



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 28, 2007

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Releases

Characteristics of international travellers

Second quarter 2007 (preliminary)

Canadians continued to head out of the country between April and June 2007, setting a new record for overnight trips abroad. This was the third consecutive year that a new record was established during the second quarter.

Overnight travel to the United States rose for the fourth consecutive second quarter on a year-over-year basis, coinciding with an increase in the Canadian dollar. This was the highest second quarter for overnight travel to the United States by Canadian residents since 1993. At the same time, second-quarter travel to overseas nations hit a record level for the fourth straight year.

Overnight travel to Canada by overseas visitors remained steady compared with the second quarter of 2006. However, the number of overnight trips to Canada by American residents declined.

Travel to the United States: New York, Florida most popular states

Canadian residents took an estimated 4.1 million overnight trips to the United States between April and June, up 5.3% from the same three months in 2006.

Canadians continued to visit New York State more than any other American state. An estimated 703,000 overnight visits were made to the Empire State, up 7.0% from the second quarter in 2006.

There were about 611,000 overnight visits by Canadian tourists to Florida between April and June, an 8.1% gain from the same period in 2006.

Each of the top 10 most visited states recorded more overnight Canadian visitors than in 2006. The largest increases were to Vermont (+21.9%), Maine (+17.7%) and Ohio (+15.5%). These states also experienced concurrent double-digit gains in expenditures by Canadians, with an increase of 22.5% in Vermont, 28.2% in Maine and 27.3% in Ohio.

Pleasure trips, which accounted for 56.1% of overnight Canadian travel to the United States, rose 6.0% from the second quarter of 2006. The number of business trips, however, jumped 9.4% to 675,000. The number of trips to visit friends and relatives increased a more modest 1.5%.

Overnight trips by both plane and automobile increased 5.5% in the second quarter of 2007.

Overnight trips by other modes of transportation also rose during the same period.

Spending by Canadians in the United States rose 8.8% to over \$3.1 billion. Average spending per overnight trip also increased, rising from \$740 to \$765.

In relation to its US counterpart, the Canadian dollar was only 2 US cents higher in the second quarter of 2007 than in the same period in 2006. The dollar's second-quarter average of 91.1 US cents was, however, nearly 6 US cents higher than the average in the first quarter of 2007.

Canadians travelling overseas in record numbers

Canadians set a new record for second quarter travel to overseas nations as about 1.7 million overnight visits were taken by residents during the second quarter. This was an 8.5% increase from the same quarter in 2006, when the previous record was set.

The top three overseas destinations for Canadians making overnight visits were the United Kingdom, Cuba and France. Every country in the top 10 witnessed double-digit increases except for China, which experienced a 9.3% decline. This decline follows a record-setting second quarter for the country in 2006.

Among the top 10, the largest increases were witnessed by the Dominican Republic (+26.8%), Ireland (+24.4%) and the United Kingdom (+23.5%).

Not only did Canadians travel more in overseas countries, they also spent more on their overnight trips: nearly \$2.7 billion, up 13.4% from the second quarter in 2006.

Top 10 overseas countries visited by Canadians

	Second quarter 2006 ^r	Second quarter 2007 ^p	Second quarter 2006 to second quarter 2007 % change
overnight visits (thousands)			
United Kingdom	231	286	23.5
Cuba	166	198	19.4
France	170	194	14.0
Mexico	164	192	17.2
Dominican Republic	97	122	26.8
Germany	92	107	16.5
Netherlands	87	105	21.0
Italy	71	79	12.0
Ireland	51	63	24.4
China	65	59	-9.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

More overseas visitors coming to Canada

Although Canadians were travelling in record numbers overseas, the number of overseas visitors taking overnight trips to Canada was up a modest 0.5% in the second quarter of 2007.

The estimated number of overnight trips by overseas tourists to Canada neared the 1.2-million mark between April and June. This was the fourth straight year of increases for the second quarter. The last decline was in 2003 at the height of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) crisis.

