

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 19, 2008

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Canada's international transactions in securities, September 2008 2

Canadians reduced their overall holdings of foreign securities in September due to additional sales of foreign bonds, which more than offset investment in other instruments. For their part, non-residents followed a very similar investment pattern in September, as a large divestment in Canadian bonds resulted in a decline in holdings of Canadian securities.

Study: Lead, mercury and cadmium levels in Canadians, 2007/2008 5

Less than 1% of Canadians aged 6 to 79 had blood lead concentrations in 2007/2008 above current Health Canada thresholds established for the general population, and less than 1% of Canadians aged 20 to 79 had total blood mercury concentrations above current Health Canada thresholds for adults. Blood lead concentrations have fallen substantially since 1978 when national levels were last measured.

Study: Beverage consumption by children and adults, 2004 7

Leading indicators, October 2008 7

Travel between Canada and other countries, September 2008 9

Apartment Building Construction Price Index, Third quarter 2008 10

North American Transportation Statistics 11

New products 12



Releases

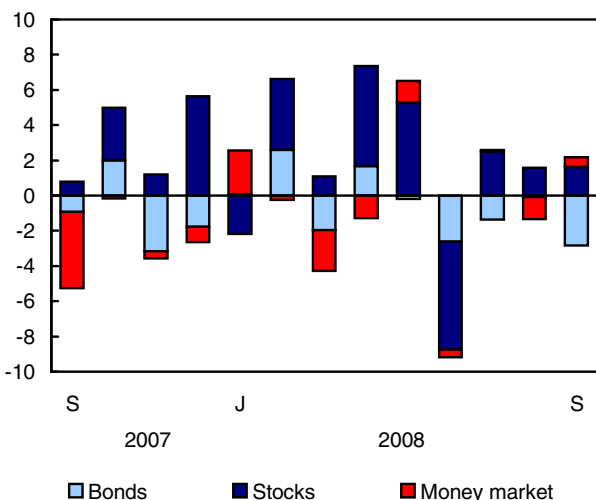
Canada's international transactions in securities

September 2008

Canadian investors reduced their overall holdings of foreign securities by \$665 million in September, due to further sales of foreign bonds. The divestment in foreign bonds exceeded the investment in foreign money market instruments and equities.

Canadian portfolio investment in foreign securities¹

\$ billions



1. Reverse of balance of payments signs.

Non-resident investors followed a similar investment pattern and reduced their holdings of Canadian securities by \$267 million, with a large divestment in Canadian bonds. This reduction occurred in spite of significant acquisitions of Canadian money market instruments and equities over the month.

Canadians invest in foreign short-term paper

Canadians shied away from foreign bonds again in September, but partly compensated by a \$552 million purchase of foreign money market instruments, with interest rates in decline. In September, US short-term rates reached their lowest level since May 2004.

The acquisition of foreign money market instruments in September was driven by US treasury bills. However,

Note to readers

All values in this release are net transactions unless otherwise stated.

The data series on international security transactions cover portfolio transactions in stocks, bonds and money market instruments for both Canadian and foreign issues.

Stocks include common and preferred equities, as well as warrants.

Debt securities include bonds and money market instruments.

Bonds have an original term to maturity of more than one year.

Money market instruments have an original term to maturity of one year or less. **Government of Canada paper** includes treasury bills and US-dollar Canada bills.

Canadians further disposed of foreign corporate paper issued by both financial and non-financial corporations.

In September, Canadian holdings of foreign bonds decreased a further \$2.8 billion. The divestment was entirely in US government bonds and was the largest in 10 months. On the other hand, there was investment in non-US foreign bonds, as purchases of maple bonds resumed moderately.

Canadian investors' acquisitions of US stocks remain strong

For three months in a row, Canadians have made robust investments in foreign stocks during a period of declining prices and escalating volatility on global stock markets. The \$1.6 billion acquisition of foreign shares was comprised of a well-diversified basket of US stocks.

Non-residents buy Canadian money market paper and sell Canadian bonds

September's foreign investment in Canadian debt instruments was focused on short-term paper, with non-residents adding \$1.0 billion worth to their portfolios as interest rates continued to slide. In September, Canadian short-term interest rates retreated to their lowest level in six months. Nevertheless, the resulting rate differential still favoured investment in Canada.

