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Releases

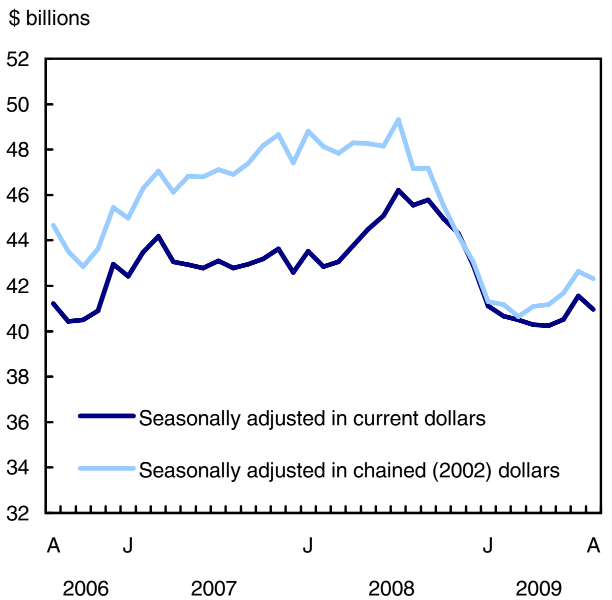
Releases

Wholesale trade

August 2009

Wholesale sales in current dollars fell 1.4% to $41.0 billion in August, following a 2.6% increase in July. Weaker sales in the automotive products, machinery and electronic equipment, and building materials sectors were the major factors contributing to the decline.

Wholesale sales fall for the first time in three months



In volume terms, wholesale sales were down 0.8% in August.

Although sales in all seven wholesale sectors fell in August, losses in three sectors accounted for close to 90% of the total decline.

The largest decrease came in the automotive products sector, which fell 3.3% in August. Following a 17.8% increase in July, sales of motor vehicles fell 4.7%, the first decline in seven months. This drop coincides with the latest international merchandise trade data, which shows a decline in both Canadian imports and exports of passenger autos.

The machinery and electronic equipment sector declined 2.4% in August, with the machinery and equipment trade group (-5.8%) accounting for all of the loss. This trade group, which accounts for close to half of the sector, continued its downward trend that started in December 2008.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Wholesale sales in volume terms are calculated by deflating current dollar values using import and industry product price indexes. Since many of the goods sold by wholesalers are imported, fluctuations in the value of the Canadian dollar can have an important influence on the prices of goods bought and sold by wholesalers.*
>
> *The wholesale sales series in chained (2002) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2002 as the reference year.*

Sales in the building materials sector fell 1.8% in August, following a 3.0% increase in July. Declines were seen in both the metal products (-4.3%) and building supplies (-1.7%) trade groups.

Wholesale sales down in seven provinces

After posting increases in July, wholesalers in Ontario and Quebec both reported lower sales in August. Ontario, which accounts for about half of Canada's total wholesale sales, saw a decrease of 2.2%. Lower sales in the automotive products sector was the major factor contributing to this decrease. In Quebec, sales fell 1.0%, with the personal and household goods and machinery and electronic equipment sectors accounting for most of the decline.

Wholesale sales fell in Alberta (-1.4%) and British Columbia (-1.6%), primarily as a result of lower sales in the machinery and electronic equipment sector.

Provincially, Saskatchewan registered the largest increase (+6.8%) in August, following a 4.8% decline in July. Higher sales in agricultural chemical and other farm supplies was the major factor contributing to the increase in August.

