



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 14, 1997

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Travel between Canada and other countries, 1996 and December 1996** 3
 In 1996, trips by plane between Canada and the United States by residents of both countries soared to new highs. Meanwhile, overseas residents made a record number of overnight trips to Canada.

OTHER RELEASES

- Civil aviation operating statistics, December 1996 7
- Justice spending in Canada, 1994/95 7

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Catalogue no. 53-215-XPB
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics
 1995

NPS-215A-FPS succatalogue
Statistique du transport des voyageurs par autobus et du transport urbain
 1995

Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics 1995

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, 1995 takes a comprehensive look at the many aspects of passenger bus and urban transit activity. A redesign of the survey has resulted in more information and expanded coverage of Canada's bus industry.

Text, data tables and charts describe the financial and operating performance of the passenger bus and urban transit industry. In particular, such principal statistics as employment and equipment are examined along with more detailed statistics on types of service (intercity, urban transit, school and charter).

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, 1995 (53-215-XPB, \$38) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0579; Internet: larocque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division.

The Daily, February 14, 1997

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MAJOR RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries

1996 and December 1996

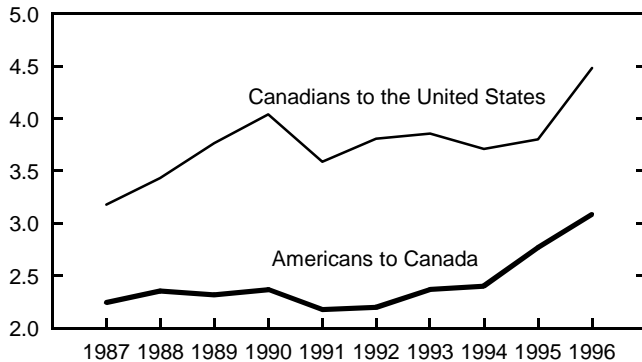
In 1996, trips by plane between Canada and the United States by residents of both countries soared to new highs. Meanwhile, overseas residents made a record number of overnight trips to Canada.

Canadians and Americans increase cross-border travel by plane

Since the signing of the Open Skies bilateral agreement in February 1995, cross-border trips of one or more nights by plane, both by Canadians and Americans, have experienced strong growth. In 1996, trips of this type by Canadians rose 17.9%, while those by Americans advanced 11.5% compared with 1995.

Travel by plane between Canada and the United States has taken off in the last two years

millions of trips of one or more nights



In contrast, while the automobile remains the preferred mode of transportation for trips between Canada and the United States, cross-border car trips of one or more nights decreased in both directions.

Of Canada's major airports, Vancouver seems to have benefited the most from the agreement over the last two years. The number of foreign and Canadian travellers entering or re-entering Canada from the United States through this airport rose 37% between 1994 and 1996. Meanwhile, Toronto and Montreal airports experienced increases of 23% and 11% respectively.

Note to readers

Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data (data adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).

Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data, that is, the actual traffic counts.

A tourist is a traveller who spends at least one night in a foreign country.

Excursions are same-day trips.

These increases are substantial given that, since the signing of the Open Skies bilateral agreement, access to these airports by American airline carriers has still been subject to some restrictions on the number of carriers and weekly flights serving them. These restrictions will be lifted in February 1997 in the case of the Montreal and Vancouver airports, and in February 1998 in the case of Toronto.

The impact of the agreement is also evident at smaller airports, such as Halifax and Ottawa, where traffic increased substantially soon after its implementation.

