



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 17, 2003

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **National balance sheet accounts, third quarter, 2003**  
National net worth advanced in the third quarter, on a decline in net foreign debt combined with a stronger economy, to reach \$123,200 per capita.

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- **Survey of Household Spending, 2002**  
Canadian households spent an average of \$60,090 in 2002, a 2.2% increase from the previous year after adjusting for inflation. New technology and shifting priorities are changing the way households spend their money.

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### National balance sheet accounts

Third quarter, 2003

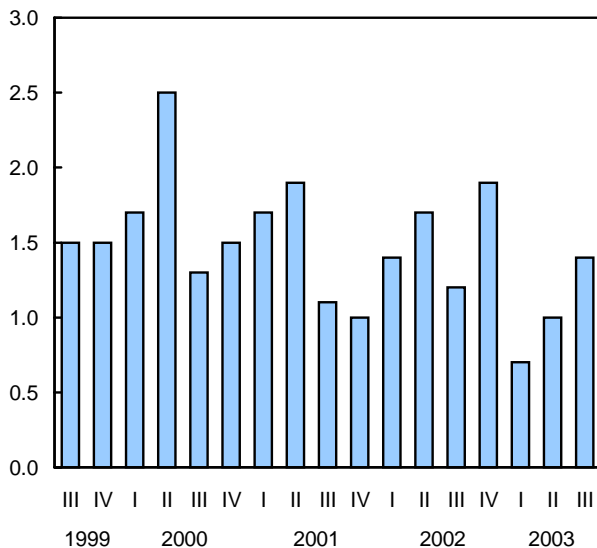
National net worth reached \$3.9 trillion by the end of the third quarter, or \$123,200 per capita, up from \$121,600 in the previous quarter.

#### Advance in national net worth reflects reduced net foreign debt and increased expenditures

National net worth grew 1.4% (seasonally-adjusted) in the third quarter, at a faster pace than in the previous quarter. A decline in net foreign debt (-3.6%) was a major factor, as what we owe to non-residents fell and what they owe us rose. This decline reflected substantial non-resident sales of federal government bonds, and followed two quarters of significant currency appreciation-driven increases in net foreign debt.

#### National net worth

% change, seasonally adjusted



Strengthened final domestic demand also contributed to the advance in national net worth, led by a pickup in personal expenditure on durable goods and continued investment in housing in the third quarter, as the economy expanded. Non-financial assets, or national wealth, rose 1.3% (seasonally adjusted).

#### Note to readers

The national balance sheet accounts are statements of the balance sheets of all of the various sectors of the economy. They consist of the non-financial assets owned in the various sectors of the economy and of financial claims outstanding. **National wealth** is the sum of non-financial assets - produced assets, land surrounding structures and agricultural land - in all sectors of the economy. **National net worth** is wealth less net foreign liabilities (i.e., what is owed to non-residents less what they owe to us - included in Canada's net international investment position); alternatively, it is the sum of the net worth of persons, corporations and governments.

Quarterly series run from the first quarter of 1990. At this point, only selected series are available on a seasonally-adjusted basis. However additional seasonally-adjusted data will be provided over the course of the year. The text refers to data unadjusted for seasonal variation unless otherwise specified.

Users are advised that data for Canadian foreign investment in marketable securities (foreign investment) for certain institutional investors' sectors, in particular in recent years, may differ from those reported in other Statistics Canada surveys. This difference is related to the increased gap between the book value of Canadian asset-holders' marketable foreign equity securities on the one hand, and the underlying book values of the foreign firms whose shares are being held and traded on the other. This situation will persist for the next few quarters, as the National Balance Sheet Accounts will continue to follow the International Investment Position concept for valuation of Canadian foreign investment in equity securities. However, this issue will be resolved as both accounts move to a common market valuation for tradeable securities.

An annual measure of national wealth that includes selected natural resources is also available (CANSIM table 378-0005).

