

The Daily

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Releases

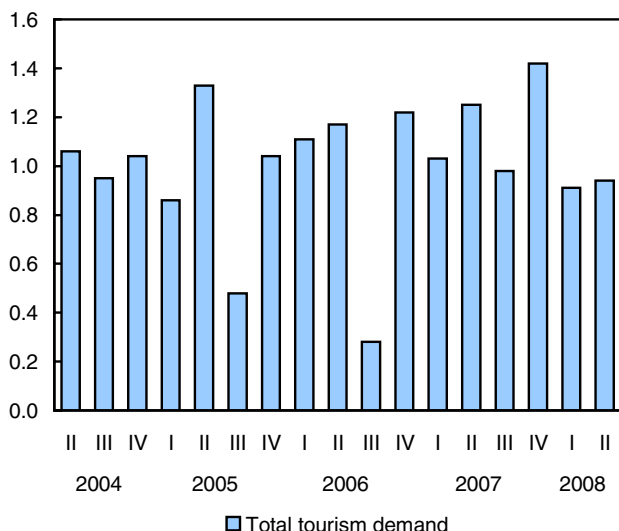
National tourism indicators

Second quarter 2008

Tourism spending in Canada rose 0.9% in real terms in the second quarter of 2008, the same pace as in the previous quarter. Spending by Canadians continued to advance, albeit at a slower pace, while outlays by international visitors declined for a second consecutive quarter.

Tourism spending continues up

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



Tourism spending has increased in every quarter since the second quarter of 2003. Domestic demand has been the driving force behind growth over this period, while tourism exports have been weak.

Spending on tourism at home advances

Spending by Canadians on tourism in Canada rose 1.2% in the second quarter, its slowest pace since the third quarter of 2006. The sluggish economy, slower growth in personal disposable income, and the high price of gasoline at the pumps served as the backdrop.

Canadians' travel spending outside Canada edged up (in nominal terms) in the second quarter, as increased same-day travel to the United States more than offset

Note to readers

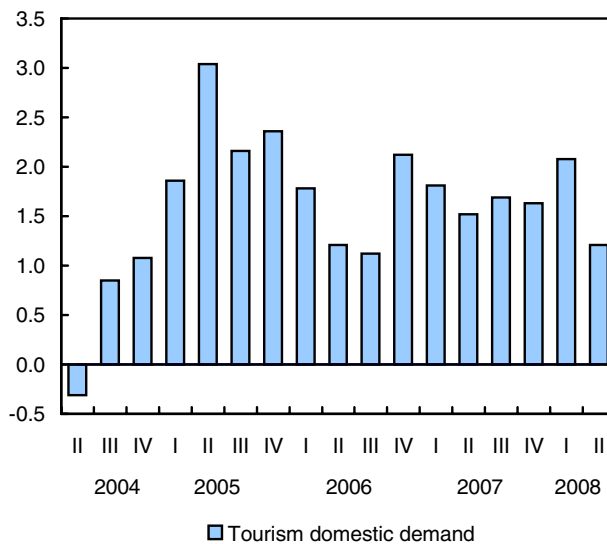
Levels and shares of tourism spending are expressed in current dollars, adjusted for seasonal variations. Growth rates of tourism spending and gross domestic product are expressed in real terms (i.e., adjusted for price change) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. 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.

fewer overnight trips. Travel to non-US destinations was up 0.3%, its slowest pace in nearly three years.

Tourism domestic spending rises at slower pace

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



Overnight travel within Canada was up as indicated by the 2.6% increase in spending on accommodation. Vehicle fuel consumption by Canadians travelling by car grew 0.5%, despite higher prices at the pump.