Total number of international travellers* arriving at Canadian airports

	1994	1995	1996
	'000 of person-trips		
Canada	7,418	8,025	9,182
Halifax	69	107	116
Montreal	1,270	1,329	1,416
Ottawa	167	231	276
Toronto	3,362	3,601	4,128
Winnipeg	186	192	199
Calgary	509	575	679
Edmonton	214	205	236
Vancouver	1,335	1,483	1,825

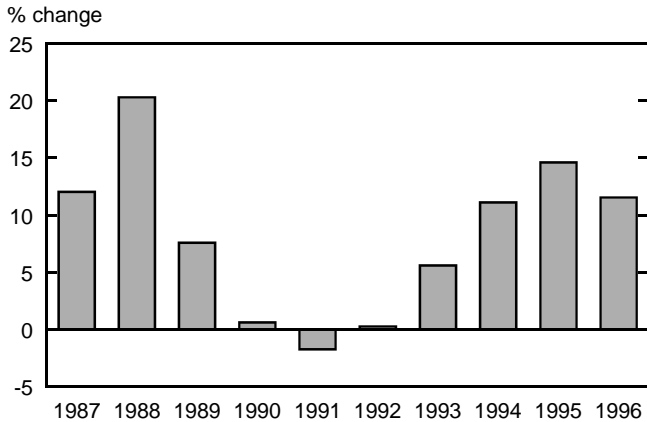
* Includes Canadians and Americans using commercial planes, as well as Canadians returning from overseas and overseas residents entering Canada via the United States.

Unprecedented level in overnight trips to Canada by residents of overseas countries

In 1996, residents of countries other than the United States (overseas countries) again set a new record for their number of overnight trips to Canada. In fact, this is the fourth consecutive year in which such a record

has been set. This time, they made 4.4 million trips, up 11.5% from the previous year.

Overnight trips to Canada by overseas residents have risen steadily



Americans are still making the most overnight trips to Canada. They made 13.0 million in 1996, practically the same number as in 1995, following increases during the previous three years.

Overall, foreigners travelled to Canada and spent at least one night on a record 17.4 million occasions in 1996 — 2.4% more than in 1995.

Residents of overseas countries are now making more than a quarter of all overnight trips to Canada. Only five years ago, this proportion was one-fifth.

The economic impact of an increase in the number of overseas visitors is significantly greater than that of a comparable rise in the number of American visitors. Travellers from overseas tend to stay longer in Canada and spend more than Americans. The International Travel Survey revealed that on average in 1995, overseas residents stayed 11 nights and spent Cdn\$1,030 per overnight trip, compared with 4 nights and Cdn\$370 for Americans.

Strong growth of the Asian market

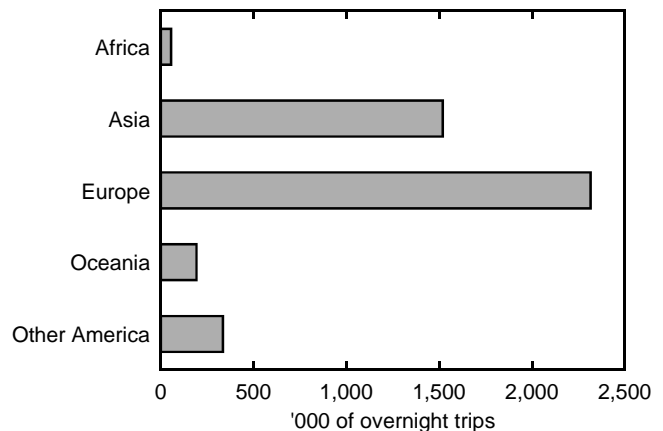
Of all the continents, Asia was again the market that experienced the strongest growth in overnight trips to Canada. The 17% increase registered between 1995 and 1996 followed a 27% increase the previous year. Asians made 1.5 million trips of at least one night to Canada in 1996.

More frequent flights and increased capacity, as well as the lifting of travel restrictions in certain countries, were some of the factors that have contributed to the growth in this market over the last few years.

The contribution Asian tourists have made to the Canadian economy is important. According to the International Travel Survey, their spending represented 15% of the \$8.8 billion spent in Canada by all foreign tourists in 1995.

Nonetheless, Europe remained the most important overseas market for Canada. It continued to grow, but at a slower pace than Asia. The number of overnight trips to Canada by Europeans reached 2.3 million in 1996, up 8.1% from the year before.

