

The Daily

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Releases

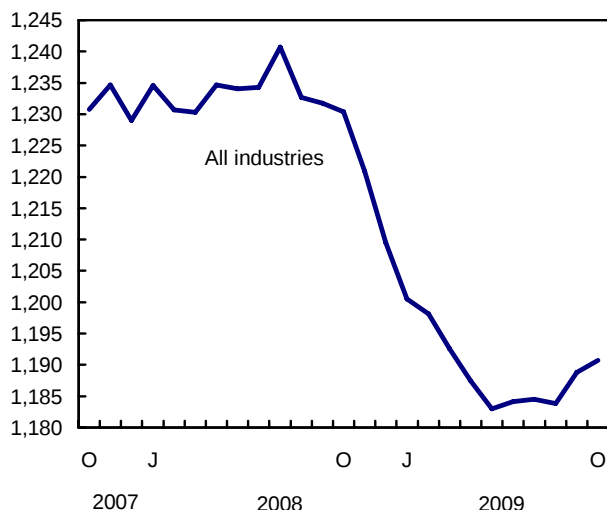
Gross domestic product by industry

October 2009

Real gross domestic product grew 0.2% in October, a second consecutive monthly advance. Production increased in most major sectors, as was the case in September. A significantly higher level of activity for real estate agents and brokers provided the largest contribution to the 0.2% gain in service industries. There were also increases in retail and wholesale trade as well as in some tourism-related industries. Conversely, the finance and insurance sector retreated. Goods-producing industries advanced 0.1% on the strength of utilities. Construction advanced while mining retreated and manufacturing stood still.

Real gross domestic product increases for a second consecutive month

billions of chained (2002) dollars



Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2002 as their reference year. This means that the data for each industry and aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 2002. For the 1997 to 2006 period, the monthly data are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables.

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

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2009. For more information about monthly GDP by industry, see the National Economic Accounts module on our website (www.statcan.gc.ca/nea-cen/index-eng.htm).

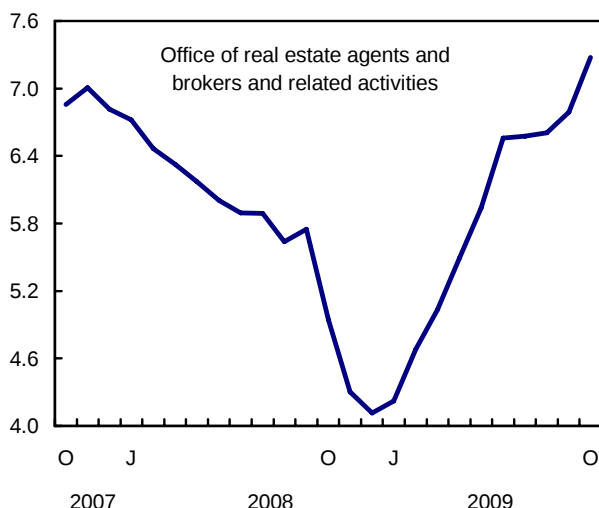
Activity of real estate agents and brokers increases significantly

The buoyant market for existing homes led to a 7.2% increase in the activity of real estate agents and brokers in October. Sales of existing homes grew significantly in several parts of the country.

Construction activity was up 0.1%. Engineering and repair work as well as residential building construction increased, while non-residential building construction retreated.

Real estate agents and brokers output rises on the strength of the home resale market

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



Retail trade increases on the strength of auto sales

Value added in retail trade advanced 0.3%, a continuation of the upward trend that started in May. The volume of activity of new car dealers increased significantly in October. Excluding new car dealers, retail trade was down 0.1%.

Wholesale trade edges up

The volume of wholesaling activity advanced 0.2% in October. All major trade groups recorded increases, with the exception of food, beverage and tobacco products and the wholesaling of other products (such as fertilizers, chemicals and recycled materials), which declined.

Output of utilities rises

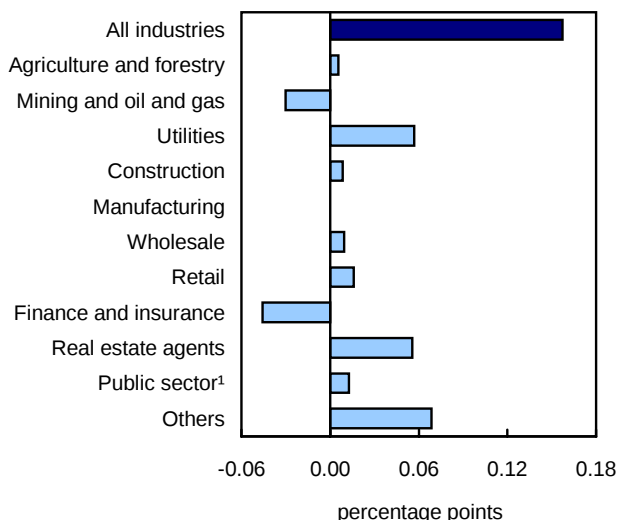
Higher demand for electricity and natural gas led to a 2.4% increase in utilities. This increase was partially attributable to colder than usual temperatures in some parts of the country.

