Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 1205-9137

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 29, 2007
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Releases

Characteristics of international travellers

Fourth quarter and annual 2006 (preliminary)

Canadians took more trips abroad than ever before in 2006, spent more money than they ever have while away, and made Mexico their favourite overseas destination.

In total, Canadians took an estimated 22.7 million overnight trips in 2006, spending a record $20.1 billion in the process. In addition, Mexico surpassed the United Kingdom as the most visited country by Canadians, following the United States.

About 6.7 million trips, just under one-third of the total, were to destinations other than the United States, up 8.2% from 2005. This was the fourth consecutive annual increase and a new record for overseas travel. Canadians spent a record $9.9 billion on these trips.

Travel increased to every overseas region, except South America. On a regional basis, Europe was still the most popular destination, accounting for nearly 4 million overnight visits in 2006. The Caribbean was second, with almost 1.6 million overnight visits.

Canadian tourists made an estimated 842,000 overnight visits in Mexico, up 6.0% from 2005. At the same time, travel to the United Kingdom fell 13.4% to only 778,000 overnight visits. This was due partly to a noticeable decline in visits during the third quarter, coinciding with the major security threat at London's Heathrow Airport in August 2006.

France, Cuba and the Dominican Republic were in third, fourth and fifth place respectively.

Visits to China surged 55.7%, the largest increase among the top 10 overseas countries visited by Canadians. This was perhaps a reflection of an increase in the number of flights between the two countries.

The largest decline was to Italy, where there were 315,000 overnight visits, a drop of 17.7% from 2005. This followed a gain of nearly 50% during the previous year.

Travel to the US rising, but fewer Americans coming here

Overnight travel by Canadians to the United States rose 7.6% and reached the 16-million mark in 2006, the highest level since 1993. While on their trips, Canadians spent an estimated $10.2 billion, up 7.2% from 2005.

New York State remained the most popular overnight destination for Canadians, with more than 2.6 million visits to the state, up 10.8%. Canadians spent nearly $770 million, a 16.9% increase.

However, Canadians continued to spend more in Florida than any other state, about $2.4 billion in 2006, up 1.2% from 2005. Florida was also the second most popular state, as Canadians took about 2.1 million overnight visits there in 2006.

Overnight travel to the United States rose in every major trip purpose and transportation category in 2006. Travel by car was the still most popular mode of overnight travel, rising 8.2% from 2005 and representing 58.1% of all trips. Travel for pleasure remained the most popular reason for overnight travel by Canadians to the United States, as 9.0 million such trips were made, up 9.9%.

In contrast, Americans took fewer trips to Canada and spent less as well. The number of overnight trips from the United States to Canada fell 3.7% to only 13.9 million. US tourists spent about $7.3 billion, down 2.6%.

Among the top 10 states of origin, 6 recorded declines in overnight trips to Canada. The largest occurred in travel from Michigan (-13.4%), Minnesota (-11.4%) and Illinois (-11.0%). New York, Michigan and Washington remained the top three states of origin for overnight visitors to Canada although travel from each fell. The number of trips taken by California residents to Canada rose 12.6% in 2006, the largest gain among the top 10 states of origin.

Overnight travel from the United States by automobile fell 5.2% in 2006. Overnight travel by air edged down 0.9%.

There were also declines in every major trip purpose category for overnight travel to Canada. US residents took almost 2.8 million trips to Canada to visit friends and relatives, down 2.5% from 2005. The largest category, pleasure trips, also declined 2.2% to just under 8 million trips. American residents took about 2 million business trips to Canada in 2006, down a modest 0.5%.

The Canadian dollar averaged 88.2 US cents in 2006 compared to 82.5 US cents in 2005, a 6.8% increase.

Overseas travel to Canada continues to rise

Travel from overseas nations to Canada rose for the third straight year after three consecutive annual declines.

The number of overnight trips to Canada from countries other than the United States increased 1.2%

to almost 4.3 million. However, overseas tourists spent an estimated $5.7 billion on these trips, down 1.1% from 2005.

The United Kingdom retained its status as the most important overseas market for Canada in 2006, although the number of overnight trips to Canada declined 5.2% to 842,000.

