



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 31, 2004

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canadian economic accounts, first quarter 2004**
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 - Real gross domestic product (GDP) grew 0.6% in the first quarter of 2004, boosted by a resurgence of consumer spending and continued growth in exports. Following a flat performance in January and February, the quarter ended on a strong note, as GDP shot up 0.7% in March. A more detailed analysis is available in the *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*.
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NEW PRODUCTS 10

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Travel-log

The latest issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, features the article "The Canadian resort traveller: Trends and implications for the resort industry."

Although a small niche in the Canadian domestic travel market, the resort market is a growing and lucrative one. The article identifies the socio-demographic characteristics, travel behaviours and expenditures of Canada's domestic resort travellers from the results of the Canadian Travel Survey and provides insights into the Canadian resort market place.

Each issue of *Travel-log* features the latest travel indicators, characteristics of travellers, the international travel account and the travel price index.

This issue of *Travel-log*, Vol. 22, no. 4 (87-003-XIE, \$5) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; cult.toustats@statcan.ca) or Danielle Shaienks (613-951-5095; fax: 613-951-1333; Danielle.Shaienks@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.



The Daily, May 31, 2004

RELEASE DATES: June 2004

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MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian economic accounts

First quarter 2004

Real gross domestic product (GDP) grew 0.6% in the first quarter of 2004, boosted by a resurgence of consumer spending and continued growth in exports. Following a flat performance in January and February, the quarter ended on a strong note, as GDP shot up 0.7% in March. This was the sharpest increase in monthly GDP since the bounce back from the power blackout in August 2003.

Note to readers

With the first quarter 2004 release of the income and expenditure accounts, the data are revised back to the first quarter of 2000. For more information, consult The 2000 to 2003 Revisions of the Income and Expenditure Accounts page on our website.

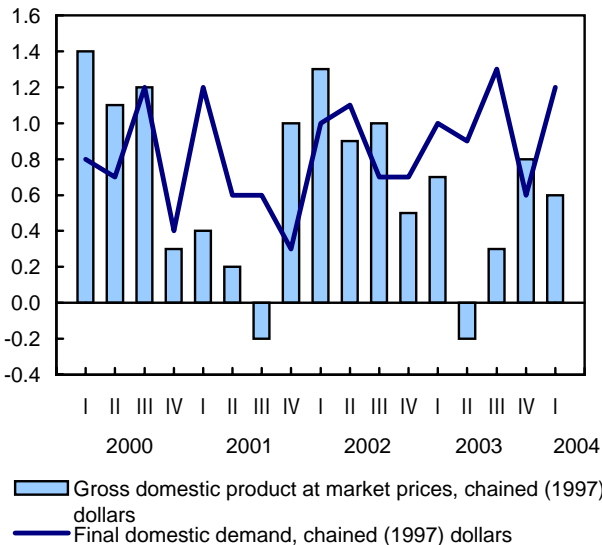
but at a much slower pace than in the previous seven quarters.

The rally of the Canadian dollar came to a halt, as the Canada-US exchange rate remained unchanged in the first quarter. Exports continued to recover as a result of demand for energy products and machinery and equipment, but remained below their peak in the fourth quarter of 2000, while imports were flat.

Industrial production advanced 0.7% in the first quarter, the third straight increase, with all major components (mining, utilities and manufacturing) reporting gains. In the United States, the index of industrial production increased 1.5%, as higher utilities and manufacturing output offset a slight decline in mining.

GDP grew in the first quarter

Quarterly % change



Real gross domestic product, chained (1997) dollars¹

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2003	0.7	2.8	3.1
Second quarter 2003	-0.2	-0.7	2.0
Third quarter 2003	0.3	1.4	1.3
Fourth quarter 2003	0.8	3.3	1.7
First quarter 2004	0.6	2.4	1.6

1. The change is the growth rate from one period to the next. The annualized change is the growth rate compounded annually. The year-over-year change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in a previous year.