Europe is Canada's largest overseas market for overnight visitors, but Asia is gaining



The United Kingdom still topped the list of the most important countries of origin (other than the United States) in 1996, followed by Japan. On average in 1995, residents of Japan stayed in this country half as long as residents of the United Kingdom (6 nights compared with 11), but still spent \$240 more per trip.

Three other Asian countries were in the top 10. Residents of South Korea and Taiwan recorded increases of 41% and 34% respectively, compared with 1995. The number of overnight trips by residents of these two countries has more than doubled in the last two years.

Estimation of overnight trips* by overseas residents entering Canada

Country of residence	1996	1995 to 1996
	'000	% change
United Kingdom	701	8.7
Japan	650	10.0
France	461	6.3
Germany	454	6.3
Hong Kong	201	15.3
South Korea	159	41.4
Australia	150	5.4
Taiwan	135	34.0
Italy	108	6.8
Switzerland	108	6.3

* Excludes same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

Canadians find overseas countries more and more attractive

Canadians continued to make an increasing number of trips overseas. They made a record 3.7 million of them in 1996, up 3.6% from the previous year. With few exceptions over the past quarter century (the latest being during the Persian Gulf conflict in 1991), Canadians' trips to overseas destinations have risen steadily.

Meanwhile, the drop in Canadians' trips of one or more nights to the United States came to an end. In 1996, they increased 4.1% to 15.3 million trips.

Overall, Canadians increased their number of overnight trips abroad by 4.0%. This brought the number of trips of this type to 18.9 million, the highest level since 1993.

Americans' car excursions to Canada continue to increase

Americans made 23.8 million same-day, cross-border car trips in 1996, up 4.7%. It was the greatest number of trips of this type since 1981, when 27.1 million trips were made.

Meanwhile, the number of cross-border car excursions by Canadians remained relatively unchanged from the year before at 36.3 million. Canadians made 59.1 million such excursions in 1991, when the Canadian dollar was worth US\$0.87. In 1996, the Canadian currency was valued at US\$0.73, unchanged from 1995.

December 1996

The year ended with a new monthly record number of overnight trips to Canada by foreigners. They were up 3.9% in December, to 1.5 million.

Americans undertook 1.1 million trips of one or more nights during December, up 5.1% from November.

Meanwhile, a slight increase (+0.4%) brought the number of overnight stays in Canada by overseas residents to an unprecedented 380,000 trips.

Canadians' trips to the United States for at least one night jumped 7.1% to the highest level (1.3 million) since December 1993. However, this was well below the 1.8 million trips registered in December 1991.

Canadians also made 1.5% more trips to overseas destinations in December. The level of 321,000 trips was a new high for this type of travel.

The combination of these two increases totalled 1.7 million trips in December, and resulted in a 6.0% rise in overnight trips abroad — the strongest monthly growth since September 1994.

Same-day car trips to Canada by Americans rose 2.6% to 2.0 million in December 1996, their highest level in more than 15 years.

Meanwhile, Canadians made 2.9 million cross-border car excursions, a 2.3% decrease from the previous month. Canadians made a record 5.4 million same-day car trips to the United States in November 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697, 5780-6046 and 8200-8328.

Some seasonally adjusted CANSIM series have been revised back to 1982.

The December 1996 issue of *International travel: advance information* (66-001-PPB, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Luc Dubois (613-951-1674; fax: 613-951-2909; Internet: duboluc@statcan.ca) or Ruth Martin (613-951-1791; fax: 613-951-2909; Internet: martrut@statcan.ca), International Travel Section, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	Oct. 1996 ^f	Nov. 1996 ^f	Dec. 1996 ^p	Nov. to Dec. 1996
seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	2,984	2,961	2,893	-2.3
One or more nights	754	763	829	8.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,245	1,247	1,335	7.1
Other countries	312	316	321	1.5
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,979	1,992	2,043	2.6
One or more nights	699	692	698	0.8
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,085	1,060	1,115	5.1
Other countries ²	376	378	380	0.4
	Dec. 1996 ^p	Dec. 1995 to Dec. 1996	Jan. to Dec. 1996 ^p	Jan.-Dec. 1995 to Jan.-Dec. 1996
unadjusted				
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	2,670	-4.6	36,267	-0.4
One or more nights	493	9.9	9,579	-1.1
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	905	10.1	15,259	4.1
Other countries	252	2.9	3,672	3.6
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,746	7.7	23,804	4.7
One or more nights	389	-7.6	8,325	-4.3
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	645	-3.0	12,951	-0.4
Other countries ²	235	11.2	4,420	11.5

