



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 26, 2003

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, October 2003**
Manufacturers' prices were down 0.9% in October, following three months of increase. Compared with October 2002, prices were down 3.8%, largely as a result of the continuing effect of a strong Canadian dollar against the US dollar. Meanwhile, prices of raw materials increased 1.1% from September but were 7.8% lower than October 2002.

3
- **International travel account, third quarter 2003**
Canada's international travel deficit hit its highest level in more than nine years in the third quarter, as Canadian travel abroad rose at almost three times the rate of foreign travel into Canada.

6
- **Characteristics of international travellers, second quarter 2003**
Overnight travel to Canada from foreign countries took its biggest plunge ever in the second quarter, as the war in Iraq was raging and the SARS crisis was reaching its peak. An estimated 4.2 million foreign tourists arrived in Canada in the second quarter, down 18.5% from the second quarter of 2002.

8

(continued on page 2)

Survey of Household Spending: Public-use microdata file

2001

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 *Public-use microdata file* from the 2001 Survey of Household Spending offers users information about spending on a wide variety of goods and services as well as dwelling characteristics and information about household ownership of equipment. Results from the 2001 Survey of Household Spending were originally released in *The Daily* on December 11, 2002. All records have been thoroughly screened to ensure the anonymity of respondents.

The survey collects information about expenditures made by households and families in Canada 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 the number of vehicles owned.

The *Public-use microdata file* (62M0004XCB, \$3,210) for the 2001 Survey of Household Spending is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information about the current survey results and related products and services, contact Client Services (613-951-7355; 1-888-297-7355; fax 613-951-3012; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division.

OTHER RELEASES

Domestic travel, second quarter 2003	11
Health indicators, vol. 2003, no. 2	12
For-hire motor carriers of freight, all carriers, second quarter 2003	12
Natural gas sales, September 2003	12

NEW PRODUCTS

MAJOR RELEASES

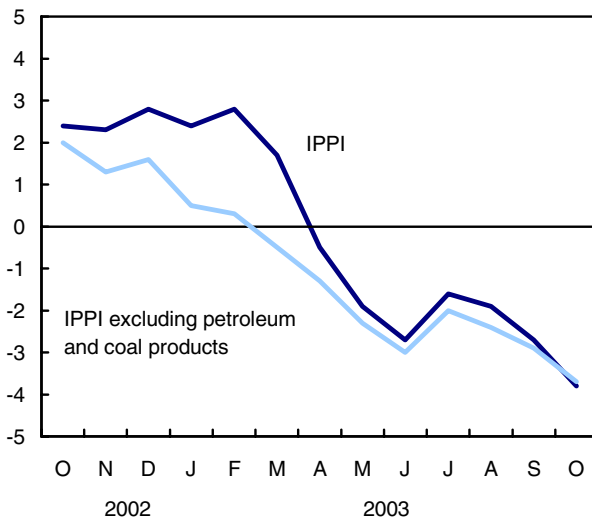
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

October 2003

Manufacturers' prices were down 0.9% in October, following three months of increase. Compared with October 2002, prices were down 3.8%, largely as a result of the continuing effect of a strong Canadian dollar against the US dollar. Without the dollar's influence, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) would have risen 0.9% rather than falling 3.8%.

Declining influence of petroleum products on the IPPI

12-month % change



On a monthly basis, prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment continued to fall (-1.7%), mainly because of the effect of the exchange rate. Lumber and other wood products were down 3.4% from September. Decreasing prices for softwood lumber as a result of higher inventories were responsible for this drop. Lower prices were also observed for petroleum and coal products (-2.7%), pulp and paper products (-1.1%), electrical and communication products (-1.3%) and chemical products (-0.6%).

On a year-over-year basis, October is the seventh consecutive month of decline in the IPPI. Lower prices persisted for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-11.0%), pulp and paper products (-6.7%), electrical and communication products (-8.4%) and primary metal products (-2.0%). These products remain

Note to readers

The **Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)** reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI.

