



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 29, 1999

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **National tourism indicators, fourth quarter 1998 and 1998**
 Tourism expenditures in Canada reached \$9.3 billion during the fourth quarter of 1998, an increase of 7.0% from the same period last year. For 1998, spending reached 47.0 billion, up 7.0% from 1997.

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- **Sex offenders, 1997**
 The rate of sexual offences reported to the police declined for the fourth consecutive year in 1997, mirroring the trend for overall violent crimes. However, unlike other violent crimes, children and youths were targeted in the majority of sexual offences.

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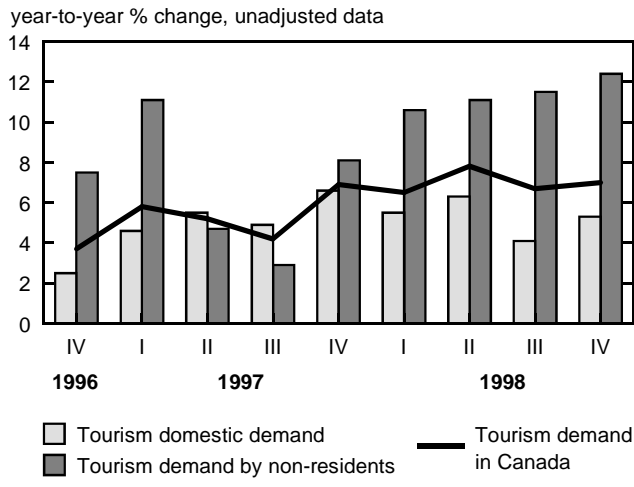
MAJOR RELEASES

National tourism indicators

Fourth quarter 1998 and 1998

Tourism expenditures in Canada reached \$9.3 billion during the fourth quarter of 1998, up 7.0% from the same period in 1997. Visitors from other countries continued to set the pace with a 12.4% increase in spending in Canada since last year, more than double the increase in tourism outlays of Canadians. In fact, expenditures by foreign visitors have led the way for eighteen of the last twenty quarters, the second and third quarters of 1997 being the exceptions.

Spending by non-residents still set the pace



The robust growth of tourism spending in the country during the fourth quarter was widespread, with important gains in accommodation (+10.7%) and food and beverage services (+8.9%). The transportation category advanced at a slower pace (+5.1%) but still constitutes by far the largest component, at 43% of total expenditures.

Spending by non-residents continued as the driving force

Expenditures by non-residents (or tourism exports) reached \$2.4 billion in the quarter, up 12.4% from the same period last year. All quarters of 1998 registered double-digit increases. About 25% of every tourism dollar came from non-resident visitors to Canada from October to December, a ratio similar to previous

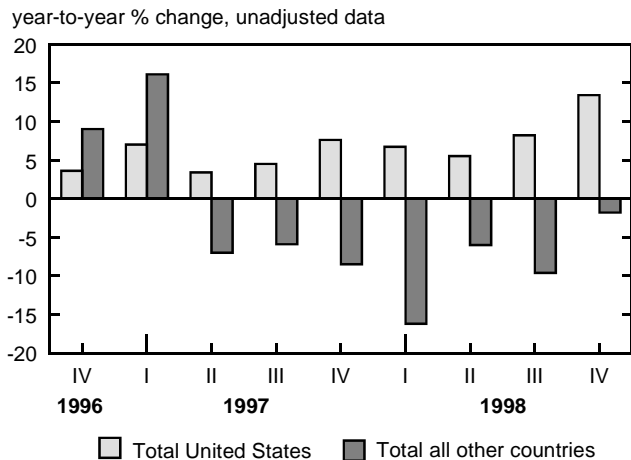
Note to readers

The data are unadjusted for seasonality and expressed at current prices, unless noted otherwise.

years. In contrast, in the 1998 peak quarter (July-September), non-resident visitors spent 36% of total tourism expenditures, the largest share since 1986. The booming demand from non-residents was felt almost evenly across the major categories of spending, with the biggest gain in accommodation (+13.4%) and the smallest in transportation (+8.9%).

