



The Daily

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Canada had the second highest rate of population growth among the G8 countries between 1994 and 2004, exceeded only by that of the United States. Whereas US growth was primarily due to a high rate of natural increase, the growth of the Canadian population was largely due to its net international migration.	
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Tourism activity advanced 1.1% in the second quarter, the eighth consecutive increase. A 1.6% increase in spending by Canadians travelling in Canada accounted for all of the gain. This leaves tourism expenditure a strong 13% higher than two years ago.	
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Releases

Demographic statistics

July 1, 2005 (preliminary)

Canada had the second highest rate of population growth among the G8 countries between 1994 and 2004. During that period, the Canadian population grew at a rate approaching 1%, while the rate for the United States was 1.1%.

Canadian growth considerably exceeded that of all other remaining countries in the G8. While United Kingdom and France respectively recorded rates of 0.34% and 0.40%, Japan, Germany and Italy all had rates between 0.1% and 0.2%. The Russian Federation was the only G8 country to see its population decline over the period.

Natural increase among the highest in the G8

Between 1994 and 2004, Canada's rate of natural increase of 0.39% was exceeded only by that of the United States (+0.58%) among the G8. The United States was the only country in the group whose fertility rate was at the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman.

With a fertility rate of 1.5 children per woman, which is ranked fourth among the G8 countries, and a life expectancy similar to other countries in the group, Canada continues to have a relatively high rate of natural increase. Among the other countries in the group, only France has a rate of natural increase (+0.35%) similar to Canada's, while three countries (Germany, Italy and the Russian Federation) currently have more deaths than births. This phenomenon should not occur in Canada until around 2025 if the trends of recent years continue.

Highest net international migration among G8 countries

What distinguishes Canada the most was the size of its gains in migratory exchanges. At 0.61%, the Canadian net international migration rate was the highest of any G8 country from 1994 to 2004.

While net international migration was positive for all G8 countries, its level varied. The United States followed Canada with a net international migration rate of 0.52% and three countries (Germany, United Kingdom and the Russian Federation) posted migratory growth rates just above the 0.20% level. Japan and France brought up the rear with slightly positive net migration.

Because of the contribution of migration, Canadian population growth kept pace with that of the United

Note to readers

The **G8** is an informal group of eight countries which meet annually to discuss broad economic and foreign policies.

Natural increase is the change in population numbers between two dates resulting by subtracting the number of deaths from the number of births.

Net migration is the change in population numbers between two dates resulting by subtracting the number of emigrants from the number of immigrants.

Total population growth is the sum of natural increase and net migration or the change in population numbers between two dates.

States. Whereas US growth was primarily due to a high rate of natural increase, the growth of the Canadian population was largely and increasingly due to its net international migration.

With the fertility rate remaining around 1.5 children per woman for a number of years and with the population inevitably aging as a result, the contribution of international migration to Canada's population growth will increase in the decades to come.

Canada's population as of July 1st 2005

The population estimates released today continue the trends of recent years. Between July 1st 2004 and July 1st 2005, the Canadian population grew by 0.93% or by 296,100 to 32,270,500. The growth rate in 2004/05 was slightly lower than those posted in 2002/03 and 2003/04.

Between July 1st 2004 and July 1st 2005, Canada received 244,600 immigrants, 5,500 more than in the previous year. More than half of them (53.2%) chose Ontario as their province of residence.

Alberta posts strong growth

Probably because of soaring oil prices and employment in the oil patch, Alberta was the province with the fastest population growth between July 1st 2004 and July 1st 2005. By increasing at a rate of 1.62%, the population of Alberta grew by 52,000 to 3,256,800 on July 1st 2005.

During the year, Alberta received 17,400 international immigrants, a level not exceeded since 1993/94 (+18,200). Additionally, the province saw a substantial increase in its net interprovincial migration, which was up 6,000 from the previous year.

Among other provinces and territories which experienced growth rates above that of the country as a whole were British Columbia (+1.25%), Ontario and Nunavut (+1.08%). In contrast, small population losses were recorded in three provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador (-1,300), Saskatchewan (-200), and New Brunswick (-100).

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3601 and 3605.