Renewed consumer spending and a pickup in the growth of business investment pushed domestic demand to 1.2%, twice the pace of the fourth quarter of 2003. Retailers reported widespread gains, as shoppers increased their purchases of everything from new motor vehicles to shoes. Inventories were built up,

Economy-wide prices, as measured by the chain price index for GDP, rose 1.2%, the fastest rate in four quarters. Excluding energy, the index was up 0.9%. Overall, the Canadian economy grew at an annualized 2.4% in the first quarter of 2004, compared with an annualized 4.4% for the US economy.

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices, chained (1997) dollars

	Oct. 2003 ^r	Nov. 2003 ^r	Dec. 2003 ^r	Jan. 2004 ^r	Feb. 2004 ^r	March 2004 ^p
seasonally adjusted						
month-to-month % change						
All industries	0.2	0.2	0.5	-0.0	-0.0	0.7
Goods-producing industries	-0.0	0.5	0.8	0.1	-0.6	1.1
Services-producing industries	0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.5
Industrial production	-0.1	0.4	1.0	0.1	-0.6	0.7
Wholesale trade	0.9	-0.2	1.3	-3.3	-0.4	2.7
Construction	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.5	-1.0	3.0

^r Revised figures.

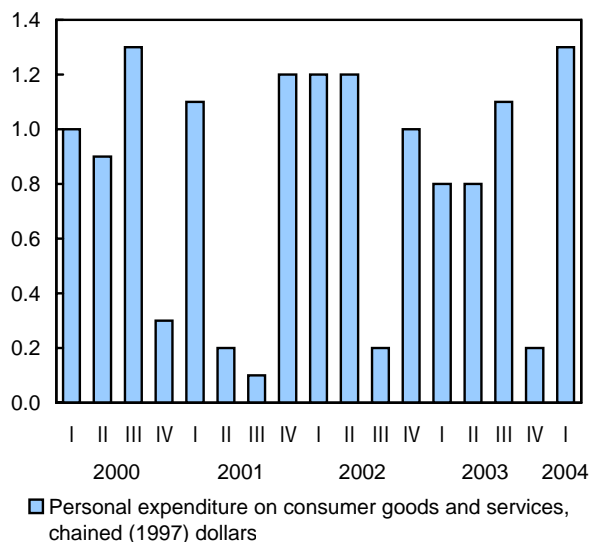
^p Preliminary figures.

Resurgence of consumer spending

Consumer spending jumped 1.3% after a flat showing in the fourth quarter of 2003. This was the strongest gain since the third quarter of 2000, reflecting in part lower interest rates, robust growth in personal disposable income and the opening of new department stores.

Consumer spending bounced back

Quarterly % change



Spending on durable goods advanced 1.9% after a sharp 4.3% drop in the fourth quarter when purchases of new motor vehicles plummeted. New incentive

packages brought customers back to dealer showrooms, but spending only edged up as higher purchases of new trucks and vans offset lower purchases of new cars. Demand for motor vehicle repairs and parts rebounded 5.9%.

Spending on clothing and footwear advanced a solid 4.1%, the strongest increase in decades. An improved stock market and increased demand for new and existing homes boosted consumer outlays for financial and legal services and propelled the output of the financial industry and real estate brokerage services.

Housing boom continues

Low mortgage rates and robust demand continued to stimulate new home construction, as business investment in residential structures gained 3.4% in the first quarter. New housing construction, alterations and improvements, and ownership transfer costs were all up.

The resale housing market edged up 1.0%, following a sharp decline in the fourth quarter. In addition to boosting sales at furniture and appliance stores, the strong housing market led to increased manufacturing of furniture and appliances, as well as construction-related materials.

Retail inventories are drawn down

With strong sales in the first quarter, retailers reduced inventories by \$1.4 billion, with most of the draw down in durable goods, particularly in motor vehicles. The manufacturing, mining and utilities industries also reduced inventories. Wholesalers on the other hand restocked motor vehicles, construction materials and other durable goods.