The significant strength in expenditures by non-residents is consistent with the accelerated growth in the number of inbound travellers from the United States. U.S. residents took advantage of the appreciation of their currency against the Canadian dollar. In the fourth quarter, the U.S. dollar gained more than 9% against its Canadian counterpart compared with the same period in 1997. Travellers from the U.S. made 6.7 million same-day visits (+12.4%) and 2.7 million of the more expensive overnight trips (+16.2%) during the fall season compared with last year.

Number of U.S. travellers to Canada still on the upswing



For many other foreign visitors, a trip to Canada has also become less costly compared with a year ago. Compared with our dollar, the German mark, the Netherlands guilder and the French and Swiss francs have all appreciated about 15% over the fourth quarter

of 1997. Nevertheless, there was only a relatively small increase (+1.3%) in the number of travellers from Europe in the fourth quarter.

Tourism from the Asia/Pacific region continued to suffer from the economic turmoil in that part of the world, as the number of visitors fell 9% in the fourth quarter compared with a year ago. However, this decline is a relative improvement over the average drop (-21%) in the first nine months of 1998. The number of travellers from Japan did not exhibit the same double-digit decrease as in the previous year. The appreciation (15%) of their currency against the Canadian dollar may have played a positive role.

After adjusting for seasonality and inflation, the strength in tourism exports was also apparent, with non-resident outlays showing an 11.2% advance (at annual rates) from the previous quarter. All major spending categories increased.

Domestic demand remained strong

Spending by Canadians on tourism in Canada reached \$6.9 billion during the fourth quarter of 1998, up 5.3% from the same period in 1997. As was the case in the first nine months of 1998, less travel outside the country coupled with generally favourable economic conditions at home helped to maintain increasing domestic tourism spending.

Higher spending was recorded across all major categories. Spending rose on accommodation (+8.9%) and food and beverage services (+5.9%) over the previous year, while outlays on transportation grew more moderately (+4.5%).

In the fourth quarter of 1998, the number of Canadians visiting the United States dropped almost 18% from the fourth quarter of 1997. In comparison with its U.S. counterpart, the value of the Canadian dollar declined about 9% compared with a year earlier, significantly raising the cost of a trip south of the border. In contrast, the number of trips by Canadians to other countries increased almost 8%.

In terms of the travel deficit in the fourth quarter, history repeated itself compared to the first three quarters of 1998. The increased number of Americans coming to Canada, combined with fewer Canadian residents travelling to the United States, produced the lowest travel deficit since 1989.

After adjusting for seasonal variation and inflation, tourism spending by Canadians within the country showed signs of relative weakness for a second consecutive quarter, increasing only 0.8% (at annual rates) from the previous quarter.

Employment generated by tourism rose from a year earlier

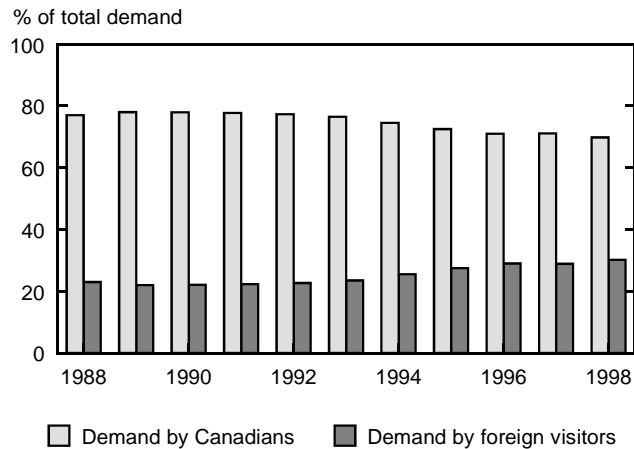
Employment generated by tourism activities reached 513,000 in the fourth quarter of 1998, up 2.1% from the same period a year earlier. The transportation industries had the strongest increase (+3.7%).