Mining and oil and gas extraction decreases

Mining and oil and gas extraction decreased 0.4% in October, as both petroleum and natural gas extraction declined. Conversely, support activities for oil and gas extraction grew for a third month in a row but its level stood well below that of a year ago. Mining excluding oil and gas extraction edged up 0.1%, as metal ore mines

decreased their production while coal and non-metallic mineral mines, especially potash, increased their output.

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



1. Education, health and public administration.

Manufacturing unchanged

After a 1.0% advance in September, manufacturing output remained unchanged in October, with 10 of the 21 major groups increasing. The main industries experiencing growth were fabricated metal products, paper products and primary metals. A number of export-oriented sectors benefitted from an increase in international demand. Manufacturers of transportation equipment (excluding motor vehicles), chemicals and wood products reduced their production.

The finance and insurance sector declines

The finance and insurance sector decreased 0.7% in October. Lower volume of trading on the stock markets led to a decline in activity by securities traders. To a lesser extent, banking and insurance services also declined. However, an increase in residential mortgage loan activity was recorded, on the strength of the home resale market.

Tourism-related industries up

Several tourism-related industries advanced in October, notably air transportation, accommodation and food services, and arts and entertainment.

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The October 2009 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 23, no. 10 (15-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for November will be released on January 29, 2010.

For more information, or to order data, contact our dissemination agent (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.

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

	May 2009 ^r	June 2009 ^r	July 2009 ^r	August 2009 ^r	September 2009 ^r	October 2009 ^p	October 2009	October 2008 to October 2009
Seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change					\$ millions ¹	% change	
All industries	-0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.2	1,190,689	-3.2
Goods-producing industries	-1.4	-0.5	-0.3	-0.6	0.8	0.1	322,984	-10.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-1.1	-0.8	-1.1	-1.8	-0.0	0.4	24,178	-10.6
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-2.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.7	1.6	-0.4	48,858	-13.2
Utilities	-0.7	-0.7	-1.9	1.9	-0.2	2.4	29,816	-3.4
Construction	-0.5	-0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	69,896	-7.0
Manufacturing	-1.7	-0.2	0.5	-0.7	1.0	0.0	147,798	-12.9
Services-producing industries	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	872,318	0.2
Wholesale trade	0.4	0.9	1.1	-0.3	0.2	0.2	66,025	-3.7
Retail trade	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.3	75,594	0.2
Transportation and warehousing	-0.7	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	56,392	-2.8
Information and cultural industries	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	45,729	-1.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	254,469	2.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.3	-0.2	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	0.1	60,217	-1.5
Administrative and waste management services	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	29,622	-5.0
Education services	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.0	-0.1	60,819	0.3
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	81,381	2.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-2.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	11,171	-0.2
Accommodation and food services	-0.9	-0.3	0.6	0.7	-0.4	0.5	26,797	-1.3
Other services (except public administration)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	32,120	-0.7
Public administration	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	72,410	1.3
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-1.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.8	1.1	0.1	228,911	-12.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.6	0.7	-0.6	-0.5	1.1	0.5	63,111	-5.7
Durable manufacturing industries	-3.5	-0.9	1.5	-1.0	1.0	-0.4	84,330	-18.2
Business sector industries	-0.5	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.5	0.2	986,745	-4.0
Non-business sector industries	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	204,018	1.0
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	-0.5	0.3	58,649	-1.8
Energy sector	-1.5	1.2	-0.8	-0.8	0.6	0.4	77,279	-8.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Canada's population estimates

Third quarter 2009 (preliminary)

On October 1, 2009, Canada's population was estimated at 33,873,400. In the third quarter, Canada's population grew by 133,500 (+0.40%). Although down slightly from 2008, this was the strongest demographic growth for this time of year since 1990. Net international migration (+90,500) accounted for just over two-thirds of the increase. As was the case in 2008, net international migration topped the 90,000 mark in the third quarter.

