	117.5	-7.1	-0.2
Finished goods⁶	39.86	114.7	110.8	110.0	-4.1	-0.7
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	119.1	120.6	120.5	1.2	-0.1
Capital equipment	11.73	104.9	101.1	100.1	-4.6	-1.0
All other finished goods	19.63	118.6	112.3	111.4	-6.1	-0.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

2. This index is estimated for the current month.

3. Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

4. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

5. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

6. Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

Raw materials price indexes

	Relative importance ¹	October 2008	September 2009 ^r	October 2009 ^p	October 2008 to October 2009	September to October 2009
		(1997=100)			% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	174.9	157.7	161.6	-7.6	2.5
Mineral fuels	35.16	294.3	246.0	258.2	-12.3	5.0
Vegetable products	10.28	112.3	103.2	102.0	-9.2	-1.2
Animals and animal products	20.30	113.7	107.2	105.9	-6.9	-1.2
Wood	15.60	81.6	76.0	76.1	-6.7	0.1
Ferrous materials	3.36	154.2	129.7	127.8	-17.1	-1.5
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	157.0	173.0	176.5	12.4	2.0
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	173.2	174.2	174.0	0.5	-0.1
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	119.7	117.0	117.0	-2.3	0.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Machinery and equipment price indexes

Third quarter 2009

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) fell 4.1% in the third quarter. The import component fell 6.2% over this period, while the domestic component declined 0.6%. Compared with the third quarter of 2008, the total MEPI increased 5.1%, with the import component rising 6.5%, while the domestic component increased 2.6%.

All industries recorded lower prices for machinery and equipment purchased in the third quarter. The manufacturing sector (-4.5%) contributed the most to the total MEPI quarterly decline. Among the sector's subcomponents, the largest contributors to the quarterly decrease were transportation equipment manufacturing (-4.5%), primary metal and fabricated metal product manufacturing (-4.7%) and paper manufacturing (-3.9%). The second largest contributor to the total quarterly decrease was finance, insurance and real estate (-4.4%).

Among commodities, price declines for other industry specific machinery (-5.4%) and automobiles,

excluding passenger vans (-6.1%) were the largest contributors to the quarterly decrease.

The Canadian dollar appreciated 6.4% against the US dollar in the third quarter of 2009, while, year over year, it lost 5.1% against its US counterpart. Variations in exchange rates can have a strong influence on the MEPI given the high weight that imported machinery and equipment has on the index.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0041 and 327-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2312.

The third quarter 2009 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in January 2010.

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; fax: 613-951-3117; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Machinery and equipment price indexes

Industries	Relative importance	Third quarter 2009 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2009	Third quarter 2008 to third quarter 2009
	(1997=100)		% change	
Total machinery and equipment price index	100.00	93.4	-4.1	5.1
Domestic	32.03	108.3	-0.6	2.6
Imported	67.97	86.3	-6.2	6.5
Crop and animal production	4.07	106.0	-4.5	6.9
Forestry and logging	0.27	104.3	-4.1	6.9
Fishing, hunting and trapping	0.08	114.0	-1.5	4.4
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.10	103.5	-4.0	6.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	4.26	111.8	-4.3	6.6
Utilities	3.55	103.9	-4.3	6.8
Construction	3.54	101.5	-4.7	7.3
All manufacturing	22.34	100.4	-4.5	4.9
Trade	8.38	90.0	-3.3	4.0
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	7.66	106.2	-4.3	4.9
Pipeline transportation	1.18	109.3	-3.8	6.6
Warehousing and storage	0.26	109.9	-3.4	5.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	19.90	84.6	-4.4	4.8
Private education services	0.12	77.6	-4.9	5.1
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	2.09	88.0	-3.7	4.9
Other services (excluding public administration)	16.39	79.7	-3.7	3.8
Public administration	5.81	86.2	-3.3	5.5

^p preliminary

Federal government employment in census metropolitan areas

September 2009

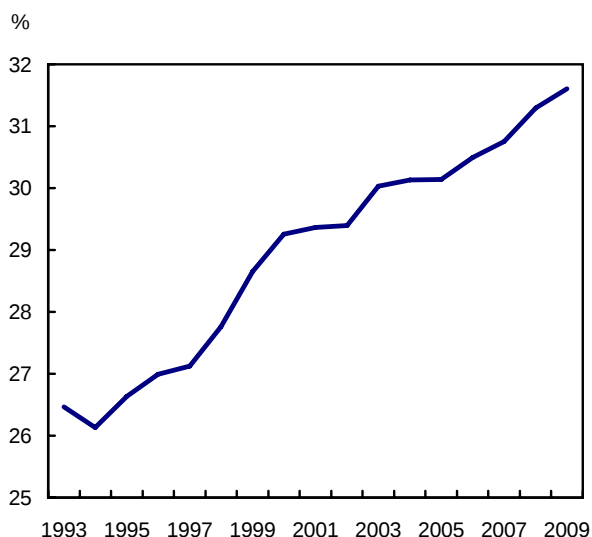
Three-quarters of all federal government employees worked in a census metropolitan area (CMA) in September, a proportion that has been stable since 2001.