Half of the top 12 overseas markets recorded declines in the number of trips to Canada. Among the top 12 markets, travel from Japan fell 8.7%, the largest drop, while travel from China rose 22.8%, the biggest gain.

Fourth quarter of 2006: Record Canadian travel overseas

On a quarterly basis, Canadian residents took 1.4 million overnight trips to overseas countries in the fourth quarter of 2006, a record for any fourth quarter. This was up 12.8% from the fourth quarter of 2005. It was also the fifth consecutive year in which a fourth-quarter record was set.

Overseas residents took 789,000 overnight trips to Canada, an increase of 0.9% from the same quarter in 2005, and spent an estimated $964 million here, down 2.3%.

Nearly 3.4 million Canadians took overnight trips to the United States in the final three months of 2006, up 10.8%. They spent 9.0% more than in the fourth quarter of 2005.

American residents took 2.5 million overnight trips to Canada, a marginal 0.3% decline from the fourth quarter of 2005. Their spending also declined 0.3% to $1.2 billion.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.

This release summarizes data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and micro-data files of characteristics of international travellers using revised third quarter 2006 data as well as the preliminary fourth quarter 2006 and preliminary full year 2006 data are now available on request.

Data on characteristics of international travellers for the first quarter of 2007 will be released on August 29.

To obtain one or more of these products, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; *cult.tourstats@statcan.ca*). For more information or 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

	Overnight Visits			Expenditures		
	2005r	2006p	2005 to 2006	2005r	2006p	2005 to 2006
	thousands		% change	$ millions		% change
State						
New York	2,344	2,597	10.8	658	770	16.9
Florida	2,038	2,101	3.1	2,348	2,378	1.2
Washington	1,612	1,776	10.2	310	363	17.1
Michigan	1,239	1,323	6.8	252	273	8.2
California	1,008	1,035	2.7	861	873	1.4
Nevada	931	896	-3.8	777	794	2.2
Maine	734	746	1.7	182	200	9.6
Pennsylvania	646	697	8.0	125	134	7.2
Vermont	644	642	-0.2	108	131	20.8
Minnesota	593	614	3.6	162	175	7.9

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

Top states of origin from United States residents travelling to Canada

	Overnight trips			Expenditures		
	2005r	2006p	2005 to 2006	2005r	2006p	2005 to 2006
	thousands		% change	$ millions		% change
State						
New York	1,771	1,716	-3.1	680	637	-6.4
Michigan	1,689	1,463	-13.4	589	504	-14.5
Washington	1,464	1,382	-5.6	496	466	-6.0
California	877	988	12.6	611	751	23.1
Ohio	698	707	1.2	285	321	12.8
Massachusetts	554	599	8.2	265	273	2.9
Pennsylvania	642	598	-6.9	361	322	-10.7
Minnesota	545	483	-11.4	257	252	-1.7
Illinois	477	425	-11.0	308	258	-16.4
Texas	419	420	0.3	325	338	3.9

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

Overnight travel between Canada and other countries

	Trips				Expenditures			
	Fourth quarter 2005r	Third quarter 2006r	Fourth quarter 2006p	Fourth quarter 2005 to fourth quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2005r	Third quarter 2006r	Fourth quarter 2006p	Fourth quarter 2005 to fourth quarter 2006
	thousands			% change	$ millions			% change
Canadian trips abroad	**4,277**	**6,773**	**4,765**	**11.4**	**3,923**	**4,896**	**4,271**	**8.9**
To the United States	3,060	5,183	3,391	10.8	1,945	2,290	2,120	9.0
To other countries	1,217	1,590	1,374	12.8	1,979	2,606	2,151	8.7
Travel to Canada	**3,248**	**7,499**	**3,247**	**0.0**	**2,185**	**5,541**	**2,159**	**-1.2**
From the United States	2,466	5,780	2,458	-0.3	1,199	3,168	1,195	-0.3
From other countries	782	1,718	789	0.9	987	2,374	964	-2.3