#### Household net worth advances, despite debt load increase

Household net worth advanced at a similar pace as in the second quarter, as the increase in assets exceeded that of liabilities. Households account for the lion's share of net worth in the economy through their significant ownership (\$2.0 trillion) of non-financial assets — principally, residential real estate — and substantial financial investment holdings (\$2.5 trillion). However, that share declined marginally in the third quarter, as both corporate and government net worth improved.

Non-financial assets and financial assets rose 2.0% and 0.8% respectively, in the third quarter. Increased expenditure on housing as well as gains in the value of housing accounted for the growth in non-financial assets. The increase in the stock of consumer durable goods was moderated by sharp declines in the prices of new motor vehicles. Small gains were recorded for

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insurance, pension funds and mutual fund assets in the quarter.

Stimulated by household spending and a continued boom in the housing market, the demand for funds in the third quarter pushed household consumer credit plus mortgage debt up. As a result, the ratio of household debt to personal disposable income moved up to a new high of 101.0% (seasonally adjusted). However, interest rates eased in the third quarter, moderating the burden of carrying a higher debt load.

### **Corporations' equity advance reflects the vigour in undistributed earnings in the third quarter**

The finances of corporations continued to improve in the third quarter, as profits advanced. With capital spending up but inventories drawn down, non-financial assets grew 0.6%. Undistributed earnings helped to generate a further increase in net lending in the corporate sector. Notably, corporations have been generating a surplus and supplying funds to the economy for over 12 consecutive quarters. This has allowed firms to substantially restructure their balance sheets over that period.

For non-financial private corporations, strong earnings combined with higher share issues contributed to strengthened balance sheets. Leverage decreased again in the quarter, as credit market debt edged down 0.2 while equity expanded sharply (+2.6%). The debt-to-equity ratio continued its long-term downward trend, reaching levels not seen since the 1970s. Even though long-term debt declined in the quarter, the ratio of short-term debt to long-term debt continued to fall. Liquidity of these corporations has improved steadily since the second quarter of 2000, as current assets continued to outpace current liabilities.

### **Governments' financial position strengthens**

Net worth of governments, while remaining negative, edged up in the third quarter. Non-financial assets of the

government sector rose while net debt fell. However, the decline in net debt was in the federal government sector, reflecting the expanding surplus in the third quarter.

Government sector credit market debt advanced 0.4% in total, and 0.2% for the federal government sector. Notably, the proportion of federal government bonds held by non-residents dropped to 18.7% from 23.4% in the previous quarter.

Both government sector credit market debt and net debt declined relative to GDP, with this drop more pronounced at the federal level.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0003 to 378-0007.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1806.**

The third quarter 2003 issue of *National Balance Sheet Accounts, quarterly estimates* (13-214-XIE, \$23/\$49) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The third quarter 2003 issue of *Canadian economic accounts quarterly review*, Vol. 2, no. 3 (13-010-XIE, free), is available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

At 8:30 a.m. on release day, the complete national balance sheet accounts can be obtained on computer diskette. The diskettes (13-214-DDB, \$321/\$1284) can also be purchased at a lower cost seven business days after the official release date (13-214-XDB, \$65/\$257). To purchase any of these products, contact the client services officer (613-951-3810; mail to [iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca](mailto:iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca)), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

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

**National balance sheet accounts<sup>1</sup>**

	Second quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	2001	2002
<b>National net worth</b>								
	unadjusted							
National wealth	3,880	3,921	3,968	4,016	4,077	4,132	3,747	3,968
	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.3	5.9
Net foreign debt	-215	-204	-184	-211	-232	-223	-189	-184
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National net worth	3,665	3,717	3,784	3,805	3,845	3,909	3,558	3,784
	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.9	6.4
National net worth per capita (dollars)	116,700	118,100	120,100	120,600	121,600	123,200	113,900	120,100
	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.8	5.4
<b>Net worth</b>								
	seasonally adjusted							
Personal sector	3,492	3,496	3,560	3,579	3,623	3,662	3,379	3,560
	2.5	0.1	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.1	...	...
+ Corporate sector	400	429	431	432	419	428	408	431
	-7.0	7.3	0.5	0.2	-3.0	2.1	...	...
+ Government sector	-222	-211	-207	-200	-191	-186	-229	-207
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>= National net worth</b>	<b>3,670</b>	<b>3,713</b>	<b>3,784</b>	<b>3,811</b>	<b>3,851</b>	<b>3,904</b>	<b>3,558</b>	<b>3,784</b>
	1.7	1.2	1.9	0.7	1.0	1.4	...	...