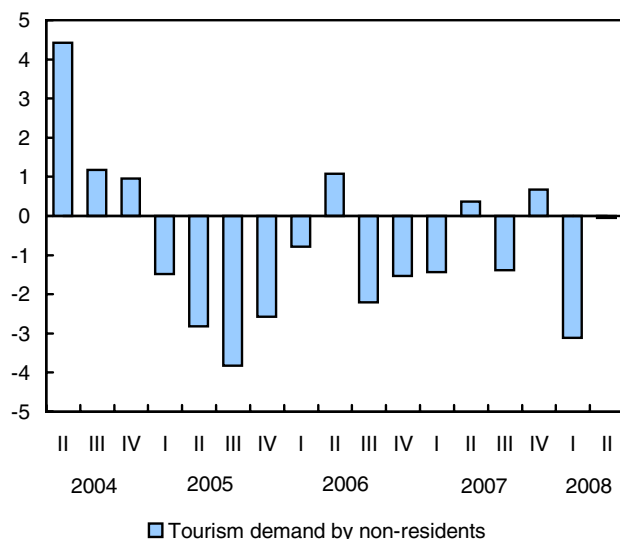
Spending by international visitors slips

Spending by international visitors to Canada slipped 0.1% in the second quarter, following a sharp 3.1% decline in the first. Both same-day and overnight trips from the United States were down.

The number of trips to Canada from overseas, however, increased by 3.3%, moderating the overall decline in tourism exports. Overseas visitors tend to stay longer and spend more on average than visitors from the United States.

Non-resident spending on tourism edges down

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



Outlays by international visitors for passenger air transport (with Canadian carriers) were down 2.2% in the quarter. Spending on vehicle fuel and on non-tourism commodities such as groceries, alcohol bought in stores, and souvenirs was down, reflecting fewer visitors from the United States.

On the other hand, spending by international visitors on accommodation, food and beverage services and recreation and entertainment was up slightly.

Tourism contributes positively to GDP and job growth

Tourism contributed positively to overall economic growth as tourism gross domestic product (GDP) grew 1.0% in the second quarter of 2008. While tourism GDP outpaced economy-wide GDP (+0.1%), it has slowed in the last two quarters. The accommodation industry was a source of strength, while the transportation sector, notably rail transportation, was a source of weakness.

The number of jobs attributable to tourism edged up 0.2% in the second quarter, as job gains in the food and beverage services industry more than offset losses in the accommodation industry.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The second quarter 2008 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.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

□

National tourism indicators

	Second quarter 2007	Third quarter 2007	Fourth quarter 2007	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008	First quarter to second quarter 2008
	\$ millions at 2002 prices, seasonally adjusted					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	16,378	16,538	16,772	16,924	17,082	0.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,818	3,765	3,791	3,673	3,671	-0.1
Tourism domestic demand	12,560	12,773	12,981	13,251	13,411	1.2
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	6,055	6,080	6,185	6,272	6,301	0.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,057	1,051	1,066	1,027	1,019	-0.7
Tourism domestic demand	4,998	5,029	5,119	5,246	5,282	0.7
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,537	2,589	2,621	2,646	2,698	2.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	908	893	895	856	861	0.5
Tourism domestic demand	1,629	1,696	1,726	1,790	1,837	2.6
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,292	2,292	2,310	2,335	2,363	1.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	599	591	594	580	582	0.4
Tourism domestic demand	1,693	1,702	1,716	1,755	1,781	1.5
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,633	2,680	2,719	2,701	2,718	0.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	493	481	481	473	476	0.7
Tourism domestic demand	2,140	2,199	2,238	2,228	2,241	0.6
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,860	2,897	2,937	2,969	3,003	1.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	761	750	756	737	733	-0.6
Tourism domestic demand	2,100	2,147	2,182	2,232	2,270	1.7

National tourism indicators

	Second quarter 2007	Third quarter 2007	Fourth quarter 2007	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008	First quarter to second quarter 2008
	\$ millions at current prices, seasonally adjusted					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	17,586	17,758	18,232	18,582	19,048	2.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,077	4,023	4,091	3,960	4,000	1.0
Tourism domestic demand	13,509	13,735	14,140	14,622	15,048	2.9
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	6,581	6,568	6,850	7,117	7,376	3.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,100	1,092	1,122	1,096	1,114	1.7
Tourism domestic demand	5,481	5,477	5,727	6,021	6,261	4.0
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,733	2,790	2,865	2,920	2,998	2.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	980	960	974	945	957	1.2
Tourism domestic demand	1,753	1,830	1,891	1,974	2,041	3.4
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,579	2,614	2,659	2,687	2,738	1.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	677	674	691	666	673	1.1
Tourism domestic demand	1,902	1,940	1,968	2,020	2,065	2.2
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,743	2,806	2,868	2,859	2,906	1.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	534	525	530	510	519	1.7
Tourism domestic demand	2,209	2,281	2,338	2,349	2,388	1.6
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,951	2,981	2,991	2,999	3,030	1.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	786	773	775	742	736	-0.7
Tourism domestic demand	2,165	2,208	2,216	2,257	2,294	1.6

Canada's population estimates

Second quarter 2008 (preliminary)

Canada's population posted its highest quarterly growth since 1991 in the second quarter of 2008, with an increase of 125,800. The advance was mainly due to a rise in net international migration which, at 91,600, reached its highest level since the end of the 1980s.

