

The Daily

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Consumer prices rose 2.0% in the 12 months to November 2008, down from the 2.6% increase recorded in October. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices fell 0.3% from October to November.	
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Releases

Consumer Price Index

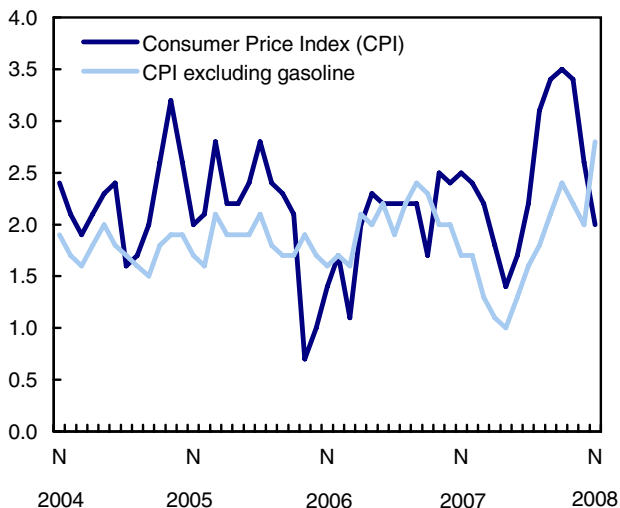
November 2008

Consumer prices slowed to 2.0% in the 12 months to November 2008, down from the 2.6% and 3.4% increases recorded in October and September respectively. The slowdown in November was due primarily to gasoline prices, which were 14.4% below November 2007 levels, and far offset increases for food and shelter items.

Excluding gasoline, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 2.8% in the 12 months to November, up from the 2.0% rise recorded in October. This was the fastest pace of growth since May 2003. The jump was mainly attributable to smaller price declines for purchasing and leasing passenger vehicles, as well as higher food prices.

Growth slows in the all-items CPI while the all-items CPI excluding gasoline speeds up

12-month % change



The slowdown in consumer prices in November occurred in the wake of a slowing global economy and a depreciation of the Canadian dollar in relation to the US dollar. The Canadian dollar lost 20.6% against the US dollar in November 2008 compared with November 2007.

The 12-month decline in gasoline prices was the first since August 2007 and the largest since

September 2006. On a monthly basis, gasoline prices fell 21.4% from October to November 2008.

The most significant individual contributors to November's 12-month increase in consumer prices were mortgage interest costs, natural gas prices and prices for various food items, particularly bakery and cereal products, as well as fresh vegetables.

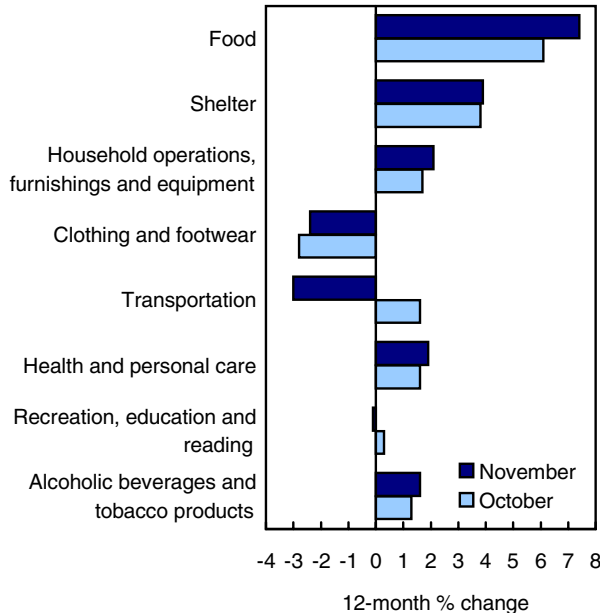
Factors mitigating the overall increase, in addition to the drop in gasoline prices, included continuing price declines for purchasing and leasing passenger vehicles, women's clothing, and computer equipment and supplies.

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices fell 0.3% from October to November, after falling 0.6% in the previous period.

12-month change: Food costs lead the way as major contributor to the growth in the CPI

Of the eight major components in the CPI, five recorded increases in the 12 months to November.

Transportation: Strong slowdown recorded



Rising food costs were the most dominant factor contributing to November's increase in consumer prices. Excluding food, the CPI advanced 0.9%.

Food prices gained momentum for the ninth consecutive month. Following a 12-month rise of 6.1% in October, food prices rose 7.4% in November, the largest increase since November 1986. Bakery and cereal product prices were up 12.9%, and fresh vegetables, which are largely imported, rose 28.9%.