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

Overnight travel between Canada and other countries

	Trips			Expenditures		
	2005r	2006p	2005 to 2006	2005r	2006p	2005 to 2006
	thousands		% change	$ millions		% change
Canadian trips abroad	**21,091**	**22,731**	**7.8**	**18,965**	**20,146**	**6.2**
To the United States	14,862	15,992	7.6	9,537	10,228	7.2
To other countries	6,229	6,739	8.2	9,428	9,919	5.2
Travel to Canada	**18,612**	**18,126**	**-2.6**	**13,229**	**12,972**	**-1.9**
From the United States	14,390	13,855	-3.7	7,463	7,268	-2.6
From other countries	4,222	4,271	1.2	5,766	5,704	-1.1

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

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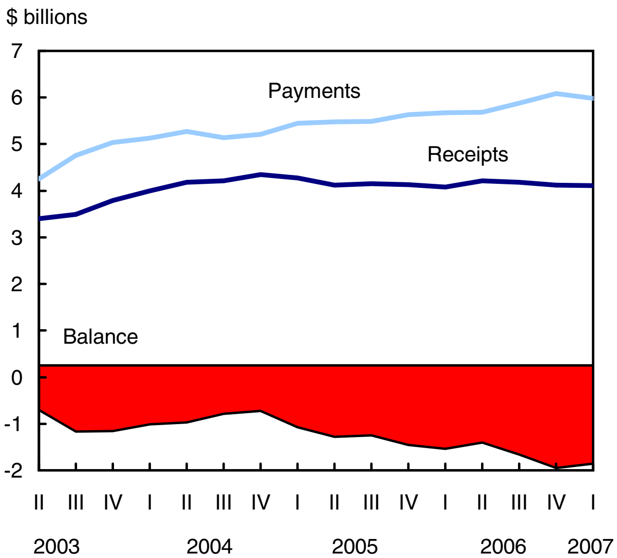
International travel account

First quarter 2007 (preliminary) (correction)

Canada's international travel deficit narrowed during the first three months of 2007, as a result of the first decline in spending in two and a half years by Canadians travelling abroad. The deficit had hit a record high at the end of 2006.

The deficit (the difference between spending by Canadian residents abroad and spending by foreigners in the country) fell to an estimated $1.9 billion in the first quarter. This was a decline of $89 million from the record high set in the fourth quarter of 2006. (Unless otherwise specified, quarterly data are seasonally adjusted.)

Drop in spending abroad pulls Canada's travel deficit downward



Canadian spending abroad slipped to $6.0 billion in the first quarter, down 1.7% from the fourth quarter of 2006. The $100-million decline in outbound spending was the largest since the third quarter of 2004.

Foreign spending in Canada also fell, but to a much lesser extent. Travellers visiting Canada spent an estimated $4.1 billion, down 0.3% from the fourth quarter of 2006. Spending by foreign travellers in Canada has fallen in seven of the last nine quarters, including the last three.

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.*

Quarterly spending by US travellers in Canada hits nine-year low

Travellers from the United States spent a little over $2.0 billion in Canada in the first quarter of 2007, down 3.7% from the previous quarter. It was the lowest level since the first quarter of 1998. Since the end of 2004, spending by American travellers has fallen 19.7%.

This downward trend can be attributed to a drop in trips from the United States. Since the end of 2004, overnight travel from south of the border has fallen 12.8%. Higher gas prices and an unfavourable exchange rate in recent years are likely contributors.

American residents took 3.3 million overnight trips to Canada in the first quarter of 2007, down 6.1% from the end of 2006. It was the lowest level in 10 years.

Despite the drop in spending by American residents in Canada, the travel deficit with the United States fell by $19 million in the first quarter to an estimated $1.2 billion.

Lower spending by Canadian residents in the United States contributed to the drop in the deficit. Canadians spent $3.2 billion in the United States in the first quarter, down 2.9% from the previous quarter.

The drop in spending occurred despite a slight gain in overnight travel to the United States. Canadians took 4.1 million overnight trips south of the border in the first quarter, up 0.1% from the end of 2006.