Despite a 1.6% decline in visits, the United Kingdom remained the top overseas country of origin, with 230,000 overnight trips to Canada. Japan remained in second spot with 79,000 overnight trips, although this was a 16.6% drop from 2006, the largest decline among the top 10 overseas countries of origin. Overall, the number of visitors from Asia decreased 4.2%, the only world region to record a decline in the second quarter of 2007.

Rounding out the top five overseas countries of origin of visitors to Canada were Germany, France and Australia.

Overall, overseas residents spent an estimated \$1.5 billion on overnight trips in Canada, up 1.7% from the second quarter of 2006.

Fewer American visitors coming to Canada

An estimated 3.6 million overnight trips were taken by US residents to Canada during the second quarter of 2007, a 2.4% decline from the same period in 2006.

While the car remained the most popular method of travel for overnight trips to Canada, 3.7% fewer trips were made by automobile. Nonetheless, about 2.1 million trips, or 57.9% of all overnight trips from the United States, were made by car.

Overnight travel from the United States increased in two categories. Both business and pleasure trips saw

increases of 0.9% and 1.5%, respectively. Americans, however, took 10.0% fewer trips to visit friends and relatives in Canada, as only 622,000 crossed the border for that reason.

Among the top 10 states of origin for overnight travel to Canada, only three states recorded year-over-year increases in the second quarter. New York remained the top state of origin for overnight visitors, although only 403,000 trips were taken to Canada, a 12.7% decline from 2006.

Texas recorded the largest gain (+15.2%), while Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Michigan all recorded double-digit declines.

Along with the decrease in the number of overnight trips to Canada, US residents spent an estimated \$1.9 billion in Canada, down 1.2% from the second quarter of 2006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.

This release summarises data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and micro-data files of characteristics of international travellers using preliminary second quarter 2007 data and revised first quarter 2007 data are now available on request.

Data on characteristics of international travellers for the third quarter 2007 will be released on February 28, 2008.

To obtain one or more of these products, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; tourism@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; fax: 613-951-2909; frances.kremarik@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

□

Top US states visited by Canadian residents

State	Second quarter 2006 ^r	Second quarter 2007 ^p	Second quarter 2006 to second quarter 2007	Second quarter 2006 ^r	Second quarter 2007 ^p	Second quarter 2006 to second quarter 2007
	Overnight visits			Expenditures		
	thousands		% change	\$ millions		% change
New York	656	703	7.0	222	226	1.7
Florida	566	611	8.1	913	1,043	14.1
Washington	434	444	2.3	95	101	6.9
Michigan	328	350	6.9	61	68	11.3
California	241	268	11.5	225	256	13.9
Nevada	211	216	2.8	215	201	-6.4
Pennsylvania	207	209	1.0	38	39	1.3
Maine	141	166	17.7	35	45	28.2
Ohio	129	150	15.5	28	35	27.3
Vermont	119	145	21.9	24	29	22.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

Overnight travel between Canada and other countries

Canadian trips abroad	Second quarter 2006 ^r	First quarter 2007 ^r	Second quarter 2007 ^p	Second quarter 2006 to second quarter 2007	Second quarter 2006 ^r	First quarter 2007 ^r	Second quarter 2007 ^p	Second quarter 2006 to second quarter 2007
	Trips				Expenditures			
	thousands			% change	\$ millions			% change
To the United States	3,888	3,698	4,095	5.3	2,879	3,074	3,131	8.8
To other countries	1,566	2,461	1,699	8.5	2,353	3,051	2,670	13.4
Travel to Canada	4,853	2,452	4,768	-1.8	3,436	1,882	3,437	0.0
From the United States	3,706	1,790	3,616	-2.4	1,943	927	1,919	-1.2
From other countries	1,146	663	1,152	0.5	1,493	955	1,518	1.7

^r revised

^p preliminary



International travel account

Third quarter 2007 (Preliminary)

Canada's international travel deficit climbed to its highest level ever in the third quarter of 2007, as spending by Canadians in the United States reached record levels.

The deficit—that is, the difference between spending by Canadian residents abroad and spending by foreigners in the country—jumped to an estimated \$2.5 billion in the third quarter, up \$281 million from the second quarter. (Unless otherwise specified, quarterly data are seasonally adjusted.)

