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Releases

Releases

Canada's population estimates

As of July 1, 2007 (preliminary)

Alberta has again led the provinces in population growth, according to preliminary demographic estimates for the year ending June 30, 2007. But indications are that the major component fuelling Alberta's gains—interprovincial migration—has started to ease off.

Between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007, Alberta's population increased 3.1%. This growth rate was more than three times greater than that of the country, and the strongest since 1981/1982.

However, during the second quarter of 2007, Alberta's net gains from interprovincial migration were estimated at only 7,400 people. That is 2,100 fewer people than in the second quarter of 2006, and 4,600 fewer than in the same period in 2005. These lower net gains are mainly the result of an increase in the number of people leaving Alberta for other regions of the country.

Nationally, Canada's population hit an estimated 32,976,000, a gain of 326,500 people and a growth of 1% between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007. The rate of growth was similar to that in 2005/2006.

Other than Alberta, British Columbia and Nunavut were the only jurisdictions where the population increased faster than that of the country.

Quebec's population grew at a pace similar to that in the previous year despite big jumps in births and the number of immigrants. Ontario's rate of growth was the slowest since 1980/1981.

Three jurisdictions recorded declines in population between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and Yukon. After two consecutive years of losses, Saskatchewan rebounded with a demographic increase.

The increase in the number of births goes on

An estimated 352,800 babies were born in Canada during 2006/2007, the highest number since 357,300 in 1996/1997 and the sixth consecutive annual rise. Increases in births were especially strong in Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta.

Even though net international migration declined, it continues to be the main engine of population growth in Canada, and accounted for about two-thirds of the demographic increase in 2006/2007.

Canada received 238,100 immigrants during 2006/2007, 16,300 fewer than in the previous year.

For the eighth year in a row, the number of non-permanent residents increased. During 2006/2007, this number rose 17,900 to 439,100, the highest level since 1990.

Provinces and territories: A changing demographic portrait

Alberta's population reached an estimated 3,474,000 as of July 1, 2007. Interprovincial migration accounted for about half of the province's population increase of 103,400, a new record. During the year ending June 30, 2007, Alberta gained around 51,200 people from other jurisdictions in Canada, 5,400 more than in the previous year.

However, Alberta's net gains from interprovincial migration are slowing. Net migration peaked during the third quarter of 2006, but it has been decelerating slowly since then.

In the Atlantic region, the demographic situation brightened. In 2005/2006, all four Atlantic provinces incurred a decline in population. In 2006/2007, only Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia incurred decreases.

The populations in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick increased, mainly the result of fewer losses in interprovincial migration and higher numbers of immigrants.

In Quebec, the population grew at a pace similar to that in 2005/2006 despite a big jump in births and immigrants. Roughly 83,200 babies were born in Quebec in 2006/2007, the first time the level surpassed 80,000 since 1996/1997.

The province received 45,100 immigrants, the highest number since 1992/1993. On the other hand, Quebec had a net interprovincial migration outflow of 15,600, the highest since 1997/1998.

During 2006/2007, Ontario's population increased about 0.8%, the lowest rate since 1980/1981. This slower growth was the result of a decrease in immigration and substantial net outflows due to interprovincial migration.

During 2006/2007, Ontario incurred a net outflow of 36,200 people to other parts of the country, the highest outflow in recent history. In addition, the province attracted only 48.5% of all immigrants to Canada in 2006/2007, compared with 59.6% in 2001/2002.

The West: A faster demographic growth

Manitoba's population increased about 0.7%, the second fastest rate in two decades. This was due to lower net outflows from interprovincial migration, and to a record-high 10,800 immigrants, which surpassed last year's record of 8,900. For the first time, the province posted the highest annual immigration rate in the country.

After two consecutive years of losses, Saskatchewan gained population, posting a growth rate of 0.9%, the third fastest rate among the provinces behind British Columbia and Alberta. This was also the province's fastest growth rate since 1984/1985.

This increase was due mainly to a net inflow of 4,000 people from interprovincial migration. Saskatchewan's net interprovincial migration was positive for the first time since 1983/1984, reaching the highest level since 1975/1976.