Record travel to Canada causes drop in deficit with overseas countries

Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries fell to $667 million in the first quarter of 2007, down $70 million from the three-year high set in the previous quarter. The decline was the result of an increase in spending by overseas travellers in Canada.

Travellers from overseas countries spent a record $2.1 billion in Canada in the first quarter, up 3.4% from the previous quarter. Spending by these travellers has fallen only twice since the second quarter of 2003.

International travel account receipts and payments

	First quarter 2006[r]	Fourth quarter 2006[r]	First quarter 2007[p]	Fourth quarter 2006 to first quarter 2007
	Seasonally adjusted[1]			
	$ millions			% change
United States				
Receipts	2,160	2,113	2,034	-3.7
Payments	3,192	3,333	3,235	-2.9
Balance	-1,032	-1,220	-1,201	
All other countries				
Receipts	1,923	2,011	2,079	3.4
Payments	2,478	2,748	2,746	-0.1
Balance	-556	-737	-667	
Total				
Receipts	4,083	4,124	4,113	-0.3
Payments	5,670	6,081	5,981	-1.7
Balance	-1,588	-1,957	-1,868	

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Data may not add to totals due to rounding.*

Record travel from overseas countries contributed to the higher spending. Travellers from countries other than the United States took an unmatched 1.2 million overnight trips to Canada in the first quarter, a 4.3% increase from the previous quarter.

In the opposite direction, Canadians spent $2.7 billion in overseas countries in the first quarter of 2007, a 0.1% decline. This occurred despite record travel overseas.

Travel to overseas countries continued its upward trend in the first quarter, with Canadians taking 1.8 million overnight trips to non-US destinations, a 2.5% gain. Travel to overseas countries has increased every quarter since the third quarter of 2005.

The Canadian dollar fell against other major international currencies in the first quarter of 2007, including the US dollar, the Japanese yen, the UK pound sterling and the euro.

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 29.

For more information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Eric Desjardins (613-951-1781; *eric.desjardins@statcan.ca*) or Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; *cult.tourstats@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Employment Insurance

March 2007 (preliminary)

An estimated 482,220 Canadians (seasonally adjusted) received regular Employment Insurance benefits in March, a slight drop of 0.7% from February. Provincially, the largest declines occurred in Manitoba (-2.6%), Saskatchewan (-2.3%) and British Columbia (-2.1%).

Nationally, the number of regular beneficiaries fell 3.9% from March 2006 and 12% from March 2004. Over this three-year period, the decline in regular beneficiaries was largest in Alberta and British Columbia.

Regular benefit payments in March totalled $695.5 million, while 221,370 people made initial and renewal claims.

Note: Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures. The number of beneficiaries for this month is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits from the 11th to the 17th of the month. This coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey. The regular benefit payments figure measures the total of all monies paid to individuals over the course of the month.

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data on Employment Insurance for April will be released on June 26.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; *labour@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091), Labour Statistics Division.

Employment Insurance statistics

	March 2007	February 2007	March 2006	February to March 2007	March 2006 to March 2007
			Seasonally adjusted		
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	482,220^p	485,810^r	502,040	-0.7	-3.9
Regular benefits paid ($ millions)	695.5^p	701.0^r	676.3	-0.8	2.8
Initial and Renewal Claims received ('000)	221.4^p	211.7^r	224.4	4.6	-1.4
			Unadjusted		
All beneficiaries ('000)[1]	881.2^p	895.2^p	938.3		
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	618.0^p	629.1^p	641.7		
Initial and Renewal Claims received ('000)	190.6	162.5	197.8		
Payments ($ millions)	1,271.7	1,420.9	1,338.5		
			Year-to-date (January to March)		
			2007	2006	2006 to 2007
					% change
Claims received ('000)			704.5	699.9	0.7
Payments ($ millions)			4,329.4	4,374.3	-1.0

^{r} *revised*

^{p} *preliminary*

1. *"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (for example, as a result of layoff) or special benefits (for example, as a result of illness) and are representative of data for the Labour Force Survey reference week which is usually the week containing the 15th of the month.*

