

The Daily

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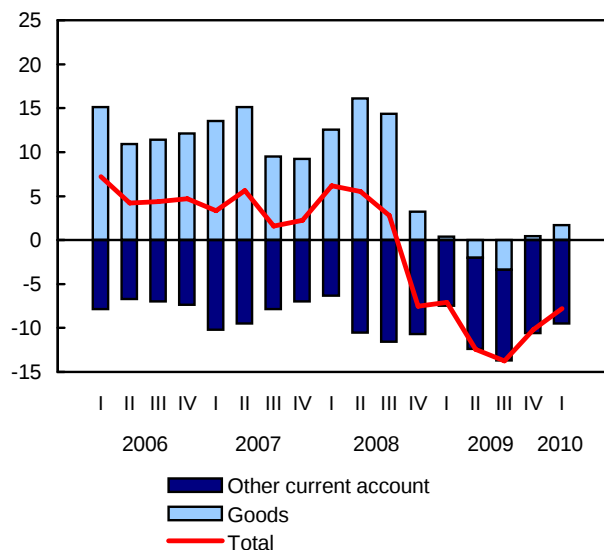
Canada's balance of international payments

First quarter 2010

The deficit on current transactions (on a seasonally adjusted basis) with the rest of the world narrowed to \$7.8 billion in the first quarter, led by a larger trade in goods surplus and a reduced deficit on international travel. This was down from a current account deficit of \$10.2 billion in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Current account balances

\$ billion seasonally adjusted



Cross-border financial transactions (unadjusted for seasonal variation) generated continued inflows of foreign funds to the Canadian economy, though less than the previous quarter, and was led again by purchases of Canadian securities. Strengthened foreign direct investment in Canada was also a source of funds for Canadian corporations in the first quarter. Non-residents have made large acquisitions of Canadian securities since the outset of 2009, mainly longer-term debt instruments.

Note to readers

Annual and quarterly data have been revised for the reference years 2006 to 2009. This is in keeping with the general policy to revise national accounts statistics back four years at the time of the first quarter data release. In general, the revisions reflect more current sources of information coming from annual surveys and administrative data.

The **balance of international payments** covers all economic transactions between Canadian residents and non-residents in two accounts, the current account and the capital and financial account.

The **current account** covers transactions in goods, services, investment income and current transfers.

The **capital and financial account** is mainly comprised of transactions in financial assets and liabilities.

In principle, a current account surplus/deficit corresponds to an equivalent net outflow/inflow in the capital and financial account. In practice, as international transactions data are compiled from multiple sources, this is rarely the case and gives rise to measurement error. The **statistical discrepancy** is the unobserved net inflow or outflow.

For more information about the balance of payments, please consult the "Frequently asked questions" section in the National economic accounts module of our website. The module also presents the most recent balance of payments statistics.

Current account

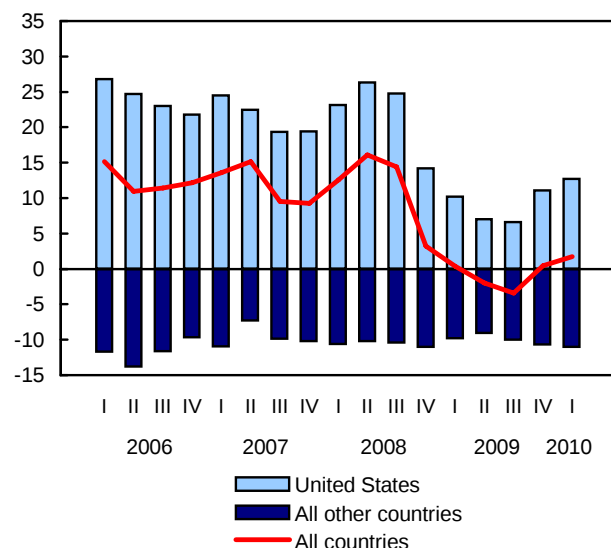
Goods surplus expands further

The surplus on trade in goods widened further in the first quarter, with exports advancing more than imports. The goods surplus stood at \$1.7 billion in the first quarter, up from \$0.4 billion the previous quarter, following two quarters of deficits. Notably, these gains were largely on trade with the United States, as the bilateral goods surplus with the United States has expanded for the last two quarters.