Inventories continue to fall

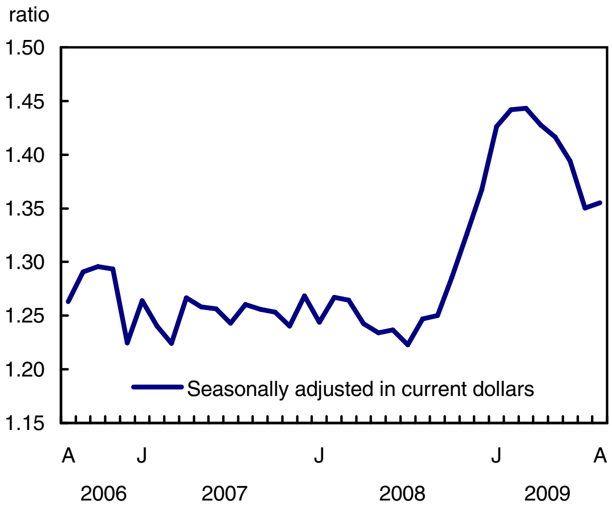
Wholesale inventories fell for the sixth month in a row, down 1.1% to $55.5 billion in August.

Overall, 11 of the 15 wholesale trade groups reported lower inventory levels, with the largest decline in dollar terms in machinery and equipment (-1.0%). Higher inventories were seen in food products (+1.1%) and computer and other electronic equipment (+1.2%).

The inventory-to-sales ratio remained unchanged at 1.35 in August.

The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time in months required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

The inventory-to-sales ratio remains unchanged in August



Available on CANSIM: tables 081-0007 to 081-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The August 2009 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008-X, free) will soon be available.

Wholesale trade estimates for September will be released on November 19.

To obtain data or general information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *wholesaleinfo@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Steve Chadder (613-951-0303; *steve.chadder@statcan.gc.ca*), Distributive Trades Division.

Wholesale merchants' inventories and inventory-to-sales ratio

	August 2008	May 2009[r]	June 2009[r]	July 2009[r]	August 2009[p]	July to August 2009	August 2008 to August 2009	July 2009[r]	August 2009[p]
	Wholesale inventories							Inventory-to-sales ratio	
	Seasonally adjusted								
	$ millions					% change			
Inventories	**56,811**	**56,986**	**56,482**	**56,115**	**55,505**	**-1.1**	**-2.3**	**1.35**	**1.35**
Farm products	188	172	172	174	168	-3.4	-10.5	0.38	0.37
Food products	4,476	4,660	4,633	4,643	4,692	1.1	4.8	0.64	0.65
Alcohol and tobacco	398	420	427	420	422	0.4	5.9	0.51	0.51
Apparel	1,905	2,016	1,991	1,980	1,928	-2.6	1.2	2.39	2.44
Household and personal products	4,103	3,860	3,791	3,786	3,755	-0.8	-8.5	1.45	1.41
Pharmaceuticals	3,911	4,087	4,109	4,239	4,250	0.3	8.7	1.21	1.22
Motor vehicles	4,459	3,953	3,759	3,763	3,678	-2.2	-17.5	0.72	0.74
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,271	3,434	3,453	3,439	3,374	-1.9	3.1	2.14	2.07
Building supplies	6,071	6,187	6,257	6,133	6,060	-1.2	-0.2	1.67	1.68
Metal products	3,069	2,943	2,823	2,719	2,606	-4.2	-15.1	2.53	2.54
Lumber and millwork	1,146	943	940	917	908	-1.0	-20.8	1.27	1.24
Machinery and equipment	11,654	12,475	12,491	12,468	12,339	-1.0	5.9	2.97	3.12
Computer and other electronic equipment	1,813	1,567	1,582	1,563	1,581	1.2	-12.8	0.61	0.61
Office and professional equipment	2,825	2,875	2,795	2,721	2,706	-0.6	-4.2	1.34	1.31
Other products	7,522	7,395	7,257	7,151	7,039	-1.6	-6.4	1.42	1.41

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
Note: *Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.*