On a seasonally adjusted basis, employment in tourism activities edged up 2.0% (annual rates) from the third quarter of 1998, following a small decline in the previous quarter.

1998 in review

Tourism spending in Canada reached \$47.0 billion in 1998, of which \$14.2 billion or 30% was spent by non-residents and \$32.8 billion or 70% was spent by Canadians. The non-residents' share of total expenditures has been steadily increasing in the last nine years — their spending accounted for 22% of total tourism demand in 1989 and 25% in 1994.

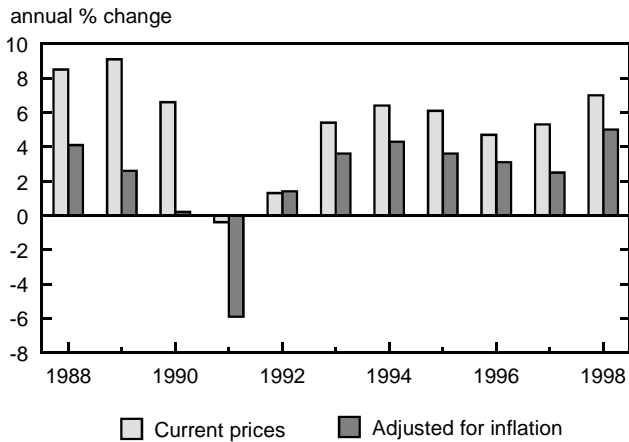
Share of non-resident spending increasing



Outlays by foreign visitors were 11.4% higher in 1998 compared with a year ago, more than double the rate of increase (+5.1%) in expenditures by Canadians. The overall combined increase of tourism expenditures in the country in 1998 was 7.0%, a rate significantly higher than those for 1997 (+5.3%) and 1996 (+4.7%). In contrast with the two previous years where the strength originated mainly from transportation expenditures, 1998 was marked by notable gains in accommodation (+10.7%) and food and beverage services (+9.0%).

After accounting for inflation, tourism expenditures in the country posted a hefty rate of increase in 1998 (+5.0%), reversing a downward trend that started in 1995. The substantial increase (+9.0%) in spending by non-residents was once again the main source of growth in overall demand, while Canadians spent 3.3% more.

Tourism demand in Canada



The number of U.S. travellers to Canada was up sharply (+8.3%) in 1998 compared with 1997, as our neighbours from south of the border benefited from a weaker Canadian dollar during the year. The increase was 11.1% in the more expensive overnight trips, almost double the 6.9% in same-day visits. In contrast, the number of visitors from Europe fell for the second time in a decade (-2.4%) while there was an even bigger drop (-19.5%) in visitors from the Asia/Pacific market.

Canada's travel account balance, the difference between the expenditures of foreign visitors in the country and those of Canadian residents abroad, has shown its lowest deficit in ten years, declining to \$-3.3 billion in 1998. This results from a combination of the

greater number of Americans coming to Canada and the almost 15% more Canadian visitors who decided to stay home in 1998.

Prices for tourism goods and services rose faster than the Consumer Price Index

The overall rate of inflation for tourism goods and services, as measured by the implicit price index, was 2.1% in 1998, compared with 3.0% for the previous year. In comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all items, a broader measure of price change, edged up 1% during the year. The steepest price increases were in accommodation services (+4.5%) while more modest price movements took place in transport services (+1.1%).

Employment generated by tourism on the rise

Employment generated by tourism, as measured by the number of all part-time and full-time employees, increased to 518,000 in 1998, up 3.0% from one year earlier. The air transportation industry fared especially well, benefiting from increased passenger traffic. After three consecutive years in which growth in tourism employment clearly outpaced that in the total business sector, these two advanced at a similar rate in 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1835-1854.