These estimates are now available online in the publication *Quarterly Demographic Statistics*, Vol. 19, no. 2 (91-002-XIB, \$9/\$27). See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact Demography Division (613-951-2320; demography@statcan.ca) or the toll-free general enquiries line (1-800-263-1136). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Hubert Denis (613-951-0694; hubert.denis@statcan.ca), Demography Division.

Population growth rate

	Population as of July 1 st		Annual growth rate (%)
	1994	2004	1994 to 2004
Canada	28,999,006	31,974,363	0.98
United States	263,125,821	293,655,404	1.10
Germany	81,338,100	82,531,700	0.15
Federation of Russia	148,446,239	143,974,059	-0.31
France	57,565,000	59,900,700	0.40
Italy	56,843,400	57,888,200	0.18
Japan	125,265,000	127,687,000	0.19
United Kingdom	57,862,100	59,834,900	0.34

Sources: Statistics Canada, US Census Bureau, Eurostat, UK Office of National Statistics, Statistics Bureau of Japan, Russian Federal State Statistics Service.

Components of demographic growth

	Natural increase rate	Net migration rate
	1994 to 2004	
	%	
Canada	0.39	0.61
United States	0.58	0.52
Germany	-0.13	0.22
Federation of Russia	-0.56	0.21
France	0.35	0.07
Italy	-0.07	0.21
Japan	0.16	0.01
United Kingdom	0.11	0.22

Sources: Statistics Canada, US Census Bureau, Eurostat, UK Office of National Statistics, Statistics Bureau of Japan, Russian Federal State Statistics Service.

Demographic indicators

	Median age ¹	Average number of children ²	Life expectancy at birth ³
	2004	2003	2003
Canada	38.3	1.53	79.7 (2002)
United States	36.3	2.04	77
Germany	41.7	1.34	79
Federation of Russia	37.9	1.10	65
France	38.6	1.89	80
Italy	41.4	1.29	81
Japan	42.7	1.32	82
United Kingdom	38.6	1.77	79

1. Statistics Canada , US Census Bureau , UK Office of National Statistics, Statistics Bureau of Japan , OECD.

2. Statistics Canada and World Health Report, 2005 (World Health Organization).

3. Statistics Canada , US Census Bureau, Eurostat , UK Office of National Statistics, Statistics Bureau of Japan .

Canada's population¹

	July 1, 2002 ^{pd}	July 1, 2003 ^{pr}	July 1, 2004 ^{pr}	July 1, 2005 ^{pp}	2002 and 2003	2003 and 2004	2004 and 2005
					Growth rate (%)		
Canada	31,372,587	31 669 150	31 974 363	32 270 507	0.9	1.0	0.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	519,449	518,469	517,284	515,961	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	136,934	137,300	137,861	138,113	0.3	0.4	0.2
Nova Scotia	934,507	936,302	937,509	937,889	0.2	0.1	0.0
New Brunswick	750,327	751,215	752,078	752,006	0.1	0.1	0.0
Quebec	7,445,745	7,493,958	7,547,728	7,598,146	0.6	0.7	0.7
Ontario	12,102,045	12,259,568	12,407,347	12,541,410	1.3	1.2	1.1
Manitoba	1,155,584	1,161,626	1,170,229	1,177,556	0.5	0.7	0.6
Saskatchewan	995,886	994,519	994,300	994,126	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Alberta	3,116,332	3,159,620	3,204,780	3,256,816	1.4	1.4	1.6
British Columbia	4,115,413	4,154,591	4,201,867	4,254,522	0.9	1.1	1.2
Yukon Territory	30,137	30,577	30,856	30,988	1.4	0.9	0.4
Northwest Territories	41,489	42,240	42,851	42,982	1.8	1.4	0.3
Nunavut	28,739	29,165	29,673	29,992	1.5	1.7	1.1

pd Final postcensal estimates.

pr Updated postcensal estimates.

pp Preliminary postcensal estimates.