Exports of goods have strengthened over the last three quarters, gaining \$11.8 billion since the 10-year low at the time of the second quarter of 2009. Goods exports advanced \$4.4 billion to \$99.8 billion in the first quarter, with US sales accounting for \$3.4 billion of the increase.

Goods balances by geographic area

\$ billions seasonally adjusted



The largest increase in goods exports in the first quarter was in industrial goods, up \$2.8 billion on higher volumes and higher prices. Half of this activity was from metal and alloys products, which have grown by 50% since the second quarter of 2009. Exports of energy products rose almost \$2 billion, in line with higher prices as well as higher volumes. One half of this activity was accounted for by a 25% increase in natural gas exports, reflecting price gains and firmer foreign demand.

Other export categories posted mixed results. Forestry and agriculture and fish products strengthened. Exports of automotive products slowed to a \$0.2 billion increase in the first quarter, as higher volumes were largely offset by the effect of lower prices. Machinery and equipment exports continued to slide, with lower volumes of aircraft and other transportation equipment accounting for most of the \$0.6 billion drop.

Imports of goods continued to increase in the first quarter, up \$3.1 billion to \$98.1 billion. Industrial goods and imports of automotive products were both up \$1.3 billion. Most components of industrial goods were up in the first quarter, essentially on higher volumes. Imports of automotive products reflected higher volumes for trucks and parts. Imports of energy products were up \$0.5 billion in the first quarter through higher prices.

Services deficit narrows

The deficit on trade in services was reduced by \$0.5 billion in the first quarter. Travel spending was the largest contributor to the decline and the deficit on international travel narrowed by \$0.3 billion during the quarter. Meanwhile, expenditures of non-residents visiting Canada were up 5.0%. In particular, the number of visitors from overseas increased by 5.8% during the quarter and their spending was up by 8.3% for that period, reflecting the Vancouver Winter Olympics and Paralympics in February and March.

Both the commercial services and transportation services deficits narrowed slightly, as receipts for these two categories advanced by more than payments.

Deficit on investment income unchanged

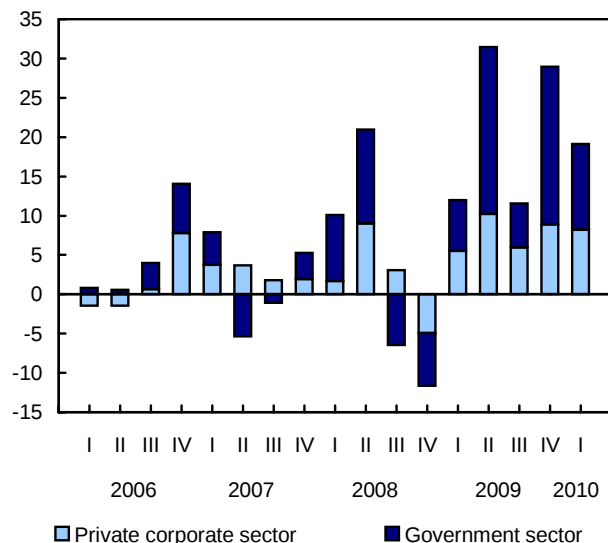
The investment income deficit remained at \$3.9 billion in the first quarter. On the receipt side, earnings from abroad of Canadian direct investors were up \$1.1 billion, largely in the finance and energy sectors. However, this was partially offset by lower income on Canadian holdings of foreign securities, both dividends and interest. On the payments side, earnings of foreign direct investors on their operations in Canada were up \$0.4 billion, mainly in the transportation equipment sector.

Capital and financial account**Foreign purchases remain focussed on bonds**

Non-resident investors continued to accumulate Canadian securities in the first quarter, but at a slower pace. They added \$18.2 billion of Canadian content to their portfolios, led by bonds. Activity in Canadian stocks and money market instruments resulted in a small withdrawal of funds from abroad in the quarter.

Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian bonds

\$ billions



A further \$19.1 billion of foreign funds was placed in Canadian bonds in the first quarter, approximating the quarterly average investment for 2009. Most of the foreign investment in the first quarter occurred in January and February and was almost equally split between federal government bonds and private corporate bonds, following the pattern set in 2009. The federal government continued to raise funds in both domestic and foreign markets in the first quarter, while foreign investment in private corporate bonds reflected new foreign currency denominated issues as well as purchases on secondary markets.

Foreign divestment in Canadian money market instruments, at \$251 million, was significantly less than reductions in the second half of 2009. This activity reflected decreased holdings of provincial and corporate paper, partly offset by increased holdings of federal government Treasury Bills. Non-resident holdings of Canadian stocks were also down, falling by \$670 million, the first divestment since the fourth quarter of 2008, when global stock markets recorded sizable losses. Against a backdrop of sustained gains in domestic stock prices, non-residents sold Canadian corporate shares on secondary markets but acquired new issues.

Canadian investors move back into foreign securities

Canadian investors acquired \$5.2 billion of foreign securities in the first quarter, following two quarters of divestment. Acquisitions were dominated by foreign stocks and, to a lesser extent, foreign short-term paper. Investment activity was brisk in March, as the Canadian dollar appreciated strongly against most major foreign currencies.

The \$6.3 billion increase in holdings of foreign equity in the first quarter was the largest in a year, as major world stock markets outperformed their Canadian counterpart. Activity was focused in non-US securities. However, Canadian investors also added US stocks to their portfolios for a fifth quarter.

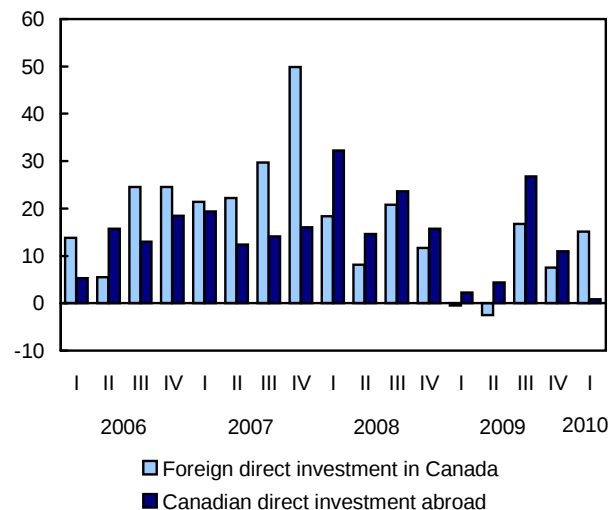
A reduction of \$2.3 billion in holdings of foreign bonds was moderated by purchases of \$1.2 billion in foreign short-term paper in the first quarter. The fourth quarter of divestment in foreign bonds largely reflected retirements in the maple bond market. Canadian funds placed in foreign money market instruments were entirely comprised of US government T-bills.

Foreign direct investment in Canada strengthens

Foreign direct investors placed \$15.2 billion in Canadian corporations in the first quarter. Investment was concentrated in the Canadian resource and financial sectors. Foreign direct investment acquisitions of Canadian firms accounted for \$3.8 billion of the total. Direct investors from the United States and the United Kingdom were the major contributors to the inflows, a reversal from the last few quarters.

Foreign direct investment¹

\$ billions



1. Reverse of balance of payments signs for Canadian direct investment abroad.

Canadian direct investment abroad slowed significantly to \$863 million in the first quarter, the lowest since 1992. Activity was accounted for by income earned and reinvested into foreign subsidiaries. On a geographical basis, there were large reductions of direct investment assets in the United Kingdom offset by increases in elsewhere, notably other European Union countries.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0001 to 376-0017 and 376-0035.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1534, 1535, 1536 and 1537.

The first quarter 2010 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-X, free) will be available soon.

The balance of international payments data for the second quarter will be released on August 30.