The fourth quarter 1998 issue of *National tourism indicators* (13-009-XPB) is now available. To order the publication, contact the client services officer (613-951-3640; fax 613-951-3618), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Katharine Kemp (613-951-3814) or Jacques Delisle (613-951-3796), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. □

Tourism expenditures

	Fourth quarter 1997	First quarter 1998	Second quarter 1998	Third quarter 1998	Fourth quarter 1998	Fourth quarter 1997 to fourth quarter 1998 %
	\$ millions at current prices, unadjusted for seasonality					change
Tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	8,686	8,939	11,529	17,288	9,293	7.0
Tourism exports	2,101	1,809	3,744	6,274	2,362	12.4
Tourism domestic demand	6,585	7,130	7,785	11,014	6,931	5.3
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	3,846	3,824	4,549	6,096	4,041	5.1
Tourism exports	531	450	949	1,636	578	8.9
Tourism domestic demand	3,315	3,374	3,600	4,460	3,463	4.5
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,062	1,076	1,760	2,708	1,176	10.7
Tourism exports	424	412	898	1,368	481	13.4
Tourism domestic demand	638	664	862	1,340	695	8.9
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,338	1,329	1,941	2,989	1,457	8.9
Tourism exports	523	443	848	1,405	594	13.6
Tourism domestic demand	815	886	1,093	1,584	863	5.9
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	783	1,091	1,137	1,737	835	6.6
Tourism exports	195	167	352	581	221	13.3
Tourism domestic demand	588	924	785	1,156	614	4.4
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,657	1,619	2,142	3,758	1,784	7.7
Tourism exports	428	337	697	1,284	488	14.0
Tourism domestic demand	1,229	1,282	1,445	2,474	1,296	5.5

Tourism expenditures

	1997	1998	1997 to 1998	Third quarter 1998	Fourth quarter 1998	Third to fourth quarter 1998
	\$ millions at current prices		% change	\$ millions at current prices (seasonally adjusted)		% change (annual rate)
Tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	43,987	47,049	7.0	11,863	12,026	5.6
Tourism exports	12,734	14,189	11.4	3,584	3,696	13.1
Tourism domestic demand	31,253	32,860	5.1	8,279	8,330	2.5
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	17,627	18,510	5.0	4,628	4,720	8.2
Tourism exports	3,347	3,613	7.9	899	923	11.1
Tourism domestic demand	14,280	14,897	4.3	3,729	3,797	7.5
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	6,188	6,720	8.6	1,706	1,719	3.1
Tourism exports	2,813	3,159	12.3	800	838	20.4
Tourism domestic demand	3,375	3,561	5.5	906	881	-10.6
Food and Beverage Services						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,085	7,716	8.9	1,958	1,993	7.3
Tourism exports	2,911	3,290	13.0	831	869	19.6
Tourism domestic demand	4,174	4,426	6.0	1,127	1,124	-1.1
Other Tourism Commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,444	4,800	8.0	1,209	1,224	5.1
Tourism exports	1,169	1,321	13.0	335	345	12.5
Tourism domestic demand	3,275	3,479	6.2	874	879	2.3
Other Commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	8,643	9,303	7.6	2,362	2,370	1.4
Tourism exports	2,494	2,806	12.5	719	721	1.1
Tourism domestic demand	6,149	6,497	5.7	1,643	1,649	1.5
	\$ millions at 1992 prices		% change	\$ millions at 1992 prices (seasonally adjusted)		% change (annual rate)
Tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	39,659	41,626	5.0	10,483	10,584	3.9
Tourism exports	11,617	12,668	9.0	3,198	3,285	11.3
Tourism domestic demand	28,042	28,958	3.3	7,285	7,299	0.8
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	15,677	16,285	3.9	4,086	4,139	5.3
Tourism exports	3,111	3,362	8.1	845	865	9.8
Tourism domestic demand	12,566	12,923	2.8	3,241	3,274	4.1
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,470	5,681	3.9	1,434	1,433	-0.3
Tourism exports	2,479	2,660	7.3	670	694	15.1
Tourism domestic demand	2,991	3,021	1.0	764	739	-12.5
Food and Beverage Services						
Tourism demand in Canada	6,592	7,015	6.4	1,776	1,804	6.5
Tourism exports	2,706	2,981	10.2	753	785	18.1
Tourism domestic demand	3,886	4,034	3.8	1,023	1,019	-1.6
Other Tourism Commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	3,932	4,157	5.7	1,041	1,054	5.1
Tourism exports	1,020	1,121	9.9	283	292	13.3
Tourism domestic demand	2,912	3,036	4.3	758	762	2.1
Other Commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,988	8,488	6.3	2,146	2,154	1.5
Tourism exports	2,301	2,544	10.6	647	649	1.2
Tourism domestic demand	5,687	5,944	4.5	1,499	1,505	1.6