1. These estimates are based on the 2001 census counts adjusted for net undercoverage.

Canada's population¹

	April 1, 2004 ^{pr}	July 1, 2004 ^{pr}	April 1, 2005 ^{pr}	July 1, 2005 ^{pp}	April to June	
					2004	2005
					% change	
Canada	31,877,982	31,974,363	32,173,890	32,270,507	0.3	0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	517,844	517,284	516,374	515,961	-0.1	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	137,787	137,861	137,826	138,113	0.1	0.2
Nova Scotia	936,879	937,509	937,800	937,889	0.1	0.0
New Brunswick	751,827	752,078	752,345	752,006	0.0	0.0
Quebec	7,531,006	7,547,728	7,582,541	7,598,146	0.2	0.2
Ontario	12,357,421	12,407,347	12,494,228	12,541,410	0.4	0.4
Manitoba	1,167,505	1,170,229	1,176,402	1,177,556	0.2	0.1
Saskatchewan	994,342	994,300	994,551	994,126	0.0	0.0
Alberta	3,192,421	3,204,780	3,239,739	3,256,816	0.4	0.5
British Columbia	4,187,938	4,201,867	4,238,359	4,254,522	0.3	0.4
Yukon Territory	30,861	30,856	30,881	30,988	0.0	0.3
Northwest Territories	42,758	42,851	43,042	42,982	0.2	-0.1
Nunavut	29,393	29,673	29,802	29,992	1.0	0.6

pr Updated postcensal estimates.

pp Preliminary postcensal estimates.

1. These estimates are based on the 2001 census counts adjusted for net undercoverage.



National tourism indicators

Second quarter 2005

Tourism activity advanced 1.1% in the second quarter, the eighth consecutive increase. A 1.6% increase in spending by Canadians travelling in Canada accounted for all of the gain. Tourism spending was 13% higher than in the second quarter of 2003 during the SARS outbreak, and is at its highest level recorded.

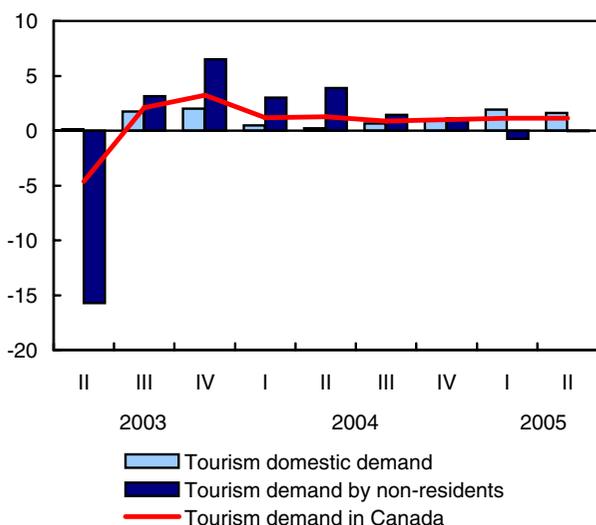
Domestic spending remains strong

Domestic tourism spending grew 1.6% in the second quarter, continuing to be the engine for growth for Canadian tourism. With international travellers, particularly those from the United States, decreasing their visits, domestic expenditure has been the sole reason for growth in tourism thus far in 2005.

Domestic spending continues to propel tourism

% change - preceding quarter

Adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation



Air transportation continued to push up domestic spending, advancing 3.5% following a 3.8% gain in the first quarter. Domestic spending on air transportation includes expenditure on flights by domestic carriers from a Canadian city to an international destination.

Buoyed by a strong 1.4% increase in final domestic demand in the second quarter, other tourism commodities also registered gains in domestic spending. Accommodation (+1.8%), pre-trip expenditures (+1.5%) and food and beverage services (+0.9%) led the way.

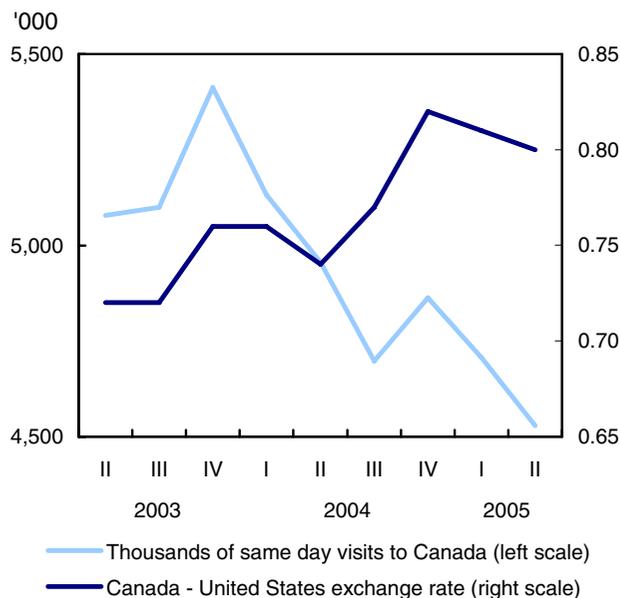
Note to readers

Levels and shares of tourism spending are expressed in current dollars, adjusted for seasonal variations. Growth rates of tourism spending are expressed in real terms (i.e., adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates.