<sup>1</sup> The first line is the series itself expressed in billions of dollars. The second line is the period to period percentage change.

... Not applicable.



## Survey of Household Spending

2002

New technology and shifting priorities are changing the way Canadian households spend their money, according to estimates from the 2002 Survey of Household Spending.

The proportion of the average household budget allocated to food and shelter remained largely unchanged from 2001. However, spending on transportation and communications increased, while the portion claimed by personal taxes fell for the second consecutive year.

Personal taxes accounted for an estimated 20% of the average household budget, down from 21% in 2001. Transportation claimed 14%, up slightly from 13%, while food represented 11% and shelter 19%, about the same as in 2001.

On average, households spent \$60,090 in 2002, a 2.2% increase from 2001 after adjusting for inflation. This included an estimated \$6,680 on food, \$11,200 on shelter, \$8,430 on transportation and \$12,030 on personal taxes.

Two provinces reported average levels of household spending above the national average of \$60,090 in 2002: Alberta at \$67,730 and Ontario at \$67,540. Newfoundland and Labrador continued to have the lowest provincial average (\$47,970).

### Transportation spending driven by vehicle purchases

Household spending on transportation in 2002 rose to an estimated average of \$8,430, up 11% from 2001. This was due largely to a 14% increase in spending on the purchase of cars and trucks, which includes vans and SUVs.

Statistics Canada's Retail Commodity Survey noted that motor vehicle sales reached record levels in 2002, and that incentive programs and low interest rate financing played a role in this increase.

Average spending on gasoline, parts and other operating expenses rose 11% to \$3,950. Respondents reported that spending on their private and public automotive insurance premiums went up 16% to an average of \$1,070. Eight out of 10 households reported owning or leasing at least one car or truck.

Average spending on public transportation, which includes airline fares as well as city and interurban transit, increased 7% to \$690.

### Spending on high-tech: Majority of households had cell phones

For the first time, more than half of all Canadian households (52%) reported having a cell phone. The

#### Note to readers

Data for this release came from the 2002 Survey of Household Spending. Data were collected by personal interviews conducted from January to March 2003 from a sample of more than 20,000 private households in all provinces. The survey gathered detailed information on spending patterns, dwelling characteristics, and household equipment in 2002.

For 2001, data were collected in the territories, but not for 2002. Therefore, for comparability, totals for Canada in 2001 in this release do not include the territories.

The average spending for a category is calculated for all households, including those with and without expenditures for the category. Sales taxes are included in average spending figures.

For the first time, an expenditure table with data adjusted to 2002 constant dollars is included in this release. This adjustment was done using the Consumer Price Index All-Items index. As in previous years, all other comparisons of expenditures in this release are not adjusted for inflation. However, the rate of inflation for selected items is included where it affects the analysis of year-to-year changes in spending. All figures in this release have been rounded.

To analyse the data by income level, households were divided into five groups, or quintiles, based on their income. Each quintile represents one-fifth of all households. Quintiles are created by ranking households in ascending order of total household income and partitioning the households into five groups such that the estimated number of households in each group is the same.

average household reported spending \$260 on cellular services in 2002, up 25% from 2001.

Just over one-half (54%) of households reported using the Internet from home, up from 50% in 2001 and 42% in 2000. Over half of the households with Internet access reported using a high-speed connection (cable or high-speed telephone) in 2002, up from 41% in 2001.

