



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 27, 2005

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Characteristics of international travellers, fourth quarter and annual 2004 3

In 2004, more Canadians traveled to overseas countries than ever before, and while most went to Europe, many were opting for a vacation in Caribbean sunspots. Canadian residents took a record high of more than 5.7 million trips to countries other than the United States, spending a record \$8.8 billion in the process.

International travel account, first quarter 2005 6

Spending by Canadians in both the United States and overseas nations hit record highs during the first three months of 2005, pushing the international travel deficit to its highest level in more than a year.

(continued on page 2)

Survey of Household Spending: Public-use Microdata File 2003

Understanding consumer spending is important for a wide variety of users, including social policy analysts, advocacy and community groups, businesses and all levels of government. The *Survey of Household Spending: Public-use Microdata File* offers users the ability to conduct their own analysis of spending on a wide variety of goods and services as well as dwelling characteristics and possession of household equipment and services. Results from the 2003 Survey of Household Spending were originally released on December 13, 2004. All records have been thoroughly screened to ensure the anonymity of respondents.

The *Survey of Household Spending: Public-use Microdata File* contains information about expenditures at the household level on a wide variety of goods and services: food, shelter, clothing, transportation, health care, child care, education, reading materials, communications, recreation, furniture, tobacco and alcohol, gambling, taxes, insurance premiums, pension contributions, money gifts, and charitable contributions.

It also collects information about dwelling characteristics such as type of dwelling, whether repairs are needed, tenure (owned or rented), year of move, period of construction, number of rooms and bathrooms, and the age and type of heating equipment and fuel used. Household equipment presented includes a variety of household appliances, communications and entertainment equipment and services, and the number of vehicles owned.

The *Survey of Household Spending: Public-use Microdata File*, 2003 (62M0004XCB, \$3,210) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information about the current survey results and related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-7355; 1-888-297-7355; fax 613-951-3012; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

The Daily, May 27, 2005

Restaurants, caterers and taverns, March 2005	8
Crude oil and natural gas, March 2005	9
Newspaper publishers, 2003	10
Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults, April 2005	10

New products	11
---------------------	-----------

Release dates: May 30 to June 3	12
--	-----------

Releases

Characteristics of international travellers

Fourth quarter and annual 2004 (preliminary)

In 2004, more Canadians traveled to overseas countries than ever before, and while most went to Europe, many were opting for a vacation in Caribbean sunspots.

Canadian residents took a record high of more than 5.7 million trips to countries other than the United States, spending a record \$8.8 billion in the process.

The number of trips was 13.1% above the level in 2003 when tourism was hit by shocks such as the war in Iraq and the SARS crisis.

The United Kingdom regained its status as the top overseas destination for Canadian travelers as an estimated 753,000 visited Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Mexico was relegated to second place with 705,000 visits.

Overnight visits to the Caribbean were up 16.7% from 2003, with Cuba and the Dominican Republic recording increases of 15.3% and 26.8% respectively. Each welcomed more than half a million Canadians.

In addition, Canadian travel to Asia rebounded substantially after falling in 2003. Overnight visits to the continent rose 31.7%, and travel to China, Japan and Hong Kong each rose by at least 32.0%.

Canadian preferences for overseas countries as opposed to the United States have increased during the past decade. In 1993, only 15.9% of all trips abroad by Canadians were to overseas countries. By 2004, this proportion had almost doubled to 29.3%.

Top 12 overseas countries visited by Canadian residents

	2004	2003	2003 to 2004
	Overnight visits ('000)		% change
United Kingdom	753	684	10.2
Mexico	705	716	-1.5
France	588	509	15.6
Cuba	570	495	15.3
Dominican Republic	526	415	26.8
Germany	326	331	-1.4
Italy	256	248	3.0
Netherlands	186	165	12.8
Spain	166	154	7.7
China	162	115	41.1
Japan	161	122	32.0
Hong Kong	148	91	62.1

Travel between Canada and the United States also recovered in 2004. Overnight travel to the United States was up 9.4%, while overnight travel to Canada from the United States rose 6.0% compared to 2003.