International visitors staying away from Canada

Tourism spending by non-residents slipped 0.1% in the second quarter. The number of international visitors was down 1.0% in the second quarter, mostly as a result of a downturn in US visitors (-2.0%). A 1.7% increase in overnight visits, however, moderated the effects on tourism spending. Overnight tourists generally spend more per trip than same day visitors.

Same day visits drop as the exchange rate rises



Since the first quarter of 2003 there has been a shift towards overnight, as opposed to same-day visits, to Canada. While same-day visitors have decreased by 22% during this period, overnight visitors have increased by 3.7%. Same-day visitors are often associated with cross-border shopping. The 21% appreciation of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis its US counterpart during this period closely matches the decrease in same-day visitors.

The international travel deficit climbed to \$1.5 billion in the second quarter from \$1.4 billion in the first quarter (measured in current dollars). A deficit indicates that Canadian travellers spend more abroad than international visitors spend in Canada.

Rising costs dampen fuel purchases

A 4.9% surge in fuel prices in the quarter kept tourists away from the gas pumps, as spending on fuel declined 0.3% in the second quarter. However, this was the only tourism commodity which declined in the quarter.

Spending on travel agent services were up 0.9% in the quarter. The advent of internet travel bookings has dampened the growth for this service over the past few years. Since the fourth quarter of 2000 when it reached its peak, spending on travel agent services has declined by 12% (adjusted for inflation) while total tourism expenditure in Canada has advanced by 4.5%.

Tourism employment continues to grow

Tourism jobs were up 0.6% in the second quarter, the eighth straight increase. Gains were widespread as the air transportation, accommodation and food and beverage industries each increased employment by 0.7%. Jobs in the recreation and entertainment industry were up 0.3%.

Tourism gross domestic product advances

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) expanded 1.2% in the second quarter, with all industries

registering gains. GDP in the air transportation industry was up 2.9%, similar to the increase in total tourism spending on this commodity.

Looking ahead

Early indicators are mixed for the third quarter of 2005. The effects of Hurricane Katrina, particularly on fuel prices, will likely dampen travel by private motor vehicles. The Canadian dollar rose 2.5% relative to its US counterpart in the first two months of the third quarter.

However, labour force data for July and August registered growth for accommodation and air transportation, two of the largest tourism industries.

Available on CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The second quarter issue of *National Tourism Indicators* (13-009-XIB, free) is now available on our Web site. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

□

National tourism indicators

	2003	2004	2003 to 2004	Fourth quarter 2004	First quarter 2005	Second quarter 2005	First quarter to second quarter 2005
	\$ millions, 1997 prices		% change	\$ millions, 1997 prices seasonally adjusted			% change
Total tourism expenditures							
Tourism demand in Canada	49,801	52,364	5.1	13,287	13,440	13,593	1.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	13,880	15,135	9.0	3,879	3,850	3,848	-0.1
Tourism domestic demand	35,922	37,228	3.6	9,408	9,590	9,745	1.6
Transportation							
Tourism demand in Canada	17,470	18,965	8.6	4,866	4,969	5,054	1.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,543	3,892	9.9	1,004	991	991	-0.1
Tourism domestic demand	13,927	15,073	8.2	3,862	3,977	4,064	2.2
Accommodation							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,154	7,418	3.7	1,868	1,861	1,879	1.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,209	3,511	9.4	901	896	896	0.0
Tourism domestic demand	3,945	3,907	-1.0	967	965	983	1.8
Food and beverage services							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,473	7,616	1.9	1,902	1,916	1,929	0.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,282	2,436	6.7	624	619	619	0.0
Tourism domestic demand	5,192	5,181	-0.2	1,278	1,298	1,310	0.9
Other tourism commodities							
Tourism demand in Canada	8,665	8,914	2.9	2,245	2,267	2,285	0.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,882	2,014	7.0	506	505	506	0.2
Tourism domestic demand	6,783	6,901	1.7	1,739	1,762	1,780	1.0
Other commodities							
Tourism demand in Canada	9,040	9,450	4.5	2,406	2,427	2,445	0.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,965	3,283	10.7	845	839	837	-0.3
Tourism domestic demand	6,075	6,167	1.5	1,562	1,587	1,608	1.3