Overall, non-farm business inventories were reduced by \$2.1 billion, while farm inventories were increased by \$2.8 billion.

Exports continue to recover

Exports were up 1.5%, after gaining 2.3% in the fourth quarter, for the first back-to-back gains since the third quarter of 2002. Foreign demand for energy products, machinery and equipment and industrial goods and materials kept exports growing.

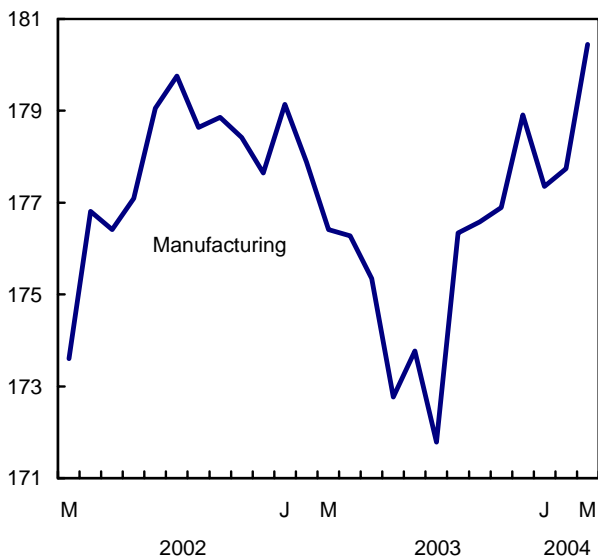
Forestry product exports rebounded 0.9%, after falling 0.4% in the fourth quarter, spurred by expansion of the US housing market. Exports of automotive products slipped 1.2%, after a strong fourth quarter.

Manufacturing returns to fall 2000 peak

Manufacturers increased output 0.6% in the first quarter, the second straight gain, following a four-quarter slump. These gains helped bring the manufacturing industry back to levels registered in the fall of 2000, at the peak of the technology boom.

Manufacturing turnaround continues

GDP billions of chained \$ (1997)



Most of the strength came from durable goods manufacturing, with transportation equipment accounting for over half of the increase. Significant gains were also registered in the machinery and computer and electronic industries.

Labour income makes healthy gains

Labour income advanced 0.8% in the first quarter, in line with the gains made in the second half of 2003. However, employment growth decelerated to 0.3%, from 0.9% in the fourth quarter.

Personal disposable income recorded a 1.1% gain, the best showing in eight quarters. However, consumer spending (at current prices) grew even faster, and the saving rate fell. Household borrowing increased, and the debt-to-income ratio rose to 103.8 (i.e., households

carried \$1.04 of debt for each dollar of disposable income).

Corporate profits reach record level

Corporation profits were up 6.1% in the first quarter to reach a record high, as the oil and gas and manufacturing industries all improved their bottom lines. Profits of government business enterprises were up significantly, boosted by public utilities.

The net lending position of corporations improved significantly, partly because of weak investment in fixed capital and a selling-off of inventories.

Business investment in plant and equipment slows

Business investment in plant and equipment decelerated to 0.5% from 0.8% in the fourth quarter, mainly as a result of reduced business outlays for building construction, such as office towers and shopping malls.

Business investment in machinery and equipment doubled its pace to 1.6% in the first quarter. Outlays were up notably for industrial machinery, other transportation equipment and telecommunications equipment. These increases more than offset cutbacks in outlays on car fleets and computers and other office equipment.

Imports flat

Imports of goods and services were flat, as advances in agriculture and fish products, industrial goods and materials and machinery and equipment were offset by declines in other categories.

Imports of machinery and equipment, cheaper with the stronger Canadian dollar, increased for the fourth straight quarter. Demand for imported energy products dropped 1.1%, following strong imports in the second half of 2003.

Trade surplus up sharply

The surplus on trade in goods and services jumped 30% to \$58.6 billion (at current prices) in the first quarter, as exports outpaced imports. Still this was well below the record \$82.4 billion set in first quarter of 2001.