The **Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

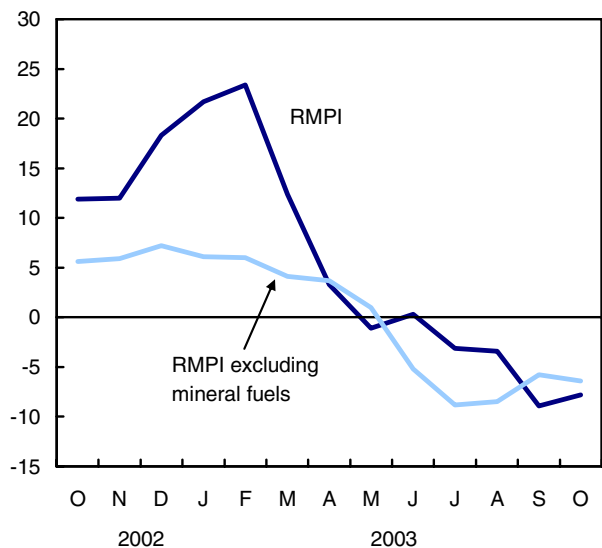
the major contributors to the year-over-year decline in the IPPI.

The petroleum and coal products group had a much smaller influence on the year-over-year change in the IPPI, with a decrease of 5.0%. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have declined 3.7% instead of 3.8% on a year-over-year basis.

Higher prices for lumber and other wood products (+4.5%), tobacco products (+15.1%), chemical products (+0.6%), furniture and fixtures (+2.3%) and beverage products (+1.9%) partly offset the annual decline.

Crude oil prices continue to influence the RMPI

12-month % change



Higher crude oil prices push up raw materials prices

On a monthly basis, raw materials prices were up 1.1% from September. Mineral fuels were the major contributors to the monthly increase in the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI), with prices rising 2.2%. Crude oil prices rose 2.9% from September, as OPEC announced plans to cut production. Higher prices for non-ferrous metals (+2.9%) and wood products (+0.5%) also contributed to this increase. Lower prices for vegetable products (-0.8%), animals and animal products (-0.3%) and ferrous materials (-1.8%) had a dampening effect on the monthly increase.

Manufacturers paid 7.8% less for their raw materials than they did in October 2002, compared with a decrease of 8.9% in September. Lower prices for mineral fuels (-9.5%) were responsible for more than half of this annual drop in the RMPI. Prices for vegetable products (-17.6%), animals and animal products (-6.7%) and wood products (-8.0%) were also down on an annual basis. These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for non-ferrous metals (+3.5%) and non-metallic minerals (+2.6%). If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have decreased 6.4%.

The IPPI (1997=100) stood at 104.9 in October, down from its revised level of 105.8 in September. The RMPI (1997=100) was 108.3 in October up from its revised level of 107.1 in September.

Impact of exchange rate

From September to October, the value of the US dollar weakened against the Canadian dollar, pushing down prices of commodities that are quoted in US dollars, notably motor vehicles and lumber products. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have remained unchanged instead of decreasing 0.9%.

However, on a 12-month basis, the influence of the dollar is much stronger. Consequently, the IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have increased 0.9% rather than declining 3.8% from October 2002 to October 2003.

Prices for intermediate goods continue to decrease on an annual basis

Prices for intermediate goods declined 0.8% from September. Lower prices for lumber products, motor vehicles, pulp and paper products as well as petroleum products were the major contributors to the decrease.

Producers of intermediate goods received 2.7% less for their goods in October than in October 2002. Lower prices for motor vehicles, pulp and paper products, electrical and communication products, petroleum products as well as primary metal products were partly offset by higher prices for lumber products.

"Intermediate goods," sometimes referred to as "input goods," are goods that are generally bought by manufacturers to be further used in the production process, that is, to make other goods.

Finished goods decrease again from a year ago

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were down 1.0% from September. Lower prices for motor vehicles, petroleum products as well as electrical and communication products were partly offset by higher prices for lumber products and meat, fish and dairy products.

Declining prices for motor vehicles, petroleum products, electrical and communication products, machinery and equipment as well as pulp and paper products pushed year-over-year prices down 5.2% from October 2002. These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for tobacco products, chemical products as well as furniture and fixtures.

"Finished goods" are those generally purchased for the purpose of either consumption or investment. Most of the foods and feeds category ends up in the hands of consumers. Most capital goods are equipment and machinery generally bought by companies, government agencies, or governments. Much of the remainder is bought by consumers.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The October 2003 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XIE, \$19/\$175; 62-011-XPE, \$24/\$233) will be available in December. See *How to order products*.