National tourism indicators

	Second quarter 2004	Third quarter 2004	Fourth quarter 2004	First quarter 2005	Second quarter 2005	First quarter to second quarter 2005
	\$ millions current, seasonally adjusted					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	14,356	14,457	14,693	14,876	15,250	2.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,440	4,531	4,616	4,592	4,621	0.6
Tourism domestic demand	9,917	9,926	10,077	10,284	10,629	3.4
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,936	4,933	5,083	5,193	5,437	4.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,227	1,259	1,291	1,284	1,295	0.9
Tourism domestic demand	3,709	3,674	3,791	3,909	4,142	6.0
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,217	2,249	2,278	2,267	2,301	1.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,052	1,074	1,100	1,092	1,099	0.6
Tourism domestic demand	1,165	1,175	1,178	1,174	1,202	2.4
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,260	2,269	2,284	2,317	2,351	1.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	718	735	749	748	754	0.8
Tourism domestic demand	1,541	1,534	1,535	1,569	1,597	1.7
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,490	2,526	2,531	2,561	2,592	1.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	590	597	595	592	596	0.6
Tourism domestic demand	1,900	1,929	1,936	1,969	1,997	1.4
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,454	2,479	2,517	2,538	2,569	1.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	852	866	880	875	877	0.2
Tourism domestic demand	1,602	1,613	1,637	1,662	1,692	1.8

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

July 2005 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of payroll employees fell by \$0.21 from June to July (seasonally adjusted) to \$728.25.

The new earnings level is 3.6% higher than July of last year. Industries showing the strongest year-over-year growth rates were forestry and logging (+7.2%), management of companies and enterprises (+6.6%), finance and insurance (+6.4%) and real estate, rental and leasing (+5.7%). The smallest year-over-year gain occurred in accommodation and food services (+0.7%).

Payroll employment in July rose by 9,100 jobs, following a strong gain in June (+63,300). Quebec recorded the strongest gain (+22,200).

The net increase in payroll jobs for 2005 now stands at 122,900. Job gains have been strongest in administration and support services (+24,600) and health care and social assistance (+24,300).

Employment gains in retail trade have also been strong (+19,200), while the largest losses have been in manufacturing (-36,900).

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, \$26/\$257).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for August will be released October 27.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Frindt (613-951-4069), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	July 2004	June 2005 ^r	July 2005 ^p	June to July 2005	July 2004 to July 2005
	seasonally adjusted				
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	702.96	728.46	728.25	0.0	3.6
Forestry, logging and support	849.83	917.17	910.83	-0.7	7.2
Mining and oil and gas	1,243.68	1,304.00	1,310.34	0.5	5.4
Utilities	1,033.64	1,076.95	1,069.87	-0.7	3.5
Construction	844.57	880.29	879.74	-0.1	4.2
Manufacturing	863.71	884.00	884.85	0.1	2.4
Wholesale trade	801.93	830.68	832.32	0.2	3.8
Retail trade	454.98	473.91	472.00	-0.4	3.7
Transportation and warehousing	752.67	777.83	783.93	0.8	4.2
Information and cultural industries	829.26	873.41	876.52	0.4	5.7
Finance and insurance	901.77	950.81	959.50	0.9	6.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	615.17	662.83	650.27	-1.9	5.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	925.45	961.54	947.00	-1.5	2.3
Management of companies and enterprises	852.92	917.91	909.28	-0.9	6.6
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	561.31	590.28	583.74	-1.1	4.0
Educational services	766.87	798.13	800.75	0.3	4.4
Health care and social assistance	637.57	653.85	650.27	-0.5	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	418.42	422.31	424.15	0.4	1.4
Accommodation and food services	302.73	311.30	304.75	-2.1	0.7
Other services (excluding public administration)	545.44	577.54	564.72	-2.2	3.5
Public administration	864.21	893.62	895.44	0.2	3.6
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	651.23	664.96	665.20	0.0	2.1
Prince Edward Island	553.29	561.31	571.12	1.7	3.2
Nova Scotia	611.50	638.15	633.57	-0.7	3.6
New Brunswick	637.86	663.46	663.99	0.1	4.1
Quebec	672.34	696.21	690.86	-0.8	2.8
Ontario	746.62	770.75	770.57	0.0	3.2
Manitoba	631.63	663.03	655.87	-1.1	3.8
Saskatchewan	645.17	674.32	673.72	-0.1	4.4
Alberta	724.24	765.10	762.13	-0.4	5.2
British Columbia	692.05	710.34	708.72	-0.2	2.4
Yukon	783.61	813.06	825.95	1.6	5.4
Northwest Territories ¹	914.33	952.58	936.14	-1.7	2.4
Nunavut ¹	779.69	866.62	855.72	-1.3	9.8