Detailed analysis and tables

To obtain more detailed analysis on today's releases from the national accounts, including additional charts and tables, consult the first quarter 2004 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 3, no. 1 (13-010-XIE, free). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

Products, services and contact information

National economic and financial accounts

Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0001, 378-0002, 380-0001 to 380-0017, 380-0019 to 380-0035, 380-0056, 380-0059 and 382-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1804, 1901 and 2602.

The first quarter 2004 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates* (13-001-XIB, \$36/\$117) will soon be available. A print-on-demand version is available for a different price.

Detailed printed tables of seasonally adjusted and unadjusted quarterly income and expenditure accounts (13-001-PPB, \$54/\$193), financial flow accounts (13-014-PPB, \$54/\$193) and estimates of labour income (13F0016XPB, \$22/\$70), including supplementary analytical tables and charts, are now available. See *How to order products*.

At 8:30 am on the day of release, the complete quarterly income and expenditure accounts, financial

flow accounts, and monthly estimates of labour income datasets can be obtained on computer diskette. The diskettes (13-001-DDB, \$134/\$535; 13-014-DDB, \$321/\$1,284; and 13F0016DDB, \$134/\$535) can also be purchased at a lower cost seven business days after the official release date (13-001-XDB, \$27/\$107; 13-014-XDB, \$65/\$257; and 13F0016XDB, \$27/\$107). To purchase any of these products, contact Client Services (613-951-3810; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

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

Gross domestic product by industry

Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0017 to 379-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301 and 1302.

The March 2004 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001-XIE, \$12/\$118) is now available. A print-on-demand version is available for a different price. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact Yolande Chantigny (1-800-887-IMAD; imad@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jo Ann MacMillan (613-951-7248), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

□

Canadian economic accounts key indicators¹

	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	2002	2003
seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
\$ millions at current prices								
GDP by income and by expenditure								
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	603,596	609,020	610,460	614,552	620,840	626,016	592,692	613,718
	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	4.0	3.5
Corporation profits before taxes	146,504	159,680	142,180	148,916	154,064	163,408	137,480	151,210
	1.7	9.0	-11.0	4.7	3.5	6.1	8.6	10.0
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	49,220	49,872	51,548	53,308	51,304	53,076	48,188	51,508
	3.0	1.3	3.4	3.4	-3.8	3.5	-9.0	6.9
Net income of unincorporated business	76,528	77,224	77,688	78,160	79,232	80,724	74,730	78,076
	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.9	6.8	4.5
Taxes less subsidies	142,088	139,924	139,428	144,664	146,596	148,732	139,259	142,653
	1.0	-1.5	-0.4	3.8	1.3	1.5	7.5	2.4
Personal disposable income	700,012	707,264	712,876	714,548	719,504	727,172	692,691	713,548
	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	1.1	3.8	3.0
Personal saving rate ²	2.0	1.7	2.0	0.7	1.3	0.5	3.2	1.4

millions of chained (1997) dollars								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	608,492	613,183	618,084	624,729	625,780	634,148	601,594	620,444
	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.2	1.3	3.4	3.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	201,803	203,647	206,608	206,820	208,788	209,343	198,902	206,466
	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.3	2.8	3.8
Gross fixed capital formation	215,809	219,629	221,037	227,857	230,826	234,599	214,350	224,837
	-0.6	1.8	0.6	3.1	1.3	1.6	2.4	4.9
Investment in inventories	11,234	17,271	14,698	3,434	12,150	922	2,079	11,888