Wholesale merchants' sales

	August 2008	May 2009[r]	June 2009[r]	July 2009[r]	August 2009[p]	July to August 2009	August 2008 to August 2009
	Seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Total, wholesale sales	**45,559**	**40,238**	**40,514**	**41,558**	**40,963**	**-1.4**	**-10.1**
Farm products	**475**	**461**	**457**	**459**	**448**	**-2.2**	**-5.5**
Food, beverages and tobacco products	**7,902**	**8,059**	**8,187**	**8,047**	**8,035**	**-0.2**	**1.7**
Food products	7,097	7,240	7,342	7,230	7,211	-0.3	1.6
Alcohol and tobacco	804	819	845	817	824	0.9	2.4
Personal and household goods	**6,775**	**6,819**	**6,883**	**6,952**	**6,937**	**-0.2**	**2.4**
Apparel	827	798	813	828	789	-4.7	-4.6
Household and personal products	2,706	2,601	2,630	2,608	2,663	2.1	-1.6
Pharmaceuticals	3,241	3,420	3,439	3,516	3,485	-0.9	7.5
Automotive products	**6,952**	**5,695**	**5,974**	**6,796**	**6,575**	**-3.3**	**-5.4**
Motor vehicles	5,415	4,188	4,407	5,192	4,949	-4.7	-8.6
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	1,537	1,507	1,566	1,604	1,626	1.4	5.8
Building materials	**6,566**	**5,333**	**5,306**	**5,466**	**5,369**	**-1.8**	**-18.2**
Building supplies	3,906	3,554	3,549	3,671	3,607	-1.7	-7.7
Metal products	1,752	1,075	1,037	1,074	1,028	-4.3	-41.3
Lumber and millwork	908	705	719	721	734	1.8	-19.1
Machinery and electronic equipment	**10,130**	**8,914**	**8,854**	**8,814**	**8,602**	**-2.4**	**-15.1**
Machinery and equipment	5,249	4,293	4,190	4,205	3,960	-5.8	-24.6
Computer and other electronic equipment	2,790	2,545	2,601	2,576	2,579	0.1	-7.6
Office and professional equipment	2,091	2,076	2,064	2,033	2,063	1.5	-1.3
Other products	**6,760**	**4,956**	**4,853**	**5,025**	**4,997**	**-0.5**	**-26.1**
Total, excluding automobiles	**38,607**	**34,543**	**34,540**	**34,762**	**34,389**	**-1.1**	**-10.9**
Sales, province and territory							
Newfoundland and Labrador	283	291	278	287	288	0.2	1.8
Prince Edward Island	40	36	36	38	38	-0.5	-5.9
Nova Scotia	607	562	577	578	576	-0.3	-5.1
New Brunswick	467	435	453	451	457	1.3	-2.1
Quebec	8,678	7,958	7,811	7,997	7,915	-1.0	-8.8
Ontario	21,479	19,664	19,968	20,835	20,369	-2.2	-5.2
Manitoba	1,180	1,057	1,082	1,131	1,130	0.0	-4.2
Saskatchewan	2,020	1,330	1,308	1,246	1,331	6.8	-34.1
Alberta	6,124	4,818	4,797	4,781	4,714	-1.4	-23.0
British Columbia	4,618	4,024	4,141	4,157	4,089	-1.6	-11.4
Yukon	12	11	12	10	12	11.8	-0.8
Northwest Territories	47	43	46	43	42	-1.5	-9.7
Nunavut	6	7	4	5	3	-26.8	-42.3

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
Note: *Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.*

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University tuition fees

2009/2010

Canadian full-time students in undergraduate programs faced the same increase in tuition fees (+3.6%) for the 2009/2010 academic year as they did a year earlier.

On average, undergraduate students paid $4,917 in tuition fees in 2009/2010, compared with $4,747 in 2008/2009.

In comparison, between August 2008 and August 2009, inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) declined 0.8%. During the same 12-month period in the previous year, the CPI rose 3.5%.

Tuition fees increased in all but three provinces this fall. Fees remained unchanged in Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick, while they declined in Nova Scotia (-3.1%) for a second year in a row.

Two provinces ended freezes on tuition fees with increases — Manitoba (+4.3%) and Saskatchewan (+3.4%). Elsewhere, tuition fee increases ranged from 2.0% in British Columbia to 5.0% in Ontario. Ontario's increase was the limit legislated by the Ontario government.

On average, undergraduate students in Ontario also paid the highest fees in Canada at $5,951. Students in Nova Scotia had the second-highest average tuition fees at $5,696.