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

¹ . Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	May 2005	June 2005 ^r	July 2005 ^p	May to June 2005	June to July 2005
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	13,671.8	13,735.1	13,744.2	0.5	0.1
Forestry, logging and support	50.6	49.9	49.4	-1.4	-1.0
Mining and oil and gas	159.9	160.6	162.0	0.4	0.9
Utilities	122.2	119.8	119.9	-2.0	0.1
Construction	680.6	683.8	683.1	0.5	-0.1
Manufacturing	1,953.9	1,952.7	1,951.7	-0.1	-0.1
Wholesale trade	735.4	738.3	740.4	0.4	0.3
Retail trade	1,690.6	1,696.0	1,697.6	0.3	0.1
Transportation and warehousing	623.9	625.8	627.7	0.3	0.3
Information and cultural industries	352.7	355.8	349.1	0.9	-1.9
Finance and insurance	579.0	579.9	583.8	0.2	0.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	241.8	243.8	242.6	0.8	-0.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	664.7	667.7	668.9	0.5	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	94.0	94.4	95.8	0.4	1.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	652.9	658.4	664.3	0.8	0.9
Educational services	968.4	981.0	975.2	1.3	-0.6
Health care and social assistance	1,399.2	1,405.0	1,406.1	0.4	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	244.9	245.0	245.3	0.0	0.1
Accommodation and food services	949.8	951.7	953.8	0.2	0.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	510.1	511.3	510.1	0.2	-0.2
Public administration	779.8	780.7	785.8	0.1	0.7
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	184.4	185.3	185.0	0.5	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	63.7	64.9	65.2	1.9	0.5
Nova Scotia	384.9	388.7	388.7	1.0	0.0
New Brunswick	293.6	294.9	295.4	0.4	0.2
Quebec	3,193.8	3,204.5	3,226.7	0.3	0.7
Ontario	5,325.6	5,344.3	5,350.4	0.4	0.1
Manitoba	530.7	532.1	529.6	0.3	-0.5
Saskatchewan	409.1	411.2	409.6	0.5	-0.4
Alberta	1,528.0	1,529.2	1,533.9	0.1	0.3
British Columbia	1,707.2	1,716.2	1,704.7	0.5	-0.7
Yukon	16.3	17.0	16.6	4.3	-2.4
Northwest Territories ¹	22.5	23.4	23.5	4.0	0.4
Nunavut ¹	11.3	11.3	11.4	0.0	0.9

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Migration

2003/04

Canadians were on the move between July 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004, but not quite to the same extent as in the same period a year earlier.

More than 1.54 million individuals moved in 2003/04, just short of the 1.57 million the year before. These data reflect moves between census metropolitan areas or census divisions as well as those who moved into or out of the country. Moves across town are excluded.

Of the 2003/04 total, an estimated 257,000 people changed provinces or territories, while more than 961,000 moved from one census division to another within their province or territory. (A census division is similar to a county or a regional municipality.) The remaining 331,000 persons are international migrants.