In September, the federal government had 419,600 employees. Of these, 316,800, or 75.5%, worked in 1 of the 33 CMAs.

The largest concentration of federal employees, 132,600, worked in the CMA of Ottawa–Gatineau. They accounted for nearly one-third (31.6%) of total federal government employment, up from about 26% in the mid-1990s.

The next largest concentrations of federal employment were in the CMAs of Montréal (23,800) and Toronto (23,100).

The proportion of total federal government workforce in the Ottawa–Gatineau region continues to rise



Federal employees in Ottawa–Gatineau represented 19.7% of the CMA's total employed labour force of 673,800, up from 18.4% in 2008. This increase was due to a 6.2% rise in federal employment, combined with a 0.7% decline in total employment.

The proportion of federal public servants in the total employed labour force in other CMAs ranged from 0.1% in Oshawa to 8.7% in Kingston.

Note: To provide comparability between the Public Sector Employment program and the Labour Force Survey, statistics for this release are based on the 2001 Standard Geographical Classification census metropolitan area (CMA) definition.

Additional CMAs based on the 2006 Standard Geographical Classification (Moncton, Barrie, Guelph, Peterborough, Brantford and Kelowna) are presented here, although they were census agglomerations when based on the 2001 Standard Geographical Classification.

The term "federal government" in this release includes all organizations controlled by the federal government that are not-for-profit and produce non commercial goods and services on behalf of the government and its citizens. It includes agencies (for example the Canada Revenue Agency), the Canadian military (regular forces and reservists), and uniformed Royal Canadian Mounted Police members. It does not include employees of federal government business enterprises that operate as commercial corporations in the marketplace.

The employment count reflects the last pay period of the month of September.

Available on CANSIM: table 183-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1713.

Labour Force Survey data can be found on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0052 and 282-0056.

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

For more information or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-0767; PSSD-Info-DSSP@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.

□

Employment within census metropolitan areas, September 2009¹

	Total employment ²	Federal government employment	Federal government employment as a proportion of total employment
	thousands		%
Ottawa-Gatineau	673.8	132.6	19.7
Kingston	78.6	6.8	8.7
Halifax	215.8	17.4	8.1
Victoria	181.1	10.2	5.6
St. John's	101.1	5.2	5.1
Moncton	74.3	3.2	4.3
Québec	385.7	15.3	4.0
Saguenay	72.4	2.8	3.8
Winnipeg	399.0	12.6	3.2
Regina	115.5	3.4	2.9
Greater Sudbury	77.9	2.2	2.9
Edmonton	616.8	14.4	2.3
Abbotsford-Mission	87.2	1.6	1.8
Saskatoon	147.0	2.6	1.8
Saint John	67.4	1.1	1.6
Thunder Bay	60.8	1.0	1.6
Vancouver	1,244.8	18.5	1.5
Windsor	151.0	2.2	1.5
Sherbrooke	86.2	1.2	1.4
Montréal	1,900.3	23.8	1.3
London	231.1	2.8	1.2
Hamilton	374.7	3.2	0.9
Guelph	73.6	0.6	0.9
Toronto	2,886.2	23.1	0.8
Trois-Rivières	69.1	0.5	0.7
Calgary	703.6	4.6	0.7
Brantford	52.8	0.3	0.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	188.8	1.2	0.6
Peterborough	53.9	0.3	0.6
Kitchener	253.2	1.1	0.4
Kelowna	99.1	0.4	0.4
Barrie	89.4	0.2	0.3
Oshawa	184.0	0.3	0.1
Total	11,996.2	316.8	2.6

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

2. Data obtained from the Labour Force Survey, based on the 2001 Standard Geographical Classification.

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



Public sector employment

Third quarter 2009 (preliminary)

Public sector employment on a seasonally adjusted basis was up 0.8% in the third quarter to 3.6 million employees, following a slight decrease the previous quarter.