Quebec undergrads continued to pay the lowest fees, averaging $2,272, followed by those in Newfoundland and Labrador at $2,619.

Canadian graduate students face greater increase than undergrads

At the national level, graduate students faced larger tuition fee increases than undergraduate students.

On average, graduate students paid 4.7% more than in 2008/2009, compared with an increase of 3.6% for undergraduate students. Graduate students paid an average of $6,008 in tuition fees for the current academic year.

Fees for graduate students were up in eight provinces. Fee hikes ranged from 3.4% in Saskatchewan to 5.9% in British Columbia. In Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick, fees for graduate students remained unchanged from 2008/2009.

Canadian undergraduates: Dentistry students pay highest average fees in Canada

As was the case in 2008/2009, undergraduate students in dentistry paid the highest fees on average ($13,988), nearly three times the average of all undergraduate disciplines, followed by students in medicine ($10,216).

Note to readers

Data presented in this release are from the survey of Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs for full-time students at Canadian degree granting institutions. The survey was administered from May to July 2009 and the data cover the 2009/2010 academic year.

The provincial averages are weighted with the related enrolments. If the number of enrolments is unknown for certain given programs, these programs are excluded from the averages. The same student enrolment figures are used for the weighting of both years 2008/2009 and 2009/2010, thereby permitting comparison of changes in the tuition fees only.

For Quebec, for the last 10 years, and for Nova Scotia, since 2007/2008, the weighted averages take into account the different fees paid by "in province" and "out of province" students.

It is important to note that tuition fee increases are generally regulated by provincial policies.

Since the distribution of enrolment across the various programs varies from period to period, caution must be exercised in making long-term historical comparisons.

Data in this release do not take into account the student financial assistance or tax credit provided. Tuition fees and additional compulsory fees shown represent only a portion of all costs incurred for attending university.

Undergraduate students in veterinary medicine saw the largest increase (+15.6%), and ended up paying $5,110 in the current academic year, followed by architecture and related services programs with a 6.5% rise. Increases in other fields ranged from 1.9% (business, management and public administration) to 5.9% (law).

At the graduate level, the most expensive program was the executive master of business administration (MBA), with tuition of $30,653, and the regular MBA program at $20,564. However, students in the executive MBA program had the smallest increase of all graduate programs from 2008/2009 to 2009/2010 at 2.5%.

The largest increases were recorded in agriculture, natural resources and conservation (+15.7%) and veterinary medicine (+10.9%).

International students paying more

Nationally, the average increase for international students in undergraduate programs was 7.1%, and they had average fees of $15,674.

Tuition fees rose for all programs for international undergraduate students except in Newfoundland and Labrador. The increases for the other 9 provinces ranged from 0.4% in Nova Scotia to 18.9% in Alberta. Overall, 4 of the 10 provinces covered by the survey had hikes of more than 12% from 2008/2009.

International full-time students in graduate programs faced an average fee hike of 5.1% in 2009/2010 compared with the previous year.

While fees increased in most provinces, they declined slightly (-1.0%) for international students in Manitoba, and remained unchanged for Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick's international students.

International full-time students in graduate programs faced the highest increase in Prince Edward Island (+9.0%), followed by those in Québec (+8.2%).

Additional compulsory fees on the rise

The bundle of services included in additional compulsory fees varies from one institution to the next and can change over time. Typically, they include fees for athletics, student health services, student association and other fees that apply to full-time Canadian students.

Nationally, the additional compulsory fees increased 6.8% compared with last year. On average, Canadian undergraduate students paid $749 in additional compulsory fees in 2009/2010, up from $701 a year earlier.

In 2009/2010, additional compulsory fees for undergraduate students ranged from $474 in New Brunswick to $935 in Alberta. Compulsory fees for graduate students ranged from $536 to $987 for the same provinces respectively.

Alberta, with an increase of $222 (+31.1%), posted the highest increase in additional compulsory fees for undergraduate students, while Prince Edward Island had the highest increase for graduate students (+8.9%).