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

□

Balance of payments

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	2008	2009
	Not seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Current account							
Receipts							
Goods and services	109,800	106,619	108,615	111,639	114,242	562,109	436,673
Goods	94,069	89,742	90,252	95,466	97,933	489,995	369,529
Services	15,731	16,877	18,362	16,173	16,308	72,113	67,144
Investment income	13,331	14,576	14,942	14,529	15,548	71,881	57,378
Direct investment	5,398	7,423	8,576	8,674	9,641	37,781	30,070
Portfolio investment	5,771	5,104	4,562	4,362	4,169	22,217	19,799
Other investment	2,162	2,049	1,805	1,493	1,738	11,883	7,509
Current transfers	2,894	1,929	1,787	2,012	2,985	10,574	8,622
Current account receipts	126,025	123,124	125,344	128,179	132,775	644,563	502,673
Payments							
Goods and services	116,430	113,887	115,731	117,855	119,652	538,184	463,904
Goods	92,877	91,242	93,701	96,277	95,775	443,752	374,097
Services	23,553	22,646	22,030	21,578	23,877	94,432	89,807
Investment income	15,529	18,281	18,995	18,717	19,946	88,302	71,523
Direct investment	4,261	8,048	9,407	9,048	9,435	41,586	30,764
Portfolio investment	8,316	8,209	8,256	8,170	8,132	32,285	32,950
Other investment	2,953	2,025	1,332	1,499	2,379	14,431	7,808
Current transfers	3,576	2,111	2,450	2,633	3,863	11,159	10,770
Current account payments	135,535	134,280	137,176	139,205	143,461	637,645	546,196
Current account balance	-9,510	-11,156	-11,832	-11,026	-10,686	6,918	-43,523
Capital and financial account^{1, 2}							
Capital account	920	1,220	1,136	693	1,130	4,650	3,969
Financial account	12,460	7,028	7,336	13,137	10,262	-7,072	39,960
Canadian assets, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad	-2,296	-4,356	-26,817	-10,921	-863	-86,214	-44,389
Portfolio investment	-13,438	-1,910	5,337	1,344	-5,171	13,653	-8,667
Foreign bonds	-541	1,699	7,493	378	2,306	16,354	9,030
Foreign stocks	-10,795	-3,899	-2,472	1,316	-6,280	-7,914	-15,850
Foreign money market	-2,102	289	317	-350	-1,196	5,212	-1,847
Other investment	-2,927	-2,233	-32,765	-12,881	-35,459	-37,611	-50,805
Loans	720	-6,670	-6,830	-4,679	-14,044	-242	-17,460
Deposits	2,766	-134	-11,270	-10,420	-14,745	-37,335	-19,058
Official international reserves	-1,078	-547	-13,074	3,082	-3,667	-1,711	-11,618
Other assets	-5,334	5,119	-1,590	-864	-3,003	1,677	-2,669
Total Canadian assets, net flows	-18,660	-8,499	-54,244	-22,458	-41,492	-110,172	-103,861
Canadian liabilities, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada	-524	-2,454	16,770	7,536	15,153	58,975	21,327
Portfolio investment	24,144	39,154	19,488	28,079	18,202	29,797	110,865
Canadian bonds	11,988	31,484	11,547	28,935	19,123	15,926	83,955
Canadian stocks	2,587	6,566	14,996	2,097	-670	2,746	26,246
Canadian money market	9,570	1,104	-7,055	-2,954	-251	11,125	665
Other investment	7,499	-21,173	25,322	-19	18,399	14,327	11,629
Loans	2,614	-11,883	-728	-1,084	4,759	4,759	-11,081
Deposits	4,674	-8,760	16,846	1,118	12,809	10,495	13,878
Other liabilities	211	-530	9,204	-54	831	-927	8,831
Total Canadian liabilities, net flows	31,120	15,526	61,580	35,595	51,754	103,099	143,821
Total capital and financial account, net flows	13,380	8,247	8,471	13,830	11,393	-2,422	43,929
Statistical discrepancy	-3,870	2,908	3,361	-2,805	-706	-4,496	-405

