



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 10, 2006

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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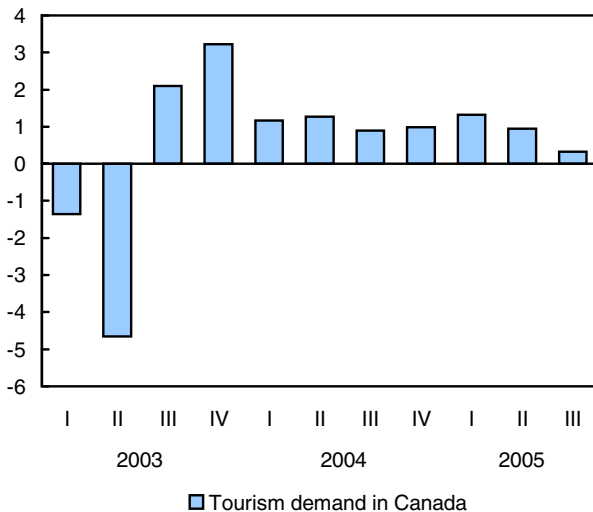
National tourism indicators

Third quarter 2005

Tourism activity edged up 0.3% in the third quarter of 2005, the ninth consecutive increase. However, this was a marked slowdown from previous quarters. Tourism spending grew 1.0% in the second quarter of 2005 and has averaged 1.5% over the previous eight quarters. A 1.2% decline in spending by international visitors, the third consecutive decrease, slowed overall tourism spending.

Growth of tourism slows

Percentage change - preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation



International spending continues to fall

International spending fell for the third consecutive quarter, dropping 1.2% in the third quarter. This followed declines of 0.8% and 1.0% in the first two quarters of 2005. The number of international visitor trips was down 6.0%, chiefly as a result of a decline in visitors from the United States. The third quarter marked a large upswing in gasoline prices in the wake of the damage caused by Hurricane Katrina. The US dollar continued to fall relative to its Canadian counterpart and may have further fuelled the slowdown in travel. A 0.1% increase in overnight visitors from overseas helped to moderate the impact of the reduced travel from the United States.

Note to readers

Levels and shares of tourism spending are expressed in current dollars, adjusted for seasonal variations. Growth rates of tourism spending are expressed in real terms (i.e., adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates.

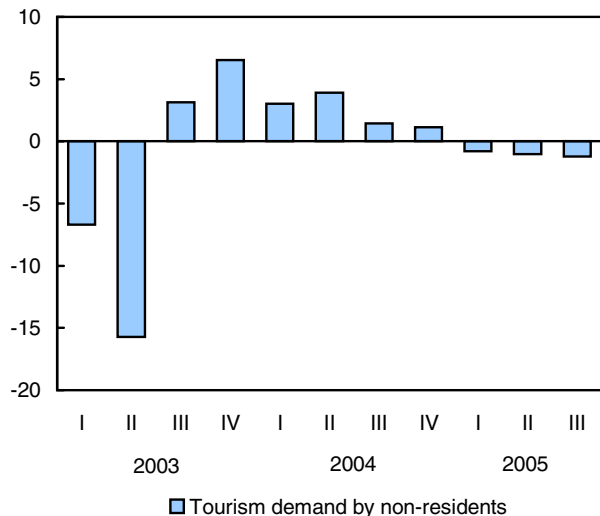
In the third quarter, the international travel deficit slipped to \$1.3 billion from \$1.5 billion in the second quarter of 2005 (measured in current dollars). A deficit indicates that Canadian travellers spend more abroad than international visitors spend in Canada.

Domestic spending remains strong

Domestic tourism spending grew 0.9% in the third quarter, continuing to drive the overall growth in tourism in Canada. With international travellers, particularly those from the United States, decreasing their visits, domestic expenditure has been the sole source for growth in tourism thus far in 2005. Domestic tourism's share of total tourism spending has moved up strongly in the past few quarters to stand at 70.7% in the third quarter, up from 68.6% in the fourth quarter of 2004.