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	March 2007[p]	February to March 2007	March 2006 to March 2007
	Seasonally adjusted		
		% change	
Canada	**482,220**	**-0.7**	**-3.9**
Newfoundland and Labrador	36,470	0.2	-3.7
Prince Edward Island	7,640	0.7	-3.9
Nova Scotia	27,270	-0.1	-4.8
New Brunswick	31,070	-1.2	-5.4
Quebec	174,250	-1.3	-1.5
Ontario	130,470	0.6	-0.9
Manitoba	10,290	-2.6	-6.2
Saskatchewan	9,350	-2.3	-2.5
Alberta	16,400	-0.5	-13.1
British Columbia	37,690	-2.1	-13.6
Yukon	800	2.6	-4.8
Northwest Territories	710	1.4	-9.0
Nunavut	390	2.6	-2.5

[p] *preliminary*
Note: *The number of beneficiaries includes all claimants who received regular benefits for the Labour Force Survey reference week, usually containing the 15th day of the month.*

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Payroll employment, earnings and hours

March 2007 (preliminary)

In March, the average weekly earnings of payroll employees (seasonally adjusted) increased $2.70 (+0.4%) from February to $765.76. The year-to-date growth reached 3.1%. This rate of change is calculated as the average of the first three months of 2007 compared to the average of the same three months in 2006.

In Canada's largest industrial sectors, the year-to-date earnings growth for the first three months of 2007 was 3.3% in manufacturing, 2.9% in health and social assistance, 0.4% in retail trade and 0.6% in education.

Among the provinces, Alberta posted a small decrease of (-0.4%) in average weekly earnings in March, although the province continued to show strong earnings growth, with a year-to-date increase of 5.0%. All other provinces had earnings growth in March.

Nationally, payroll jobs increased by 11,800 (+0.1%) in March, bringing the total estimated number to 14,248,200. The province that recorded the largest percentage increase in employment for March was Saskatchewan (+0.6%). The largest absolute increases were in Ontario (+12,200) and Alberta (+4,500).

The average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees edged up 0.2% in March to $18.89. The average weekly hours for hourly paid employees increased 0.3% to 31.3 hours.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for April will be released on June 26.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; *labour@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Peter Lorenz (613-951-4167), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	March 2006	February 2007[r]	March 2007[p]	February to March 2007	March 2006 to March 2007	Year-to-date average 2007[1]
	Seasonally adjusted					
	$			% change		
Industrial aggregate	**742.37**	**763.06**	**765.76**	**0.4**	**3.2**	**3.1**
Forestry, logging and support	970.40	980.06	972.67	-0.8	0.2	1.6
Mining and oil and gas	1,349.32	1,380.30	1,386.23	0.4	2.7	3.6
Utilities	1,080.97	1,104.27	1,102.64	-0.1	2.0	2.1
Construction	887.78	912.66	919.35	0.7	3.6	2.1
Manufacturing	900.25	926.60	935.92	1.0	4.0	3.3
Wholesale Trade	863.51	906.79	904.82	-0.2	4.8	4.8
Retail trade	485.53	487.43	487.06	-0.1	0.3	0.4
Transportation and warehousing	785.87	796.34	804.18	1.0	2.3	1.7
Information and cultural industries	926.70	950.27	954.75	0.5	3.0	3.4
Finance and insurance	951.68	983.65	985.07	0.1	3.5	4.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	660.72	711.77	718.20	0.9	8.7	7.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	948.85	976.93	978.49	0.2	3.1	2.7
Management of companies and enterprises	956.70	920.80	940.54	2.1	-1.7	-3.7
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	586.99	634.66	639.20	0.7	8.9	9.0
Educational Services	816.06	821.24	818.99	-0.3	0.4	0.6
Health care and social assistance	676.40	691.71	695.90	0.6	2.9	2.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	435.07	442.79	438.23	-1.0	0.7	1.6
Accommodation and food services	295.50	320.30	320.83	0.2	8.6	10.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	569.45	596.06	605.02	1.5	6.2	5.6
Public administration	925.38	956.50	952.84	-0.4	3.0	3.7
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	683.92	700.62	707.09	0.9	3.4	3.0
Prince Edward Island	602.12	630.84	636.29	0.9	5.7	5.0
Nova Scotia	654.56	669.87	672.60	0.4	2.8	2.5
New Brunswick	679.96	698.96	702.88	0.6	3.4	3.1
Quebec	700.67	715.65	721.39	0.8	3.0	3.1
Ontario	779.12	797.27	799.85	0.3	2.7	2.5
Manitoba	673.18	694.10	702.17	1.2	4.3	3.6
Saskatchewan	686.83	713.04	717.39	0.6	4.4	3.9
Alberta	788.67	828.61	825.64	-0.4	4.7	5.0
British Columbia	735.48	750.69	755.70	0.7	2.7	2.4
Yukon	852.63	862.77	852.49	-1.2	0.0	0.8
Northwest Territories[2]	979.60	982.86	969.68	-1.3	-1.0	-0.2
Nunavut[2]	881.37	911.08	914.14	0.3	3.7	3.7