At the provincial level, most of the provinces and territories had net gains from migration. Relative to its population, Ontario registered the largest net gain with 10.4 persons for every 1,000 population, or 127,300 people in total. British Columbia was second with a net gain of 10.2, while Alberta was third with 8.3. Nunavut registered the largest net decline relative to its population with 5.1 per 1,000 persons, although the absolute numbers were small.

Among census metropolitan areas, Toronto had the highest net inflow of people. There were 78,344 more people moving into the metropolitan area than moving out. Vancouver ranked second with a net inflow of 28,339, followed by Montréal with a net inflow of 22,378.

These three metropolitan areas, Canada's largest, attracted about three-quarters of international

immigrants who arrived in all the census metropolitan areas. About 65% of the people who moved into Toronto during 2003/04 came from outside the country, as did 50% of those who moved into Vancouver and 48% of those who moved into Montréal. Without immigrants, these urban centres would have incurred a net outflow of people during the past several years.

Relative to the size of its population, the census metropolitan area of Oshawa had the highest net inflow of 21.5 people for every 1,000 people living there, followed by Toronto with 15.3. Vancouver and Kitchener each registered a net gain of 13.2 migrants per 1,000 population. Abbotsford, British Columbia followed closely with a net gain of 13.1 migrants, well above its net gain of 2.8 migrants per 1,000 of population the previous year.

For many years, Calgary was among the top three metropolitan areas in terms of net inflow of migrants per 1,000 population. In 2003/04, however, it slipped into the sixth position, although its rate of 11.5 migrants for every 1,000 population was higher than its rate in the previous year.

People around Toronto and Montréal continue to move to the suburbs. Among census divisions, the regional municipality of York, north of Toronto, had the highest net gain with 38.1 migrants for every 1,000 population. It was followed by Mirabel, north of Montréal, with a net gain of 36.7. Peel region, west of Toronto, was third with a net increase of 33.4.

People who moved into York and Peel tended to have a median income below that of the region as a whole. (The median is the point where one-half of incomes are higher and half are lower). For example, the median income of migrants into York was \$24,400,

which was 5% lower than the median of \$25,600 for York as a whole. Migrants into Peel had a median income of \$23,500 or 8% lower than Peel's median income of \$25,600.

Note: Migration data were derived by comparing addresses supplied on personal income tax returns filed in the spring of 2003 and 2004. They were adjusted to the 2003 July population estimates. Migration data reflect intraprovincial moves between census metropolitan areas or census divisions (areas such as counties, regional districts, and regional or district municipalities), as well as interprovincial and international movements. To calculate total population change, both migration and natural increase (births minus deaths) must be taken into account.

Migration estimates (91C0025, various prices) are available for the provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census divisions. Five tables covering these levels of geography provide data on origin and destination, as well as the age, the sex and the median income of migrants.

Available on CANSIM: tables 111-0027 to 111-0031.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4101.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; fax: 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745; saadinfo@statcan.ca) Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

Census metropolitan area migration

	In	Out	Net	Net rate per 1,000 population	
				2002/03	2003/04
Oshawa	19,476	12,524	6,952	21.4	21.5
Toronto	180,378	102,034	78,344	12.9	15.3
Vancouver	75,606	47,267	28,339	10.3	13.2
Kitchener	20,638	14,786	5,852	8.9	13.2
Abbotsford	11,266	9,226	2,040	2.8	13.1
Calgary	46,412	34,733	11,679	10.4	11.5
St. John's	6,656	4,804	1,852	6.1	10.4
London	18,455	14,574	3,881	4.6	8.5
Sherbrooke	7,910	6,694	1,216	8.5	7.6
Edmonton	38,041	31,146	6,895	5.8	7.0
Québec	21,026	16,188	4,838	4.2	6.9
St. Catharines–Niagara	11,476	8,920	2,556	4.2	6.5
Montréal	90,660	68,282	22,378	6.0	6.3
Trois-Rivières	5,335	4,458	877	3.0	6.3
Windsor	10,530	8,491	2,039	5.4	6.2
Hamilton	26,315	22,191	4,124	7.4	5.9
Victoria	15,092	13,172	1,920	6.2	5.9
Winnipeg	22,164	18,679	3,485	2.6	5.0
Ottawa–Gatineau	43,027	37,598	5,429	6.8	4.8
Kingston	7,929	7,478	451	7.9	2.9
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	5,634	5,313	321	2.0	2.0
Thunder Bay	3,904	3,797	107	4.6	0.8
Saskatoon	10,313	10,126	187	-0.2	0.8
Regina	7,238	7,240	-2	0.8	0.0
Halifax	13,980	14,005	-25	5.1	-0.1
Saint John	3,103	3,139	-36	0.2	-0.3
Saguenay	3,661	4,689	-1,028	-8.4	-6.6