Non-resident spending still dropping

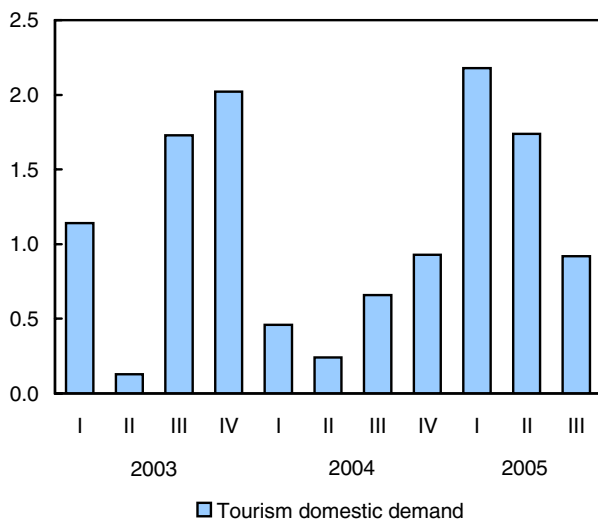
Percentage change - preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation



Air transportation continued to push up domestic spending, advancing 1.7%. Spending on air transportation has grown a strong 11.8% since the third quarter of 2004. Domestic spending on air transportation includes expenditure on flights by domestic carriers from a Canadian city to an international destination as well as between Canadian cities.

Domestic tourism spending continues to grow

Percentage change - preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation



A strong Canadian economy, with final domestic demand up 1.0% in the third quarter and personal disposable income up 1.2% per person, continued to spur domestic tourism spending. Gains were widespread with accommodation (+1.3%), and recreation and entertainment (+1.2%) leading the way.

Higher gas prices cut spending

Both domestic and international spending on vehicle fuel was down 0.8% in third quarter as a 9.9% jump in fuel prices served to curb consumption.

Spending on other commodities also weakened from past quarters. Purchases of food and beverages by tourists edged down 0.1% and were flat for travel agent services.

Accommodation (+0.3%) and recreation and entertainment (+0.2%), which includes casino spending,

both edged forward but were well off their second quarter pace.

Tourism employment edges up

The number of tourism jobs edged up 0.1% in the third quarter, the ninth straight increase. This followed a 0.5% gain in the second quarter.

Hiring in all tourism industries was sluggish in the third quarter. Air transportation industry jobs advanced 0.4%. Other industries generally registered little or no growth in employment.

Tourism GDP moves forward

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) advanced 0.4% in the third quarter. The growth in GDP slowed for all industries. Air transportation registered the strongest growth (+1.0%) continuing to be pushed by increased tourism spending. The share of tourism in economy-wide GDP remained at 2.0%.

Looking ahead

Early indicators are providing mixed signals for the fourth quarter of 2005. International trips to Canada declined 0.9% in October, with overnight trips slipping 1.5%.

The air transportation, food and beverages, accommodation and recreation industries all recorded employment growth in October and November, according to the Labour Force Survey.

The Canadian dollar held its value against the US dollar in October, but depreciated 0.4% in November.

Available on CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The third quarter 2005 issue of *National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates* (13-009-XIB, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

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.

□

National tourism indicators

	Third quarter 2004	Fourth quarter 2004	First quarter 2005	Second quarter 2005	Third quarter 2005	Second to third quarter 2005
millions of dollars at 1997 prices, seasonally adjusted						% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	13,157	13,287	13,462	13,590	13,633	0.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,836	3,879	3,849	3,810	3,764	-1.2
Tourism domestic demand	9,322	9,408	9,613	9,780	9,869	0.9
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,776	4,866	4,978	5,035	5,065	0.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	990	1,004	993	983	967	-1.6
Tourism domestic demand	3,786	3,862	3,985	4,053	4,098	1.1
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,856	1,868	1,875	1,895	1,901	0.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	885	901	896	891	883	-0.8
Tourism domestic demand	970	967	979	1,005	1,017	1.3
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,905	1,902	1,917	1,923	1,921	-0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	617	624	619	610	602	-1.3
Tourism domestic demand	1,288	1,278	1,298	1,313	1,319	0.5
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,244	2,245	2,267	2,290	2,297	0.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	510	506	504	497	492	-1.2
Tourism domestic demand	1,734	1,739	1,763	1,793	1,806	0.7
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,376	2,406	2,425	2,446	2,450	0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	833	845	838	829	820	-1.2
Tourism domestic demand	1,544	1,562	1,587	1,617	1,630	0.8