The Industrial product and raw material price indexes for November will be released on January 5, 2004.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; danielle.gouin@statcan.ca), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	October 2002	September 2003 ^r	October 2003 ^p	October 2002 to October 2003 % change	September to October 2003
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	100.00	109.0	105.8	104.9	-3.8	-0.9
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	107.4	104.2	103.4	-3.7	-0.8
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	107.6	106.4	106.8	-0.7	0.4
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	103.9	103.2	103.8	-0.1	0.6
Beverages	1.57	116.2	118.6	118.4	1.9	-0.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	145.0	166.9	166.9	15.1	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	105.4	106.0	105.8	0.4	-0.2
Textile products	1.58	100.8	99.3	98.5	-2.3	-0.8
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	103.9	104.0	104.4	0.5	0.4
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	91.1	98.5	95.2	4.5	-3.4
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	108.0	110.3	110.5	2.3	0.2
Pulp and paper products	7.23	108.0	101.9	100.8	-6.7	-1.1
Printing and publishing	1.70	114.6	112.3	111.8	-2.4	-0.4
Primary metal products	7.80	97.2	95.1	95.3	-2.0	0.2
Metal fabricated products	4.11	107.7	107.4	107.3	-0.4	-0.1
Machinery and equipment	5.48	107.0	105.5	105.2	-1.7	-0.3
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	115.9	104.9	103.1	-11.0	-1.7
Electrical and communications products	5.77	101.6	94.3	93.1	-8.4	-1.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	108.9	109.0	109.1	0.2	0.1
Petroleum and coal products ¹	5.68	139.1	135.7	132.1	-5.0	-2.7
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	108.9	110.2	109.5	0.6	-0.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	108.3	107.0	106.5	-1.7	-0.5
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	91.6	94.4	98.4	7.4	4.2
Intermediate goods²	60.14	105.8	103.7	102.9	-2.7	-0.8
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.71	103.9	104.4	104.5	0.6	0.1
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	52.43	106.0	103.6	102.6	-3.2	-1.0
Finished goods⁵	39.86	113.8	109.0	107.9	-5.2	-1.0
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	108.8	109.7	109.9	1.0	0.2
Capital equipment	11.73	113.1	106.2	104.9	-7.3	-1.2
All other finished goods	19.63	116.5	110.5	108.7	-6.7	-1.6

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ This index is estimated for the current month.

² Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

³ First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

⁴ Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

⁵ Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

Raw materials price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	October 2002	September 2003 ^r	October 2003 ^p	October 2002 to October 2003 % change	September to October 2003
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	100.00	117.5	107.1	108.3	-7.8	1.1
Mineral fuels	35.16	166.6	147.6	150.8	-9.5	2.2
Vegetable products	10.28	104.9	87.1	86.4	-17.6	-0.8
Animals and animal products	20.30	103.1	96.5	96.2	-6.7	-0.3
Wood	15.60	86.7	79.4	79.8	-8.0	0.5
Ferrous materials	3.36	94.9	95.8	94.1	-0.8	-1.8
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	79.9	80.4	82.7	3.5	2.9
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	113.3	116.2	116.3	2.6	0.1
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	94.8	88.4	88.7	-6.4	0.3

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

International travel account

Third quarter 2003 (preliminary)

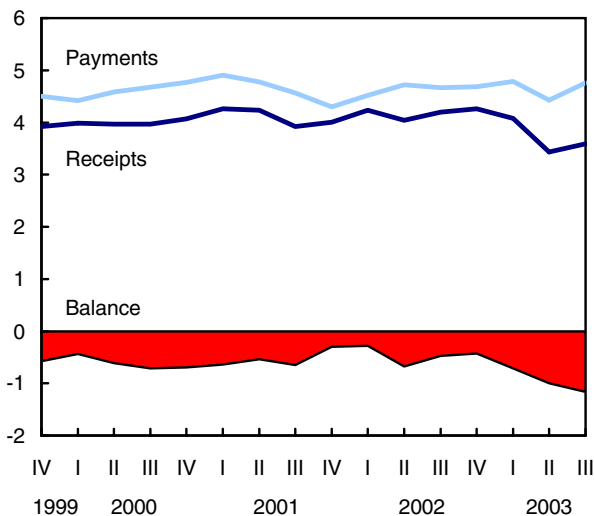
Canada's international travel deficit hit its highest level in more than nine years in the third quarter, as Canadian travel abroad rose at almost three times the rate of foreign travel into Canada.