Overseas travel to Canada up for the first time since 2000

Travel from overseas nations into Canada rose substantially last year following three consecutive annual declines. The number of overnight trips to Canada from destinations other than the United States increased 23.6% to more than 3.9 million. Overseas residents spent \$5.4 billion in Canada in 2004, up 22.0%.

The United Kingdom retained its status as the most important overseas market to Canada. The number of trips to Canada exceeded the 800,000-mark for the first time since 2001, a 16.0% gain from 2003.

All top 12 overseas markets recorded increases in the number of trips to Canada, with Asian countries recording the largest gains.

Travel from Japan rose 56.7%, jumping from the fourth most important country of origin in 2003 to second in 2004. Taiwan recorded a significant 55.8% gain as did Hong Kong (+31.7%). All three countries had suffered declines of over 25% in 2003.

Top 12 overseas countries of origin for visitors to Canada

	2004	2003	2003 to 2004
	Overnight trips ('000)		% change
United Kingdom	801	691	16.0
Japan	391	250	56.7
France	337	275	22.6
Germany	297	253	17.2
Australia	173	136	27.1
Mexico	169	132	27.7
South Korea	164	133	23.5
Hong Kong	115	87	31.7
Netherlands	114	104	9.8
Taiwan	106	68	55.8
China	94	77	22.3
Switzerland	89	83	7.5

United States: Travel up in both directions

While the Canadian dollar rose 7.7% in value against its US counterpart, overnight travel by Canadians to the United States increased 9.4% in 2004. The amount of money spent by Canadians in the United States, however, rose only 7.3% to \$8.7 billion.

New York State remained the most popular overnight destination to visit for Canadian residents as 2.3 million Canadians journeyed to the state, a 12.6% gain from 2003. Canadians spent more than \$600 million in New York State, an increase of 23.5% from the year previous.

However, Canadians spent the most in Florida, about \$2.1 billion, up 7.2% from 2003. Although Florida

was the second most popular US state in terms of numbers of visits, Canadians spent 34.8 million nights in the state, compared with 6.4 million nights in New York.

Overnight travel by air to the United States rose 9.8% to 4.6 million trips, its highest level since 2001. The number of overnight car trips increased 8.5% to just over 8.1 million trips. Car travel comprised 58.7% of all overnight travel by Canadians to the United States in 2004.

More Canadians travelled to the United States in every trip purpose category in 2004. Pleasure trips recorded the biggest increase, up 12.5% compared to 2003. Canadians made about 7.6 million overnight trips in this category, or 55.1% of all trips to the United States. Travel for business purposes saw a more modest increase of 1.1%. Spending on business trips was still the highest per night at \$214.

Americans spent about \$8.2 billion in Canada in 2004, up 12.1% from the previous year, while the total number of visits by Americans north of the border only rose 6.0%. Pleasure trips accounted for 61.4%, or \$5 billion, of the total US spending in Canada.

Overnight travel by American residents to Canada increased in every transportation mode in 2004. Car travel remained the most popular, accounting for 62.4% of all overnight travel north. However, air travel recorded the largest increase (+12.3%).

Business travel from the United States witnessed the largest increase by trip purpose. Americans made 2.0 million business trips, up 16.5% from 2003. Business spending per night is the highest of any trip purpose category at \$248.

New York remained the top state of origin for American visitors. New Yorkers took more trips (1.9 million), spent more nights (6.2 million) and spent more money (\$729 million) in Canada than residents of any other state. Among the top 10 states of origin, however, travel increased most from New Jersey.

Fourth quarter 2004: Record Canadian travel overseas

On a quarterly basis, Canadian residents took 1.2 million overnight trips to overseas countries in the fourth quarter of 2004, a record for the last three months of any year. This was a 4.5% gain compared with the fourth quarter of 2003, when the previous record was set.