National tourism indicators

	Third quarter 2004	Fourth quarter 2004	First quarter 2005	Second quarter 2005	Third quarter 2005	Second to third quarter 2005
millions of dollars at current prices, seasonally adjusted						% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	14,457	14,693	14,883	15,261	15,502	1.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,531	4,616	4,583	4,565	4,543	-0.5
Tourism domestic demand	9,926	10,077	10,299	10,696	10,959	2.5
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,933	5,083	5,222	5,479	5,672	3.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,259	1,291	1,295	1,295	1,298	0.2
Tourism domestic demand	3,674	3,791	3,927	4,184	4,374	4.5
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,249	2,278	2,257	2,290	2,296	0.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,074	1,100	1,078	1,076	1,067	-0.8
Tourism domestic demand	1,175	1,178	1,179	1,214	1,229	1.3
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,269	2,284	2,318	2,343	2,356	0.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	735	749	748	744	739	-0.7
Tourism domestic demand	1,534	1,535	1,570	1,600	1,617	1.1
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,526	2,531	2,553	2,591	2,611	0.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	597	595	590	586	583	-0.5
Tourism domestic demand	1,929	1,936	1,963	2,005	2,028	1.2
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,479	2,517	2,532	2,558	2,567	0.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	866	880	872	864	856	-1.0
Tourism domestic demand	1,613	1,637	1,660	1,694	1,711	1.0

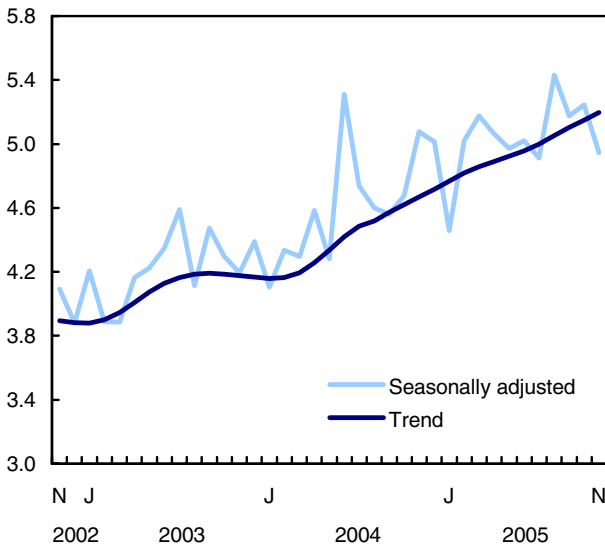
Building permits

November 2005

The value of building permits issued by municipalities in November fell below the \$5.0-billion mark for the first time since July as both the housing and non-residential sectors posted declines. Building contractors took out \$4.9 billion in permits, down 5.7% from October.

Total value of permits down

\$ billions



Even so, building intentions appear poised to set a second consecutive annual record. On a cumulative basis, construction intentions for the first 11 months of 2005 were just \$166 million short of the annual total for 2004, which was an all-time high.

In the housing sector, municipalities issued \$3.2 billion worth of permits in November, down 5.4% from October, the result of a large decline in the multi-family component.

The value of non-residential permits fell 6.3% to \$1.8 billion as intentions in the institutional component fell significantly. It was the third consecutive monthly decline in construction intentions in the non-residential sector.

On a cumulative basis, the overall value of permits issued between January and November totalled \$55.4 billion. This was a 9.6% gain from the same period in 2004, thanks to tremendous growth in all three non-residential components — industrial, commercial and institutional.

Year-to-date gains (in dollars) in permits in Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver greatly surpassed increases in all other census metropolitan areas. In Calgary and

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,380 municipalities representing 95% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g., waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

Edmonton, the strength came from huge increases in both housing and non-residential permits. In Vancouver, the non-residential sector largely fuelled the gain. Toronto and Montréal posted the largest declines in total construction intentions.