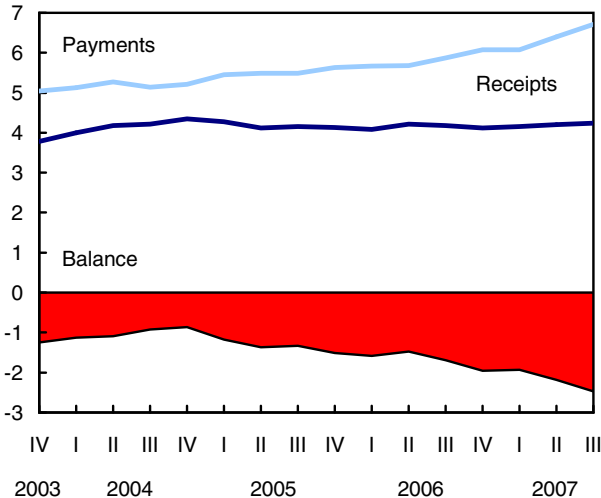
The increase in the deficit was fuelled by record spending by Canadian residents abroad, specifically in the United States. Overall, Canadian travellers spent \$6.7 billion outside the country in the third quarter, 4.9% more than in the second quarter.

Travel spending by Canadians abroad has shown an upward trend in recent years, increasing in 11 of the last 12 quarters.

Foreigners visiting Canada also spent more in the third quarter of 2007, but to a much lesser extent. Travellers from abroad spent \$4.2 billion in Canada, 0.8% more than the second quarter and the highest amount in two and a half years.

Record spending abroad brings Canada's international travel deficit to new high

\$ billions



Travel deficit with the United States highest in almost 16 years

Canada's travel deficit with the United States climbed to its highest level since the end of 1991, as

Note to readers

This international travel account analysis is based on preliminary quarterly data, seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. Amounts are in Canadian dollars and are not adjusted for inflation.

Receipts represent spending by foreigners travelling in Canada, including education spending, medical spending and spending by crew members. **Payments** represent spending by Canadian residents travelling abroad, including education spending, medical spending and spending by crew members.

Overseas countries are those other than the United States.

spending by Canadians in the United States soared to a record high in the third quarter of 2007.

Canadians spent almost \$3.9 billion south of the border in the third quarter, up 10.3% from the second quarter. As a result, the travel deficit with the United States climbed \$362 million to \$1.8 billion.

The higher spending was the result of increased same-day and overnight travel to the United States. Overnight travel to the United States reached 4.5 million trips in the third quarter, 7.5% higher than in the second quarter and the highest level in 15 years.

Canadian same-day car travel, often used to measure cross-border shopping patterns, passed the 6-million-trips mark for the first time since the events of September 11, 2001. It reached 6.1 million trips between July and September, up 4.2% from the second quarter.

Media coverage this summer about the Canadian dollar inching towards parity likely contributed to the increase in both overnight and same-day travel to the United States. The loonie reached parity with the US greenback on September 20.

Meanwhile, spending by Americans visiting Canada remained unchanged, at \$2.1 billion. However, overnight travel to Canada slipped to 3.3 million trips, down 1.5% from the second quarter.

Travel deficit with overseas countries declined after record high

Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries fell to \$715 million in the third quarter of 2007, down \$81 million from the high registered in the second quarter.

The drop in the deficit was the result of increased spending by overseas visitors in Canada and lower spending by Canadians overseas.

Visitors from overseas countries spent \$2.1 billion in Canada in the third quarter, up 1.6% from the second quarter. The increase in spending came despite a 0.4% drop in overnight travel from overseas countries, which slipped to 1.1 million trips.

Meanwhile, Canadians spent \$2.8 billion in overseas countries, down 1.7% from the second quarter. Quarterly spending in overseas countries has fallen only twice in three years.

Spending fell despite record travel to non-US destinations. Canadians made 1.8 million trips overseas in the third quarter, up 1.3% from the previous three-month period.

During the third quarter of 2007, the Canadian dollar gained against other major international currencies such as the euro, the UK pound sterling and the Japanese yen.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3152 and 5005.

The international travel account for 2007 and the fourth quarter of 2007 will be released on February 28, 2008.