As of July 1, 2008, Canada's population was estimated at 33,311,400. From April to June, Canada's population grew by 0.38%.

The increase in net international migration over the second quarter of 2008 is mainly explained by an increase in both the number of immigrants and non-permanent residents.

Between April and June, 69,200 immigrants entered Canada, nearly 7,600 more than the same quarter a year earlier but below the peak of almost 74,500 observed in the second quarter of 2005.

Immigration was up in all provinces and territories. New second-quarter records were reached in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Ontario, which traditionally received more than half of Canada's immigrants, fell below the 50% mark for the sixth quarter in a row.

The number of non-permanent residents in Canada also rose by more than 30,800 from April to June, the highest increase ever for a second quarter. Higher net numbers of non-permanent residents were observed in almost every province and territory, especially in Quebec and in the four western provinces, where the levels topped second quarter highs.

Canada's rate of natural increase in the second quarter of 2008 remained relatively stable compared with the same period of 2007, with the number of births and deaths increasing in a similar fashion.

Demographic growth still higher in the West

The rise of net population inflows resulting from international migration from April to June 2008 has affected population dynamics in almost all regions of the country. Every province saw their demographic growth increase compared with the second quarter of 2007.

The four provinces west of Ontario as well as Prince Edward Island were the fastest growing provinces during the second quarter of 2008. Alberta's demographic growth, which was the highest in the country at 0.78%, was more than twice the national level.

Note to readers

These population estimates are the first based on 2006 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage. Rates of 2006 Census net undercoverage are also released today in The Daily.

Also released today are the 2007/2008 annual demographic estimates and an update of the 1971 to 2007 population estimates series.

Natural increase: *Variation in population size over a given period as a result of the difference between the number of births and deaths.*

International migration: *International migration represents movement of population between Canada and a foreign country which 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): *People from another country who have a work or study permit, or who are refugee claimants, and family members living in Canada with them.*

Alberta led the provinces in rates of natural increase and international migration. Moreover, Alberta saw a resurgence in interprovincial migration from April to June 2008.

Elsewhere in the West, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia all posted demographic growth above the national level in the second quarter of 2008. Manitoba posted its highest quarterly increase since the third quarter of 1982.

The Atlantic provinces all recorded population increases in the second quarter of 2008. Prince Edward Island led the way (+0.60%), mainly due to a larger net inflow from international migration.

For a third quarter in a row, Ontario's demographic growth was below the national level. The province continues to record an important net outflow in interprovincial migration, especially to Alberta.

While the number of births and international migration were both on the rise in Quebec from April to June 2008, the province recorded an increased net outflow in interprovincial migration. Like Ontario, Quebec's net outflow was mainly towards Alberta. Nevertheless, Quebec posted its highest growth rate in population since the third quarter of 1992.

In the North, the Northwest Territories was the only territory to post a population decline from April to June 2008. Its net outflow from interprovincial migration was its largest for a second quarter since 1988.

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. 22, no. 2 (91-002-XWE, free) and *Annual*

Demographic Estimates, 2007/2008 (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.gc.ca), Demography Division.