Housing: Multi-family permits fail to hit \$1.0-billion mark

In the housing sector, the value of construction intentions for multi-family dwellings failed to surpass the \$1-billion mark for the first time since March. The value of multi-family permits fell 20.9% to \$929 million in November.

On the other hand, the value of single-family permits rose 2.9% to \$2.2 billion, a fifth consecutive monthly gain. November's level was also the highest since the beginning of the year.

Nationally, the number of new single-family units authorized by municipalities was on a declining trend from mid-2004 to mid-2005. Recent demand for new single-family dwellings in Western Canada has helped reverse this trend.

Provincially, the largest retreats in the housing component in November occurred in British Columbia and Quebec. In both provinces, an important decline in the multi-family component was behind the drop. Alberta set a new monthly record (\$555 million) in terms of the value of residential construction intentions, 5.6% higher than the previous mark set last April.

The housing market continued to benefit from a vigorous economy, growth in full-time employment and still advantageous mortgage rates. Tight vacancy rates for apartments in large centres such as Calgary and Vancouver and the high level of immigration also helped stimulate investment.

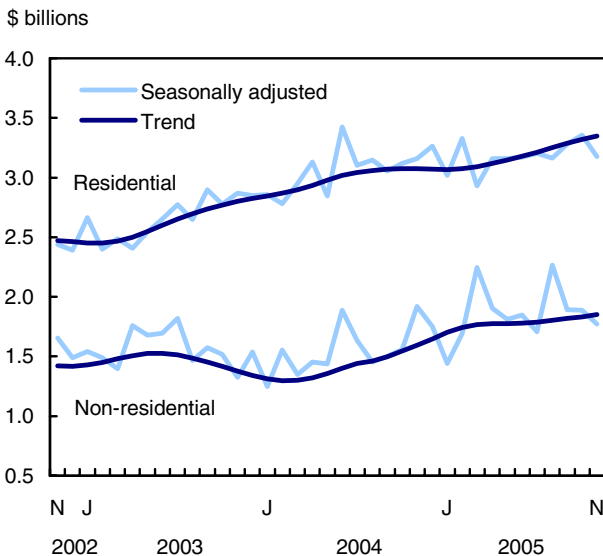
On a cumulative basis, the value of housing permits from January to November totalled \$34.9 billion, up 4.1% from the same period in 2004. However, this increase was due to higher prices for new dwellings, since the number of new units approved declined 3.6%.

The value of single-family permits totalled \$23.0 billion for the 11-month period, up 2.2% from 2004, while the value of construction intentions for multi-family dwellings rose 7.9% to \$11.9 billion.

The gains came from the higher prices for new dwellings as the number of units approved declined 5.8% for single-family dwellings and 1.1% for multi-family.

Among the provinces, the largest gains occurred by far in Alberta (+20.9%) and British Columbia (+14.9%). If these two provinces were excluded, the cumulative value of housing permits would have fallen 1.6% instead of rising 4.1%.

Both residential and non-residential sectors decline



Non-residential: Plunge in institutional intentions

Builders took out fewer institutional and industrial permits in November, while the value of commercial permits remained stable.

Institutional permits fell 19.3% to \$440 million following a gain in October. This was largely the result of lower demand for social housing and hospitals buildings. After recording a tremendous increase in October, institutional permits in Alberta plunged 79.3% to \$29 million, the largest drop among the provinces.

Intentions for industrial construction fell 4.4% to \$356 million, with the biggest drop in manufacturing

buildings. In Quebec, industrial intentions fell 30.8% to \$76 million, the largest decline provincially.

Commercial intentions remained virtually unchanged at \$975 million. An increase in warehouse and office building offset a drop in permits for recreation buildings and in the hotel and restaurant category. Quebec recorded the strongest gain in this component, a 10.9% rise to \$136 million.

Among the 28 census metropolitan areas, 14 recorded monthly decreases in the value of non-residential permits. After recording the strongest gain in October, Edmonton had the biggest decline in November, mainly as a result of lower construction intentions in the medical building category. Calgary recorded the strongest increase.

All provinces recorded declines, except for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The largest decrease (in dollars) occurred in Alberta, where the value of non-residential permits fell 12.7% to \$382 million, resulting from declines in institutional permits. In October, Alberta had recorded the largest increase.