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

Motor vehicle fuel sales 2004 (preliminary)

Canadians consumed an average of 111 million litres of gasoline every day last year for everything from cars to tractors, as total consumption surpassed the 40-billion-litre mark for the first time, according to preliminary data on fuel sales.

In total, motorists purchased just over 40.3 billion litres of gasoline, consisting of all grades, including fuel used on farms, for construction or for other off-road uses.

This was a 1.4% increase from 2003, and a 16.7% gain from the level in 1994.

Consumption has increased every year during the past decade except for 2001, when it edged down 0.1%.

Consumption declined in four provinces: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba. The biggest decline occurred in Prince Edward Island (-3.5%) where motorists bought 201.6 million litres.

Motorists in the two most populous provinces, Ontario and Quebec combined, accounted for about 60% of Canada's fuel consumption last year.

Ontario drivers consumed the highest amount, 15.7 billion litres, or 39% of the total, while those in Quebec purchased 8.4 billion litres, or 21%. Drivers in Alberta accounted for nearly 13% of total sales.

Gasoline consumption in Ontario last year was 22.9% higher than it was a decade earlier and well above the national average of 16.7%.

Nationally, gross sales of gasoline fuel peaked in July and August at 3.6 billion litres each month, mostly because of the summer holiday season.

Consumption has risen in spite of soaring gasoline prices. In 1994, average prices per litre for regular unleaded gasoline at self-service stations were 55.2 cents in Montréal, 49.8 cents in Toronto and 45.4 cents in Edmonton. By 2004, this average had increased to 85.8 cents in Montréal, 76.7 cents in Toronto and 75.9 cents in Edmonton.

Note: Results by province may vary from year to year as a result of changes in provincial taxation laws. To obtain a list of different factors and changes that may affect the data, the reader may click on the survey number 2746 link below and then click on Documentation.

Data on the volume of gasoline (in litres) sold in Canada are now available. The information provides both gross and net annual volume figures from 1993 to 2004 inclusive. Gross is the total volume sold and net is the volume on which taxes were paid. Breakdowns by province and territory and by month are also available. Annual sales volumes between 1993 and 2004 are also provided by province for diesel and liquefied petroleum gas.

Available on CANSIM: tables 405-0002 and 405-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2746.

To obtain data or more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination unit (1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Electric Utility Construction Price Index

Annual 2004 (revised) and the first half 2005 (preliminary)

Construction costs for distribution systems increased by 1.1% during the first half of 2005. An increase in the material component (+2.9%) was offset by a decrease in installation labour (-1.7%). The revised 2004 data for distribution systems were 0.4% higher from 2003.

Construction costs for the transmission line system series edged up 0.9% during the first six months of 2005 compared with the 2.0% increase for all of 2004. The transmission line component rose 0.3% during the first six months of 2005, which was significantly less than the 3.5% gain in 2004. The 1.6% rise in the price of materials was moderated by a 1.7% decline in installation labour. The substation component rose by 1.3% in 2005 following an increase of 1.1% in the previous year. Main station building (+2.8%) and station equipment (+1.9%) posted the largest movements.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2316.

The second quarter issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$26 / \$85) will be available in October.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; infounit@statcan.ca) or Adrian Fisher (613-951-9612; fax: 613-951-1539; adrian.fisher@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

August 2005 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 56.9 million birds in August, down 2.4% from August 2004. Placements of turkey poults on farms decreased 1.3% to 2.0 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

New products

National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates,
Second quarter 2005
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(free).

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

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, April to June 2005,
Vol. 19, no. 2
Catalogue number 91-002-XIB (\$9/\$27).

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

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Thursday, June 5, 1997
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Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using 8 less automobiles in 1996 than in 1995. The average of about 100 on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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