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Rate of change for the first three months of 2007 compared to the same months for 2006.*
2. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

Number of Employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2006	January 2007	February 2007r	March 2007p	January to February 2007	February to March 2007	December 2006 to March 2007
	Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	**14,217.7**	**14,244.5**	**14,236.4**	**14,248.2**	**-0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**
Forestry, logging and support	57.5	57.1	56.7	55.8	-0.7	-1.6	-3.0
Mining and oil and gas	186.8	190.4	193.3	193.1	1.5	-0.1	3.4
Utilities	121.0	121.9	121.6	122.2	-0.2	0.5	1.0
Construction	752.6	754.5	755.0	757.5	0.1	0.3	0.7
Manufacturing	1,832.2	1,833.2	1,824.6	1,818.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7
Wholesale Trade	750.1	751.8	751.6	753.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
Retail trade	1,754.6	1,748.1	1,751.4	1,746.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.5
Transportation and warehousing	639.7	646.3	645.6	646.1	-0.1	0.1	1.0
Information and cultural industries	353.9	351.3	351.0	353.0	-0.1	0.6	-0.3
Finance and insurance	615.7	619.5	620.7	622.7	0.2	0.3	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	246.4	245.8	245.3	248.0	-0.2	1.1	0.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	714.4	721.4	723.4	723.9	0.3	0.1	1.3
Management of companies and enterprises	97.4	97.3	97.4	97.7	0.1	0.3	0.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	706.0	701.2	703.0	702.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.5
Educational Services	1,061.4	1,072.5	1,067.2	1,071.9	-0.5	0.4	1.0
Health care and social assistance	1,456.8	1,460.3	1,461.3	1,465.4	0.1	0.3	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	239.5	239.0	241.5	240.3	1.0	-0.5	0.3
Accommodation and food services	1,028.0	1,029.4	1,032.2	1,036.2	0.3	0.4	0.8
Other services (excluding public administration)	517.8	519.0	518.6	519.5	-0.1	0.2	0.3
Public administration	815.3	817.2	818.0	820.6	0.1	0.3	0.7
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	177.6	177.3	177.7	177.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	57.0	58.3	58.8	59.0	0.9	0.3	3.5
Nova Scotia	386.0	382.7	385.4	384.8	0.7	-0.2	-0.3
New Brunswick	309.4	312.3	311.2	312.2	-0.4	0.3	0.9
Quebec	3,260.6	3,268.9	3,265.3	3,257.8	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Ontario	5,455.3	5,462.7	5,461.9	5,474.1	0.0	0.2	0.3
Manitoba	530.2	530.9	530.3	530.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Saskatchewan	419.4	421.8	420.8	423.4	-0.2	0.6	1.0
Alberta	1,709.8	1,718.2	1,723.0	1,727.5	0.3	0.3	1.0
British Columbia	1,852.3	1,854.0	1,857.7	1,854.7	0.2	-0.2	0.1
Yukon	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.1	0.0	-1.2	-0.6
Northwest Territories[1]	22.7	22.1	23.4	23.3	5.9	-0.4	2.6
Nunavut[1]	10.8	10.2	10.0	10.2	-2.0	2.0	-5.6

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

■

Family income
2005

Couple families in Ottawa–Gatineau had the highest median total family income ($86,100) among all census metropolitan areas (CMA) in 2005. The median is the point where half of the families' incomes are higher and half are lower.