For more information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Eric Desjardins (613-951-1781; eric.desjardins@statcan.ca) or Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; tourism@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

International travel account receipts and payments

	Third quarter 2006 ^r	Second quarter 2007 ^r	Third quarter 2007 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2007
Seasonally adjusted ¹				
	\$ millions			% change
United States				
Receipts	2,169	2,138	2,138	0.0
Payments	3,281	3,531	3,893	10.3
Balance	-1,112	-1,393	-1,755	...
All other countries				
Receipts	2,009	2,069	2,103	1.6
Payments	2,593	2,865	2,818	-1.7
Balance	-585	-796	-715	...
Total				
Receipts	4,178	4,207	4,241	0.8
Payments	5,874	6,396	6,711	4.9
Balance	-1,696	-2,189	-2,470	...

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

1. Data may not add up to totals due to rounding.



Public sector employment

Third quarter 2007 (preliminary)

Public sector employment grew in the third quarter of 2007 compared with the same period in 2006, continuing an upward trend seen since the year 2000.

Public sector employment—comprising all levels of general government, universities, colleges, school boards, health and social service institutions and government business enterprises—stood at 3.05 million, or 2.1% more than the 2.99 million reported in the third quarter of 2006.

The major contributors to this growth were health and social services institutions, which saw an increase of 27,100 employees compared with the same period in 2006. Educational institutions also saw growth, registering an increase of 15,000 employees. In addition, there were 7,200 more employees working in the provincial and territorial general governments.

Despite a strike in the city of Vancouver, overall employment at the local government level rose by 11,800.

Employment in the federal general government rose, but only slightly.

Public sector employment as a proportion of the total employed labour force has remained relatively constant since 2000. In the third quarter of 2007 this proportion was 17.8%, just slightly lower than the third quarter of 2006, when it was 17.9%.

Regarding the distribution of employees, the three levels of general government (federal, provincial/territorial and local) accounted for 38.2% of total public sector employment, followed by health and social service institutions at 26.7%. Educational institutions accounted for 26.4%, and government business enterprises at 8.7%.

Public sector employment¹

	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006	Second quarter 2007	Third quarter 2007
	thousands			
Public Sector	3,221	2,992	3,258	3,054
General Government	1,145	1,148	1,148	1,168
Federal	405	386	390	387
Provincial and territorial	354	362	361	369
Local	386	400	397	412
Educational institutions	1,030	790	1,046	805
Universities and colleges ²	339	307	343	315
School boards	692	482	704	489
Health and social services institutions	781	789	799	816
Government business enterprises	265	265	265	265

1. Numbers may not add up due to rounding.
2. Includes vocational and trade institutions.

Public sector wages and salaries rose by 2.5% in the third quarter of 2007 compared with the same quarter of 2006.

Estimates of public sector employment and aggregate public sector wages and salaries for the third quarter of 2007 are now available. The data for the first and second quarters have been revised.

A data table on public sector employment is also available online in the *Summary tables* module of our website.

Note: The public sector includes all economic entities controlled by government. It is comprised of four major components, as follows: federal government (ministries, departments, agencies and non-autonomous funds, and autonomous funds and organizations); provincial and territorial government (ministries, departments, agencies and non-autonomous funds, autonomous funds and organizations, universities and colleges, and health and social service institutions); local government (municipalities and non-autonomous funds, autonomous funds and organizations, and school boards); and government business enterprises (at the federal, provincial/territorial and local levels).

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 please refer to the document entitled *Reconciliation of Public Sector Employment Estimates from Multiple Information Sources* at the link 1713.

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

Federal government employment in census metropolitan areas

September 2007

Three out of every four federal government employees worked in a census metropolitan area (CMA) as of September.

Federal government employment in CMAs amounted to 289,800, or 2.4% of the employed labour force.

Of the total federal government employees across the country, 119,300, or 30.9%, worked within the CMA

of Ottawa–Gatineau. The proportion in this region has remained stable since 2003. This follows an upward trend from the beginning of the 1990s when the proportion was just over one quarter (25.7%).

Federal government employment represented 18.0% of total employment in the Ottawa–Gatineau region. This proportion has remained about the same for the past seven years, following a downward trend during the 1990s.