Additional compulsory fees are often excluded from fee regulations and are normally determined in part by provincial departments, institutions and student organizations.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3123.

For more 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*), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division.

Average undergraduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students, by province

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2008/2009 to 2009/2010
	current dollars		% change
Canada	**4,747**	**4,917**	**3.6**
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,619	2,619	0.0
Prince Edward Island	4,530	4,710	4.0
Nova Scotia	5,877	5,696	-3.1
New Brunswick	5,479	5,479	0.0
Quebec	2,180	2,272	4.2
Ontario	5,667	5,951	5.0
Manitoba	3,238	3,377	4.3
Saskatchewan	5,064	5,238	3.4
Alberta	5,308	5,520	4.0
British Columbia	4,746	4,840	2.0

Average graduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students, by province

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2008/2009 to 2009/2010
	current dollars		% change
Canada	**5,737**	**6,008**	**4.7**
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,443	2,443	0.0
Prince Edward Island	2,665	2,786	4.5
Nova Scotia	7,734	8,068	4.3
New Brunswick	5,070	5,070	0.0
Quebec	2,219	2,316	4.4
Ontario	8,256	8,642	4.7
Manitoba	3,805	3,976	4.5
Saskatchewan	2,762	2,855	3.4
Alberta	4,948	5,150	4.1
British Columbia	7,241	7,668	5.9

Average undergraduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students by faculty

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2008/2009 to 2009/2010
	current dollars		% change
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	4,366	4,516	3.4
Architecture and related services	4,503	4,794	6.5
Humanities	4,364	4,501	3.1
Business, management and public administration	4,978	5,073	1.9
Education	3,652	3,783	3.6
Engineering	5,319	5,583	5.0
Law	8,030	8,502	5.9
Medicine	9,821	10,216	4.0
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	4,377	4,539	3.7
Physical and life sciences and technology	4,679	4,847	3.6
Mathematics, computer and information science	4,987	5,220	4.7
Social and behavioural science	4,251	4,399	3.5
Other health, parks, recreation and fitness	4,539	4,692	3.4
Dentistry	13,290	13,988	5.3
Nursing	4,422	4,558	3.1
Pharmacy	8,366	8,792	5.1
Veterinary medicine	4,422	5,110	15.6

Average graduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students by faculty

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2008/2009 to 2009/2010
	current dollars		% change
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	3,921	4,535	15.7
Architecture and related services	4,293	4,440	3.4
Humanities	3,767	3,909	3.8
Business, management and public administration	5,760	5,996	4.1
Regular Master of Business Administration	19,376	20,564	6.1
Executive Master of Business Administration	29,893	30,653	2.5
Education	4,697	4,979	6.0
Engineering	4,593	4,786	4.2
Law	3,773	3,902	3.4
Medicine	..	..	..
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	4,255	4,404	3.5
Physical and life sciences and technology	4,437	4,635	4.5
Mathematics, computer and information science	4,277	4,424	3.4
Social and behavioural science	3,990	4,146	3.9
Other health, parks, recreation and fitness	5,092	5,456	7.1
Dentistry	3,171	3,289	3.7
Nursing	4,892	5,089	4.0
Pharmacy	6,195	6,384	3.1
Veterinary medicine	3,338	3,703	10.9

.. *not available for a specific reference period*

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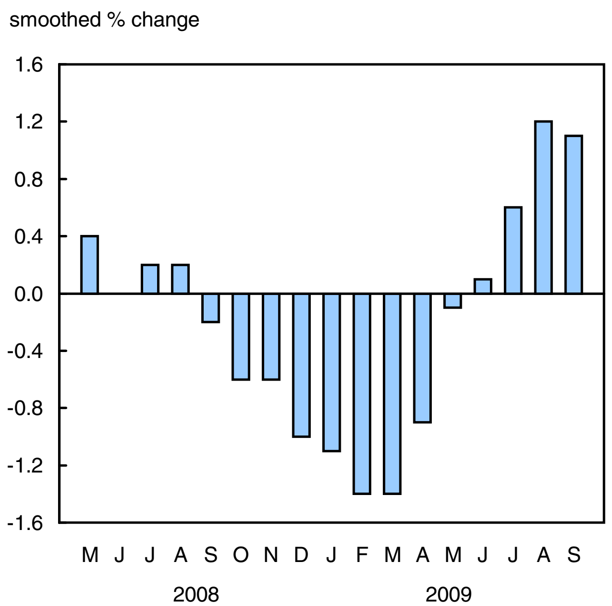
Leading indicators