Overnight trips by overseas residents to Canada increased 15.8% to 738,000. Overnight travel to the United States rose 10.3%, as nearly 3.0 million Canadians made overnight trips south of the border in the final three months of the year.

Although Americans took only 1.2% more overnight trips to Canada than in the fourth quarter of 2003, their spending rose 17.7% to \$1.4 billion.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.

This release summarises data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and microdata files of characteristics of international travellers using revised third quarter 2004 data as well as the preliminary fourth quarter 2004 and preliminary full year 2004 data are now available on request.

Data on characteristics of international travellers for the first quarter 2005 will be released on August 29.

To obtain one or more of these products, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; fax: 613-951-2909; frances.kremarik@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

□

Top US states visited by Canadian residents

State	Overnight visits			Expenditures		
	2003 ^r	2004 ^p	2003 to 2004	2003 ^r	2004 ^p	2003 to 2004
	'000		% change	\$'000,000		% change
New York	2,003	2,255	12.6	513	634	23.5
Florida	1,669	1,912	14.5	1,958	2,099	7.2
Washington	1,461	1,552	6.2	285	291	2.2
Michigan	1,077	1,144	6.2	214	216	1.0
California	890	984	10.5	820	846	3.2
Nevada	711	762	7.2	611	652	6.6
Maine	608	686	12.9	141	172	21.9
Minnesota	478	607	26.9	129	151	17.3
Vermont	598	597	-0.1	91	103	13.3
Pennsylvania	527	591	12.1	106	113	7.0

^p Revised figures.

^r Preliminary figures.

Overnight travel between Canada and other countries

	Trips			Expenditures		
	2003 ^r	2004 ^p	2003 to 2004	2003 ^r	2004 ^p	2003 to 2004
	'000		% change	\$'000,000		% change
Canadian trips abroad	17,739	19,595	10.5	15,698	17,468	11.3
To the United States	12,666	13,856	9.4	8,075	8,666	7.3
To other countries	5,074	5,739	13.1	7,624	8,802	15.5
Travel to Canada	17,420	19,029	9.2	11,683	13,533	15.8
From the United States	14,232	15,087	6.0	7,288	8,173	12.1
From other countries	3,188	3,942	23.7	4,395	5,360	22.0

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Overnight travel between Canada and other countries

	Trips				Expenditures			
	Third quarter 2004 ^r	Fourth quarter 2003 ^r	Fourth quarter 2004 ^p	2003 to 2004	Third quarter 2004 ^r	Fourth quarter 2003 ^r	Fourth quarter 2004 ^p	2003 to 2004
	'000			% change	'000,000			% change
Canadian trips abroad	5,751	3,824	4,155	8.6	4,185	3,426	3,513	2.5
To the United States	4,404	2,708	2,987	10.3	1,865	1,664	1,723	3.6
To other countries	1,347	1,117	1,168	4.5	2,320	1,762	1,790	1.6
Travel to Canada	8,147	3,261	3,393	4.0	5,927	1,999	2,321	16.1
From the United States	6,517	2,624	2,655	1.2	3,691	1,199	1,411	17.7
From other countries	1,630	637	738	15.8	2,236	800	910	13.7

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

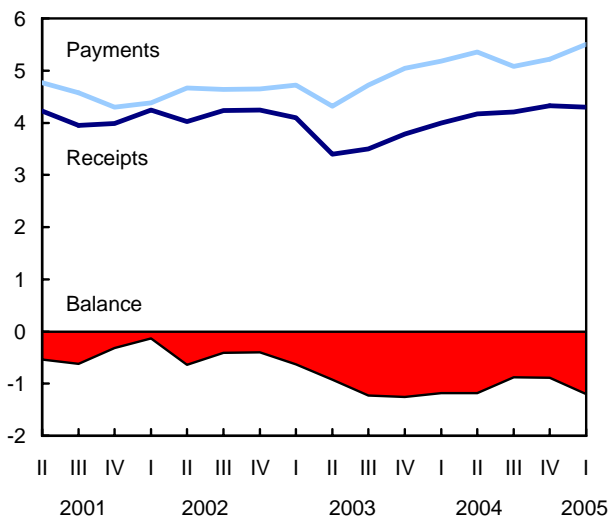
International travel account

First quarter 2005 (preliminary)