Purchases of paper issued by the Canadian federal government and its enterprises, mainly US dollar-denominated paper, dominated September's foreign investment. September's foreign activity in Canadian money markets brought the total investment

flows in these instruments to \$4.7 billion since April 2008.

On the other hand, non-residents disposed of \$3.8 billion of Canadian bonds over the month. September marked the first foreign sell-off of Canadian bonds on secondary markets in 2008, with a sizeable amount of this activity comprised of bonds issued by the federal government and its enterprises. On a currency basis, however, foreign investors sold \$3.9 billion of bonds denominated in Canadian dollars while they added \$1.8 billion of bonds denominated in US dollars.

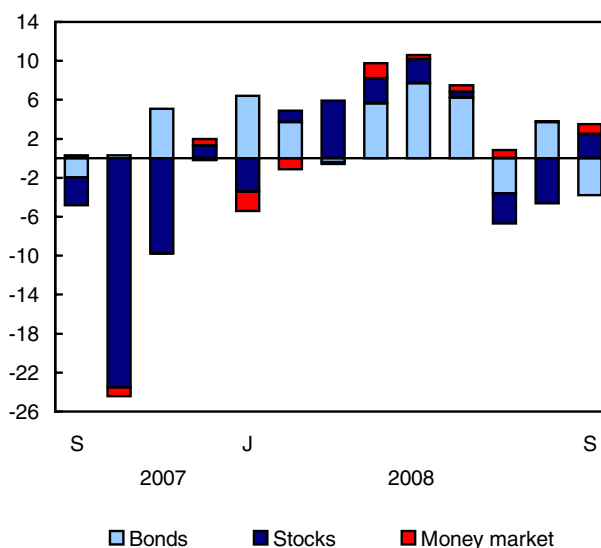
Despite the turnaround in September, foreign investment in Canadian bonds has amounted to \$25.6 billion since January 2008, compared with an investment of \$6.3 billion over the same period in 2007.

Foreign investment in Canadian shares resumes

Foreign investors acquired \$2.5 billion of Canadian stocks in September, as Canadian stock prices experienced the largest monthly decline in over a decade. Non-residents added shares of banking and other financial firms while selling equities of the energy, mining and technology sectors. September's activity followed two months of large foreign sales totalling \$7.8 billion.

Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian securities

\$ billions



Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0018 to 376-0029, 376-0042, 376-0058 and 376-0063.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1535.

The September 2008 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002-XWE, free) will soon be available.

Data on Canada's international transactions in securities for October will be released on December 18.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yiling Zhang (613-951-2057), Balance of Payments Division.

□

Canada's international transactions in securities

	June 2008	July 2008	August 2008	September 2008	January to September 2007	January to September 2008
	Cumulative transactions					
	\$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	7,492	-5,890	-833	-267	-4,469	30,838
Bonds (net)	6,234	-3,573	3,708	-3,786	6,343	25,608
Outstanding	5,912	822	5	-2,452	6,589	19,710
New issues	8,140	1,028	3,688	4,420	34,987	41,695
Retirements	-6,274	-5,813	-949	-5,537	-35,857	-36,868
Change in interest payable ¹	-1,544	390	963	-218	623	1,070
Money market paper (net)	662	845	111	1,029	-856	1,219
Government of Canada	708	1,667	349	703	-2,400	1,771
Other	-46	-823	-238	326	1,544	-552
Stocks (net)	596	-3,161	-4,652	2,490	-9,955	4,011
Outstanding	-763	-2,903	-4,708	2,484	3,419	217
Other transactions	1,359	-258	56	6	-13,374	3,794
Canadian investment in foreign securities	9,223	-1,244	-217	665	-43,044	-7,397
Bonds (net)	2,611	1,349	80	2,832	-31,835	4,718
Stocks (net)	6,137	-2,491	-1,588	-1,616	-21,113	-13,401
Money market paper (net)	475	-102	1,291	-552	9,903	1,285

1. Interest accrued less interest paid.

Note: A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada, that is, a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada or an increase in Canadian investment abroad.