The deficit — the difference between what Canadian residents spend abroad and what foreigners spend in Canada — reached an estimated \$1.2 billion in the third quarter, the biggest since the second quarter of 1994. It was up from \$999 million in the previous three months.

Canadian residents may have been taking advantage of the soaring loonie, while foreign travel into Canada may still have been recovering from the SARS crisis earlier in the year. The loonie jumped about 14% in value against its American counterpart in the first nine months of this year, and was hovering around US\$0.73 in September.

Canada's travel deficit highest since the second quarter of 1994

\$ billions



Canadian residents made 9.8 million same-day and overnight trips outside the country in the third quarter, up 6.8% from the second. Travel to Canada by non-residents increased only 2.4% to 9.3 million trips.

Canadian residents spent \$4.8 billion on travel outside the country in the third quarter, up 7.4% from the second. During the same period, foreign visitors injected \$3.6 billion in the Canadian economy, a 4.7% increase from the second 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.

Slight drop in travel deficit with the United States

Canada's travel deficit with the United States fell from \$482 million in the second quarter to \$464 million in the third, the result of higher increases in spending by American visitors.

American travellers spent \$2.2 billion in Canada in the third quarter, a 4.3% increase from the second quarter. They took 8.4 million same-day and overnight trips, up 2.0%.

Meanwhile, Canadian residents made 8.5 million trips to the other side of the border, an increase of 6.3% from the second quarter. They spent \$2.7 billion on those trips, up 2.9%.

From the second to the third quarter, the value of the Canadian dollar rose 1.3% on average against its American counterpart.

Sharp increase in travel deficit with overseas countries

Canada's travel deficit with countries other than the United States rose sharply in the third quarter, as Canadian travel spending in overseas countries increased considerably more than spending by overseas visitors in Canada.

Canadian travellers spent \$2.1 billion in overseas destinations, up 14.0% from the second quarter. They made 1.2 million trips in the third quarter, a 10.2% jump from the second quarter.

Overseas residents, for their part, took more than 0.8 million trips to this country in the third quarter, up 5.9% from the second. Their spending on those trips increased 5.3% to \$1.4 billion.

As a result, the travel deficit with overseas countries jumped from \$518 million in the second quarter to a record high of \$703 million in the third quarter. The deficit with overseas countries accounted for 60% of Canada's overall travel deficit in the third quarter, compared with 52% in the second quarter.

International travel account receipts and payments

	Third quarter 2002 ^r	Second quarter 2003 ^r	Third quarter 2003 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2003
seasonally adjusted ¹				
	\$ millions		% change	
United States				
Receipts	2,606	2,137	2,229	4.3
Payments	2,712	2,618	2,694	2.9
Balance	-105	-482	-464	
All other countries				
Receipts	1,589	1,294	1,362	5.3
Payments	1,953	1,812	2,065	14.0
Balance	-364	-518	-703	
Total				
Receipts	4,195	3,430	3,591	4.7
Payments	4,665	4,430	4,758	7.4
Balance	-470	-999	-1,167	

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

In the third quarter, the Canadian dollar increased its value against several major overseas currencies, including the euro (+2.2%), the British pound (+1.8%) and the yen (+0.3%).

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

The international travel account data for the fourth quarter will be released on February 25, 2004.

For general information, 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 Jocelyn Lapierre (613-951-3720; jocelyn.lapierre@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Characteristics of international travellers

Second quarter 2003 (preliminary)

Overnight travel to Canada from foreign countries took its biggest plunge ever in the second quarter, as the war in Iraq was raging and the SARS crisis was reaching its peak.

An estimated 4.2 million foreign tourists arrived in Canada in the second quarter, down 18.5% from the second quarter of 2002. This was the largest percentage decrease since the creation of the International Travel Survey in 1972, and was more than twice the drop recorded in the fourth quarter of 2001 (-7.1%), following the events of September 11.