Shelter costs, the second largest contributor, advanced 3.9% in November, a slightly faster rate than the 3.8% increase posted in October. Price increases for mortgage interest costs and natural gas were the largest upward contributors to the rise in the shelter component.

While mortgage interest costs were up 6.8%, their pace of growth has been slowing as a result of a slowdown in new housing prices, as well as easing interest rates.

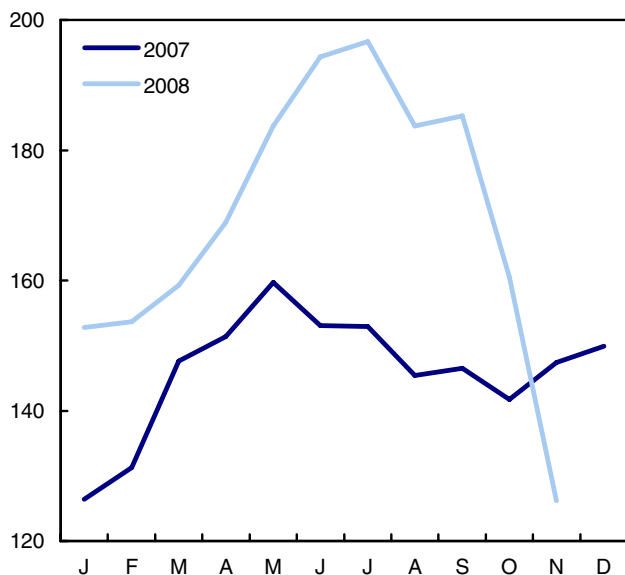
Natural gas prices rose 16.8% in November. Increases were particularly strong in Nova Scotia (+28.5%), Ontario (+22.2%) and Saskatchewan (+21.2%).

Owing primarily to a sharp 14.4% drop in gasoline prices, the transportation price index declined 3.0% in November, its first decrease since August 2007 and the largest drop since September 2006.

Gasoline prices continued to decelerate in the wake of the global economic slowdown. The average price of a barrel of crude oil was reported at US\$57.44 (CAN\$69.97) in November 2008, compared with US\$94.62 (CAN\$91.51) in November 2007.

The gasoline price index continues to slide

index (2002=100), not seasonally adjusted



Also contributing to the fall in transportation costs was a 2.7% decline in prices for purchasing and leasing passenger vehicles, compared with a 9.0% decrease in October.

In November of each year, models of automotive vehicles from the current year (2008) are replaced by new models (2009) in the CPI sample. As a result, the purchase and leasing of passenger vehicles price index in November reflected prices for 2009 vehicle models.

Increasing prices for passenger vehicle insurance (+4.2%) and air transportation (+6.8%) dampened the overall decline in transportation costs in November.

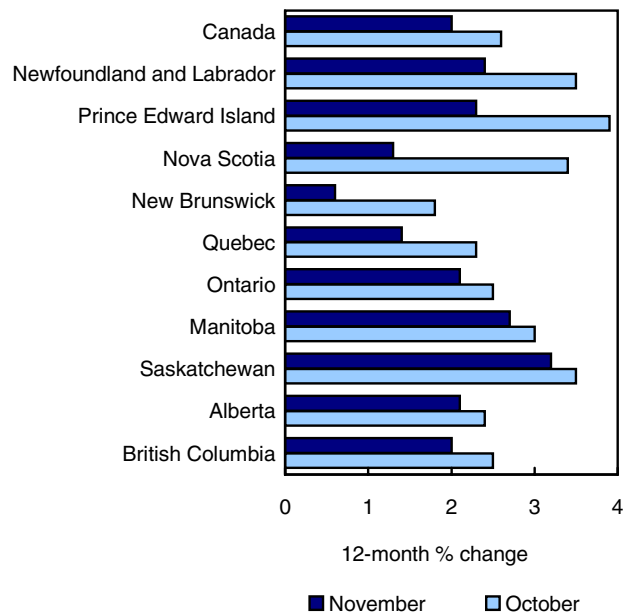
The clothing and footwear price index continued its downward trend, falling 2.4%, a slower decrease than the 2.8% drop recorded in October. A larger number of sales on clothing items was primarily responsible for the decrease.

The provinces: Growth in consumer prices slows in all provinces

The growth in consumer prices slowed in all 10 provinces in November, with the most pronounced slowdowns in two Atlantic provinces.