Study: Lead, mercury and cadmium levels in Canadians

2007/2008 (preliminary)

Less than 1% of Canadians aged 6 to 79 had blood lead concentrations in 2007/2008 above current Health Canada thresholds established for the general population, and less than 1% of Canadians aged 20 to 79 had total blood mercury concentrations above current Health Canada thresholds for adults. Blood lead concentrations have fallen substantially since 1978 when national levels were last measured.

There is no Canadian threshold level established for blood cadmium. However, blood cadmium levels in Canadians were similar to those in the general populations of the United States and Germany. They are among the few countries that have conducted nationally representative biomonitoring surveys that include testing for heavy metals.

While most Canadians had measurable amounts of these three heavy metals in their blood, these amounts do not necessarily result in adverse health effects.

Blood lead concentration

The mean blood lead concentration in the Canadian population aged 6 to 79 was 1.37 micrograms per decilitre in 2007/2008. More than 99% of Canadians aged 6 to 79 had measurable amounts of lead in 2007/2008.

The current Health Canada blood lead "guidance level," or threshold, for the general population is 10 micrograms per decilitre. This threshold is the level above which follow-up actions may be considered to reduce exposure.

In 1978/1979, results of the Canada Health Survey showed that 25% of Canadians aged 6 or older had blood lead concentrations above this threshold. The current figure of less than 1% represents a substantial decline.

Much of this decline may reflect the phase-out of leaded gasoline, lead-containing paints, and lead solder in food cans since the 1970s.

Sources of lead exposure include lead-based paint, lead plumbing, food grown in lead-contaminated soil, and products that contain lead or lead-based paints.

Total blood mercury concentration

The mean total blood mercury level of Canadians aged 6 to 79 in 2007/2008 was 0.76 micrograms per litre. About 90% of these individuals had measurable amounts of total mercury in their blood.

However, less than 1% of Canadians aged 20 to 79 had total mercury concentrations above the current Health Canada blood threshold of 20 micrograms per

Note to readers

This release, based on an article in Health Reports, presents the first data from the Canadian Health Measures Survey, the most comprehensive direct health measures survey ever undertaken on a national scale in Canada.

The survey is being conducted by Statistics Canada in partnership with Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada. It includes measurement of the heavy metals (lead, mercury and cadmium) which are toxic to humans at excessive levels. National blood lead levels have not been measured since 1978.

This release presents preliminary data on blood levels of lead, total mercury and cadmium in just over 2,600 Canadians aged 6 to 79 from the first 8 collection sites.

The survey will be collecting data from about 5,000 Canadians aged 6 to 79 at 15 sites across Canada up to March 2009.

Survey data will be used to assess the population for a broad range of environmental chemicals, chronic diseases, nutritional status and infectious diseases. The data will also provide a baseline for emerging trends and enable comparisons with other countries.

litre. (The guidance value for mercury applies only to adults.) Unlike lead, this is the first time that national blood mercury levels have been measured in Canadians.

Canadians overall had similar, or slightly higher levels, than those of two other study groups: the general population in Germany and females aged 16 to 49 in the United States.

The primary source of exposure to mercury is through the consumption of fish and seafood.

Blood cadmium concentration

The mean blood cadmium level of Canadians aged 6 to 79 was 0.35 micrograms per litre in 2007/2008. The vast majority (98%) had measurable amounts of cadmium in their blood.

No Canadian blood cadmium guidance value has been established for the general population. Occupational exposure guidance values exist, but they are not applicable to the population overall.

Blood cadmium levels of Canadians were similar to those of the general population of the United States and Germany.

For the non-occupationally exposed population, cigarette smoking is considered to be a major source of exposure.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5071.

The article, "Lead, mercury and cadmium levels in Canadians," which is part of *Health Reports*, Vol. 19, no. 4 (82-003-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information about this article, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Suzy Wong (613-951-4774; suzy.wong@statcan.gc.ca), Statistics Canada, or Health Canada Media Relations (613-957-2983).

Additional information about biomonitoring, and specifically, lead, mercury and cadmium can be found at (hc-sc.gc.ca) and (chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca).

To learn more about the Canadian Health Measures Survey, contact Jeanine Bustros (613-951-9476; jeanine.bustros@statcan.gc.ca), Physical Health Measures Division.