Spending by Canadians in both the United States and overseas nations hit record highs during the first three months of 2005, pushing the international travel deficit to its highest level in more than a year.

Record spending abroad pushes Canada's travel deficit upward

\$ billions



The deficit (the difference between spending by Canadian residents abroad and spending by foreigners in the country) widened to an estimated \$1.2 billion in the first quarter of 2005, the biggest since the end of 2003.

The increase in the deficit, about \$311 million from the previous quarter, was the largest in nearly three years and the fifth largest on record.

In total, Canadian residents spent a record high \$5.5 billion abroad, up 5.4% from the fourth quarter of 2004. It was the sixth increase in the last seven quarters. This spending consisted of \$3.0 billion in the United States and \$2.5 billion in overseas nations, both record highs.

In the other direction, spending by foreigners in Canada slipped to \$4.3 billion, a 0.6% decline from the all-time high set in the previous quarter.

Travel deficit with US highest in over seven years

Canada's travel deficit with the United States hit a seven-year high of \$583 million in the first quarter

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 and medical spending. **Payments** represent spending by Canadian residents travelling abroad, including education spending and medical spending.

Overseas countries are those other than the United States.

of 2005, as spending south of the border reached record levels.

The \$3.0 billion Canadian residents spent in the United States was a 4.9% increase from the last three months of 2004. The increase was the largest in nearly three years.

In contrast, spending by Americans in Canada fell for the first time in nearly two years, a 3.4% decline to \$2.5 billion. Prior to this quarter, spending by Americans in Canada had been increasing constantly since the second quarter of 2003, the peak of the SARS crisis.

Canadians took more than 3.7 million overnight trips to the United States in the first quarter, up 3.3% from the previous quarter and the highest level in seven and a half years.

American visitors took 3.7 million overnight trips in the first quarter, down 0.7%, which likely contributed to their drop in spending.

The value of the Canadian dollar against its American counterpart slipped 0.5% to US 81 cents between the fourth quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005.

Deficit with overseas countries up despite record spending in Canada

The travel deficit with overseas countries widened to \$615 million in the first quarter of 2005, as spending by Canadians in overseas destinations and spending by overseas residents in Canada both hit record highs. The increase in the deficit was the first in over a year.

The \$2.5 billion Canadians spent in overseas countries was a 6.1% increase from the fourth quarter last year, and 5.5% higher than the previous high set in the second quarter of 2004.

Spending by overseas residents in Canada topped the \$1.8-billion mark for the first time. The 3.3% gain was the seventh consecutive quarterly increase.

The rise in Canadian spending overseas was fuelled by a 4.7% jump in overnight travel. Canadians

took 1.5 million overnight trips to overseas countries in the first quarter, more than in any other three-month period.

Overnight travel to Canada by overseas residents increased to 1.1 million trips in the first quarter, up 0.1% from the previous quarter and the seventh consecutive increase. This was also the highest level since the second quarter of 2001, prior to the events of September 11.

During the first quarter of 2005, the value of the Canadian dollar fell compared to major overseas currencies, including the Australian dollar, the British pound, the Mexican peso, the Japanese yen and the euro.