Halifax had the second highest proportion of federal public servants, at 8.1% of total employment as of September. Other proportions ranged from 5.7% in Kingston to 0.2% in both Oshawa and Barrie.

Force Survey, data for this release are based on the 2001 Standard Geographical Classification census metropolitan 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 based on the 2001 Standard Geographical Classification.

The term "federal government" presented 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. The count of federal government employees includes agencies (for example the Canada Revenue Agency), the Canadian military (regular forces and reservists) and uniformed Royal Canadian Mounted Police members. However, these statistics do not include employees of federal government business enterprises that operate as commercial corporations in the marketplace. The count reflects the last pay period of the month of September.

Available on CANSIM: table 183-0003.

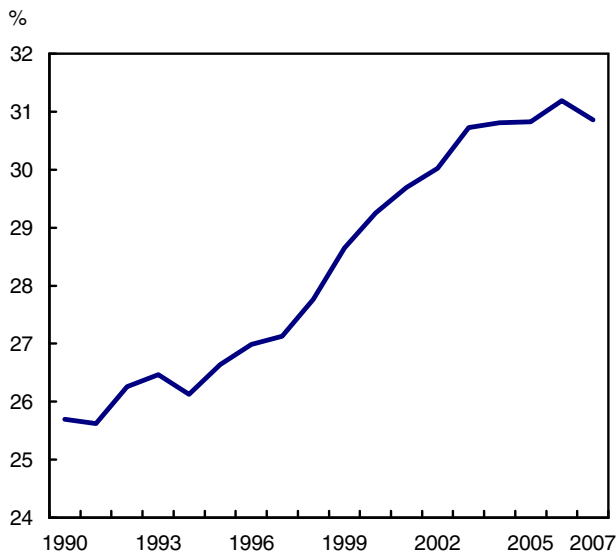
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1713.

Labour Force Survey data can be found on CANSIM, tables 282-0001 and 282-0052.

Data tables on public sector employment are also available online in the *Summary tables* module of our website.

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

Proportion of federal government employment within Ottawa–Gatineau region has stabilized



Note: To provide comparability between the Public Sector Employment program and the Labour

Employment within census metropolitan areas, September 2007¹

	Total employment ²	Federal government employment	Federal government employment as a proportion of total employment
	thousands		%
Ottawa–Gatineau	661.3	119.3	18.0
Halifax	211.0	17.0	8.1
Kingston	78.6	4.5	5.7
Victoria	184.9	9.7	5.3
St. John's	98.7	4.9	5.0
Moncton	73.8	3.0	4.1
Québec	399.1	14.3	3.6
Saguenay	71.8	2.4	3.3
Regina	107.9	3.3	3.1
Winnipeg	393.4	11.8	3.0
Greater Sudbury	81.6	2.0	2.5
Edmonton	605.3	13.0	2.1
Saskatoon	137.7	2.5	1.8
Abbotsford	85.6	1.5	1.8
Saint John	67.5	1.0	1.5
Vancouver	1,227.0	17.4	1.4
Sherbrooke	84.6	1.2	1.4
Windsor	159.4	2.1	1.3
Thunder Bay	64.6	0.9	1.3
Montréal	1,940.1	22.6	1.2
London	253.9	2.6	1.0
Hamilton	382.8	2.9	0.8
Guelph	74.5	0.6	0.8
Toronto	2,875.4	21.0	0.7
Calgary	692.6	4.2	0.6
St. Catharines–Niagara	196.4	1.2	0.6
Trois-Rivières	71.3	0.4	0.6
Peterborough	58.3	0.3	0.6
Brantford	51.5	0.3	0.6
Kitchener	248.5	1.0	0.4
Kelowna	85.2	0.4	0.4
Oshawa	181.1	0.3	0.2
Barrie	101.7	0.2	0.2
Total	12,007.1	289.8	2.4

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.

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

September 2007 (preliminary)

Canadian companies produced 13.5 million cubic metres of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in September, up 5.6% from September 2006.

Exports of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons rose 7.4% compared with September 2006. Just over two-thirds (68.1%) of Canada's total production went to the export market in September 2007.