Components and factors of demographic growth

	April 1 to June 30, 2007 ^r	April 1 to June 30, 2008 ^p	difference
	number		
Total growth	111,113	125,840	14,727
Natural increase	34,353	34,241	-112
Births	91,578	93,071	1,493
Deaths	57,225	58,830	1,605
Net international migration	76,760	91,599	14,839
Immigration	61,649	69,228	7,579
Net non-permanent residents	22,674	30,843	8,169
Emigration ¹	7,563	8,472	909

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Quarterly demographic estimates

	April 1, 2008 ^{pr}	July 1, 2008 ^{pp}	April 1 to July 1, 2008
	number		% change
Canada	33,185,549	33,311,389	0.38
Newfoundland and Labrador	507,716	507,895	0.04
Prince Edward Island	138,987	139,818	0.60
Nova Scotia	937,789	938,310	0.06
New Brunswick	746,902	747,302	0.05
Quebec	7,730,252	7,750,504	0.26
Ontario	12,882,119	12,928,996	0.36
Manitoba	1,203,156	1,207,959	0.40
Saskatchewan	1,012,044	1,015,985	0.39
Alberta	3,557,555	3,585,142	0.78
British Columbia	4,361,388	4,381,603	0.46
Yukon	33,000	33,144	0.44
Northwest Territories	43,356	43,283	-0.17
Nunavut	31,285	31,448	0.52

^{pr} updated postcensal estimates

^{pp} preliminary postcensal estimates

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

Migration

2006/2007

Data are now available on the number of individuals who moved between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007.

At the provincial level, Alberta had the highest net migration rate, with 16.4 people for every 1,000 population. British Columbia followed and Ontario was third.

Among census metropolitan areas, the highest net inflow occurred in Kelowna, which had a net inflow of 22.0 migrants for every 1,000 residents. Edmonton and Calgary were second and third, respectively.

In absolute terms, Toronto had the highest net inflow, with 74,195 more people moving into the metropolitan area than moving out. Vancouver ranked second and Montréal third. Of the 33 metropolitan areas, 29 had a net inflow from migration, while 4 experienced a net outflow.

Among census divisions, the highest net inflow relative to population size occurred in Division No. 16 in Alberta, which includes Fort McMurray. It had a net inflow of 53.5 migrants for every 1,000 population. This was almost twice the net gain of the previous year, reflecting the robust economy related to oil sands development.

Note: Migration data reflect interprovincial and international movements as well as intraprovincial moves between census metropolitan areas or census divisions. Moves across town or across the street are excluded.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4101.

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.

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; 613-951-4745; saadinfo@statcan.gc.ca), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

□

Census metropolitan area migration

	2006/2007			2006/2007	2005/2006
	in	out	net	net rate per 1,000 population	
Kelowna ¹	10,817	7,124	3,693	22.0	...
Edmonton	52,242	34,803	17,439	16.5	21.0
Calgary	61,456	43,551	17,905	16.2	21.5
Toronto	175,127	100,932	74,195	13.7	17.3
Vancouver	78,021	47,919	30,102	13.3	16.4
Saskatoon	12,671	9,610	3,061	12.9	5.8
Regina	8,730	6,809	1,921	9.6	0.5
Victoria	15,295	12,144	3,151	9.4	7.2
Oshawa	15,698	12,770	2,928	8.5	10.5
Barrie ¹	10,964	9,477	1,487	8.2	...
Moncton ¹	5,882	4,830	1,052	8.1	...
Ottawa–Gatineau	45,212	36,633	8,579	7.3	7.1
Abbotsford	10,586	9,506	1,080	6.6	6.8
St. John's	6,608	5,403	1,205	6.6	5.0
Guelph ¹	7,235	6,368	867	6.6	...
Halifax	15,754	13,254	2,500	6.5	3.8
London	17,450	14,430	3,020	6.4	6.8
Kitchener	19,638	16,783	2,855	6.2	8.0
Winnipeg	24,003	19,603	4,400	6.2	2.3
Sherbrooke	7,979	6,797	1,182	6.2	5.3
Brantford ¹	5,440	4,629	811	6.0	...
Montréal	91,421	69,731	21,690	5.9	5.6
Québec	20,123	15,953	4,170	5.7	5.9
Trois-Rivières	5,266	4,494	772	5.4	6.0
Hamilton	24,236	21,579	2,657	3.7	3.7
Kingston	7,395	6,914	481	3.1	0.8
Greater Sudbury	5,230	4,818	412	2.5	5.2
Peterborough ¹	4,701	4,446	255	2.2	...
Saint John	3,411	3,378	33	0.3	-1.7
St. Catharines–Niagara	9,996	10,046	-50	-0.1	2.0
Thunder Bay	3,920	4,331	-411	-3.3	-5.9
Saguenay	3,487	4,281	-794	-5.2	-7.1
Windsor	8,519	10,293	-1,774	-5.3	-0.7