Stronger demographic growth continues in the western provinces

British Columbia had a higher population growth rate than any other province in the third quarter (+0.56%). In addition to a sustained international contribution, the province recorded its largest quarterly interprovincial migration gain (+3,500) since the third quarter of 2007. That gain was also the largest interprovincial migration gain in the third quarter.

For the first time since 1994, Alberta posted a third-quarter loss in interprovincial migration. Even so, Alberta's population grew by 0.44% in the third quarter. While this was the province's lowest third-quarter population growth since 2000, it was still above the Canadian average.

Saskatchewan (+0.47%) and Manitoba (+0.35%) recorded population increases in the third quarter. Their demographic growth was mostly due to international migration, which was at the highest levels seen at this time of the year since 1971. For Manitoba, it was the largest third-quarter population growth since 1983.

Sharp decline in interprovincial migration losses for Ontario and Quebec

In the third quarter, Ontario had a population increase of 0.38%, mainly because of net international migration. Ontario's net interprovincial migration (-1,700) was at its highest level since 2002.

Quebec's population grew by 0.36% in the third quarter, primarily as a result of international migration. It was the province's highest quarterly demographic growth rate for any quarter since 1988. The acceleration in Quebec's population growth was largely attributable to a substantial decrease in interprovincial migration losses. For the first time since 1994, Quebec posted gains in its third-quarter migration exchanges with Alberta.

Population increases in all Atlantic provinces

For the second consecutive quarter, every one of the Atlantic provinces had an increase in population.

Note to readers

Due to the seasonality of demographic events, comparisons are made against the same quarter. Unless otherwise stated, the comparisons presented in the text concern the third quarters of 2008 and 2009.

*The **natural increase** is the variation in population size over a given period as a result of the difference between the number of births and deaths.*

***International migration** represents a movement of population between Canada and a foreign country that involves a change in the usual place of residence. A distinction is made with regard to immigrants, emigrants, returning emigrants, net temporary emigrants and net non-permanent residents.*

Interprovincial migration accounted for most of Newfoundland and Labrador's population growth, while international migration was the main contributor to the increases for the other three Atlantic provinces. All of the Atlantic provinces except Prince Edward Island posted interprovincial migration gains in the third quarter.

Newfoundland and Labrador posted its highest rate of population growth for a third quarter (+0.26%) since 1982. The acceleration in demographic growth was largely due to net international migration. The province posted gains in its migration exchanges with the rest of the country for a fifth consecutive quarter.

Prince Edward Island's population grew by 0.28% in the third quarter, despite losses in its migration exchanges with the rest of the country. It was the province's fourth consecutive quarter of negative net interprovincial migration.

In the third quarter, Nova Scotia's population increased by 0.24%, its highest quarterly growth rate since 1989. Nova Scotia recorded its largest interprovincial migration gains for that period of the year (+300) since 1992.

New Brunswick's population increased by 0.13%, its highest quarterly growth rate for any quarter since 1991. The province posted its first third-quarter gains in interprovincial migration exchanges since 1990.

In the North

Yukon (+0.92%) and Nunavut (+0.78%) had population increases in the third quarter. Yukon's demographic growth was largely due to interprovincial migration gains, while in Nunavut, the main contributor was natural increase.

Only the Northwest Territories had a population decrease in the third quarter (-0.45%). The decline was primarily attributable to negative net interprovincial migration (-400).

Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0004 to 051-0006, 051-0017 to 051-0020, 051-0037, 051-0045 and 053-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231, 3233 and 3601.

The July to September 2009 issue of *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, Vol. 23, no. 3 (91-002-X, free),

is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, to obtain additional data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-767-5611; 613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; demography@statcan.gc.ca), Demography Division.

Components and factors of demographic growth

	Third quarter 2008 ¹	Third quarter 2009 ²	Third quarter 2008 and third quarter 2009
	number		difference
Total growth	135,290	133,498	-1,792
Natural increase	42,880	43,043	163
Births	99,504	100,953	1,449
Deaths	56,624	57,910	1,286
Net international migration	92,410	90,455	-1,955
Immigration	71,312	75,384	4,072
Net non-permanent residents	32,094	26,222	-5,872
Emigration ³	10,996	11,151	155

1. Updated estimates.

2. Preliminary estimates.

3. Emigration also takes into account net temporary emigration and returning emigration.

Quarterly demographic estimates

	July 1, 2009 ¹	October 1, 2009 ¹	July 1 to October 1, 2009
	number		% change
Canada	33,739,859	33,873,357	0.40
Newfoundland and Labrador	508,925	510,272	0.26
Prince Edward Island	140,985	141,374	0.28
Nova Scotia	938,183	940,397	0.24
New Brunswick	749,468	750,457	0.13
Quebec	7,828,879	7,856,881	0.36
Ontario	13,069,182	13,119,251	0.38
Manitoba	1,221,964	1,226,196	0.35
Saskatchewan	1,030,129	1,034,974	0.47
Alberta	3,687,662	3,703,979	0.44
British Columbia	4,455,207	4,479,934	0.56
Yukon	33,653	33,963	0.92
Northwest Territories	43,439	43,244	-0.45
Nunavut	32,183	32,435	0.78

1. Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Note: These estimates are based on 2006 Census population counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.