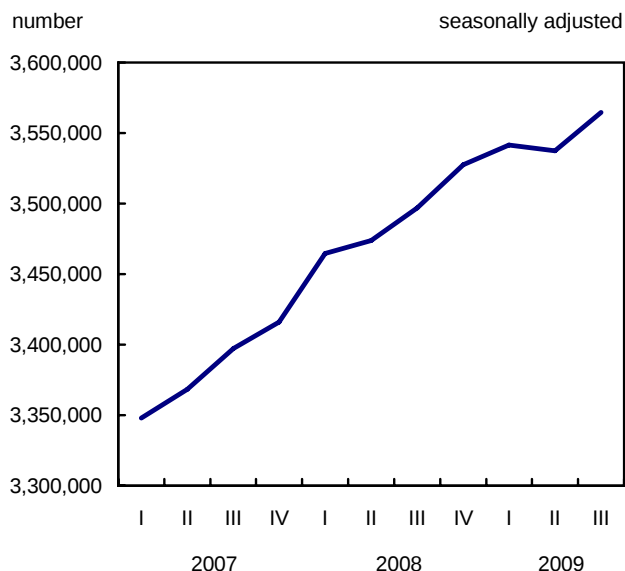
The biggest gains in public sector employment were in British Columbia (+9,000), followed by Ontario (+6,000) and Quebec (+4,000).

Federal general government employment rose by 4,000 or 0.9% in the third quarter.

Following three consecutive declines, employment in the provincial and territorial general government remained virtually unchanged in the third quarter, at 355,000 employees. Employment in this component of the public sector has fallen by 5,000 since its most recent peak in the third quarter of 2008.

Public sector employees accounted for 20.5% of total employment in Canada in the third quarter, up 0.2 percentage points from the previous quarter. This slight increase was mainly as a result of a drop in private sector employment.

Public sector employment



Public sector employment

	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Second quarter to third quarter 2009
Seasonally adjusted			
	thousands		% change
Public sector	3,538	3,565	0.8
Federal general government	415	418	0.9
Provincial and territorial general government	355	355	0.1

Seasonally adjusted employment statistics are not available for other public sector components, such as local general government, educational institutions, health and social service institutions and government business enterprises, or for wages and salaries. Trend analysis for these components and for wages and salaries is done on a year-over-year basis using unadjusted data.

On an unadjusted basis, public sector employment increased by 1.9% between the third quarter of 2008 and the third quarter of 2009. Declines in provincial and territorial general government were more than offset by gains in all other sectors.

In educational institutions, employment increased by 1.6%. This was mainly due to a gain of 7,000 employees in universities, where employment resumed its upward trend after edging down in the third quarter of 2008.

Total public sector wages and salaries rose by 5.1% on a year-over-year basis. This increase was due mainly to retroactive pay, in the wake of collective agreements for a large proportion of federal government employees.

Public sector employment

	Third quarter 2008	Third quarter 2009	Third quarter 2008 to third quarter 2009
Unadjusted for seasonality			
	thousands		% change
Public sector	3,332	3,396	1.9
Government	3,016	3,077	2.0
General government			
government	1,369	1,396	1.9
Federal	399	417	4.4
Provincial and territorial	367	362	-1.3
Local	603	617	2.3
Educational institutions	836	849	1.6
Universities and colleges ¹	329	339	3.0
School boards	507	511	0.7
Health and social service institutions	811	832	2.6
Government business enterprises	316	319	1.0

1. Includes vocational and trade institutions.

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Note: A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. The seasonally-adjusted data series begin in January 2001, due to a modification of the methodology in one of the public sector employment data sources that has caused a break in the unadjusted series that year.

Wages and salaries data are not available on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The public sector includes all economic entities controlled by government, and comprises four major components: the three levels of government (federal, provincial and territorial and local) and 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; local government also includes school boards; and, the fourth component government business enterprises, which are institutional units controlled by government but that operate as commercial corporations in the marketplace.

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; pssd-info-dssp@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. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

October 2009

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for October.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

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

New products

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Catalogue number 13-019-X (HTML, free)

Estimates of Labour Income: Data Tables, Third
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Gross Domestic Product by Industry,
September 2009, Vol. 23, no. 9
Catalogue number 15-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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Release dates: December 2009

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Financial flow accounts	Third quarter 2009
2	Study: Investment in intangible assets	1981 to 2001
3	Production of principal field crops	November 2009
4	Labour Force Survey	November 2009
7	Building permits	October 2009
8	Adult and youth correctional services: Key indicators	2008/2009
10	Canadian international merchandise trade	October 2009
10	Canadian Economic Observer	December 2009
11	Canada's international investment position	Third quarter 2009
11	New Housing Price Index	October 2009
14	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Third quarter 2009
14	National balance sheet accounts	Third quarter 2009
15	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	Third quarter 2009
15	New motor vehicle sales	October 2009
15	Leading indicators	November 2009
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	October 2009
16	Travel between Canada and other countries	October 2009
17	Consumer Price Index	November 2009
17	Canada's international transactions in securities	October 2009
18	Wholesale trade	October 2009
21	Retail trade	October 2009
22	Employment Insurance	October 2009
22	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	October 2009
23	Gross domestic product by industry	October 2009