... not applicable

1. This is a new census metropolitan area based on the 2006 Census of population.

Note: It is possible to view online the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

Provincial migration

	2006/2007			2006/2007	2005/2006
	in	out	net	net rate per 1,000 population	
Alberta	181,291	126,035	55,256	16.4	20.3
British Columbia	169,068	118,281	50,787	11.8	12.3
Ontario	428,738	338,108	90,630	7.1	9.6
Yukon	1,472	1,309	163	5.2	0.4
Saskatchewan	40,058	35,408	4,650	4.7	-4.7
Quebec	197,757	168,238	29,519	3.9	4.4
Manitoba	39,686	35,171	4,515	3.8	1.1
Prince Edward Island	3,316	3,481	-165	-1.2	-2.5
New Brunswick	21,104	22,494	-1,390	-1.9	-2.6
Nova Scotia	26,706	28,678	-1,972	-2.1	-1.1
Northwest Territories	2,392	2,532	-140	-3.3	-20.4
Nunavut	897	1,037	-140	-4.6	-4.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	13,986	17,938	-3,952	-7.7	-7.5

Final estimates of 2006 Census coverage

The census attempts to count every person residing in Canada on Census Day. However, two types of errors can occur. Some people who should be enumerated can be missed (undercoverage), while some other persons can be enumerated more than once (overcoverage).

The difference between these two coverage errors is called net undercoverage.

Nationally, the final estimate of the 2006 Census net undercoverage rate is 2.8%, compared with 3.1% for the 2001 Census. Net census undercoverage varies from one province and territory to another and from one age group to another.

Data from the 2006 Census will not be revised for net undercoverage, since there is not enough information to accurately adjust census data at all geographical levels and for small subgroups of the population.

The estimates of net undercoverage are combined with the Census counts to produce updated demographic estimates. Updated demography estimates based on 2006 Census counts and their associated net undercoverage are available today.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3902.

For more information, or to obtain data, contact Client Services (613-951-2320) or Demography Division (toll-free: 1-866-767-5611; demographie@statcan.gc.ca; fax: 613-951-2307).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality, contact Christian Thibault (613-951-6935; christian.thibault@statcan.gc.ca) or Normand Laniel (613-951-4766; normand.laniel@statcan.gc.ca), Social Survey Methods Division.

Final estimates of 2006 Census coverage

	2001	2006
	Net undercoverage rate ¹	
Canada	3.1	2.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.8	1.0
Prince Edward Island	1.0	1.4
Nova Scotia	2.6	2.6
New Brunswick	2.7	2.2
Quebec	2.1	1.0
Ontario	3.8	3.8
Manitoba	2.7	2.9
Saskatchewan	2.2	2.4
Alberta	2.5	3.5
British Columbia	4.0	2.9
Yukon	4.7	5.6
Northwest Territories	8.1	3.8
Nunavut	4.5	4.1

1. Estimates of the population living on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves are included in net undercoverage.

For-hire motor carriers of freight, top carriers

First quarter 2008

The top 97 for-hire carriers (Canadian-based trucking companies earning \$25 million or more annually) generated operating revenue of \$2.6 billion and operating expenses of \$2.4 billion in the first quarter of 2008.

The year-over-year growth in expenses (+2.1%) was slightly higher than that of revenue (+1.8%), but the difference was small enough that the operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenue) remained unchanged from the previous year at 0.95. A ratio greater than 1.00 represents an operating loss.

The top carriers for the first quarter of 2008 included 64 general freight and 33 specialized freight carriers compared with 66 and 31, respectively, a year ago.

Note: Readers should note that, with few exceptions, additions and deletions to the top carriers are done

only for the first quarter of each calendar year, while the composition of a top carrier may change at any time due to acquisitions or divestitures. Year-over-year variations in revenues and expenses may arise from changes to the mix of companies included in the top carriers and/or changes in the financial results reported by individual carriers. The revenues and expenses attributed to top carriers may also include that of some companies with less than \$25 million in annual revenue, particularly when these companies exist in complex corporate structures where their individual activities may be difficult to accurately measure.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2748.

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.