There was a significant urban-rural difference in Internet access. More than one-third of urban households reported using a high-speed Internet connection, while only 5% of rural households had high-speed. Average spending on Internet services rose to \$160 in 2002, up 25% from 2001.

DVD players and CD writers continued to soar in popularity. About 36% of households reported having a DVD player and 28%, a CD writer, compared with about 20% each in 2001.

Satellite television receivers were reported by 21% of households, up from 18% the previous year. Cable television use held steady at 67% of households.

Satellite TV was more widespread in rural areas. It was reported by over half of rural households, compared with only 16% of urban households. Average spending for satellite service rental jumped 31% to about \$100 in 2002, while average cablevision service rental remained steady at \$330.

In 2002, over 64% of all households reported owning a computer, continuing the upward trend

from 60% in 2001 and 55% in 2000. The number of households reporting spending on new computer hardware has risen from 12% in 1997 to 18% in both 2001 and 2002.

However, spending on new computer hardware was down 10% in 2002 to an average of \$230, which was 17% below the peak of \$280 reached in 2000. This decline was mainly due to a steady decrease in price. According to the Consumer Price Index, computer prices in 2002 were down 18% from 2001.

**Households spending more on health care and pensions**

Households reported spending an average of \$1,590 on health care, up 12%. This was due to an 11% increase in spending on prescription drugs, and a 13% increase in public and private health insurance premiums.

Households in Alberta reported the highest average spending on health care, at \$1,990, followed by British Columbia at \$1,850. Households in Newfoundland and Labrador reported the lowest average spending (\$1,300), while Ontario was second lowest at \$1,400.

Household spending on personal insurance and pension contributions, excluding registered retirement savings plans, grew 9% to \$3,420, mostly due to increases in contributions to Canada and Quebec pension plans. Average RRSP contributions decreased 4% to \$1,620 in 2002.

**Jump in spending on tobacco products, games of chance**

Spending on tobacco products rose 19% to an average of \$730 in 2002. However, this largely reflects a 32% rise in the price of tobacco products, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

In the last 10 years, the percentage of households reporting spending on tobacco has decreased from 47% in 1992 to 37% in 2002.

Net spending on games of chance increased nearly 18% since 2001 to an average of \$310 per household.

**Food, shelter, clothing account for over half of spending by lowest income households**

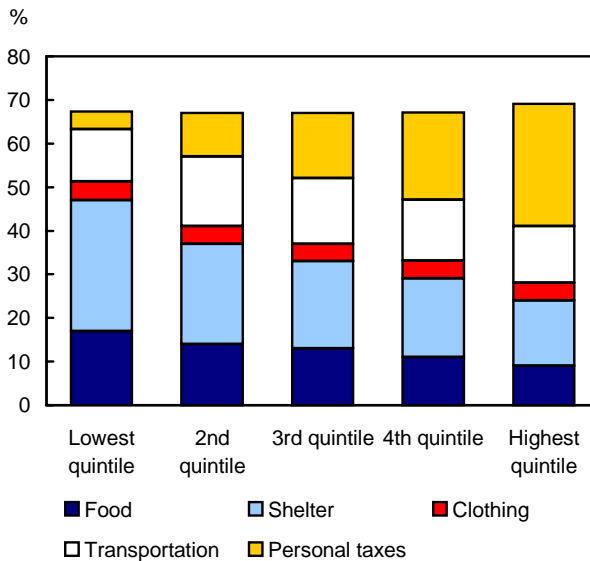
For the purposes of this analysis, households were divided into five groups according to their income, with each group representing 20%, or one-fifth, of all households.

The one-fifth of Canadian households with the lowest incomes spent over 51% of their budget on food,

shelter and clothing in 2002. Personal income taxes claimed 4% of their budget.

In contrast, the group of households with the highest incomes allocated about 28% of their budgets to food, shelter and clothing, while 28% went to personal income taxes. The proportions for both groups were similar in 2001.