On a year-to-date basis, municipalities issued \$20.5 billion in permits in the non-residential sector between January and November. This was up 20.4% from the same period in 2004 and already 9.2% higher than the annual total for 2004.

The biggest increase occurred in the commercial sector, where the year-to-date level was up 20.7% to \$11.1 billion. Intentions rose 20.9% to \$5.6 billion in the institutional sector, and increased 19.0% to \$3.7 billion in the industrial sector.

Among the provinces, Alberta had the largest year-to-date gain in the wake of strong increases in non-residential permits throughout the province. Quebec recorded the largest decrease due to a strong decline in the institutional component.

The nationwide results were in line with recent positive indicators. Retail sales rebounded after two months of sluggish sales, mainly on the strength of the auto sector, while consumer spending at other retailers remained robust.

On the manufacturing side, industries edged closer to a record high use of production capacity thanks to a rebound in exports in the third quarter of 2005. In addition, the October 2005 Business Conditions Survey showed that the number of manufacturers planning to increase production in the fourth quarter was slightly higher than those planning cutbacks.

Available on CANSIM: tables 026-0001 to 026-0008, 026-0010 and 026-0015.

To order data, contact Brad Sernoskie (613-951-4646 or 1-800-579-8533; bdp_information@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.

The November 2005 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-XIE, \$15/\$156) will be available soon.

The December 2005 building permit estimate will be released on February 6, 2006.

Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area¹

	October 2005 ^r	November 2005 ^p	October to November 2005	January to November 2004	January to November 2005	January–November 2004 to January–November 2005
seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
St. John's	26.1	22.0	-15.9	349.1	328.6	-5.9
Halifax	64.8	47.7	-26.3	572.0	544.6	-4.8
Saint John	8.8	10.3	16.8	110.5	137.4	24.4
Saguenay	16.0	12.3	-22.8	121.0	155.6	28.6
Québec	103.2	72.3	-30.0	1,088.0	1,085.1	-0.3
Sherbrooke	19.3	11.5	-40.6	232.6	217.0	-6.7
Trois-Rivières	23.3	14.6	-37.3	177.8	176.7	-0.6
Montréal	541.8	483.6	-10.7	5,812.0	5,629.8	-3.1
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	155.3	188.1	21.1	2,110.8	2,121.2	0.5
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	37.7	33.2	-11.9	508.1	381.9	-24.8
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	117.7	155.0	31.7	1,602.6	1,739.2	8.5
Kingston	14.0	15.2	8.4	221.3	177.4	-19.9
Oshawa	67.6	89.1	31.7	705.7	865.8	22.7
Toronto	889.3	832.0	-6.5	10,564.4	9,784.5	-7.4
Hamilton	107.7	66.4	-38.4	901.0	1,006.7	11.7
St. Catharines–Niagara	34.3	36.0	5.0	471.4	480.9	2.0
Kitchener	40.8	77.9	91.2	839.6	832.7	-0.8
London	58.6	59.0	0.7	772.8	758.1	-1.9
Windsor	100.0	38.3	-61.7	514.9	487.9	-5.2
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	20.3	8.6	-57.4	127.4	164.9	29.5
Thunder Bay	9.0	8.2	-8.8	108.6	119.0	9.6
Winnipeg	41.4	82.6	99.6	672.1	644.1	-4.2
Regina	28.6	51.5	79.9	230.1	256.0	11.3
Saskatoon	35.9	20.4	-43.1	252.2	325.4	29.0
Calgary	295.2	372.6	26.2	2,597.1	3,489.9	34.4
Edmonton	349.1	232.8	-33.3	1,878.6	2,652.7	41.2
Abbotsford	30.9	29.0	-6.3	188.9	294.6	56.0
Vancouver	523.5	434.2	-17.0	4,438.9	5,126.5	15.5
Victoria	95.1	55.8	-41.3	480.7	667.7	38.9

^r Revised.

^p Preliminary.