Elementary and secondary public school enrolments, graduates and educators

2006/2007 (preliminary)

Regular enrolment in public elementary and secondary schools (including enrolments in minority and second language programs) and the number of educators are now available for 2006/2007. Data on the number of graduates of those institutions are also available for 2007.

Data on elementary-secondary public schools for 2006/2007 are obtained using information from the Elementary Secondary Education Statistics Project. Historical data on enrolments and educators for 2000/2001 to 2006/2007 are available. Historical data on graduates for 2001 to 2007 are also available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5102.

For additional information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; educationstats@statcan.gc.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Food services and drinking places

July 2008 (preliminary)

Current dollar sales for the food services and drinking places industry declined for a second consecutive month, falling 0.3% to \$3.9 billion from June to July.

According to the Consumer Price Index, the cost of food purchased in restaurants increased by 0.3% between June and July.

The overall decrease in July sales was due to a 2.2% drop at full-service restaurants where patrons order and pay for their meals at their table, as well as

a 1.7% decline for drinking places. These decreases were partially offset by a 1.2% gain at limited-service restaurants where patrons order and pay for their meals at the counter, as well as 3.9% higher sales in the special food services sector comprising food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services.

Among the provinces, New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan posted gains in sales compared with the previous month. All other provinces showed decreases.

Note: Data prior to September 2007 from the new Monthly Survey of Food Services and Drinking Places were backcast to January 1998 using the old Monthly Survey of Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns. While every measure was taken to account for changes in survey concepts and design, some caution should be taken when comparing current estimates with those made prior to September 2007. Likewise, caution should also be exercised when using the seasonally adjusted estimates, as the seasonal adjustment factors are calculated using data from both the new survey as well as the backcast data. All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars unless otherwise specified. Estimates have been revised back to February 2008.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information about the redesign of the Monthly Survey of Food Services and Drinking Places, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marc Racette (613-951-2924; fax: 613-951-6696; marc.racette@statcan.gc.ca) or Joan Farnworth (613-951-6303; joan.farnworth@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division. □

Food services and drinking places

	July 2007	May 2008 ^r	June 2008 ^r	July 2008 ^p	June to July 2008	July 2007 to July 2008
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ thousands				% change	
Total, food services sales	3,778,337	3,977,929	3,945,944	3,935,517	-0.3	4.2
Full-service restaurants	1,726,934	1,817,481	1,794,539	1,755,814	-2.2	1.7
Limited-service eating places	1,527,311	1,642,318	1,620,880	1,639,955	1.2	7.4
Special food services	320,780	321,066	326,645	339,253	3.9	5.8
Drinking places	203,312	197,064	203,880	200,495	-1.7	-1.4
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	42,662	46,353	44,518	44,358	-0.4	4.0
Prince Edward Island	13,065	13,837	13,966	13,785	-1.3	5.5
Nova Scotia	93,536	102,829	96,964	96,255	-0.7	2.9
New Brunswick	67,116	72,045	72,143	72,650	0.7	8.2
Quebec	767,683	786,104	780,551	796,522	2.0	3.8
Ontario	1,441,874	1,531,541	1,503,945	1,492,854	-0.7	3.5
Manitoba	106,219	116,176	113,905	112,587	-1.2	6.0
Saskatchewan	92,891	106,003	102,814	103,946	1.1	11.9
Alberta	524,399	548,387	555,226	551,325	-0.7	5.1
British Columbia	618,311	643,062	650,971	640,681	-1.6	3.6
Yukon	3,845	3,649	3,416	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,306	7,340	6,933	F	F	F
Nunavut	430	603	592	F	F	F

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

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

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

August 2008

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for August.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

Data are available upon request only. 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; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 29, 2008
Released at 9:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008 2
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 exported commodities compared with a lower level of deficit in the financial account. Foreign direct investment flows into Canada slowed significantly from the expansion-driven pace of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, March 2008 7
Study: The year to review for wholesale trade, 2007 9
Public sector employment, first quarter 2008 10
Consumer and Mortgage Services Price Index, April 2008 11
Placement of fishery, choice and turkey profits, April 2008 12
Health indicators, 2008 12

New products 13

2006 Census profiles
Within the releases of the census and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profile 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. To obtain these profiles in electronic format (links vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.




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