**Percentage of household budget spent on major spending categories by income quintile, 2002**



The one-fifth of households with the lowest incomes reported average annual spending of \$20,220 last year, compared with \$120,230 for the group with the highest incomes.

Households in the lowest quintile have fewer members on average than households in the highest quintile.

**Nearly half of households heat with natural gas**

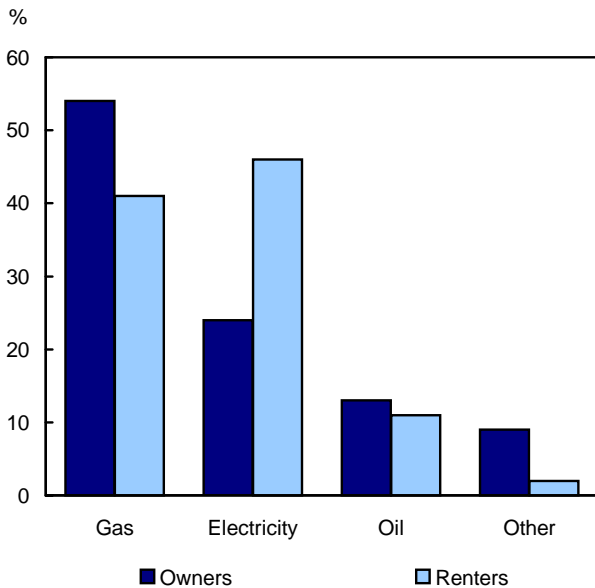
Data for 2002 showed that about 49% of Canadian households used natural gas as their primary heating fuel, 32% used electricity, and 13% depended on oil heating. This varied from province to province, depending on availability.

However, the survey showed that the primary heating fuel also varied with household tenure. Households that rent their dwelling were twice as likely to have electricity as a primary heating fuel as households that own their dwelling.

Of the estimated 4.1 million households that rent, over 46% use electricity for heating, compared with

only 24% of owners. More than 54% of the 7.6 million households that owned their dwelling reported natural gas as their primary heating fuel.

**Principal heating fuel by household tenure, 2002**



Available on CANSIM: tables 203-0001 to 203-0018.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3508.**

Two tables offering summary-level spending data are available free online in the *Canadian statistics*

module. One presents data for Canada and the provinces and the other one for selected metropolitan areas. A third table, presenting data on dwelling characteristics and household equipment, is also available free.

A user guide (62F0026MIE2003002, free) presenting information about survey methodology, concepts, and data quality is available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Personal finance and household finance*.

Ten detailed tables are available at \$134 per table. Of these 10 tables, five present detailed household spending data: *Canada, provinces and selected metropolitan areas* (62F0031XDB); *Household income quintile, Canada and provinces* (62F0032XDB); *Housing tenure, Canada* (62F0033XDB); *Household type, Canada* (62F0034XDB); and *Size of area of residence, Canada* (62F0035XDB).

The remaining five tables present data on dwelling characteristics and household equipment: *Canada, provinces and selected metropolitan areas* (62F0041XDB); *Income quintile, Canada* (62F0042XDB); *Housing tenure, Canada* (62F0043XDB); *Household type, Canada* (62F0044XDB); and *Size of area of residence, Canada* (62F0045XDB).

Custom tabulations are also available.

For more information about the Survey of Household Spending, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services, Income Statistics Division (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; [income@statcan.ca](mailto:income@statcan.ca)). □