Exports of goods and services	448,247	442,704	436,945	434,813	444,732	451,567	450,568	439,799
	-2.1	-1.2	-1.3	-0.5	2.3	1.5	1.1	-2.4
Imports of goods and services	398,032	400,836	404,169	401,081	417,823	418,295	391,070	405,977
	-0.6	0.7	0.8	-0.8	4.2	0.1	1.4	3.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,086,368	1,093,793	1,091,782	1,095,469	1,104,391	1,110,917	1,074,621	1,096,359
	0.5	0.7	-0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	3.4	2.0
GDP by industry								
Goods-producing industries	316,054	317,827	314,861	316,599	321,565	324,010	313,380	317,713
	0.0	0.6	-0.9	0.6	1.6	0.8	1.9	1.4
Services-producing industries	689,375	692,708	694,389	697,050	701,565	705,113	681,647	696,428
	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	4.2	2.2
Industrial production	241,015	240,853	237,476	238,088	241,942	243,631	239,278	239,590
	-0.2	-0.1	-1.4	0.3	1.6	0.7	2.4	0.1
Non-durable manufacturing	73,303	73,081	72,289	71,995	72,811	72,873	72,531	72,544
	0.2	-0.3	-1.1	-0.4	1.1	0.1	3.1	0.0
Durable manufacturing	104,914	104,637	102,419	101,881	104,555	105,540	104,182	103,373
	-0.9	-0.3	-2.1	-0.5	2.6	0.9	2.7	-0.8
Information and communication technologies sector (ICT)	55,991	56,617	56,667	56,625	57,237	57,712	55,361	56,786
	0.8	1.1	0.1	-0.1	1.1	0.8	1.8	2.6
Manufacturing	178,309	177,810	174,796	173,963	177,461	178,513	176,808	176,008
	-0.5	-0.3	-1.7	-0.5	2.0	0.6	2.9	-0.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21,900	23,097	23,326	23,878	23,918	23,870	21,412	23,555
	1.3	5.5	1.0	2.4	0.2	-0.2	-3.5	10.0
Construction	53,053	54,037	54,385	55,071	56,119	56,932	52,555	54,903
	0.8	1.9	0.6	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.7	4.5
Wholesale trade	60,937	62,605	62,315	62,113	64,098	62,831	59,635	62,783
	1.5	2.7	-0.5	-0.3	3.2	-2.0	8.1	5.3
Retail trade	55,290	55,825	56,070	56,539	56,055	57,546	54,905	56,122
	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.8	-0.9	2.7	5.5	2.2

... Figures not applicable.

1. The first line is the series itself expressed in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. The second line is the quarter to quarter percentage change at quarterly rates.

2. Actual rate.

OTHER RELEASES

Computer and Peripherals Price Indexes

March 2004 (preliminary)

Prices for commercial computers, as measured by the Computer and Peripherals Price Indexes, fell 2.0% compared with February. Desktop prices were down 1.5%, servers fell 4.2%, and portables declined 1.0%.

Consumer computers, representing computer brands and models normally purchased by consumers and small businesses, showed no change. The decline for desktops (-0.8%) was offset by an increase for portables (+0.6%).

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices were up 2.1% and printer prices remained unchanged.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 331-0001 and 331-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; infounit@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493; fred.barzyk@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Aircraft Movement Statistics

April 2004 (preliminary)

In April, the 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air-traffic control towers reported 375,788 take-offs and landings, a decrease of 0.6% compared with April 2003 (378,116). This decline represents the second consecutive decrease in year-over-year comparisons of monthly movements. In total, 24 airports showed year-over-year decreases in aircraft movements for April 2004 compared with April 2003. Of

these, 12 airports showed decreases greater than 20% this month compared with eight airports in March.

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) increased by 4.9% (up 12,059 movements) in April 2004 compared with April 2003. This represents the third consecutive month of year-over-year percentage increase. Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) declined by 11.1% (down 14,387 movements) in April 2004, the second consecutive month of decline.

The top 10 airports in terms of volumes of itinerant movements in April showed year-over-year increases ranging from 17.5% (1,047 movements) at Abbotsford to -11.1% (-894 movements) at Québec-Jean Lesage Intl. Seven of the top 10 airports recorded increases in itinerant movements compared with 10 airports in March 2004.

The top 10 airports in terms of local movements showed year-over-year variations ranging from 61.3% (2,008 movements) at Pitt Meadows to -29.1% (-2,564 movements) at Montréal-St-Hubert. Six of the top 10 airports recorded decreases in local movements compared with two airports in March 2004.