For more information about *Health Reports*, contact Christine Wright (613-951-1765; christine.wright@statcan.gc.ca), Health Information and Research Division. ■

Study: Beverage consumption by children and adults

2004

Beverages constitute an important component of nutrition for Canadians. Children and teenagers aged 4 to 18 get about 20% of their daily intake of calories from beverages. For youngsters aged 1 to 3, they account for an even higher 30%.

Among adults, calories derived from beverages decline steadily with age. Men and women aged 19 to 30 obtain around 20% of their daily calories from beverages. For people aged 71 and older, beverages account for about 12% of calories.

At all ages, water is the beverage consumed by the highest percentage of people and in the greatest quantities.

But after water, the beverage choices Canadians make are tied closely to their age. As they get older, boys and girls drink less milk and fruit juice, and more soft drinks and fruit-flavoured drinks containing less than 100% juice.

Milk comprises almost half of the beverages consumed by children aged 1 to 3. On any given day, about 88% of children in this age group drink milk.

Among older children and teens, the percentage who reported consuming milk declined to 60% among boys aged 14 to 18, and to 53% among their female counterparts.

By the age of 14 to 18, regular soft drinks ranked third as a beverage choice for boys, and fourth for girls. On any given day, 53% of boys in this age range and 35% of girls had regular soft drinks.

Sugar-sweetened drinks have been linked with weight gain in children and teens, as well as with increased risk of tooth decay.

At ages 19 to 30, after water, milk was the beverage most commonly reported, with 49% of men and 54% of women drinking milk on any given day. Regular soft drinks ranked third for men, 47% of whom report consumption. For women, coffee took third place, with 39% drinking it.

Among people 50 and older, coffee was the most common beverage choice after water. About three-quarters of men and women drink coffee on any given day. As a result, more than 20% of men and 15% of women aged 31 to 70 exceeded the recommended maximum of 400 milligrams of caffeine per day.

For men, particularly those aged 19 to 50, beer is the alcoholic beverage consumed most frequently. On any given day, about a quarter of men in this age range drank beer. However, by age 71 or older, 12% of men reported drinking beer.

Comparatively few women, 8% at ages 19 to 50, and 2% at age 71 or older, reported drinking beer.

Among women aged 31 or older, wine was a more common choice; 11% to 15% of women in this age range reported drinking wine.

Note: This release is based on two articles in *Health Reports* that use data from the 2004 Canadian Community Health Survey on nutrition, the first national nutrition survey in over 30 years. It was designed to collect information about the food and nutrient intake of the household population. Respondents were asked to list all foods and beverages they consumed during the 24 hours before the day of their interview. One article is an overview of beverage consumption among adults aged 19 or older, and the other, an overview of consumption by children and teens aged 1 to 18. Both examine the type and quantity of beverages consumed, highlighting differences on the basis of age and sex.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5049.

The articles, "Beverage consumption of children and teens" and "Beverage consumption of Canadian adults," are now available in the online edition of *Health Reports*, Vol. 19, no. 4 (82-003-XWE, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information about *Health Reports*, contact Christine Wright (613-951-1765; christine.wright@statcan.gc.ca), Health Information and Research Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Didier Garriguet (613-951-7187; didier.garriguet@statcan.gc.ca), Health Information and Research Division. ■

Leading indicators

October 2008

The composite leading index fell 0.4% in October after a 0.3% drop in September. However, most of the decline originated in the stock market. Excluding the stock market, the index edged down 0.1% after a 0.2% decline in September.

The stock market retreat in September accelerated in October, when the unsmoothed version fell 17.2%. This was the fourth largest monthly drop ever, exceeded only by those in March 1980, October 1987 and August 1998. It is noteworthy that two of these three decreases were not accompanied by declines in most other components of the leading index and not followed by a recession.

Excluding the stock market, four components fell, three rose and two were unchanged. Consumer spending remained the strongest sector. Demand for

both furniture and appliances rose steadily. Auto sales rebounded in September, and remained ahead of the level a year earlier. This is in stark contrast with the steepening slide in US sales, reflecting a stronger labour market in Canada and less disruption in the flow of credit. The housing index fell for a fifth straight month due to slumping home sales, while housing starts remained at a high level.

New orders for manufactured goods fell 1.5%, as export demand weakened. The ratio of shipments to inventories was stable, as firms cut stock levels at the same pace as their sales decreased.