British Columbia posted a population growth rate of about 1.4%, virtually the same as the previous year. This is the second fastest growth rate among the provinces. British Columbia had a net inflow of 10,600 people from interprovincial migration, the highest since 1995/1996. This offset a decline in international immigration to the province.

In the North, Nunavut recorded growth of 2.3%, more than twice the country's pace of increase, the result of its strong fertility rates and the highest net inflows from interprovincial migration in its history.

After two years of decline, the Northwest Territories posted a population gain, thanks to higher net interprovincial migration. Conversely, Yukon was the only territory showing a net population decline, mainly because of larger losses from interprovincial migration.

Second quarter of 2007: Alberta's demographic slowdown goes on

Canada's population increased by 105,300 between April and June 2007. The growth rate of 0.3% was similar to what was measured in the same quarter of 2006.

Canada received an estimated 61,700 immigrants during the second quarter, down from 67,900 in the same quarter last year. The number of immigrants rose in almost all jurisdictions, except for British Columbia (-17.2%) and Ontario (-15.5%).

Alberta's gains resulting from net interprovincial migration were smaller in the second quarter, although levels were still high. While the number of migrants entering Alberta increased marginally, the number of those leaving rose much more rapidly.

Interprovincial migration accounted for 30% of Alberta's overall growth, down from nearly 42% during the second quarter of 2006.

Saskatchewan benefited the most from the increase in people leaving Alberta. It had the second highest growth among the provinces behind Alberta, thanks to net interprovincial migration that was positive for a second quarter for the first time since 1984.

The three territories posted strong demographic growth. Nunavut showed the highest growth rate amongst Canadian jurisdictions, more than three times the country's level. The Northwest Territories ranked second, and Yukon, fourth.

The number of births was up in certain parts of the country. Between April and June, Quebec recorded 21,500 births, the highest second-quarter number for that province since 1997.

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 publications, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, Vol. 21, no. 2 (91-002-XWE, free) and *Annual Demographic Estimates*, 2006/2007 (91-215-XWE, free), are now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

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.ca*), Demography Division.

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Annual demographic estimates[1]

	July 1, 2005^pr	July 1, 2006^pr	July 1, 2007^pp	2005/2006		2006/2007	
				Demographic growth			
	number			number	% change	number	% change
Canada	**32,312,077**	**32,649,482**	**32,976,026**	**337,405**	**1.0**	**326,544**	**1.0**
Newfoundland and Labrador	514,144	509,940	506,275	-4,204	-0.8	-3,665	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	138,188	138,027	138,627	-161	-0.1	600	0.4
Nova Scotia	935,990	935,050	934,147	-940	-0.1	-903	-0.1
New Brunswick	751,319	749,225	749,782	-2,094	-0.3	557	0.1
Quebec	7,598,034	7,651,033	7,700,807	52,999	0.7	49,774	0.7
Ontario	12,565,446	12,705,328	12,803,861	139,882	1.1	98,533	0.8
Manitoba	1,174,150	1,178,492	1,186,679	4,342	0.4	8,187	0.7
Saskatchewan	990,044	987,520	996,869	-2,524	-0.3	9,349	0.9
Alberta	3,280,728	3,370,600	3,473,984	89,872	2.7	103,384	3.1
British Columbia	4,260,246	4,320,255	4,380,256	60,009	1.4	60,001	1.4
Yukon	31,051	31,211	30,989	160	0.5	-222	-0.7
Northwest Territories	42,724	42,401	42,637	-323	-0.8	236	0.6
Nunavut	30,013	30,400	31,113	387	1.3	713	2.3

pr updated postcensal estimates
pp preliminary postcensal estimates
1 . These estimates are based on the 2001 census counts adjusted for net census undercoverage.