**Average household expenditure and budget share (2002 constant dollars)<sup>1</sup>**  
2000-2002

	Average Expenditure		Share of Budget		Average Expenditure		Share of Budget	
	2000		2001		2002			
	\$ constant	%	\$ constant	%	\$ constant	%		
Total expenditure	58,310	100.0	58,770	100.0	60,090	100.0		
Personal taxes	12,590	21.6	12,490	21.3	12,030	20.0		
Shelter	10,780	18.5	10,980	18.7	11,200	18.6		
Transportation	7,940	13.6	7,770	13.2	8,430	14.0		
Food	6,520	11.2	6,580	11.2	6,680	11.1		
Recreation	3,320	5.7	3,530	6.0	3,540	5.9		
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	3,290	5.6	3,190	5.4	3,420	5.7		
Household operation	2,640	4.5	2,680	4.6	2,780	4.6		
Clothing	2,470	4.2	2,450	4.2	2,450	4.1		
Household furnishings and equipment	1,630	2.8	1,690	2.9	1,790	3.0		
Health care	1,420	2.4	1,450	2.5	1,590	2.6		
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,280	2.2	1,340	2.3	1,480	2.5		
Gifts of money and contributions	1,370	2.3	1,290	2.2	1,440	2.4		
Education	870	1.5	920	1.6	930	1.5		
Miscellaneous expenditures	870	1.5	880	1.5	900	1.5		
Personal care	780	1.3	980	1.7	830	1.4		
Games of chance (net)	270	0.5	270	0.5	310	0.5		
Reading materials and other printed matter	290	0.5	280	0.5	290	0.5		

<sup>1</sup> The All-items CPI has been used to adjust all 2000 and 2001 spending components.

**Average household expenditure by province**  
2002

	Total	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Transportation	Personal Taxes
	\$ current					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>60,090</b>	<b>6,680</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>8,430</b>	<b>12,030</b>
British Columbia	60,600	6,770	12,380	2,320	8,550	10,950
Alberta	67,730	6,790	11,720	2,630	10,240	14,080
Saskatchewan	51,370	5,450	8,790	2,030	7,420	9,870
Manitoba	53,130	6,040	9,180	2,060	7,290	10,280
Ontario	67,540	7,000	13,280	2,740	9,290	13,870
Quebec	51,210	6,610	8,820	2,240	6,860	10,570
New Brunswick	50,040	5,840	8,050	2,020	8,010	9,140
Nova Scotia	51,240	5,760	9,010	1,980	8,150	9,180
Prince Edward Island	48,070	5,990	8,010	2,030	7,670	7,920
Newfoundland and Labrador	47,970	6,120	7,380	2,420	7,800	8,230

**Average expenditures on major spending categories by income quintile**  
2002

	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile
	Less than \$23,470	\$23,470 to \$40,999	\$41,000 to \$60,269	\$60,270 to \$88,239	\$88,240 and over
Food	3,500	5,060	6,610	7,870	10,370
Shelter	6,150	8,250	10,470	13,220	17,930
Clothing	860	1,430	2,100	2,930	4,930
Transportation	2,440	5,510	8,010	10,210	16,000
Personal taxes	770	3,580	7,970	14,040	33,770
<b>Total spending</b>	<b>20,220</b>	<b>35,630</b>	<b>52,630</b>	<b>71,740</b>	<b>120,230</b>



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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Travel between Canada and other countries

October 2003

Canadians made a record number of trips to overseas countries in October, as travel both to and from Canada increased from September.

An estimated 437,000 Canadian residents made trips to countries other than the United States in October, up 3.3% from September. That was the fifth consecutive monthly increase and the highest month on record. (Unless otherwise specified, data are seasonally adjusted).

Also, the number of Canadians visiting the United States in October rose 1.3%, as around 2.9 million Canadian residents travelled south of the border. More than 1.8 million Canadians made same-day car trips to the United States, the highest number in nearly two years and the fifth increase in the past six months. In October, the number of same-day car trips to the United States increased 1.5 % from September and 17.0% from April. Overall travel to the United States by Canadians has increased 16.0% from April, which coincided with a 10.3% rise in the value of the Canadian dollar, which traded at US\$ 0.753 in October.

Meanwhile, an estimated 3.4 million visitors came to Canada in October, a 2.6% increase from September, with the number of visitors from the United States rising to more than 3 million. Travel to Canada from the United States increased 2.6% in October, the second consecutive monthly increase and the third such increase in the past five months. Travel to Canada from overseas countries increased for the fifth consecutive month, although the year to date remains the lowest on record since 1992.