The leading indicator in the United States slowed its rate of descent. This moderation originated in the yield curve and the money supply, reflecting the substantial stimulus from monetary policy in response to the rapid deterioration in the US economy.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

This release will be reprinted in the December 2008 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 21, no. 12 (11-010-XIB, 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.

Leading indicators

	May 2008	June 2008	July 2008	August 2008	September 2008	October 2008	Last month of data available % change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	229.0	229.1	229.6	230.1	229.4	228.4	-0.4
Housing index (1992=100) ¹	141.7	141.1	137.5	135.4	135.0	131.1	-2.9
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	2,917	2,933	2,938	2,950	2,955	2,956	0.0
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	13,748	14,010	14,012	14,097	13,660	12,662	-7.3
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) ²	172,168	172,104	172,281	172,725	173,752	175,165	0.8
US Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100) ³	124.3	124.2	124.1	123.9	123.5	123.2	-0.2
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	37.9	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.7	37.7	0.0
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	27,312	26,717	27,668	28,488	27,950	27,532	-1.5
Shipments/inventories of finished goods ⁴	1.78	1.76	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	0.00 ⁵
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	2,838	2,853	2,872	2,882	2,911	2,943	1.1
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	9,676	9,743	9,747	9,708	9,685	9,631	-0.6
Unsmoothed composite leading indicator	230.2	230.2	229.8	230.2	226.8	224.9	-0.8

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.

Travel between Canada and other countries

September 2008

The total number of visitors to Canada rose 2.1% in September, due to an increase in overnight travel from the United States.

Following four consecutive months of declines, overnight travel from the United States grew by 7.2% to one million trips in September. This advance was largely the result of an increase in the number of overnight trips by car. However, the number of same-day car trips by US residents to Canada fell to 746,000 in September, down 1.1% from August.

Travel from overseas countries to Canada decreased 2.7% from August to 397,000 trips in September, with declines in 10 of the top-12 overseas markets.

Just over 70,000 travellers came from Canada's largest overseas market, the United Kingdom, down 3.5% from August and the lowest level since July 2006. There were 11.4% fewer visitors from the United Kingdom to Canada this September compared with a year ago.

On an outbound basis, Canadian residents made 4.3 million trips abroad in September, down 2.9% from August, as result of a drop in the number of trips to the United States.

Canadians made 3.7 million trips to the United States in September, down 3.5% from August. Same-day car trips south of the border fell 2.7% to 2.1 million while the total number of overnight trips to the United States fell 4.2% to 1.6 million.

Canadian travel to overseas countries increased 0.7% to 670,000 trips in September.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The September 2008 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 24, no. 9 (66-001-PWE, 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 Paul Durk (613-951-5859; paul.durk@statcan.gc.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

□

Travel between Canada and other countries

	September 2007 ^r	March 2008 ^r	August 2008 ^r	September 2008 ^p	August to September 2008
Seasonally adjusted					
	thousands				% change ¹
Canadian trips abroad²	4,335	4,455	4,467	4,339	-2.9
To the United States	3,712	3,786	3,802	3,669	-3.5
To other countries	623	669	665	670	0.7
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,100	2,101	2,118	2,061	-2.7
Total trips, one or more nights	2,180	2,301	2,290	2,227	-2.8
United States ³	1,557	1,631	1,625	1,557	-4.2
Car	926	973	981	948	-3.4
Plane	511	552	539	506	-6.0
Other modes of transportation	120	106	106	103	-2.6
Other countries ⁴	623	669	665	670	0.7
Travel to Canada²	2,550	2,276	2,210	2,256	2.1
From the United States	2,161	1,888	1,802	1,859	3.2
From other countries	389	388	408	397	-2.7
Same-day car trips from the United States	922	745	754	746	-1.1
Total trips, one or more nights	1,519	1,431	1,354	1,412	4.3
United States ³	1,140	1,053	958	1,027	7.2
Car	674	619	554	606	9.4
Plane	317	307	287	281	-2.1
Other modes of transportation	150	127	117	140	19.3
Other countries ⁴	379	378	396	386	-2.6
Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin⁵					
United Kingdom	79	73	73	70	-3.5
France	30	31	40	38	-5.9
Germany	26	25	29	28	-2.8
Japan	28	26	25	24	-6.6
Mexico	20	22	22	23	4.6
Australia	19	19	23	22	-2.3
South Korea	18	18	17	16	-6.2
China	13	15	14	13	-1.5
Hong Kong	10	10	12	12	-0.8
Netherlands	10	11	10	10	-2.8
India	8	10	9	10	13.2
Italy	8	9	10	9	-5.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

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.