Concerns about SARS resulted in a week-long travel advisory from the World Health Organization in April, which included Toronto. The number of visits to Toronto plunged 33.8% in the second quarter, resulting in a 44.6% decline in tourism revenues for the metropolitan area.

Overnight travel from the United States fell 17.7%, while trips from overseas countries plunged 22.1%. For overseas trips, this was the ninth consecutive quarterly decline.

More than 80% of foreign visitors, some 3.4 million, came from the United States, the lowest level for a second quarter since 1994. An estimated 752,000 tourists arrived from overseas countries, the lowest level in 15 years.

Canadian residents took 4.0 million overnight trips outside Canada, down 6.7% from the second quarter of 2002. Travel to US locations tumbled 6.9%, while travel to overseas countries decreased 6.0%.

Business travel from the United States most affected

The decline in travel from the United States was led by business travel. Close to 385,000 US residents took business-related overnight trips to Canada in the second quarter, down 33.2% from the second quarter of 2002. Overnight trips by Americans to visit friends or family fell 12.6%, while vacation-related overnight trips to Canada were 17.4% below the levels of the second quarter of 2002.

The northeast US regions (those that usually provide a significant number of travellers to Ontario, given their proximity) registered the highest declines. New England, the mid-Atlantic and the northeast central regions all recorded drops of more than 20% in the number of overnight trips to Canada.

Although all provinces suffered losses in the number of overnight visits, Ontario was the hardest hit.

US residents made 26.2% fewer visits to Ontario and spent 27.3% less in the second quarter than they did in the second quarter of 2002.

US travellers spent an estimated \$1.7 billion (excluding international fares) on their overnight trips to Canada in the second quarter, a decrease of 18.6%.

Travel from overseas is still suffering

The setback in overnight trips from overseas that started just before the events of September 11 was still ongoing in the second quarter of 2003, with a 22.1% drop in the number of overnight trips. This was the result of a 20.4% decrease in direct trips to Canada and a 25.9% drop in trips from overseas countries via the United States.

Overseas business travel was the most affected, with a drop of 38.2%. Overnight trips to visit friends or relatives were the least affected, with a decline of 5.1%, while pleasure trips plunged 23.3%.

All top 12 overseas markets except Mexico (+4.0%) recorded decreases in the number of overnight trips to Canada in the second quarter. The Asian markets claimed the most important losses, with Japan at 58.8%, Hong Kong at 46.7% and China at 44.7%. Taiwan, with a 73.2% drop, slipped from the ninth place in 2002 to the 21st in 2003.

Residents of overseas countries spent less than \$1.0 billion on their overnight trips to Canada in the second quarter, down 23.9% from the second quarter of 2002.

Top twelve overseas markets to Canada

	Overnight trips		Second quarter 2002 to second quarter 2003
	Second quarter 2002	Second quarter 2003	
	'000		% change
United Kingdom	189	183	-3.0
Germany	76	61	-20.6
France	64	57	-11.5
Japan	102	42	-58.8
Mexico	37	38	4.0
Australia	38	36	-6.3
Netherlands	31	31	-2.1
South Korea	36	26	-27.7
India	21	20	-7.9
Switzerland	20	19	-3.6
Hong Kong	30	16	-46.7
China	24	13	-44.7

Canadian travel to the United States down

Canadian residents took 8.2 million trips to the United States in the second quarter, down 5.2% from the second quarter of 2002. This decline continues the

trend established in the fourth quarter of 2000. It is the result of a 4.1% drop in same day trips south of the border and a 6.9% decrease in overnight trips.

Even though they took fewer same-day trips to the United States in the second quarter, Canadian residents spent more than they did in the second quarter of 2002.

Canadian residents visiting the United States for one day spent on average \$66 per trip, an increase of 37.6% from the second quarter of 2002. The value of the loonie in comparison with its American counterpart rose 10.0% from the second quarter of 2002 to the second quarter in 2003.

Among the top 12 states visited by Canadians, Nevada registered an increase of 36.7% in the number of overnight visitors. California and Maine both recorded drops of 18.6%. Florida was still the American destination where Canadian residents stayed the longest and spent the most in the second quarter, with an average of 38 nights and \$1,765 per visit in 2003.