The increase in trips to Canada from the United States in October was seen in almost every travel category. Overnight trips by Americans to Canada increased 3.4% with a 4.4% gain in overnight car trips leading the way. The number of same-day car trips was also 3.3% higher than in September.

In October, five of Canada's top twelve overseas markets saw monthly declines in both same-day and overnight trips. The number of visitors from Australia and Mexico dropped 7.7% and 7.0% respectively. However, four overseas markets recorded double-digit increases. Italy recorded the largest increase at 25.7%, and was followed by Japan at 15.9%, Taiwan at 14.6% and the United Kingdom with a 10.5% gain.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.**

The October 2003 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 19, no. 10 (66-001-PIE, \$7/\$59) is now available. See *How to order products*.

Data for November 2003 on travel between Canada and other countries will be released on January 21, 2004.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; [cult.tourstats@statcan.ca](mailto:cult.tourstats@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremerik (613-951-4240; [frances.kremerik@statcan.ca](mailto:frances.kremerik@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

## Travel between Canada and other countries

	September 2003 <sup>r</sup>	October 2003 <sup>p</sup>	September to October 2003	October 2003	October 2002 to October 2003
	seasonally Adjusted			unadjusted	
	'000		% change	'000	% change
<b>Canadian trips abroad<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>2.3</b>
to the United States	2,893	2,931	1.3	2,863	1.5
to other countries	423	437	3.3	348	9.9
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,784	1,811	1.5	1,798	3.5
Total trips, one or more nights	1,494	1,524	2.1	1,349	2.4
United States <sup>2</sup>	1,070	1,087	1.5	1,001	0.0
Car	632	654	3.4	593	3.6
Plane	352	349	-0.6	340	-2.0
Other modes of transportation	86	84	-3.3	68	-16.7
Other countries <sup>3</sup>	423	437	3.3	348	9.9
<b>Travel to Canada<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3,279</b>	<b>3,364</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2,995</b>	<b>-9.9</b>
from the United States	2,994	3,072	2.6	2,727	-9.6
from other countries	285	292	2.6	268	-13.5
Same-day car trips from the United States	1,644	1,698	3.3	1,574	-12.3
Total trips, one or more nights	1,477	1,524	3.2	1,290	-6.7
United States <sup>2</sup>	1,199	1,240	3.4	1,031	-4.9
Car	762	796	4.4	646	-5.7
Plane	298	306	2.7	284	-2.7
Other modes of transportation	139	138	-0.7	100	-6.4
Other countries <sup>3</sup>	278	284	2.2	259	-13.1
<b>Most important overseas markets<sup>4</sup></b>					
United Kingdom	54	60	10.5	51	-3.4
Japan	23	26	15.9	37	-37.6
France	22	22	-0.4	23	-11.5
Germany	22	22	0.2	19	-16.4
South Korea	14	14	-0.9	12	-1.2
Australia	13	12	-7.7	9	-12.0
Mexico	12	12	-7.0	7	-19.7
Taiwan	8	9	14.6	10	-5.5
Netherlands	9	9	2.8	7	5.4
Hong Kong	9	9	-0.7	7	-16.6
Italy	6	7	25.7	6	-17.0
China	7	7	8.4	7	-18.6

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>1</sup> Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

<sup>3</sup> Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

<sup>4</sup> Includes same-day and one or more night trips.

## Farm Financial Survey

2003

The Farm Financial Survey, an initiative by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and Statistics Canada, provides data on farm assets, liabilities, capital investments and capital sales for 2002. Custom data requests are available by region, farm type and revenue class, on a cost recovery basis.