1. A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or from a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

2. Transactions are recorded on a net basis.

Current account

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	2008	2009
	Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Receipts							
Goods and services	112,686	104,909	106,842	112,236	117,204	562,109	436,673
Goods	95,769	88,008	90,377	95,375	99,777	489,995	369,529
Services	16,917	16,901	16,465	16,861	17,427	72,113	67,144
Travel	3,932	3,877	3,842	3,869	4,063	16,544	15,520
Transportation	2,663	2,477	2,445	2,534	2,685	12,170	10,119
Commercial services	9,869	10,069	9,717	10,026	10,242	41,665	39,681
Government services	453	478	461	433	437	1,734	1,824
Investment income	13,639	13,760	15,070	14,909	15,831	71,881	57,378
Direct investment	5,754	6,679	8,618	9,020	9,951	37,781	30,070
Interest	979	893	1,028	1,003	804	3,064	3,902
Profits	4,775	5,786	7,590	8,016	9,147	34,717	26,168
Portfolio investment	5,702	5,011	4,635	4,451	4,120	22,217	19,799
Interest	1,642	1,383	1,240	1,227	1,164	6,603	5,493
Dividends	4,060	3,628	3,395	3,224	2,956	15,614	14,307
Other investment	2,183	2,070	1,818	1,438	1,760	11,883	7,509
Current transfers	2,505	2,227	1,990	1,901	2,606	10,574	8,622
Private	749	722	672	661	682	2,767	2,804
Official	1,756	1,505	1,318	1,240	1,924	7,807	5,819
Total receipts	128,830	120,896	123,902	129,046	135,641	644,563	502,673
Payments							
Goods and services	117,933	112,560	115,780	117,630	120,863	538,184	463,904
Goods	95,366	90,028	93,765	94,939	98,066	443,752	374,097
Services	22,568	22,532	22,016	22,692	22,797	94,432	89,807
Travel	6,645	6,947	7,037	7,063	6,990	28,629	27,692
Transportation	5,052	4,819	4,770	5,016	5,031	22,255	19,656
Commercial services	10,560	10,435	9,884	10,276	10,437	42,288	41,155
Government services	310	331	326	337	339	1,260	1,304
Investment income	15,294	18,207	19,205	18,816	19,686	88,302	71,523
Direct investment	4,337	7,774	9,436	9,217	9,515	41,586	30,764
Interest	841	826	816	802	720	3,969	3,285
Profits	3,497	6,948	8,620	8,415	8,794	37,617	27,479
Portfolio investment	8,374	8,215	8,201	8,161	8,187	32,285	32,950
Interest	6,323	6,262	6,304	6,267	6,224	23,419	25,156
Dividends	2,051	1,953	1,897	1,894	1,963	8,866	7,794
Other investment	2,583	2,218	1,568	1,439	1,984	14,431	7,808
Current transfers	2,697	2,584	2,686	2,803	2,916	11,159	10,770
Private	1,649	1,550	1,659	1,665	1,664	7,000	6,523
Official	1,049	1,034	1,026	1,138	1,252	4,159	4,247
Total payments	135,925	133,351	137,671	139,249	143,465	637,645	546,196
Balances							
Goods and services	-5,247	-7,651	-8,939	-5,394	-3,659	23,925	-27,231
Goods	403	-2,019	-3,388	436	1,711	46,244	-4,568
Services	-5,650	-5,631	-5,551	-5,830	-5,370	-22,319	-22,663
Travel	-2,713	-3,070	-3,195	-3,194	-2,927	-12,085	-12,172
Transportation	-2,388	-2,341	-2,325	-2,482	-2,346	-10,085	-9,537
Commercial services	-691	-366	-166	-250	-195	-622	-1,474
Government services	142	146	135	96	98	474	520
Investment income	-1,655	-4,448	-4,135	-3,907	-3,855	-16,422	-14,145
Direct investment	1,417	-1,096	-818	-197	437	-3,805	-694
Interest	138	66	212	201	84	-904	618
Profits	1,279	-1,162	-1,030	-399	353	-2,900	-1,312
Portfolio investment	-2,672	-3,204	-3,566	-3,710	-4,067	-10,068	-13,151
Interest	-4,681	-4,880	-5,064	-5,040	-5,060	-16,816	-19,664
Dividends	2,009	1,675	1,498	1,330	994	6,748	6,513
Other investment	-400	-148	249	-1	-225	-2,548	-299
Current transfers	-192	-357	-696	-902	-310	-585	-2,148
Private	-900	-829	-987	-1,004	-982	-4,233	-3,719
Official	707	471	291	102	672	3,648	1,572
Current account	-7,095	-12,455	-13,770	-10,204	-7,824	6,918	-43,523

International travel account

First quarter 2010 (preliminary)

Canada's international travel deficit declined during the first three months to \$2.9 billion, largely as the result of an increase in spending by overseas travellers in Canada. Canada recorded the largest decrease in the deficit since the first quarter of 2004.