September 2009

The composite leading index rose by 1.1% in September, its fourth straight gain, while August was revised up from 1.1% to 1.2%. In September, 7 of the 10 components advanced, led again by the stock market and the housing index, while 2 components declined, the same as the month before.

Composite leading indicator



The housing index rose 4.1%, its fifth consecutive increase. However, the advance spread from existing home sales to housing starts in September, which posted their largest gains since March 2008. The rally in housing demand was reflected in furniture and appliance sales, which leveled off after seven straight declines. Consumer spending on other durable goods continued to expand as employment firmed over the summer.

The stock market recorded its sixth increase in a row, after leading the retreat last autumn. The increase was led by metals and energy stocks.

In September, two of the three manufacturing indicators advanced. The ratio of shipments to inventories posted its first back-to-back increases since March 2007. While inventories continued to decline, the drop in shipments slowed to 0.2%. The average workweek lengthened slowly but steadily, a precursor to September's rebound in factory jobs. New orders for durable goods retreated slightly, after a surge of auto assemblies lifted orders by a record pace in July. The outlook for export demand was boosted by a 1.0% gain in the US leading index, as housing and industrial demand recovered slowly from prolonged slumps.

Employment in business and personal services remained the most persistently weak component, posting a 0.4% drop after a year of declines or no growth. Both components fell in September, but the largest drops so far this year have been in business services.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

This release will be reprinted in the November 2009 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 22, no. 11 (11-010-X, free). For more information on the economy, consult the *Canadian Economic Observer*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162; *ceo@statcan.gc.ca*), Current Economic Analysis Group.

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Leading indicators

	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	August 2009	September 2009	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	**213.9**	**213.7**	**213.9**	**215.2**	**217.8**	**220.2**	**1.1**
Housing index (1992=100)[1]	97.0	98.0	102.8	108.2	112.1	116.7	4.1
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,914	2,914	2,905	2,897	2,891	2,880	-0.4
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	8,770	9,047	9,383	9,915	10,345	10,759	4.0
Money supply, M1 ($ millions, 1992)[2]	191,631	193,037	193,999	195,924	198,081	200,027	1.0
US Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100)[3]	119.7	119.7	120.0	120.5	121.4	122.6	1.0
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.8	37.0	0.5
New orders, durables ($ millions, 1992)[4]	22,017	19,505	17,885	16,948	18,410	17,922	-2.7
Shipments/inventories of finished goods[4]	1.60	1.58	1.56	1.54	1.56	1.58	0.02[5]
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales ($ millions, 1992)[4]	2,881	2,850	2,825	2,813	2,807	2,808	0.0
Other durable goods sales ($ millions, 1992)[4]	9,254	9,200	9,200	9,387	9,431	9,517	0.9
Unsmoothed composite leading indicator	**212.1**	**217.8**	**218.0**	**217.9**	**223.4**	**223.8**	**0.2**

1. *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).*
2. *Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.*
3. *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.*
4. *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the second preceding month.*
5. *Difference from previous month.*

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Travel between Canada and other countries
August 2009

Travel from Canada to the United States and other countries increased in August compared with July, while travel to Canada remained stable.

Overall, the number of trips by Canadian residents abroad rose 6.7% to just over 4.0 million. At the same time, the number of trips to Canada remained virtually unchanged at just under 2.0 million.

The increase in travel abroad was primarily the result of 7.9% more trips to the United States in August. Canadians took over 1.5 million overnight trips to the United States in August, up 6.4% from July. Overnight travel increased by all modes of transportation, with overnight plane travel recording the largest gain at 9.3%.