During the winter, Canadian visitors to Florida came primarily from Ontario and Quebec. Residents of those two provinces represented over 80% of all Canadian visitors to Florida in the second quarter.

In the second quarter, 1.6 million overnight trips from Canada to the United States were for pleasure or holiday, down a significant 7.1% from the second quarter of 2002. Over the same period, business-related trips declined 6.2% to 506,000 and Canadian residents took 8.9% fewer overnight trips south of the border to visit friends or family.

Overnight travel by air to the United States remained below pre-September 11 levels. Canadians took less than 1.0 million trips by air to the United States in the second quarter, down 5.7% from the second quarter of 2002. Auto trips south of the border were down 5.9% to 1.7 million.

Canadian residents spent almost \$2.2 billion on overnight trips to the United States in the second quarter, down 12.9% from the second quarter of 2002.

Canadian travel to Asia in a slump

Canadian residents took over 1.0 million overnight trips to overseas countries in the second quarter,

down 6.0% from the second quarter of 2002. Travel to Asia recorded a sharp drop of 44.9%, while trips to Europe remained stable and trips to the Caribbean registered an important increase of 13.0%.

Fear of SARS, the advisory released by the World Health Organisation and the decline in the number of flights contributed to the decision taken by Canadian residents to avoid China and Hong Kong. Declines of 80.5% and 84.2% in the number of visits from Canadian residents were registered for those two countries, respectively.

Once again, many Canadian travellers abandoned traditional sun destinations like Florida, California or Mexico (where declines of 7.2%, 18.6% and 11.9% were registered respectively) to visit Caribbean destinations. From 2000 to 2003, the number of Canadian visits to the Caribbean increased 48.7% for the second quarter.

More specifically, the number of overnight visits to Cuba doubled (+102.6%), while those to the Dominican Republic tripled (+201.3%).

In the second quarter, Canadian residents spent over \$1.7 billion on their overseas trips, down 4.1%.

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 first quarter 2003 data as well as the preliminary second quarter 2003 data are now available on request.

Data on characteristics of international travellers for the third quarter will be released on February 24, 2004.

To obtain one or more of these products, or to get a more detailed description of the new initiatives, 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 Danielle Shaienks (613-951-5095; fax: 613-951-2909; shaidan@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

US residents visits and spending in the provinces

	Visits			Spending			
	Second	Second	Second	Second	Second	Second	Second
	quarter 2002	quarter 2003	quarter 2002 to	quarter 2002	quarter 2003	quarter 2002 to	quarter 2003
	'000		% change	\$ millions		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador	17	13	-27.0	14	12	-12.6	
Prince Edward Island	44	38	-12.8	21	19	-11.9	
Nova Scotia	113	93	-17.9	68	53	-21.9	
New Brunswick	99	91	-7.9	35	31	-11.2	
Quebec	619	543	-12.3	341	296	-13.3	
Ontario	2,164	1,597	-26.2	838	610	-27.3	
Manitoba	115	90	-22.2	66	52	-21.1	
Saskatchewan	66	58	-12.8	33	41	24.2	
Alberta	293	247	-15.7	175	141	-19.5	
British Columbia	1,016	913	-10.2	468	406	-13.4	
Territories	88	89	1.3	29	41	40.0	

Overnight travel between Canada and other countries

	Trips				Expenditures			
	First	Second	Second	Second	First	Second	Second	Second
	quarter 2003 ^r	quarter 2002 ^r	quarter 2003 ^p	quarter 2002 to	quarter 2003 ^r	quarter 2002 ^r	quarter 2003 ^p	quarter 2002 to
	'000			% change	\$ millions			% change
Canadian trips abroad	4,476	4,314	4,025	-6.7	4,651	4,240	3,842	-9.4
To the United States	2,783	3,218	2,995	-6.9	2,420	2,495	2,174	-12.9
To other countries	1,693	1,096	1,030	-6.0	2,231	1,746	1,668	-4.4
Travel to Canada	2,687	5,122	4,172	-18.5	1,890	3,397	2,696	-20.6
From the United States	2,140	4,156	3,420	-17.7	1,079	2,088	1,700	-18.6
From other countries	548	965	752	-22.1	811	1,309	996	-23.9

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Domestic travel Second quarter 2003

Travel in Canada by Canadian residents decreased 1.6% to 42.9 million trips in the second quarter of 2003 compared with the second quarter of 2002.