Quarterly demographic estimates[1]

	April 1, 2006^pr	July 1, 2006^pr	April 1, 2007^pr	July 1, 2007^pp	Second quarter 2006		Second quarter 2007	
					Demographic growth			
	number				number	% change	number	% change
Canada	**32,543,059**	**32,649,482**	**32,870,726**	**32,976,026**	**106,423**	**0.3**	**105,300**	**0.3**
Newfoundland and Labrador	510,670	509,940	506,727	506,275	-730	-0.1	-452	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	137,956	138,027	138,359	138,627	71	0.1	268	0.2
Nova Scotia	934,680	935,050	933,560	934,147	370	0.0	587	0.1
New Brunswick	749,928	749,225	748,846	749,782	-703	-0.1	936	0.1
Quebec	7,634,259	7,651,033	7,684,983	7,700,807	16,774	0.2	15,824	0.2
Ontario	12,657,891	12,705,328	12,765,731	12,803,861	47,437	0.4	38,130	0.3
Manitoba	1,176,418	1,178,492	1,183,305	1,186,679	2,074	0.2	3,374	0.3
Saskatchewan	986,864	987,520	992,238	996,869	656	0.1	4,631	0.5
Alberta	3,347,675	3,370,600	3,449,527	3,473,984	22,925	0.7	24,457	0.7
British Columbia	4,303,025	4,320,255	4,363,539	4,380,256	17,230	0.4	16,717	0.4
Yukon	31,133	31,211	30,820	30,989	78	0.3	169	0.5
Northwest Territories	42,308	42,401	42,314	42,637	93	0.2	323	0.8
Nunavut	30,252	30,400	30,777	31,113	148	0.5	336	1.1

pr updated postcensal estimates
pp preliminary postcensal estimates
1. These estimates are based on the 2001 census counts adjusted for net census undercoverage.

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National tourism indicators

Second quarter 2007

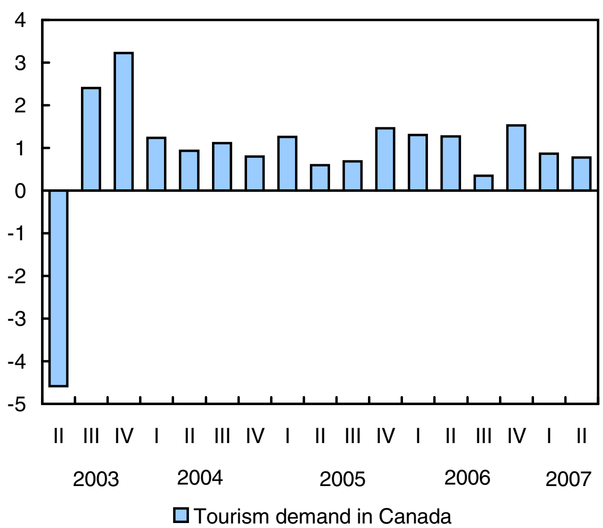
Tourism spending in Canada increased in the second quarter, the 16th consecutive quarterly increase.

Tourism spending in Canada was up 0.8%, following 0.9% growth in the first quarter, as spending by international visitors turned around, and outlays by Canadians continued to climb.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Levels and shares of tourism spending are expressed in current dollars, adjusted for seasonal variations. Growth rates of tourism spending and gross domestic product are expressed in real terms (i.e., adjusted for price change) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates.*
>
> *The National Tourism Indicators are funded by the Canadian Tourism Commission.*

Four years of growth in tourism spending

% change, preceding quarter,
adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Spending by international visitors turns around

Spending on tourism by international visitors travelling to Canada rose 1.8% during the second quarter of 2007. This was the first increase in a year, and only the second since the end of 2004.

The turnaround in the second quarter stemmed from a 2.9% increase in the number of visitors from the United States, the first quarterly increase in 11 quarters. The number of same-day and overnight visitors from south of the border was up.