Apartment Building Construction Price Index

Third quarter 2008

The composite price index for apartment building construction increased 1.3% from the previous quarter to 169.3 (1997=100) in the third quarter of 2008, mostly the result of construction material price increases.

The composite price index for apartment building construction was up 8.4% in the third quarter of 2008, compared with the same quarter a year earlier.

Calgary recorded the highest quarterly change (+2.6%), followed by Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part (+1.9%), Edmonton (+1.8%), Montréal (+1.5%), Toronto (+1.4%), Halifax (+1.2%) and Vancouver (+0.3%).

Calgary also had the largest change (+13.8%) from the third quarter of 2007, followed by Edmonton (+12.7%), Toronto (+9.1%), Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part (+8.6%), Vancouver (+6.6%), Montréal (+6.4%) and Halifax (+5.3%).

Note: The apartment building construction price indexes provide an indication of new construction cost changes in six census metropolitan areas (CMAs) (Halifax, Montréal, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver) and the Ottawa part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA. Besides each of the CMA indexes and the composite index, there are further breakdowns of cost changes by trade groups within the building (structural, architectural, mechanical and electrical). These price indexes are derived from surveys of general and special trade-group contractors who report on the categories of costs (material, labour, equipment, taxes, overhead and profits) relevant to the detailed construction specifications included in the surveys.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0040.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2317 and 2330.

The third quarter 2008 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XWE, free) will be available in February 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.

Apartment Building Construction Price Index¹

	Third quarter 2008	Third quarter 2007 to third quarter 2008	Second quarter to third quarter 2008
	(1997=100)	% change	
Composite index	169.3	8.4	1.3
Halifax	143.7	5.3	1.2
Montréal	149.5	6.4	1.5
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part	163.6	8.6	1.9
Toronto	171.6	9.1	1.4
Calgary	212.6	13.8	2.6
Edmonton	201.9	12.7	1.8
Vancouver	177.1	6.6	0.3

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

North American Transportation Statistics

An updated version of the *North American Transportation Statistics* (NATS) database, a unique online source for comprehensive information on transportation activity, is being released today. The database is the result of a tripartite initiative representing the transportation and statistical agencies of Canada, United States and Mexico.

All three countries have attempted to update the tables to include 2007 data.

The database covers 12 specific areas of interest, including transportation and the economy, passenger and freight transportation, transportation and energy consumption, as well as transportation safety.

The NATS database provides consistent and comparable data across modes of transportation and countries to help evaluate transportation benefits and impacts. It helps in understanding changes in dynamic transportation markets in this era of global economic growth.

Written in English, French and Spanish, the NATS database is available online (<http://nats.sct.gob.mx>).

For more information on the NATS database in Canada, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division.

New products

International Travel: Advance Information,
September 2008, Vol. 24, no. 9
Catalogue number 66-001-PWE
(free).

Health Reports, Vol. 19, no. 4
Catalogue number 82-003-XWE
(free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

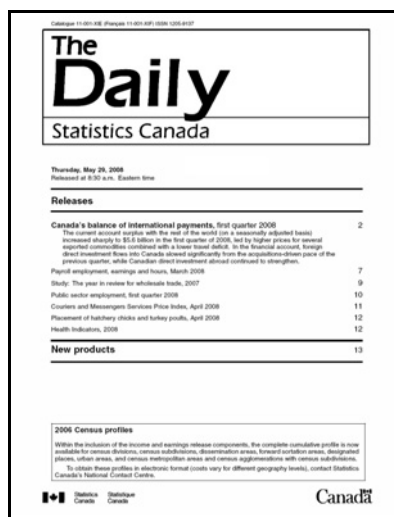
- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**
From other countries, call: **1-613-951-2800**
To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**
For address changes or account inquiries, call: **1-877-591-6963**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.gc.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.gc.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to lstproc@statcan.gc.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2008. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.