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

Note: Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Value of building permits, by province and territory

	October 2005 ^r	November 2005 ^p	October to November 2005	January to November 2004	January to November 2005	January-November 2004 to January-November 2005
seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	5,245.1	4,944.1	-5.7	50,564.3	55,412.6	9.6
Residential	3,355.5	3,173.6	-5.4	33,571.1	34,948.2	4.1
Non-residential	1,889.6	1,770.4	-6.3	16,993.2	20,464.5	20.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	38.4	33.1	-13.9	463.8	472.2	1.8
Residential	27.2	26.2	-3.8	331.2	310.0	-6.4
Non-residential	11.2	6.9	-38.4	132.6	162.2	22.3
Prince Edward Island	15.3	21.6	40.8	205.7	232.7	13.1
Residential	9.0	16.3	81.1	126.5	122.9	-2.8
Non-residential	6.3	5.3	-16.6	79.2	109.7	38.5
Nova Scotia	123.5	95.6	-22.6	1,046.3	1,093.4	4.5
Residential	63.1	72.7	15.2	700.2	716.7	2.4
Non-residential	60.5	22.9	-62.1	346.1	376.7	8.8
New Brunswick	80.8	59.2	-26.8	751.8	785.5	4.5
Residential	39.1	36.2	-7.4	449.7	447.3	-0.5
Non-residential	41.7	22.9	-44.9	302.1	338.2	12.0
Quebec	1,014.4	901.3	-11.2	10,804.8	10,694.9	-1.0
Residential	718.4	625.0	-13.0	7,362.8	7,484.4	1.7
Non-residential	296.0	276.3	-6.7	3,441.9	3,210.5	-6.7
Ontario	1,914.6	1,851.0	-3.3	21,367.3	21,578.4	1.0
Residential	1,180.2	1,126.7	-4.5	13,551.0	13,068.7	-3.6
Non-residential	734.5	724.3	-1.4	7,816.4	8,509.7	8.9
Manitoba	81.0	126.2	55.8	1,053.6	1,052.6	-0.1
Residential	54.2	92.5	70.7	621.3	640.6	3.1
Non-residential	26.9	33.8	25.7	432.4	412.0	-4.7
Saskatchewan	80.3	96.2	19.7	717.0	825.9	15.2
Residential	37.5	50.5	34.9	374.1	371.5	-0.7
Non-residential	42.9	45.7	6.5	342.9	454.4	32.5
Alberta	960.0	936.4	-2.5	6,665.2	9,248.9	38.8
Residential	522.7	554.9	6.1	4,486.2	5,424.8	20.9
Non-residential	437.3	381.5	-12.7	2,179.0	3,824.1	75.5
British Columbia	928.7	806.6	-13.1	7,290.7	9,266.4	27.1
Residential	698.3	570.5	-18.3	5,472.0	6,288.9	14.9
Non-residential	230.4	236.1	2.5	1,818.8	2,977.5	63.7
Yukon	2.8	14.8	420.8	72.9	61.1	-16.1
Residential	2.2	1.8	-17.2	35.1	33.5	-4.5
Non-residential	0.6	12.9	2,025.2	37.7	27.6	-26.9
Northwest Territories	2.7	1.9	-30.9	97.0	68.7	-29.1
Residential	1.7	0.1	-94.1	44.1	27.8	-37.0
Non-residential	1.0	1.8	81.6	52.9	40.9	-22.6
Nunavut	2.4	0.3	-86.1	28.1	32.0	13.8
Residential	2.0	0.3	-83.1	16.9	11.0	-35.0
Non-residential	0.4	0.0	-100.0	11.3	21.1	87.0

^r Revised.

^p Preliminary.

Note: Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

New Housing Price Index

November 2005

The New Housing Price Index rose 0.5% in November, down slightly from October's increase of 0.7%. On a 12-month basis, prices were up 5.5% compared to 5.4% the previous month.

The New Housing Price Index (1997=100) rose to 132.4 in November.