Couple families in Oshawa, which were in the lead for the past two years, followed with a median of $85,400. Nationally, the median total income for couple families rose 2.1% to $67,600 in 2005, after adjusting for inflation.

Among CMAs, the largest percentage increases in the median total income for couple families were observed in Edmonton (+4.6%), followed by Calgary (+4.2%) and Greater Sudbury (+3.8%).

Among census agglomerations, the median total income for couple families in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo in northern Alberta remained highest at $130,100, up 6.0% from 2004. The area includes Fort McMurray and the province's oil sands development.

Couple families in the census agglomeration of Yellowknife ranked second with a median total income of $121,000 (+1.7%), followed by couple families in Labrador City at $95,700 (+12.2%).

Among lone-parent families, those in the CMA of Quebec had the highest median total family income among all CMAs in 2005. Their median total family income amounted to $37,200, up 5.2% over 2004.

Following closely were lone-parent families in Ottawa–Gatineau, with a median total family income of $36,100, and those in Calgary ($36,000). The median total income for lone-parent families in both these areas was down 1.6% compared with 2004.

The national median total income for lone-parent families was $30,000, relatively unchanged from 2004.

Lone-parent families in Trois-Rivières (+6.1%) had the largest percentage increase in median total family income among all CMAs, followed by lone-parent families in the CMA of Sherbrooke (+5.5%) and the CMA of Quebec (+5.2%).

Employment income remained the main source of income for all families in 2005. It accounted for 79 cents of each dollar of total income for couple families and 70 cents per dollar for lone-parent families.

Note: Data in this release are defined according to census family definitions. Couple families consist of a couple living together, whether married or common law, at the same address and any children living at the same address. A lone-parent family is a family with only one parent, male or female, and with at least one child.

Data in this release were obtained primarily from income tax returns filed in the spring of 2006. Income data in this release are after receipt of government transfers and before the payment of income tax; income data are also available after the payment of tax. All figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centered on a large urban area (known as the urban core). The census population count of the urban core must have reached at least 10,000 to form a census agglomeration and at least 100,000 to form a census metropolitan area. To be included in the CMA or census agglomeration, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census place of work data.

Available on CANSIM: tables 111-0009 to 111-0023 and 111-0032 to 111-0035.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3502, 3889 and 4105.

Data for census family income (13C0016, various prices) and seniors' income (89C0022, various prices) are available for letter carrier routes, census tracts, urban forward sortation areas (the first three characters of the postal code), cities, towns, federal electoral districts, census agglomerations, census divisions, census metropolitan areas, economic regions, provinces, territories and Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; fax: 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

Median total income of families

	2005			2004 to 2005		
	All families	Couple families	Lone-parent families	All families	Couple families	Lone-parent families
	$			change %		
Canada	**60,600**	**67,600**	**30,000**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**-0.5**
St. John's	59,800	68,900	26,100	2.5	3.0	2.2
Halifax	64,700	72,800	28,500	3.1	3.3	0.0
Saint John	57,000	65,400	25,800	1.1	1.0	-0.6
Montréal	58,600	65,500	31,900	2.2	2.3	2.4
Québec	64,900	70,100	37,200	2.8	2.3	5.2
Saguenay	58,900	63,500	30,800	2.2	1.6	4.7
Sherbrooke	56,100	61,800	31,800	2.6	1.8	5.5
Trois-Rivières	55,100	60,800	29,700	4.5	3.1	6.1
Ottawa–Gatineau	77,000	86,100	36,100	2.5	2.6	-1.6
Greater Sudbury	66,100	75,100	28,200	3.8	3.8	1.5
Hamilton	69,500	77,500	32,900	1.4	1.8	-1.8
Kingston	66,400	73,800	31,300	2.0	2.0	-2.1
Kitchener	71,100	77,900	34,000	0.6	0.7	-2.4
London	66,100	73,800	31,000	1.7	1.6	-2.1
Oshawa	76,800	85,400	35,700	0.2	0.6	-2.1
St. Catharines–Niagara	60,600	67,300	30,300	0.7	0.9	-1.5
Thunder Bay	67,200	75,000	30,400	1.8	1.8	0.2
Toronto	61,800	69,900	31,600	0.6	1.4	-6.6
Windsor	69,700	79,100	29,700	-0.3	0.3	-4.7
Winnipeg	61,600	68,900	30,200	1.5	1.4	-0.8
Regina	68,500	78,200	30,300	1.6	1.6	-0.1
Saskatoon	63,600	71,900	26,800	3.9	3.3	2.5
Calgary	75,400	82,800	36,000	3.8	4.2	-1.6
Edmonton	72,600	80,800	33,500	4.3	4.6	0.3
Abbotsford	55,700	61,500	26,300	1.5	2.0	-3.9
Vancouver	58,800	65,000	29,700	2.4	2.9	-5.0
Victoria	66,900	73,400	33,400	2.0	1.9	-0.3