In Nova Scotia, prices rose on average 1.3% in the 12 months to November, compared with an increase of 3.4% in October. In Prince Edward Island, the growth slowed from 3.9% to 2.3%.

Consumer prices slow across the country



In almost every case, the slowdown was due to falling gasoline prices, which declined by as much

as 17.1% in Nova Scotia and Ontario compared with November 2007.

Factors contributing to the rise in consumer prices varied considerably, but rising food prices were common across all provinces.

Bank of Canada's core index posts strong increase

The Bank of Canada's core index advanced 2.4% over the 12 months to November, a much higher rise than the 1.7% rate of growth posted in October. The increase was due primarily to smaller price decreases for purchasing and leasing passenger vehicles. In the 12 months to November, prices to purchase and lease passenger vehicles fell 2.7% compared with the more robust 12-month drop of 9.0% in October.

The seasonally adjusted monthly core index rose 0.5% from October to November, after posting no growth from September to October.

In November, the gap between the 0.3% month-over-month drop in the seasonally adjusted CPI and the 0.5% rise in the seasonally adjusted core index was attributable to gasoline, which pushed down the CPI, but which is not accounted for in the core measure.

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*.

Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0009, 326-0012, 326-0015 and 326-0020 to 326-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

More information about the concepts and use of the CPI are also offered online in *Your Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (62-557-XIB, free), available from the *Publications* module of our website.

The November 2008 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 87, no. 11 (62-001-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. A paper copy is also available (62-001-XPE, \$12/\$111). A more detailed analysis of the CPI is available in this publication. See *How to order products*.

The December Consumer Price Index will be released on January 23, 2009.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Prices Division.

□

Consumer Price Index and major components¹
(2002=100)

	Relative importance ²	November 2007	November 2008	October 2007 to October 2008	November 2007 to November 2008
Unadjusted					
				% change	
All-items	100.00³	111.9	114.1	2.6	2.0
Food	17.04	111.3	119.5	6.1	7.4
Shelter	26.62	118.8	123.4	3.8	3.9
Household operations and furnishings	11.10	103.3	105.5	1.7	2.1
Clothing and footwear	5.36	96.4	94.1	-2.8	-2.4
Transportation	19.88	116.7	113.2	1.6	-3.0
Health and personal care	4.73	108.0	110.1	1.6	1.9
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	102.0	101.9	0.3	-0.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	126.5	128.5	1.3	1.6
All-items (1992=100)		133.2	135.8	2.6	2.0
Special aggregates					
Goods	48.78	107.6	108.1	1.7	0.5
Services	51.22	116.2	120.0	3.4	3.3
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	109.6	111.3	0.9	1.6
Energy	9.38	136.5	130.7	9.7	-4.2
Core index ⁴	82.71	110.3	113.0	1.7	2.4

1. The month-to-month percentage changes are available from the monthly publication *The Consumer Price Index*.
2. 2005 CPI basket and weights at April 2007 prices, Canada, effective May 2007. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.ca/english/sdds/index.htm).
3. Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
4. The measure of the core Consumer Price Index (CPI) excludes from the all-items CPI the effect of changes in indirect taxes and eight of the most volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. For additional information on the core CPI, please consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation/index.htm).

Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit
(2002=100)

	Relative importance ¹	November 2007	November 2008	October 2007 to October 2008	November 2007 to November 2008
Unadjusted					
				% change	
Canada	100.00²	111.9	114.1	2.6	2.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.27	111.6	114.3	3.5	2.4
Prince Edward Island	0.35	114.3	116.9	3.9	2.3
Nova Scotia	2.56	113.5	115.0	3.4	1.3
New Brunswick	1.97	111.9	112.6	1.8	0.6
Quebec	21.05	110.8	112.4	2.3	1.4
Ontario	41.22	111.2	113.5	2.5	2.1
Manitoba	3.06	110.8	113.8	3.0	2.7
Saskatchewan	2.64	113.1	116.7	3.5	3.2
Alberta	11.43	119.1	121.6	2.4	2.1
British Columbia	14.29	110.1	112.3	2.5	2.0
Whitehorse	0.06	110.7	114.6	4.1	3.5
Yellowknife	0.08	110.9	116.1	4.7	4.7
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	108.2	111.9	2.8	3.4

1. 2005 CPI basket and weights at April 2007 prices, Canada, effective May 2007. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.ca/english/sdds/index.htm).
2. Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Consumer Price Index and major components
(2002=100)