New Housing Price Indexes (1997=100)

	November 2005	November 2004 to November 2005 % change	October to November 2005
Canada total	132.4	5.5	0.5
House only	140.7	5.1	0.5
Land only	115.9	5.7	0.4
St. John's	126.8	3.7	0.0
Halifax	129.7	6.5	0.0
Charlottetown	115.6	4.1	0.0
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton	110.2	2.8	0.2
Québec	138.5	5.5	0.7
Montréal	143.8	3.7	0.3
Ottawa-Gatineau	156.2	3.9	-0.4
Toronto and Oshawa	134.3	4.3	0.0
Hamilton	136.0	3.5	-0.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	140.9	6.2	1.1
Kitchener	134.0	3.8	1.1
London	127.8	5.1	0.5
Windsor	105.7	2.6	0.0
Greater Sud- bury/GrandSudbury and Thunder Bay	101.1	2.1	0.3
Winnipeg	135.9	9.0	0.1
Regina	144.6	5.6	0.0
Saskatoon	128.3	3.7	0.0
Calgary	159.0	13.6	3.5
Edmonton	143.3	8.3	0.8
Vancouver	107.0	4.4	0.2
Victoria	117.9	10.1	0.2

Note: View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.

A steady market for new housing, combined with higher building material and labour costs, pushed up new housing prices at the national level. Land value increases contributed to price hikes in 7 of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed.

Of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed, 12 posted monthly gains. Calgary (+3.5%) led the way for the third consecutive month. Price increases were mainly due to higher material and labour costs. Increases for drywall, flooring, lumber and excavation were specified. Higher lot values were also a factor.

St-Catharines-Niagara and Kitchener (+1.1% each), Edmonton (+0.8%) and Québec (+0.7%) posted significant gains, for the most part, as a result of increases in material and labour costs.

Monthly increases were also registered in Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton, Montréal, London, Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury and Thunder Bay, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria.

Seven metropolitan areas registered no monthly change while Ottawa-Gatineau (-0.4%) and Hamilton (-0.2%) had the only decreases.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The third quarter 2005 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XIE, \$20/\$59) will be available soon.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact our Client Services Section (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca) or Randy Sterns (613-951-8183; sterran@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

November 2005 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 503 000 cubic metres in November, down 2.4% from November 2004. Sales increased in only two of the seven major product groups. Heavy fuel oil sales fell 78 000 cubic metres or by 9.6% while diesel fuel oil sales rose 23 000 cubic metres or by 1.0%.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	Nov. 2004 ^r	Nov. 2005 ^p	Nov. 2004 to Nov. 2005
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	8 715.4	8 503.0	-2.4
Motor gasoline	3 351.0	3 332.8	-0.5
Diesel fuel oil	2 223.7	2 246.7	1.0
Light fuel oil	448.8	417.8	-6.9
Heavy fuel oil	815.8	737.8	-9.6
Aviation turbo fuels	553.2	567.7	2.6
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	416.0	394.4	-5.2
All other refined products	906.8	805.8	-11.1

	Jan. 2004 to Nov. 2004 ^r	Jan. to Nov. 2005 ^p	Jan.–Nov. 2004 to Jan.–Nov. 2005
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	93 639.1	92 783.5	-0.9
Motor gasoline	37 469.3	37 428.7	-0.1
Diesel fuel oil	23 073.5	24 213.2	4.9
Light fuel oil	4 490.7	4 003.6	-10.8
Heavy fuel oil	7 468.2	7 205.0	-3.5
Aviation turbo fuels	6 088.3	6 054.1	-0.6
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	4 735.7	3 834.2	-19.0
All other refined products	10 313.4	10 044.7	-2.6

^r Revised.

^p Preliminary.

1. Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Sales of mid-grade and premium gasolines decreased by 13.8% each while regular gasoline sales rose 0.9% from November 2004.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products at the end of November totalled 92 783 500 cubic metres,

down 0.9% from the same period of 2004. Sales decreased in six of the seven major product groups, with the largest decrease in petro-chemical feedstocks which were down by 901 500 cubic metres or 19.0%.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

Preliminary domestic sales of refined petroleum products data are no longer available on CANSIM.

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

Financial statistics of community colleges and vocational schools 2003/04

Data for the 2003/04 academic year from the Financial Statistics of Community Colleges and Vocational Schools Survey are now available.

The survey provides financial information (income and expenditures) on all community colleges and public vocational schools in Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3146.

For further information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. ■

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

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