Note: *Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.*

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Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

March 2007 (Preliminary)

Strong growth in the Alberta oil sands and higher Newfoundland and Labrador production from offshore fields pushed crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbon production to nearly 14 millions cubic metres, an increase of 11.6% compared to March 2006.

A 16.1% jump in Alberta production in March was largely due to a recovery from a refinery turnaround and repairs to a major oil sands facility in March 2006. Alberta accounted for about 70% of the country's total production

Newfoundland and Labrador offshore crude oil production in March was 14.1% higher compared to the same period in 2006.

Exports of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons grew 14.2% from March 2006 to 9.2 million cubic metres. About two-thirds (65.7%) of Canada's total production went to the export market.

Natural gas sales increased 6.1% to 7.8 billion cubic metres, led by a 15.0% gain in industrial sector sales.

Sales of marketable natural gas slightly declined 3.2% from March 2006. Natural gas exports, which made up 59.8% of marketable natural gas, also edged down 0.8%.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

Note: Preliminary data is available on CANSIM at the national level up to March 2007 inclusive. At the national and provincial level, detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to January 2007 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to January 2007 inclusive.

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

Crude oil and natural gas

	March 2006	March 2007p	March 2006 to March 2007
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	12,516.5	13,964.3	11.6
Exports	8,036.6	9,179.4	14.2
Imports[2]	3,711.7	4,735.9	27.6
Refinery receipts	8,444.7	8,670.7	2.7
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	15,134.6	14,645.3	-3.2
Exports	8,834.7	8,760.6	-0.8
Domestic sales[4]	7,333.1	7,776.8	6.1
	January to March 2006	January to March 2007	January to March 2006 to January to March 2007
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	37,964.3	39,717.0	5.4
Exports	24,324.3	25,852.1	6.3
Imports[2]	11,124.4	12,926.1	16.2
Refinery receipts	25,597.8	26,627.7	4.0
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	44,571.5	44,080.7	-1.1
Exports	25,308.5	28,093.5	11.0
Domestic sales[4]	22,690.6	24,951.8	10.0

p preliminary
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.*

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Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

April 2007 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 57.8 million birds in April, up 1.8% from April 2006. Placements of turkey poults on farms increased 1.5% 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. ■

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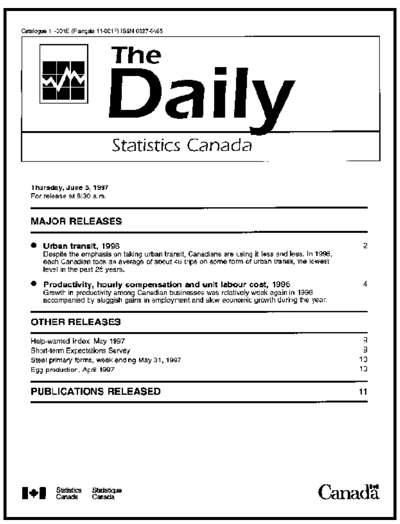
Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily
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Thursday, June 5, 1997
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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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