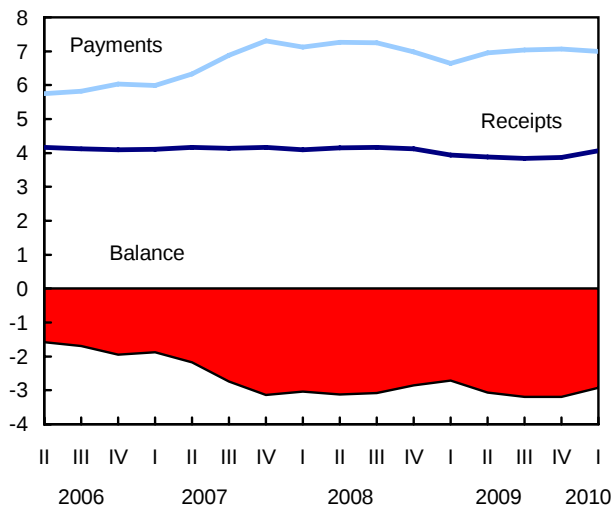
The travel deficit fell by \$267 million from the previous quarter to \$2.9 billion in the first quarter. This was likely due to the 21st Winter Olympics hosted by Vancouver in February. Although there was a slight increase in spending by US travellers, it was overseas travellers to Canada who provided the lion's share of inbound spending.

Overseas travellers boosted spending by 8.3%, injecting \$2.3 billion dollars into Canada's economy, the largest increase since the first quarter of 2004.

In turn, Canadian travellers spent almost \$3.0 billion in overseas countries, a slight increase of 0.7% from the previous quarter. In contrast, Canadian travellers to the United States decreased their spending by 2.3%.

Travel deficit improves with more spending by visitors to Canada

\$ billions



Increase in quarterly spending by US travellers in Canada

US residents took 2.9 million overnight trips to Canada in the first quarter, up 1.6% from the fourth quarter of 2009.

Note to readers

This international travel account analysis is based on preliminary quarterly data, seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. Amounts are in Canadian dollars and are not adjusted for inflation.

Receipts represent spending by foreigners travelling in Canada, including education spending, medical spending and spending by crew members. **Payments** represent spending by Canadian residents travelling abroad, including education spending, medical spending and spending by crew members.

Overseas countries are those other than the United States.

United States travellers spent almost \$1.8 billion in Canada in the first quarter, up 1.0% from the previous quarter. This was the largest percentage increase since the third quarter of 2008. Since that time, spending by American travellers in Canada including the first quarter of 2010 has fallen by 9.3%.

Despite the low spending by American residents in Canada, the travel deficit with the United States declined to \$2.3 billion in the first quarter from \$2.4 billion the previous quarter.

Canadians spent \$4.0 billion across the border in the first quarter compared with \$4.1 billion the previous quarter. This was despite an increase of 4.3% in overnight trips to the United States.

Overseas countries contribute to the reduction of Canada's overseas deficit

Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries fell to \$641 million in the first quarter, the lowest it has been since the third quarter of 2006. This was a decrease of \$156 million from the fourth quarter of 2009. The drop was a result of an increase in spending by overseas travellers in Canada.

Overseas travellers to Canada spent \$2.3 billion in the first quarter, up 8.3% from the fourth quarter of 2009. Spending by travellers from overseas countries in Canada has hovered around \$2.1 billion for the past year.

The increase in spending can be attributed to the increase in trips from overseas countries to Canada. In the first quarter, Canada played host to over a million overnight trips from overseas countries. There was a 5.8% increase in the number of overnight trips from countries other than the United States, reaching 1.1 million trips to Canada within the first three months of this year.

Meanwhile, Canadians decreased their overseas trips by 1.3% to 2.0 million overnight trips in the first quarter.

Despite fewer trips to overseas countries, Canadian travellers spent \$3.0 billion in overseas countries in the first quarter, up 0.7% over the previous quarter.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3152 and 5005.