Food services and drinking places

October 2009 (preliminary)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry increased 0.5% from September to October to nearly \$4.1 billion in current dollars. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants increased by 0.2%, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

In October, three of the industry's four sectors posted sales increases. The largest advance, at 1.5%, occurred in the special food services sector comprising food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services.

Sales in full-service restaurants, the largest of the four industry sectors, increased by 0.7%.

Sales in limited-service restaurants, where patrons order and pay for their meals at the counter, increased by 0.2%, while sales at drinking places decreased by 0.3%.

Provincially, Alberta (-0.6%), Quebec (-0.3%) and New Brunswick (-0.3%) were the only three provinces to record lower sales. Prince Edward Island posted the largest sales increase at 2.6%.

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

Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Unadjusted data, based on late responses, are revised for the two previous months. Seasonally adjusted data are revised for the three previous months. An annual revision will take place every spring to update all months in the previous year. Revisions are based on information not available at the time of initial estimates, to improve data quality and coherence.

Starting with the reference month of March 2009, estimates are based on the latest restratified sample. For additional information, consult the article "Monthly Survey of Food Services and Drinking Places: Impact of Restratification" by clicking on the IMBD number 2419 listed below.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marc Racette (613-951-2924; marc.racette@statcan.gc.ca) or Pierre Felx (613-951-0075; pierre.felx@statcan.gc.ca; fax: 613-951-6696), Service Industries Division.

Food services and drinking places

	October 2008	July 2009 ^r	August 2009 ^r	September 2009 ^r	October 2009 ^p	September to October 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ thousands					% change
Total, food services sales	3,954,949	4,016,098	4,019,544	4,058,059	4,078,711	0.5
Full-service restaurants	1,736,781	1,763,398	1,764,146	1,778,612	1,791,809	0.7
Limited-service eating places	1,677,580	1,728,652	1,721,219	1,749,371	1,752,819	0.2
Special food services	328,303	310,153	318,174	313,750	318,323	1.5
Drinking places	212,285	213,895	216,005	216,326	215,760	-0.3
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	49,257	49,529	48,995	50,243	50,627	0.8
Prince Edward Island	14,160	14,434	14,553	14,898	15,282	2.6
Nova Scotia	101,290	106,338	104,043	103,967	104,115	0.1
New Brunswick	75,577	79,960	80,571	80,727	80,478	-0.3
Quebec	798,423	797,616	801,491	818,240	815,945	-0.3
Ontario	1,482,822	1,496,096	1,495,487	1,508,738	1,528,576	1.3
Manitoba	111,540	122,307	123,008	122,759	124,885	1.7
Saskatchewan	109,084	117,373	117,244	117,417	118,377	0.8
Alberta	558,268	560,288	552,605	556,752	553,170	-0.6
British Columbia	642,291	659,739	669,507	671,586	674,386	0.4
Yukon	3,766	4,062	4,261	4,345	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,670	6,880	6,317	6,828	F	F
Nunavut	1,801	1,476	1,462	1,559	F	F

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

November 2009

Aircraft take-offs and landings at the 93 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations increased by 2.1% in November compared with November 2008. These 93 airports reported 453,984 movements in November compared with 444,640 movements at 95 airports in November 2008.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The November 2009 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141)* (51-007-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

November 2009 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks on farms increased 1.3% from the same month a year earlier to 50.0 million birds in November. Placements of turkey poults on farms declined to 1.4 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Venturino (613-951-9278; sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Computer and peripherals price indexes

November 2009

From October to November, the price index for commercial computers increased 0.43% and the index for consumer computers declined 2.63%.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices decreased 2.98% and printer prices decreased 2.34% in November from a month earlier.

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 the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-3902; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

Commercial Software Price Index

November 2009

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) increased 0.7% in November from October.

Year over year, the CSPI declined by 5.9%.

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, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination unit (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-3902; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

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