	Relative importance ¹	September 2008	October 2008	November 2008	September to October 2008	October to November 2008
Seasonally adjusted						
					% change	
All-items	100.00²	115.5	114.8	114.5	-0.6	-0.3
Food	17.04	117.7	118.4	119.6	0.6	1.0
Shelter	26.62	123.1	123.2	123.4	0.1	0.2
Household operations and furnishings	11.10	105.4	105.3	105.7	-0.1	0.4
Clothing and footwear	5.36	93.5	92.7	93.1	-0.9	0.4
Transportation	19.88	122.4	117.0	113.2	-4.4	-3.2
Health and personal care	4.73	109.3	109.4	109.8	0.1	0.4
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	102.6	102.5	102.1	-0.1	-0.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	127.9	128.2	128.6	0.2	0.3
Special aggregates						
All-items excluding food	82.96	115.1	114.2	113.3	-0.8	-0.8
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	110.5	110.5	111.1	0.0	0.5
All-items excluding eight of the most volatile components	82.71	110.8	110.8	111.5	0.0	0.6
Core index ³	82.71	112.2	112.2	112.8	0.0	0.5

1. 2005 CPI basket weights at April 2007 prices, Canada, effective May 2007. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.ca/english/sdds/index.htm).

2. Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

3. The measure of the core Consumer Price Index (CPI) excludes from the all-items CPI the effect of changes in indirect taxes and eight of the most volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. For additional information on the core CPI, please consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation/index.htm).



Canada's population estimates

Third quarter 2008 (preliminary)

Canada's population grew by 0.39% in the third quarter of 2008, its highest quarterly growth rate since 1990. Population growth remained faster in the western part of the country.

As of October 1, 2008, Canada's population was an estimated 33,441,300, up 129,900 from July 1. Populations rose in every province and territory, except the Northwest Territories.

The pace of Canada's population growth was faster than in the same quarter of 2007 as a result of an increase in net international migration, which set a third-quarter record of 89,100.

This upward movement in net international migration was due to an increase in the number of non-permanent residents. While immigration and emigration remained relatively steady, the number of non-permanent residents grew by 32,400, the largest third-quarter increase since 1988.

During the third quarter of 2008, 71,300 immigrants entered Canada, slightly fewer than in the same quarter of the previous year.

Canada's rate of natural increase also remained stable in the third quarter of 2008 compared with the same period in 2007, with the number of births and deaths increasing at a similar pace.

Demographic growth still higher in the West

Demographic growth remained higher in Western Canada. Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon all had growth rates higher than the national level. East of Manitoba, only Prince Edward Island outpaced the national level.

Compared with the same period in 2007, net international migration was up in the third quarter in most provinces and territories. In fact, several quarterly records were set for numbers of immigrants, as well as for growth in the number of non-permanent residents.

For a fourth consecutive quarter, Alberta led all the other provinces in demographic growth, posting a rate of 0.72%, nearly twice the national rate. The province's growth was mainly attributable to a resurgence in interprovincial migration and a strong increase in its number of non-permanent residents. Alberta's rate of growth in non-permanent residents has been the

Note to readers

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

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

Non-permanent residents (also called temporary residents) are people from another country who have a work or study permit, or who are refugee claimants, and family members living in Canada with them.

highest of all the provinces since the fourth quarter of 2006.

Saskatchewan had the highest net interprovincial migration rate in Canada in the third quarter. Its population has been growing at a faster rate than the national level since the second quarter of 2007.

All Atlantic provinces post demographic increase

In Eastern Canada, all Atlantic provinces recorded population increases for a second consecutive quarter. Prince Edward Island continued to lead the region in demographic growth with an increase of 0.67%, mainly the result of the highest net international migration rate in Canada.

In the third quarter of 2008, the population of Newfoundland and Labrador experienced its highest growth rate since the second quarter of 1991, primarily as a result of strong net interprovincial migration.

For a fourth quarter in a row, Ontario's demographic growth (+0.37%) was below the national level, even though the province registered its lowest net outflow in interprovincial migration since the first quarter of 2007.

Quebec's demographic growth was its highest since the second quarter of 1991. An increasing number of births and a third-quarter record in net international migration more than offset the province's large net outflow in interprovincial migration.

Yukon led the northern territories in demographic growth for a third consecutive quarter. Since the beginning of 2008, Yukon has been the only territory with net inflows in both interprovincial and international migration.

Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0005, 051-0006, 051-0017, 051-0020, 051-0037, 051-0045 and 053-0001.

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

The July to September 2008 issue of *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, Vol. 22, no. 3 (91-002-XWE,

free), is 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.gc.ca), Demography Division.

Components and factors of demographic growth

	Third quarter 2007 ¹	Third quarter 2008 ²	Third quarter 2007 ¹ and third quarter 2008 ² difference
	number		difference
Total growth	119,324	129,888	10,564
Natural increase	40,953	40,768	-185
Births	96,173	97,620	1,447
Deaths	55,220	56,852	1,632
Net international migration	78,371	89,120	10,749
Immigration	71,656	71,317	-339
Net non-permanent residents	21,210	32,445	11,235
Emigration ³	14,495	14,642	147

1. Updated estimates.
2. Preliminary estimates.
3. Emigration also takes into account net temporary emigration and returning emigration.

Quarterly demographic estimates

	July 1, 2008 ¹	October 1, 2008 ²	July 1 to October 1, 2008 % change
	number		% change
Canada	33,311,389	33,441,277	0.39
Newfoundland and Labrador	507,895	508,944	0.21
Prince Edward Island	139,818	140,750	0.67
Nova Scotia	938,310	939,125	0.09
New Brunswick	747,302	747,790	0.07
Quebec	7,750,504	7,771,854	0.28
Ontario	12,928,996	12,977,059	0.37
Manitoba	1,207,959	1,210,547	0.21
Saskatchewan	1,015,985	1,020,847	0.48
Alberta	3,585,142	3,610,782	0.72
British Columbia	4,381,603	4,405,534	0.55
Yukon	33,144	33,372	0.69
Northwest Territories	43,283	43,151	-0.30
Nunavut	31,448	31,522	0.24

1. Updated postcensal estimates.
2. Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Note: These estimates are based on 2006 Census population counts adjusted for census net undercoverage.

Employment Insurance

October 2008 (preliminary)

In October, 486,200 Canadians received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits, up 3,500, or 0.7%, from September, after seasonal adjustment.

The number of Canadians receiving regular EI benefits rose by 24,200 between October 2007 and October 2008, a 6.9% increase. The number of men receiving benefits increased 9.0%, while the number of women receiving benefits rose 4.2%.

Ontario, British Columbia and Yukon posted the largest year-over-year increases in regular EI beneficiaries, up 18.4%, 18.2% and 17.8% respectively. Three provinces showed decreases: Saskatchewan (-4.8%), Quebec (-2.4%) and New Brunswick (-0.3%).

In the majority of census metropolitan areas, the number of regular beneficiaries increased between October 2007 and October 2008, with the largest year-over-year increases occurring in Oshawa (+103.4%) and Windsor (+41.9%).

Note: Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes

to the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures. The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits from the 12th to the 18th of October. This coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey for the month of October. The regular benefit payments figure measures the total of all monies paid to individuals during the month. Month-to-month comparisons are based on seasonally adjusted data, which removes the effects of seasonal variations.

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data on Employment Insurance for November will be released on January 27, 2009.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091), Labour Statistics Division. □

Employment Insurance statistics

	October 2007	September 2008	October 2008	September to October 2008	October 2007 to October 2008
Seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	457.6	482.7 ^r	486.2 ^p	0.7	6.3
Initial and Renewal Claims received (thousands)	210.4	230.6 ^r	234.4 ^p	1.6	11.4
Unadjusted					
All beneficiaries (thousands) ¹	602.1	600.9 ^p	635.7 ^p		
Regular beneficiaries (thousands)	350.7	348.5 ^p	374.9 ^p		6.9
Men (thousands)	196.3	193.8 ^p	214.0 ^p		9.0
Women (thousands)	154.5	154.7 ^p	161.0 ^p		4.2
Initial and Renewal Claims received (thousands)	233.0	202.5	246.0		
Payments (\$ millions)	965.3	1,231.5	1,033.1		
Year-to-date (January to October)					
			2007	2008	2007 to 2008
					% change
Claims received (thousands)			2,084.5	2,122.4	1.8
Payments (\$ millions)			12,146.5	12,412.9	2.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. "All beneficiaries" include all claimants receiving regular benefits (for example, as a result of layoff) or special benefits (for example, as a result of illness) and are representative of data for the Labour Force Survey reference week, which is usually the week containing the 15th of the month.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	October 2008 ^p	September to October 2008	October 2007 to October 2008
Seasonally adjusted			
		% change	
Canada	486,190	0.7	6.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	36,110	-0.4	1.3
Prince Edward Island	7,860	1.2	1.2
Nova Scotia	27,400	0.1	0.9
New Brunswick	29,520	-0.4	-0.3
Quebec	155,430	0.2	-2.4
Ontario	149,440	3.0	18.4
Manitoba	10,490	0.7	7.9
Saskatchewan	8,300	0.1	-4.8
Alberta	17,160	4.4	8.2
British Columbia	43,480	3.5	18.2
Yukon	860	6.2	17.8
Northwest Territories	640	-4.5	3.2
Nunavut	350	6.1	2.9