¹ Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

² Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

^f Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.



OTHER RELEASES

Civil aviation operating statistics

December 1996

Both Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAI) reported increases in passenger-kilometres flown (seasonally adjusted data) on their international (scheduled and charter) routes in December 1996. Air Canada's production increased 4% from November, while CAI's was up 3%. The increase by CAI followed three monthly decreases, including a 10% drop in November.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

December civil aviation data (operational) for Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. will be published in the March 1996 issue of the *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004-XPB, \$11/\$105). See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Justice spending in Canada

1994/95

Government spending on justice services totalled \$10 billion in the fiscal year 1994/95, up 13% since 1988/89 on an inflation-adjusted basis. Most of this increase occurred before 1990/91. Spending increased only 4% between 1990/91 and 1994/95, reflecting the slowdown in the economy from 1990 to 1992.

Since 1990/91, spending has remained relatively stable for police services, adult corrections and courts, the most costly components of the justice system. In contrast, spending levels have increased for youth corrections and legal aid.

In 1994/95, justice expenditures amounted to \$340 per Canadian. Just over half of justice expenditures paid for policing (58%), followed by adult corrections (19%), courts (8%), legal aid (7%), youth corrections (5%), and criminal prosecutions (3%).

Juristat: Justice spending in Canada, vol. 17, no. 3, (85-002-XPE, \$10/\$90) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023; 1 800 387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Infomat, a weekly review, February 14, 1997
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE
 (Canada: \$4/\$140; United States: US\$5/US\$168; other countries: US\$5/US\$196).

Employment, earnings and hours, November 1996
Catalogue number 72-002-XPB
 (Canada: \$31/\$310; United States: US\$38/US\$372; other countries: US\$44/US\$434).

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, 1995
Catalogue number 53-215-XPB
 (Canada: \$38; United States: US\$46; other countries: US\$54).

Juristat: Justice spending in Canada, vol. 17, no. 3
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE
 (Canada: \$10/\$90; United States: US\$12/US\$108; other countries: US\$14/US\$126).

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue*, 1994 (11-204E, \$15; United States: US\$18; other countries: US\$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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Monday, June 08, 1994
 For releases at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Economic dependency profiles, 1992** 2
Canadians who filed tax returns for the 1992 tax year received an average \$55.40 in transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income. This was an increase of almost 10% from 1991 in the rate of transfer payments to employment income.
- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994** 6
After two months of lackluster performance, the value of manufacturers' shipments grew to \$27.7 billion, up 1.7% in April after a 2.1% surge in March. The backlog of unfilled orders has increased by \$2.2 billion in the latest five months.
- **Industrial product price index, May 1994** 8
Driven by higher prices for processed raw materials, the year-over-year change in prices for manufactured goods jumped to +4.0% in May, the highest rate among members of the G7.
- **Raw materials price index, May 1994** 12
The index rose 3.2% in May. Crude oil prices climbed up 10.9% and were the major contributor to the change.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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RELEASE DATES

February 17 to 21
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
17	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 1996
18	Composite Index	January 1997
19	Canadian international trade	December 1996
19	Wholesale trade	December 1996
20	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Fourth quarter 1996
20	Retail trade	December 1996
20	Canadian economic observer	February 1997
21	Consumer Price Index	January 1997
21	Livestock statistics	1997