The international travel account for the second quarter will be released on August 27.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Beverly Tennant (613-951-6261; beverly.tennant@statcan.gc.ca) or Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; tourism@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and Centre for Education Statistics Division.

International travel account receipts and payments

	First quarter 2009 ^r	Fourth quarter 2009 ^r	First quarter 2010 ^p	Fourth quarter 2009 to first quarter 2010
Seasonally adjusted				
	\$ millions		% change	
United States				
Receipts	1,777	1,737	1,754	1.0
Payments	3,639	4,134	4,040	-2.3
Balance	-1,862	-2,397	-2,286	
All other countries				
Receipts	2,155	2,132	2,309	8.3
Payments	3,006	2,928	2,950	0.7
Balance	-851	-797	-641	
Total				
Receipts	3,932	3,869	4,063	5.0
Payments	6,645	7,063	6,990	-1.0
Balance	-2,713	-3,194	-2,927	

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

Study: Layoffs and their consequences

1993 to 1997 and 2002 to 2006

One of the possible consequences of layoffs for workers is wage loss. People who were laid off between 2002 and 2006 and who subsequently found work were nearly 60% more likely to experience a decrease than an increase in their hourly wages. This proportion is similar to that observed from 1993 to 1997.

When there was loss in hourly wages, it amounted to more than 20% in the majority of cases. This held true for both observation periods. Despite these losses, few workers fell into low income after being laid off.

This new study compares the probability of layoff and the related consequences between two periods, that is, 1993 to 1997 and 2002 to 2006. The first period was marked by low employment growth and weak global demand, while the second period was characterized by sustained employment growth and a downturn in the manufacturing sector. The entire study period ends before the most recent economic slowdown.

Layoffs also affect pension plan coverage. While 57% of laid-off workers were not covered by a pension plan in either the lost or new job, approximately 20% lost their coverage by changing jobs. Furthermore, the new jobs were just as likely to be unionized as the old ones. This was true for both observation periods.

The probability of finding a new job one year after being laid off was higher from 2002 to 2006 (81%) than from 1993 to 1997 (73%). This reflects the more favourable economic conditions in the 2000s, which lasted until the fourth quarter of 2008, that is, until the beginning of the most recent economic slowdown. This greater propensity to be employed one year after layoff was widespread, but it was more pronounced for women and less-educated workers.

Note: This article is based on Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) cross-sectional and longitudinal data. The cross-sectional analysis covers the period from 1993 to 2007, which is itself divided into two sub-periods: 1993 to 2000 and 2001 to 2007. The longitudinal analysis compares what occurs after layoff using two panels (1 and 4). The consequences of layoffs are compared between two periods (1993 to 1997 and 2002 to 2006). The last year of each panel had to be excluded so that each laid-off person had an equal chance of finding employment during the observation period. Each panel of respondents, that is, approximately 15,000 households and 30,000 adults, is

surveyed over six consecutive years. Bootstrap weights were applied in order to factor in the complex design of SLID.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3889.

The article "Layoffs in Canada," is now available in the May 2010 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 11, no. 5 (75-001-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact André Bernard (613-951-4660; andre.bernard@statcan.gc.ca) or Diane Galarneau (613-951-4626; diane.galarneau@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Tourism satellite account: Human resource module 2009

Tourism industries accounted for 1.6 million jobs in 2009, down 0.6% from 2008. This was a less pronounced decline than for jobs economy-wide (-1.7%). Jobs in tourism represented 9.4% of the 17.1 million jobs in Canada.

About 520,000 jobs in tourism could be directly attributed to spending by tourists. The remaining 1.1 million jobs were attributable to spending by local residents on items such as taxis, restaurants, hotels and casinos.

The food and beverage services industry group was the largest employer among tourism industries. In 2009, employment in the food and beverage services fell by 5,000 to 853,000 jobs. Employment in the transportation sector fell by 4,000 jobs to 214,000.

In comparison with other industries, the work week was shorter in tourism industries, reflecting the higher proportion of part-time jobs in the sector.

In 2009, two tourism industry groups had a notably older workforce: 62% of employees in other transportation (which includes rail, water, bus, taxis and car rentals) and 43% of employees in travel services were aged 45 years and over.