The April 2004 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics* (51F0001PIE, TP1496, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Transport and warehousing*.

Preliminary statistics for the 57 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA flight service stations for April 2004 are also available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; aviationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending May 22, 2004 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending May 22 totalled 282 394 metric tonnes, down 11.6% from 319 416 tonnes a week earlier, but up 10.7% from 255 196 tonnes in the same week of 2003.

The year-to-date total as of May 22 was 6 409 478 tonnes, up 2.2% from 6 269 921 tonnes in the same period of 2003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates (Day of Release), First quarter 2004, Vol. 52, no. 1
Catalogue number **13-001-DDB** (\$134/\$535).

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, First quarter 2004, Vol. 52, no. 1
Catalogue number **13-001-PPB** (\$54/\$193).

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, First quarter 2004, Vol. 52, no. 1
Catalogue number **13-001-XDB** (\$27/\$107).

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates (Day of Release), First quarter 2004
Catalogue number **13-014-DDB** (\$321/\$1,284).

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, First quarter 2004
Catalogue number **13-014-PPB** (\$54/\$193).

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, First quarter 2004
Catalogue number **13-014-XDB** (\$65/\$257).

Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates (Day of release), March 2004
Catalogue number **13F0016DDB** (\$134/\$535).

Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates, March 2004
Catalogue number **13F0016XDB** (\$27/\$107).

Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates, March 2004
Catalogue number **13F0016XPB** (\$22/\$70).

Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review, First quarter 2004, Vol. 3, no. 1
Catalogue number **13-010-XIE** (free).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, March 2004, Vol. 18, no. 3
Catalogue number **15-001-XIE** (\$12/\$118).

Aircraft Movements Statistics, April 2004, Vol. 3, no. 4
Catalogue number **51F0001PIE** (free).

Travel-log (Touriscope), Vol. 22, no. 4
Catalogue number **87-003-XIE** (\$5).

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

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 20 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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RELEASE DATES: JUNE 2004

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Hate Crime	2001 and 2002
2	Joint Canada – United States Survey of Health	2002/03
3	Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises	First quarter 2004
4	Labour Force Survey	May 2004
7	Building Permits	April 2004
8	Canada's Trade with China	1978 to 2004
9	Canadian Agriculture at a Glance	2001
10	Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates	First quarter 2004
10	Information and Communication Technologies in School Survey	2003/04 academic year
10	New Housing Price Index	April 2004
11	Canadian International Merchandise Trade	April 2004
11	Labour Productivity, Hourly Compensation and Unit Labour Cost	First quarter 2003
14	New Motor Vehicle Sales	April 2004
14	Youth Smoking Survey	2002
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 2004
15	Canadian Community Health Survey: A First Look	2002/03
16	Canada's International Investment Position	First quarter 2004
16	Education and Labour Market Pathways of Young Canadians: An Overview	January 2000 to December 2002
17	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	April 2004
17	The Strengthening Canadian Dollar: Have Canadian Consumers Seen Lower Prices?	1990 to 2003
17	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	April 2004
18	Government Finance: Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus	2003/04
21	Canadian Community Health Survey: A First Look, Part 2	2002/03
22	Consumer Price Index	May 2004
22	Leading Indicators	May 2004
23	Wholesale Trade	April 2004
23	Economic Contributions of Culture in Canada	1996 to 2001
24	National Balance Sheet Accounts	First quarter 2004
24	Employment, Earnings and Hours	April 2004
25	Retail Trade	April 2004
25	Canadian Community Health Survey: A First Look, Part 3	2002/03
28	National Tourism Indicators	First quarter 2004
28	Movie Theatres and Drive-Ins	2002/03
29	Industrial Product and Raw Materials Price Indexes	May 2004
29	Field Crop Reporting Series: Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Areas, 2004	July 2004
29	Employment Insurance	April 2004
30	Gross Domestic Product by Industry	April 2004
30	Health Services Access Survey	2002 and 2003