Slight increases in the number of trips to visit friends or relatives (+1.7%) and for personal reasons (+2.5%) contributed to support domestic travel in the second quarter. Those trips represented half of all trips made during the quarter. During the same period, international travellers made 9.5 million trips in Canada in the second quarter, down 18.2% from the second quarter of 2002.

The share of trips made by Canadian residents accounted for 82% of all trips made in Canada in the second quarter, compared with 79% in the second quarter of 2002.

Canadians travellers were less inclined to make inter-provincial trips (5.0 million), down 6.1% in the second quarter.

The decline in overnight stays in all types of accommodation (-5.3%), while travelling domestically, is entirely the result of a decrease in the number of nights stayed in commercial establishments (-13.5%).

In the second quarter, the average number of nights spent in Canada for inter-provincial trips was 4.4, compared with 2.4 nights for intra-provincial trips.

Spending on domestic travel, which reached \$6.6 billion in the second quarter, fell 9.1% from the second quarter of 2002. However, when taking inflation into account, spending actually decreased 8.2% to \$6.1 billion (in constant 1997 dollars).

Of all expenditure categories, accommodation expenditures (-15.0%) decreased the most in the second quarter, compared with the second quarter of 2002.

April is the only month of the second quarter that recorded a year-over-year increase in domestic travel. The number of trips made in April increased 4.8% to 13.0 million. This rise may be partly attributable to the Easter holidays, which occurred in April in 2003.

In May, the number of domestic trips was 14.1 million, down 0.6% from May 2002. This was followed by a drop of 7.1% in June to 15.8 million trips.

The outcome of domestic travel for the second quarter was partly affected by severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), the war in Iraq and a case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or mad cow disease.

Canadian travel within Canada

	Second quarter 2002	Second quarter 2003	Second quarter 2002 to second quarter 2003
	trips (in millions)		% change
Total trips	43.5	42.9	-1.6
Intra-provincial trips	38.2	37.9	-1.0
Inter-provincial trips	5.3	5.0	-6.1
Same day trips	22.3	22.0	-1.4
Overnight trips	21.2	20.9	-1.8
Visiting friends or relatives	15.2	15.5	1.7
Pleasure	16.2	15.8	-2.7
Personal ¹	6.0	6.2	2.5
Business and convention	6.1	5.4	-15.2
	nights (in millions)		% change
Total nights	61.3	58.0	-5.3
Non-commercial nights	36.8	36.9	0.1
Commercial nights	24.5	21.1	-13.5
	expenditures (\$ millions)		% change
Total expenditures	7,288	6,622	-9.1
Transportation	2,876	2,665	-7.3
Accommodation	1,245	1,059	-15.0
Food and beverage	1,727	1,593	-7.8
Recreation and entertainment	420	389	-7.5
Other ²	1,020	916	-10.2
	expenditures (in millions of 1997 dollars)		% change
Total expenditures	6,620	6,078	-8.2
Transportation	2,660	2,495	-6.2
Accommodation	1,126	1,038	-7.9
Food and beverage	1,533	1,380	-9.9
Recreation and entertainment	379	347	-8.5
Other ²	922	818	-11.2

¹ Including not stated trips.

² Clothing and other purchases.

Note: Domestic travel is defined as any trip of 80 kilometres or more one way, taken by a Canadian resident to a Canadian destination. Data for trips by Canadian residents abroad and by foreigners to Canada come from the International Travel Survey.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3810.

For general information or to order data, 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 Lizette Gervais-Simard (613-951-1672; fax: 613-951-2909; gervliz@statcan.ca), Culture Tourism, and the Centre for Education Statistics.

For additional context and perspective on the tourism industry, contact Nick Strizzi (613-946-2153; fax: 613-954-3826; strizzi.nick@ctc-cct.ca), Canadian Tourism Commission. ■

Health indicators

Vol. 2003, no. 2

This latest issue of *Health indicators* now includes income data from the 2001 Census for health regions.