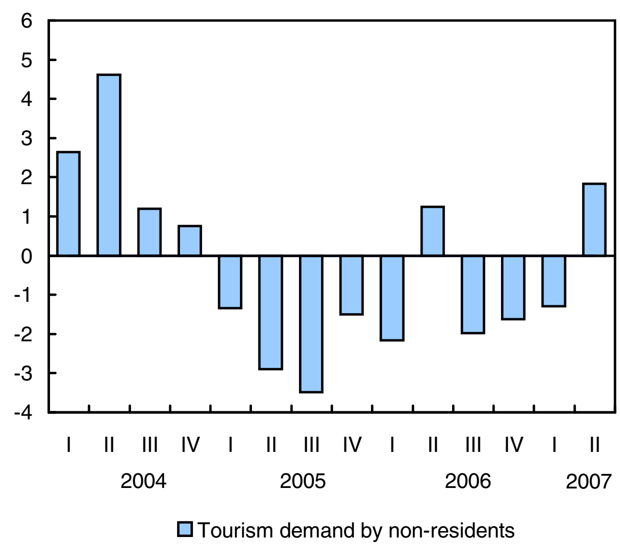
On the other hand, the number of non-US visitors to Canada registered a 1.4% decline.

The increases in tourism spending by international visitors were evenly spread across tourism commodity groups. The higher number of same-day visitors from the United States drove gains of 2% in outlays on vehicle fuel and just over 2% in outlays on vehicle repairs and parts.

The Canadian international balance of payments travel account indicated that spending by business travellers to Canada was up in the second quarter, explaining the relatively strong 2.3% increase in outlays on accommodation services.

Non-resident spending on tourism turns around

% change, preceding quarter,
adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



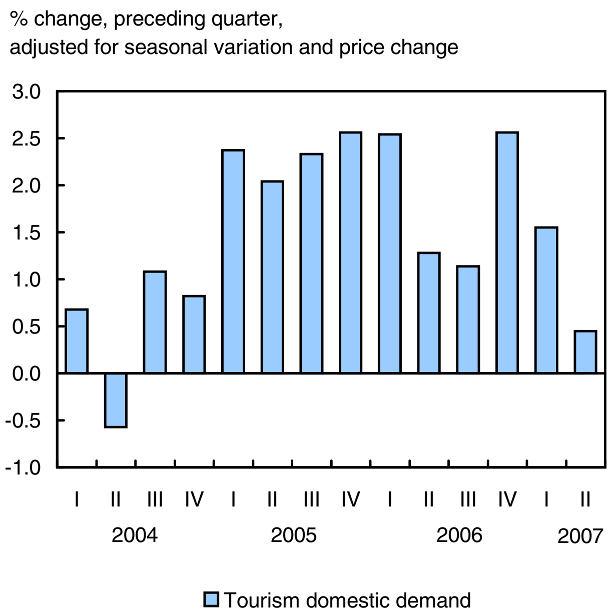
Spending on tourism at home rises at a slower pace

Spending by Canadians on tourism in Canada was up 0.4% in the second quarter of 2007, its slowest pace in three years. Nonetheless, this represented the 12th consecutive advance in domestic tourism spending since the second quarter of 2004.

The slowdown on the domestic front coincided with a notable deceleration (in nominal terms) of both personal disposable income and corporate profits in the second quarter.

Travel spending by Canadians abroad declined (in nominal terms) for the second consecutive quarter, despite the appreciation of the Canadian dollar against several major currencies, including the US dollar, the Japanese yen, the euro and the United Kingdom pound.

Tourism domestic spending rises at a slower pace



Higher spending on air transportation

Tourism spending (by Canadian and non-resident visitors) on air transportation was up 1.1% between April and June 2007. Outlays on vehicle fuel (+1.9%), and vehicle repairs and parts (+4.1%) also made notable advances among the transportation commodities.

Overall spending on accommodation services edged down as higher spending by non-residents was offset by lower outlays by Canadians travelling in Canada.

Purchases of recreation and entertainment services were up 0.6%. Spending on travel agency services increased for the 10th consecutive quarter.

Modest gain in tourism GDP

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) advanced 0.4% in the second quarter, half the pace set in the first quarter. In comparison, the growth of economy-wide GDP for the quarter was 0.8%.

Tourism GDP was up for transportation, but fell in both the accommodation, and food and beverage services industries.

Rise in tourism employment matches first-quarter pace

The number of jobs attributable to tourism advanced 0.6% in the second quarter of 2007, matching the pace set in the first quarter.

Gains in tourism jobs were widespread, with notable advances in travel agencies and other transportation industries (which include the taxicab and vehicle rental industries). Employment edged down in recreation and entertainment.