International travel account receipts and payments

	First quarter 2004 ^r	Fourth quarter 2004 ^r	First quarter 2005 ^p	Fourth quarter 2004 to first quarter 2005
seasonally adjusted ¹				
	\$ millions			% change
United States				
Receipts	2,393	2,546	2,459	-3.4
Payments	2,908	2,900	3,042	4.9
Balance	- 515	- 354	- 583	
All other countries				
Receipts	1,606	1,784	1,842	3.3
Payments	2,275	2,316	2,457	6.1
Balance	- 669	- 532	- 615	
Total				
Receipts	3,999	4,329	4,301	-0.6
Payments	5,183	5,216	5,499	5.4
Balance	-1,184	- 887	-1,198	

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

1. Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

The international travel account for the second quarter of 2005 will be released on August 29.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Eric Desjardins (613-951-1781; eric.desjardins@statcan.ca) or Client services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

March 2005 (preliminary)

Total sales of the restaurants, caterers and taverns industry reached \$3.0 billion in March, a 3.0% increase over March 2004 on a year-over-year basis. (Data are neither seasonally adjusted, nor adjusted for inflation.)

The most important year-over-year increases at the provincial level were recorded in Newfoundland and Labrador (+19.6%), Alberta (+8.4%) and Quebec (+5.3%). Ontario, which has the largest provincial share of the food service industry in Canada, with 39% of the food service industry sales in March 2005, recorded a year-over-year increase of 2.6%.

The year-over-year increase in sales, at the national level (+3.0%) was due to the increase in demand for food service contractors (+18.0%) and social and mobile caterers (+10.9%).

Note: The Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey has undergone several important changes. Effective starting for the April 2004 reference month, the survey was re-stratified and a new sample was selected. Commencing with the reference month of May 2004, the survey incorporated increased use of GST data to reduce response burden and collection costs. As a result of these changes, total food services sales for Canada and the provinces/territories have been revised back to January 1998.

Detailed estimates by kind of business are available now. The next step in the revision will be on the number of locations.

Food services sales

	February 2004 ^r	February 2005 ^r	March 2004 ^r	March 2005 ^p
	not seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions			
Total, food services sales	2,589	2,706	2,914	3,002
Full service restaurants	1,167	1,277	1,356	1,386
Limited service restaurants	1,029	1,016	1,140	1,155
Food service contractors	141	164	153	181
Social and mobile caterers	43	50	49	55
Drinking places	210	200	215	225
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador	28	32	31	37
Prince Edward Island	9	9	11	10
Nova Scotia	60	58	77	68
New Brunswick	51	48	61	55
Quebec	539	560	576	606
Ontario	1,015	1,041	1,141	1,171
Manitoba	69	69	82	77
Saskatchewan	66	65	76	70
Alberta	313	342	347	376
British Columbia	427	472	500	522
Yukon	3	2	4	2
Northwest Territories	7	6	8	7
Nunavut	1	0	1	0

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality, or to obtain the new methodology paper about the Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey contact Alain Mbassegue (613-951-2011; fax: 613-951-6696, alain.mbassegue@statcan.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas

March 2005 (preliminary)

Crude oil production in March 2005 declined 10.0%, the fourth consecutive monthly year-over-year decrease. The drop is attributable to lower synthetic crude production in Alberta and decreased production in Newfoundland and Labrador compared to March 2004.

Crude oil exports, which accounted for 58.9% of total production, fell 9.7% compared to March 2004.

The year-to-date production of crude oil decreased 8.0% and crude oil exports were also on the decline, dropping 8.5% over the same period last year.

Marketable natural gas production increased 1.2% over March 2004, while domestic sales also rose, increasing 3.4%.

Year-to-date marketable production of natural gas edged down 0.1% while domestic sales fell 2.4%.