Canadians made about 1.8 million same-day car trips to the United States, up 9.6% from July.

Canadians made 686,000 trips to overseas countries, up 1.0%.

Travel from the United States to Canada increased 0.2% to 1.6 million trips. The main contributing factor was a 5.5% rise in same-day car travel by Americans to Canada.

In contrast, overnight travel to Canada by US residents declined 2.6% to 942,000 trips. Overnight travel by car fell 2.6%, while it was down 4.5% by plane.

Travel from overseas countries declined 1.0% from July as foreign visitors made 335,000 trips to Canada in August. Overall, 6 of the top 12 overseas markets recorded decreases in August, with Mexico (-22.9%) recording the largest drop.

Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The August 2009 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 25, no. 8 (66-001-P, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

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

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Travel between Canada and other countries

	August 2008[r]	February 2009[r]	July 2009[r]	August 2009[p]	July to August 2009
	Seasonally adjusted				
	thousands				% change[1]
Canadian trips abroad[2]	**4,441**	**3,965**	**3,772**	**4,024**	**6.7**
To the United States	3,770	3,265	3,093	3,338	7.9
To Other Countries	671	701	679	686	1.0
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,087	1,749	1,602	1,755	9.6
Total trips, one or more nights	2,295	2,175	2,135	2,234	4.6
United States[3]	1,624	1,474	1,456	1,548	6.4
Car	980	893	871	912	4.7
Plane	539	492	497	543	9.3
Other modes of transportation	105	89	88	93	6.3
Other countries[4]	671	701	679	686	1.0
Travel to Canada[2]	**2,229**	**2,226**	**1,961**	**1,961**	**0.0**
From the United States	1,821	1,861	1,623	1,626	0.2
From Other Countries	408	365	338	335	-1.0
Same-day car trips from the United States	764	748	580	612	5.5
Total trips, one or more nights	1,367	1,380	1,298	1,269	-2.2
United States[3]	971	1,023	968	942	-2.6
Car	561	624	575	560	-2.6
Plane	289	282	277	265	-4.5
Other modes of transportation	121	117	116	118	1.4
Other countries[4]	396	356	330	326	-1.0
Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin[5]					
United Kingdom	73	63	51	53	3.3
France	39	33	36	36	0.1
Germany	29	26	27	27	1.2
Australia	22	18	19	17	-8.8
Japan	26	19	16	17	5.3
China	14	15	12	14	15.5
South Korea	17	13	12	11	-8.8
Mexico	22	20	13	10	-22.9
Netherlands	10	9	10	9	-4.6
Switzerland	9	8	9	9	3.8
India	9	10	9	9	-1.0
Italy	10	8	8	8	-3.3

p preliminary
r revised
1. *Percentage change is based on unrounded data.*
2. *Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.*
3. *Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.*
4. *Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States .*
5. *Includes same-day and overnight trips.*

■

Large urban transit

August 2009 (preliminary)

Combined ridership and revenue levels for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit properties decreased in August compared with the same month last year.

These 10 companies represent about 80% of total urban transit across the country.

Ridership levels fell 1.8% compared with the same month a year earlier to 103.7 million passenger trips in August.

The decrease in ridership in August pulled revenue (excluding subsidies) down 0.9% from August 2008 to $191.4 million.

Available on CANSIM: table 408-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.

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; fax: 613-951-0009; *transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat
October 1, 2009 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on October 1 totalled 80 855 metric tonnes, down 1.5% from the same day a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Venturino (613-951-9278; *sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Investment in new housing construction
August 2009

Data on the investment in new housing construction (including single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing, apartments and condominiums) are now available for August.

These series are not offered on CANSIM.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5155.

To order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-0087; *bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca*), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

New products

International Travel: Advance Information, August 2009, Vol. 25, no. 8
Catalogue number 66-001-P (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, August 2009, Vol. 75, no. 8
Catalogue number 67-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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