^p preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries includes all claimants who received regular benefits for the Labour Force Survey reference week, usually containing the 15th day of the month.

Railway carloadings

October 2008

The Canadian railway industry loaded 23.9 million metric tonnes in October, a 6.2% drop from October 2007 and the lowest amount loaded for the month of October since 2002.

Both non-intermodal and intermodal loadings were down from October 2007 levels.

Non-intermodal loadings fell 6.4% from October 2007 to 21.4 million metric tonnes. Overall, 38 of the 64 commodity groups registered decreased activity. The top five commodity groupings that experienced the largest percentage decreases in tonnage were parts and accessories for motor vehicles, machinery, other non-metallic mineral products, fresh, chilled or dried vegetables, and freight motor vehicles (which include motor vehicles for the transport of goods and road tractors for semi-trailers).

Intermodal loadings declined 4.7% from October 2007 to 2.5 million metric tonnes. Both containers and trailers loaded on flat cars recorded decreases in tonnage loaded.

Rail freight traffic coming from the United States increased to 3.3 million metric tonnes, up 6.0% compared with the same period in 2007.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The October 2008 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 85, no. 10 (52-001-XWE, 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 Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Crushing statistics

November 2008

Oilseed processors crushed 367 089 metric tonnes of canola in November. Oil production in November totalled 158 086 metric tonnes, while meal production amounted to 213 058 metric tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The November 2008 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, free) will be available in January 2009.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

October 2008

Data from the October issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* are now available. October's issue contains the concepts, methods and sources and an overview of November's market conditions.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3403, 3404, 3443, 3464, 3476 and 5046.

The October 2008 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 31, no. 10 (22-007-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 Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

November 2008

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for November.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404, 3443 and 5046.

The November 2008 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, free) will be available in January 2009.

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

New products

Extraction System of Agricultural Statistics, no. 4
Catalogue number 21F0001XBB
(free).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, October 2008, Vol. 31,
no. 10
Catalogue number 22-007-XIB
(free).

**Canada's Mineral Production, Preliminary
Estimates, 2007**
Catalogue number 26-202-XIE
(free).

Monthly Railway Carloadings, October 2008, Vol. 85,
no. 10
Catalogue number 52-001-XWE
(free).

The Consumer Price Index, November 2008, Vol. 87,
no. 11
Catalogue number 62-001-XWE
(free).

The Consumer Price Index, November 2008, Vol. 87,
no. 11
Catalogue number 62-001-XPE (\$12/\$111).

Retail Trade, October 2008, Vol. 80, no. 10
Catalogue number 63-005-XWE
(free).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities,
October 2008, Vol. 74, no. 10
Catalogue number 67-002-XWE
(free).

**Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2006 : "Inuit Health and
Social Conditions: Supporting Data Tables"**, 2006,
no. 2
Catalogue number 89-637-XWE2008002
(free).

**Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2006 : "Inuit Health,
Education and Country Food Harvesting: Fact
Sheet"**, 2006, no. 4
Catalogue number 89-637-XWE2008004
(free).

Quarterly Demographic Estimates, July to
September 2008, Vol. 22, no. 3
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Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008	2
<small>The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.5 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several export commodities compared with a lower base level in the first quarter. Energy export revenues rose 50% Canada's direct investment from the acquisition of the price of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.</small>	
Fairly employment, earnings and hours, March 2008	7
Study: The year to review for wholesale trade, 2007	9
Public sector employment, first quarter 2008	9
Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, April 2008	11
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With the inclusion of the income and earnings release components, the complete census profiles is now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions.
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Release dates: December 22 to 24, 2008

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
22	Survey of Household Spending	2007
22	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	October 2008
23	Deposit-accepting intermediaries: Activities and economic performance	2007
24	Gross domestic product by industry	October 2008