The publication *Farm Financial Survey* (21F008XIB, free) will be available in January 2004 on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From

the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Agriculture*. It will also be available on Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Web site.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3450.**

To order data, contact Client Services (613-951-5027; [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca)). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Phil Stevens

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(613-951-2435; [phil.stevens@statcan.ca](mailto:phil.stevens@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

### Stocks of frozen poultry meat

December 1, 2003 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on December 1 totalled 61,304 metric tonnes, down 3.6% from a year ago.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.**

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](mailto:sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

### Crushing statistics

November 2003

According to the monthly survey of crushing plants, Canadian oilseed processors crushed 283,484 metric tonnes of canola in November. Oil production totalled 113,478 tonnes while meal production amounted to 176,581 tonnes.

**Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.**

The November 2003 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120; 22-007-XPB, \$17/\$160) will be available in January 2004. See *How to order products*.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714, [les.macartney@statcan.ca](mailto:les.macartney@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

### Deliveries of major grains

November 2003

Data on November grain deliveries are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404 and 3443.**

The November 2003 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120; 22-007-XPB, \$17/\$160) will be available in January 2004. See *How to order products*.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; [sue.anderson@statcan.ca](mailto:sue.anderson@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**National balance sheet accounts, quarterly estimates**, Third quarter 2003  
Catalogue number 13-214-DDB (\$321/\$1284).

**National balance sheet accounts, quarterly estimates**, Third quarter 2003  
Catalogue number 13-214-XDB (\$65/\$257).

**National balance sheet accounts, quarterly estimates**, Third quarter 2003  
Catalogue number 13-214-XIE (\$23/\$49).

**Agriculture and rural working paper series: Computer technology adoption by Canadian farm businesses: an analysis based on the 2001 Census of Agriculture**, no. 65  
Catalogue number 21-601-MIE2003065 (free).

**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**, October 2003, Vol. 57, no. 10  
Catalogue number 31-001-XIE (\$17/\$158).

**Household expenditures research papers series: User guide for the Survey of Household Spending**, 2002, no. 2  
Catalogue number 62F0026MIE2003002 (free).

**Detailed average household expenditure for Canada, provinces/territories and selected metropolitan areas, 2002**  
Catalogue number 62F0031XDB (\$134).

**Detailed average household expenditure by household income quintile for Canada and provinces, 2002**  
Catalogue number 62F0032XDB (\$134).

**Detailed average household expenditure by housing tenure for Canada, 2002**  
Catalogue number 62F0033XDB (\$134).

**Detailed average household expenditure by household type for Canada, 2002**  
Catalogue number 62F0034XDB (\$134).

**Detailed average household expenditure by size of area of residence for Canada, 2002**  
Catalogue number 62F0035XDB (\$134).

**Dwelling characteristics and household equipment for Canada, provinces/territories and selected metropolitan areas, 2002**  
Catalogue number 62F0041XDB (\$134).

**Dwelling characteristics and household equipment by income quintile for Canada, 2002**  
Catalogue number 62F0042XDB (\$134).

**Dwelling characteristics and household equipment by housing tenure for Canada, 2002**  
Catalogue number 62F0043XDB (\$134).

**Dwelling characteristics and household equipment by household type for Canada, 2002**  
Catalogue number 62F0044XDB (\$134).

**Dwelling characteristics and household equipment by size of area of residence for Canada, 2002**  
Catalogue number 62F0045XDB (\$134).

**Canadian international merchandise trade**, October 2003, Vol. 57, no. 10  
Catalogue number 65-001-XIB (\$15/\$151).

**Imports by commodity**, October 2003, Vol. 60, no. 10  
Catalogue number 65-007-XPB (\$84/\$828).

**Imports by commodity**, October 2003, Vol. 60, no. 10  
Catalogue number 65-007-XMB (\$40/\$387).

**International travel, advance information**, October 2003, Vol. 19, no. 10  
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Thursday, June 5, 1997  
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2  
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are getting it less and less. In 1996, about 1.4 billion trips, an average of about 4.5 per person, were taken on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.



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- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 8
- **Steel primary forms, season ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

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