Data tables based on the 2001 Census, the Labour Force Survey and vital statistics have been revised to reflect the most recent health region boundaries.

These data tables also include their associated peer groups, which identifies health regions with similar socio-economic and demographic characteristics. These peer groups have been recently redefined based on 2001 Census. For more information, see the "Health regions" section in the publication.

Health indicators is produced by Statistics Canada and the Canadian Institute for Health Information. It provides a set of indicators that measure the health of the Canadian population and the health care system. These indicators are designed to provide comparable information at the Canada, provincial/territorial and health region level, and are based on standard definitions and methods.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3207, 3233, 3604, 3701 and 3901.

The new issue of *Health indicators*, 2003, no. 2 (82-221-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Health*.

For more information, contact Brenda Wannell (613-951-8554; brenda.wannell@statcan.ca), Statistics Canada, or Anick Losier (613-241-7860), Canadian Institute for Health Information. ■

For-hire motor carriers of freight, all carriers

Second quarter 2003

There were an estimated 2,887 for-hire trucking companies based in Canada with annual revenues of \$1 million or more in the first quarter of 2003. That number has stayed roughly the same compared with an estimated 2,889 carriers in the second quarter of 2002.

Operating revenues totalled \$5.30 billion, up 5.4% from the second quarter of 2002, and operating expenses reached \$4.94 billion, up 6.0%. This increase in expenses was mainly driven by higher miscellaneous expenses (+14.2%), purchased transportation (+13.3%) and payments to owner operator (+9.3%).

On a year-over-year basis, average operating revenues increased 5.2% to \$1.83 million, while average expenses climbed 6.2% to \$1.71 million. The operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) was unchanged from the second quarter of 2002 at 0.93. Any ratio under 1.00 represents an operating profit.

For-hire trucking transportation revenues from international movements increased 6.2% to \$1.93 billion from \$1.81 billion in the second quarter of 2002. Revenues from outbound movements were up 8.7% and revenues from inbound movements increased 3.9%.

Available on CANSIM: table 403-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2748.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-2707; fax: 613-951-0579; denis.pilon@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Natural gas sales

September 2003 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 4 122 million cubic metres in September, down 0.6% from September 2002. The industrial sector (including direct sales) showed a decrease in sales of 2.3%, as did the commercial sector (-1.0%). The residential sector increased 11.1%.

Natural gas sales

	September 2003 ^P	September 2002	September 2002 to September 2003
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	4 122 187	4 145 009	-0.6
Residential	557 959	502 424	11.1
Commercial	465 529	470 165	-1.0
Industrial	1 598 190	1 452 572	-2.3
Direct	1 500 509	1 719 848	
	Year-to-date		
	2003 ^P	2002	2002 to 2003
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	52 522 256	51 280 354	2.4
Residential	12 585 514	11 962 967	5.2
Commercial	9 643 964	9 126 244	5.7
Industrial	14 750 010	13 751 190	0.3
Direct	15 542 768	16 439 953	

^P Preliminary figures.

Year-to-date sales at the end of September were up 2.4% from 2002. The residential (+5.2%) and commercial (+5.7%) sectors both posted gains. Use of natural gas by the industrial sector (including direct sales) has gone up 0.3% so far this year.

Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004 (these tables will be updated later).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Pierre Després (613-951-3579; pierre.despres@statcan.ca) or Lloyd Cundell (613-951-7346; lloyd.cundell@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

**Household expenditures research papers series:
Survey of Household Spending 2001: Data quality
indicators, 2001, no. 1**
Catalogue number 62F0026MIE2003001
(free).

**Survey of Household Spending: Public-use
microdata file, 2001**
Catalogue number 62M0004XCB (\$3,210).

Health indicators, 2003, no. 2
Catalogue number 82-221-XIE
(free).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -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.

How to order products

Order products by phone:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:

1-800-267-6677

From other countries call:

1-613-951-7277

To fax your order:

1-877-287-4369

Address changes or account inquiries:

1-800-700-1033

To order a product by mail write: 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 order@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.

The Daily
Statistics Canada

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

MAJOR RELEASES

- Urban transit, 1995 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- Imported Index, May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 2
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Spj producer, Apr. 1997 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Canada
Canada
Canada

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, 2003. 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.