Crude oil and natural gas

	March 2004	March 2005	March 2004 to March 2005 % change
	thousands of cubic metres		
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	12 738.6	11 463.9	-10.0
Exports	7 481.7	6 757.6	-9.7
Imports ²	4 651.6	4 242.5	-8.8
Refinery receipts	9 579.6	9 178.7	-4.2
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	14 336.6	14 511.9	1.2
Exports	8 690.7	9 858.5	13.4
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	7 417.8	7 667.3	3.4
	Jan. to March 2004	Jan. to March 2005	Jan. - March 2004 to March 2005
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	37 554.2	34 558.3	-8.0
Exports	22 610.3	20 684.6	-8.5
Imports ²	13 542.4	13 803.2	1.9
Refinery receipts	28 213.0	27 629.3	-2.1
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	43 664.3	43 626.7	-0.1
Exports	26 835.7	28 828.3	7.4
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	25 623.6	25 018.3	-2.4

1. Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.
2. Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.
3. Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.
4. Includes direct sales.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

Preliminary data at the provincial level are now available up to March 2005.

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; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Newspaper publishers

2003

The newspaper publishing industry had a better year financially in 2003 than it did in 2001 (2002 data were not collected for the industry). Increases in advertising revenues along with lower newsprint prices over the two year period were key factors to this improvement for the industry.

Operating revenue for the industry increased by 5.8% from 2001 to 2003 to reach \$4.82 billion. Earnings had declined in 2001 by 2.4%, reflecting a slowdown in the economy among other factors.

Advertising revenue, crucial to the success of the newspaper publishing industry, accounted for 70% of total operating revenue in 2003 (this figure is based on the survey portion of the estimates which represents 96% of industry operating revenue estimates). From 2001 to 2003, advertising revenue rose 4.3% after having dipped by 2.6% in 2001 when advertising budgets were dampened in response to sluggish economic growth.

The industry managed to limit its operating cost increase to 1.7% from 2001 to 2003. This was primarily because newsprint expenses, which accounted for 12% of total operating expenses in 2003, fell 10% in response to lower newsprint prices. Meanwhile, salaries, wages and benefits, which accounted for 41% of operating expenses in 2003, increased by 2.8% over the two year period.

The 10 largest publishers in Canada accounted for 85% of total industry revenues in 2003. This figure remained virtually unchanged from 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 361-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4710.

For more information about the survey, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Allison Bone (951-3010; fax: 613-951-6696; allison.bone@statcan.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

April 2005 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 54.7 million birds in April, up 5.6% from April 2004. Placements of turkey poults on farms increased 12.9% to 1.8 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

New products

The Dairy Review, January to March 2005, Vol. 66, no. 1
Catalogue number **23-001-XIB** (\$29/\$96).

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

Service Bulletin: Surface and Marine Transport, Vol. 21, no. 1
Catalogue number **50-002-XIE** (\$11).

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 and -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

Survey of Household Spending: Public-use Microdata File, 2003
Catalogue number **62M0004XCB** (\$3,210).

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:

1-613-951-7277

To fax your order, call:

1-877-287-4369

For address changes or account inquiries, call:

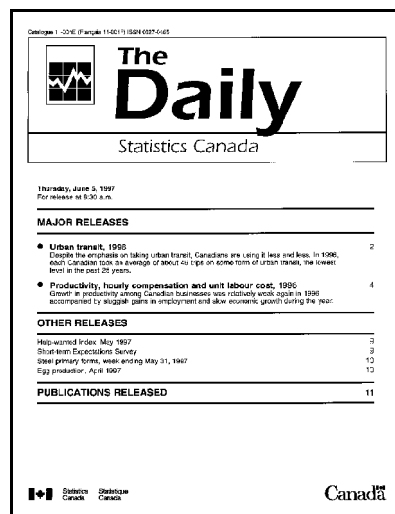
1-800-700-1033

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.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 Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to listproc@statcan.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, 2004. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001-XIE, along with date and page references.

The Daily, May 27, 2005

Release dates: May 30 to June 3

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
30	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	April 2005
30	Balance of international payments	First quarter 2005
31	National economic and financial accounts	First quarter 2005
31	Gross domestic product by industry	March 2005
1	Work and commuting in census metropolitan areas	1996 to 2001
3	Re-admission to Saskatchewan correctional services among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal adults	1999/2000 to 2003/04