Looking ahead: Hoteliers less optimistic

According to the Business Conditions Survey for the traveller accommodation industries, hoteliers were less optimistic about the outlook for the third quarter, expecting fewer room bookings, lower occupancy rates and fewer corporate travellers.

On the currency front, the Canadian dollar strengthened against the US dollar and the Japanese yen in July, but lost ground to both currencies in August. Conversely, it depreciated against the euro and the United Kingdom pound in July, but appreciated against both in August.

At the international level, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's composite leading indicators for July 2007 indicate a weakening performance in all G7 economies (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United States and the United Kingdom). The latest indicators for China and Brazil point to slowing growth, while the outlook has improved for Russia and India.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The second quarter 2007 issue of *National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates* (13-009-XIB, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640; *iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca*), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

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National tourism indicators

	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2006	First quarter 2007	Second quarter 2007	First quarter to second quarter 2007
	$ millions at 2002 prices, seasonally adjusted					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	15,852	15,907	16,150	16,289	16,416	0.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,023	3,944	3,880	3,830	3,900	1.8
Tourism domestic demand	11,829	11,963	12,270	12,459	12,516	0.4
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,771	5,783	5,898	5,936	6,008	1.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,130	1,092	1,069	1,043	1,057	1.4
Tourism domestic demand	4,641	4,690	4,829	4,894	4,951	1.2
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,609	2,603	2,632	2,632	2,627	-0.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	990	966	942	929	950	2.3
Tourism domestic demand	1,619	1,637	1,690	1,703	1,677	-1.5
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,201	2,236	2,282	2,285	2,283	-0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	623	619	611	607	616	1.5
Tourism domestic demand	1,579	1,617	1,671	1,678	1,668	-0.6
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,575	2,584	2,615	2,664	2,687	0.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	511	500	495	491	503	2.4
Tourism domestic demand	2,064	2,085	2,120	2,173	2,185	0.6
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,696	2,701	2,723	2,773	2,810	1.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	770	767	763	761	774	1.8
Tourism domestic demand	1,926	1,934	1,959	2,013	2,036	1.1

National tourism indicators

	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2006	First quarter 2007	Second quarter 2007	First quarter to second quarter 2007
	$ millions at current prices, seasonally adjusted					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	16,760	16,809	16,904	17,185	17,470	1.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,203	4,126	4,047	4,022	4,114	2.3
Tourism domestic demand	12,557	12,683	12,857	13,163	13,356	1.5
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	6,201	6,174	6,125	6,242	6,456	3.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,162	1,123	1,085	1,058	1,090	3.1
Tourism domestic demand	5,039	5,051	5,040	5,184	5,366	3.5
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,660	2,659	2,696	2,746	2,742	-0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,009	986	965	969	991	2.2
Tourism domestic demand	1,651	1,673	1,731	1,777	1,751	-1.5
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,445	2,480	2,541	2,561	2,574	0.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	691	687	680	680	694	2.1
Tourism domestic demand	1,753	1,793	1,861	1,881	1,880	-0.0
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,673	2,701	2,742	2,780	2,804	0.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	548	538	535	533	544	1.9
Tourism domestic demand	2,125	2,164	2,207	2,247	2,260	0.6
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,781	2,795	2,799	2,856	2,895	1.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	793	793	781	782	796	1.8
Tourism domestic demand	1,988	2,002	2,018	2,075	2,099	1.2

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Migration

2005/2006

Between July 1, 2005 and June 30, 2006, Alberta experienced the highest net inflow of residents, posting a migration rate of 20.3 people for every 1,000 population. British Columbia was a distant second with a net migration rate of 12.3 people, while Ontario was third at 9.6 people. This ranking was unchanged from the previous year.

The data in this release include only people who moved between provinces, census metropolitan areas (CMAs) or census divisions, as well as those who moved into and out of the country. Net migration is the difference between the number of persons who moved into a census division or CMA and the number of persons who moved out.