Food counter attendants and kitchen helpers and related occupations was the largest occupation group, accounting for 16.4% of employee jobs in the sector. Jobs in this occupation paid an average annual salary of \$11,400.

Note: This update of the human resource module includes revised data for 1997 to 2007 and new data for reference years 2008 and 2009. It provides the annual total employment in the tourism industries, which includes jobs that are attributable to demand from both tourists and non-tourists. This is different from the data for tourism employment in the National tourism indicators and the Tourism satellite account, which include only those jobs that are directly attributable to demand from tourists.

The human resource module is funded through a partnership agreement with the Canadian Tourism Human Resource Council.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The paper "Human resource module of the tourism satellite account, 2009" is now available as part of the *Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series* (13-604-M2010066, free). From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact an information officer (613-951-3640), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. ■

Food services and drinking places

March 2010 (preliminary)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry increased 0.9% from February to March to nearly \$4.2 billion in current dollars. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants rose 0.1%, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

In March, three of the industry's four sectors posted higher sales. The largest advance, at 2.1%, occurred in the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services.

Similarly, sales increased by 1.4% at limited-service restaurants, where patrons order and pay for their meals at the counter. Full-service restaurants, the largest of the industry's four sectors, registered a 0.4% sales increase.

Sales declined by 1.6% in drinking places.

Provincially, all provinces except British Columbia (-6.6%) recorded higher sales. The largest increases were in Saskatchewan (+3.4%) and Alberta (+3.2%).

Note: All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars.

Seasonally adjusted data are revised for the three previous months. Data are also revised annually. Revisions to improve data quality and coherence are based on information not available at the time of initial data. Caution should be exercised when comparing recent data that have not yet undergone an annual revision with older data (prior to April 2009) that have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, 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 Pierre Felx (613-951-0075; fax: 613-951-6696; pierre.felx@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division. □

Food services and drinking places

	March 2009	December 2009 ^r	January 2010 ^r	February 2010 ^r	March 2010 ^p	February to March 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ thousands					% change
Total, food services sales	3,949,281	4,099,519	4,088,034	4,110,694	4,146,203	0.9
Full-service restaurants	1,748,075	1,824,322	1,791,865	1,799,725	1,807,097	0.4
Limited-service eating places	1,675,123	1,738,829	1,757,274	1,757,499	1,781,856	1.4
Special food services	307,619	323,992	326,910	336,984	344,161	2.1
Drinking places	218,464	212,376	211,985	216,486	213,089	-1.6
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	48,345	50,157	50,880	50,929	51,851	1.8
Prince Edward Island	13,792	14,635	14,713	14,695	14,937	1.6
Nova Scotia	103,499	104,140	105,620	104,581	107,602	2.9
New Brunswick	77,919	80,499	80,951	82,100	83,195	1.3
Quebec	806,047	826,152	828,977	831,575	845,282	1.6
Ontario	1,481,627	1,569,042	1,528,324	1,501,456	1,540,558	2.6
Manitoba	113,412	120,960	119,921	119,712	122,930	2.7
Saskatchewan	110,154	116,707	117,986	116,305	120,285	3.4
Alberta	546,509	542,983	552,462	551,076	568,929	3.2
British Columbia	636,813	661,257	674,874	725,213	677,290	-6.6
Yukon	3,549	4,283	4,493	4,586	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,190	7,170	7,011	6,912	F	F
Nunavut	1,425	1,534	1,822	1,554	F	F

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

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

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

April 2010 (preliminary)

Data on placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults are now available for April.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

The May data on placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults will be available on June 25.

For more information, contact 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.

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Study: Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series: "Human Resource Module of the Tourism Satellite Account, 2009", no. 66
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Provincial Symmetric Input-Output Tables: Aggregation Level S, 2005 and 2006 (preliminary)
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Perspectives on Labour and Income, May 2010, Vol. 11, no. 5
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The Daily, May 28, 2010

Release dates: May 31 to June 4, 2010

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
31	Canadian economic accounts	First quarter 2010
31	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	April 2010
31	Gross domestic product by industry	March 2010
4	Labour Force Survey	May 2010
4	Building permits	April 2010