Domestic sales of natural gas reached 4.2 billion cubic metres, a 0.7% increase from the same month in 2006.

Marketable natural gas production declined 1.3% from September 2006. Natural gas exports, which made up 66.5% of marketable natural gas, increased 6.8%.

Note: Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level to September 2007 inclusive. At the national and provincial level detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to July 2007 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to February 2007 inclusive.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. □

Crude oil and natural gas

	September 2006	September 2007 ^P	September 2006 to September 2007
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	12 733.7	13 453.1	5.6
Exports	8 534.1	9 163.5	7.4
Imports ²	4 213.1	4 179.3	-0.8
Refinery receipts	8 922.4	8 845.7	-0.9
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	13 560.1	13 378.8	-1.3
Exports	8 327.6	8 891.9	6.8
Domestic sales ⁴	4 187.7	4 217.1	0.7
	January to September 2006	January to September 2007	January–September 2006 to January–September 2007
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	113 072.6	120 329.2	6.4
Exports	75 352.8	78 893.1	4.7
Imports ²	37 282.8	38 051.2	2.1
Refinery receipts	77 440.7	81 056.9	4.7
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	128 218.0	126 236.6	-1.5
Exports	76 212.3	81 817.2	7.4
Domestic sales ⁴	49 279.5	51 360.4	4.2

^P preliminary

1. Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.
2. Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.
3. Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.
4. Includes direct sales. Includes other statistical adjustments.

Canadian Vehicle Survey

January to March 2007

Vehicles registered in Canada traveled an estimated 75.1 billion kilometres in the first quarter of 2007. This represented an increase of 5.6% over the same quarter of 2006. It is also the highest total for the first quarter ever recorded by the survey.

Light vehicles (weighing less than 4 500 kg) were driven an average of 3,621 kilometres for all of Canada. Among the provinces, drivers in Nova Scotia were the busiest, logging an average of 4,404 kilometres per vehicle, while drivers in Newfoundland and Labrador drove the least, with an average of 3,314 kilometres per vehicle.

The average number of kilometres driven for vehicles weighing at least 15 tonnes was 18,772 kilometres. Trucks from the Yukon drove

the most, with an average of 31,377 kilometres. Among the provinces, trucks from Manitoba were busiest, with an average of 29,929 kilometres.

Within the provinces, cars, including station wagons, were driven an average of 3,159 kilometres during the quarter, while light trucks (minivans, sport utility vehicles and pickup trucks) were driven 4,224 kilometres. While there are fewer light trucks on the road, they are driven more intensively than cars.

Drivers of both cars and light trucks have typically driven fewer kilometers in the January to March period than in the other seasons of the year. However, this has not been the case for the past two years for light trucks, as drivers of these vehicles have used them more intensively in the winter than in the October to December period.

As has generally been the case, Monday was the busiest driving day for light vehicles, followed

closely by Tuesday. Sunday is the slowest driving day of the week. For the heaviest vehicles on the road (weighing 15 tonnes or more), Wednesday was the busiest day of the week. As with light vehicles, Sunday is also the slowest day of the week for these vehicles.

The survey measures the activity of all on-road vehicles registered in Canada with the exception of some vehicles, including buses, motorcycles, construction equipment and road maintenance equipment.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2749.

The January to March 2007 issue of *Canadian Vehicle Survey: Quarterly* (53F0004XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

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

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

October 2007

For the 17th consecutive month, aircraft take-offs and landings at Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations increased in year-over-year monthly comparisons. These 95 airports reported 544,997 movements in October compared with 486,201 movements at 96 airports in October 2006, an increase of 12.1% (+58,796 movements).

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) increased by 6.9% (+24,037 movements) in October compared with the same month in 2006.

Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) increased by 25.1% (+34,759 movements) in October compared with October 2006.

The October 2007 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations*, Vol. 1, no. 10 (51-007-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

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.ca), Transportation Division. ■

New products

Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations, October 2007, Vol. 1,
no. 10
Catalogue number 51-007-XWE
(free).

Canadian Vehicle Survey: Quarterly, January to March 2007
Catalogue number 53F0004XWE
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Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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