The highest net inflow among the CMAs relative to the population size occurred in Calgary, which had a net inflow of 21.5 migrants for every 1,000 residents, followed closely by Edmonton with a net inflow of 21.0 migrants and Toronto with 17.3 migrants.

In absolute terms, Toronto had the highest net inflow, with 91,909 more people moving into the metropolitan area than moving out. Vancouver ranked second with a net inflow of 36,321 people, followed by Calgary (+22,961 people). Of the 27 CMAs, 23 had a net inflow from migration, while only 4 experienced a net outflow.

For Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton and Montréal (the CMAs with the highest net migration in absolute terms), the number of net migrants was highest in the 25-44 age group.

At the census division level, an important shift in rates of net gain per 1,000 population occurred between the 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 periods.

In 2004/2005, 4 of the 5 census divisions with the highest net gain in migrants for every 1,000 population were located near Montréal, with the census division of Mirabel leading the way.

In 2005/2006, Mirabel still ranked first, but this time it was followed by three census divisions from Alberta and two from Ontario. Mirabel had the highest net gain with 38.0 migrants for every 1,000 population, followed by Division No. 19 (in Alberta), which includes Grande Prairie, with a net gain of 34.1 migrants per 1,000 population.

The following four census divisions: Division No. 16 (in Alberta), which includes Fort McMurray; Division No. 8 (in Alberta), which includes Red Deer; York (in Ontario); and Peel (in Ontario) tied for third place with a net gain of 28.2 migrants for every 1,000 population.

Note: Migration data were derived by comparing the addresses supplied on personal income tax returns filed in the springs of 2005 and 2006. These flows were adjusted to July 2005 total population estimates.

Migration data reflect intraprovincial moves between CMAs or census divisions (areas such as counties, regional districts, and regional or district municipalities), as well as interprovincial and international moves. Moves across town or across the street are excluded.

International migration data differ from estimates released by the Demography Division. Both sets of data include immigrants and emigrants. However, the data associated with this release exclude net temporary emigrants and non-permanent residents who did not file an income tax return.

To calculate total population change, both migration (including the non-permanent resident population as well as returning emigrants and net temporary emigrants) and natural increase (births minus deaths) must be taken into account.

Migration estimates (91C0025, various prices) are available for the provinces and territories, CMAs and census divisions. Five tables covering these levels of geography provide data on the origin and destination, as well as the age, sex and 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 (toll-free 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

	2005/2006			2005/2006	2004/2005
	in	out	net	net rate per 1,000 population	
Calgary	57,767	34,806	22,961	21.5	21.1
Edmonton	50,729	29,249	21,480	21.0	14.4
Toronto	189,260	97,351	91,909	17.3	16.2
Vancouver	83,464	47,143	36,321	16.4	15.4
Oshawa	16,005	12,467	3,538	10.5	14.5
Kitchener	20,289	16,636	3,653	8.0	10.5
Victoria	14,467	12,074	2,393	7.2	8.8
Ottawa–Gatineau	42,570	34,356	8,214	7.1	5.3
London	17,752	14,615	3,137	6.8	6.4
Abbotsford	10,348	9,262	1,086	6.8	7.0
Trois-Rivières	5,768	4,914	854	6.0	4.8
Québec	21,582	17,333	4,249	5.9	4.1
Saskatoon	11,145	9,794	1,351	5.8	0.0
Montréal	90,181	69,791	20,390	5.6	6.6
Sherbrooke	7,912	7,045	867	5.3	9.9
Greater Sudbury	5,749	4,913	836	5.2	3.2
St. John's	6,617	5,706	911	5.0	2.9
Halifax	15,137	13,688	1,449	3.8	0.9
Hamilton	24,674	22,040	2,634	3.7	4.3
Winnipeg	22,002	20,371	1,631	2.3	1.5
St. Catharines–Niagara	10,396	9,618	778	2.0	4.3
Kingston	7,390	7,263	127	0.8	-0.5
Regina	7,340	7,233	107	0.5	-1.7
Windsor	8,834	9,062	-228	-0.7	2.7
Saint John	3,394	3,606	-212	-1.7	-2.3
Thunder Bay	3,564	4,311	-747	-5.9	-3.4
Saguenay	3,962	5,039	-1,077	-7.1	-8.5

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

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Restaurants, caterers and taverns

July 2007 (preliminary)

Total estimated sales of the restaurants, caterers and taverns industry reached $3.7 billion in July, a 3.0% increase over July 2006. (Data are neither seasonally adjusted, nor adjusted for inflation.)

The increase in sales at the national level was due to higher sales at full-service restaurants (+4.5%). Sales for limited-service restaurants increased 1.7%. These two sectors accounted for more than 87% of the industry's sales in July. Sales in the food service contractors sector increased 6.2%. That sector accounted for more than 4.4% of the industry's sales in July.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, or to obtain more information about the redesign of the Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey, contact Pierre Felx (613-951-0075; fax: 613-951-6696; *pierre.felx@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division. □

Food services sales

	July 2006[r]	June 2007[r]	July 2007[p]	July 2006 to July 2007
	Not seasonally adjusted			
	$ thousands			% change
Total, food services sales	**3,598,969**	**3,605,782**	**3,705,184**	**3.0**
Full-service restaurants	1,714,344	1,714,161	1,791,440	4.5
Limited-service restaurants	1,432,564	1,400,639	1,456,323	1.7
Food service contractors	156,883	190,098	166,561	6.2
Social and mobile caterers	68,637	92,847	75,082	9.4
Drinking places	226,541	208,037	215,778	-4.8
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador	39,774	36,939	40,753	2.5
Prince Edward Island	16,321	13,120	16,275	-0.3
Nova Scotia	87,587	82,881	91,421	4.4
New Brunswick	64,547	55,739	58,469	-9.4
Quebec	754,098	779,398	794,935	5.4
Ontario	1,417,761	1,434,904	1,466,301	3.4
Manitoba	89,606	85,710	86,661	-3.3
Saskatchewan	89,128	94,751	92,756	4.1
Alberta	429,553	441,242	444,607	3.5
British Columbia	599,353	569,375	601,203	0.3
Yukon	3,442	3,224	3,576	3.9
Northwest Territories	7,461	8,131	7,895	5.8
Nunavut	338	368	332	-1.9

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

■

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index
August 2007

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index (CMSPI) is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long- and short-distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

The CMSPI decreased 0.2% to 125.5 (2003=100) in August. The courier portion fell 0.1% on a monthly basis, while the local messengers component edged down 0.2%.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; *prices-prix@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Perry Kirkpatrick (613-951-1930; *perry.kirkpatrick@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

Sawmills
July 2007

Monthly lumber production by sawmills declined 6.3% to 5 802.2 thousand cubic metres in July.

In July, sawmills shipped 6 165.3 thousand cubic metres of lumber, a decrease of 5.4% from June. Compared with July 2006, lumber shipments fell 4.2%.

Between June and July, stocks dropped 3.7% to 8 107.5 thousand cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The July 2007 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 61, no. 7 (35-003-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

To order data, to obtain 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.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates, Second quarter 2007
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(free).

Sawmills, July 2007, Vol. 61, no. 7
Catalogue number 35-003-XWE
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Employment, Earnings and Hours, July 2007, Vol. 85, no. 7
Catalogue number 72-002-XIB
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Quarterly Demographic Estimates, April to June 2007, Vol. 21, no. 2
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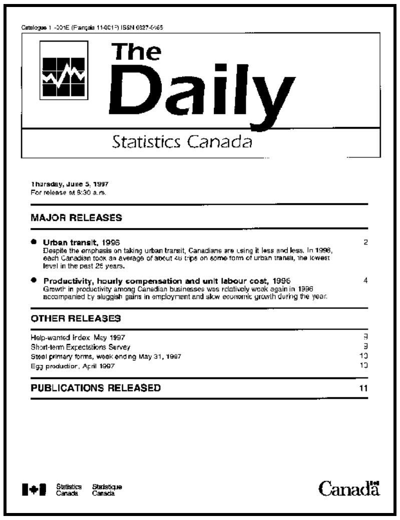

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips 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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Help-wanted Index, May 1997	9
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