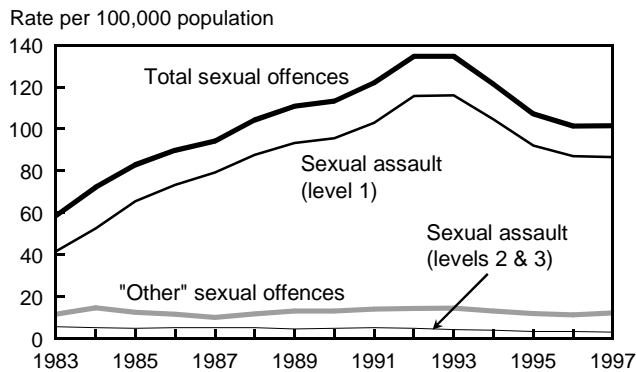
Sex offenders

1997

The rate of sexual offences reported to police declined for the fourth consecutive year in 1997, mirroring the trend for overall violent crimes. However, unlike other violent crimes, children and youths were targeted in the majority of sexual offences.

In 1997, 30,735 sex offences were reported to police, which represented a rate of 86 incidents for every 100,000 population. After 1983, when new sexual assault legislation was passed, the rate of reported offences began to rise. It peaked in 1993 at 135 incidents for every 100,000 population and has since been declining. While the 1997 rate was 25% lower than its 1993 peak, it was still 8% higher than a decade earlier and 74% higher than it was in 1983.

Trend in the rate of reported sexual offences, 1983 to 1997



Sex offences accounted for 10% of the total number of police-reported violent offences in 1997, compared with a high of 13% in 1993. In 1997, sex offences represented only 1% of the total number of Criminal Code incidents reported to police.

Police statistics probably represent only a small portion of all sexual offences and offenders, since results from victimization surveys suggest that as many as 90% of all sexual offences are not reported to the police.

Six in 10 victims were either children or youths

According to 1997 data from a sample of 179 police forces in six provinces, 62% of all victims of sexual offences were young people under the age of 18. (In contrast, 24% of victims of total violent offences were in

Note to readers

This release is based on the Juristat "Sex offenders", available today. This report uses previously released data to look at sexual offences, including an in-depth analysis of the nature and prevalence of sexual offences, legislation, victims of sexual offences, as well as characteristics of offenders and patterns in sentencing

Data on characteristics of victims and accused persons, as well as the location of incidents, came from the 1997 Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey of 179 police agencies representing 48% of all Criminal Code incidents. Even though this survey provides a rich analytical database, readers are cautioned that these data are primarily from urban police departments and are not nationally representative.

For this release, sexual assault (level 1) involves minor physical injuries or no injuries to the victim. Sexual assault (level 2) involves sexual assault with a weapon, threats or causing bodily harm. Sexual assault (level 3) results in wounding, maiming, disfiguring or endangering the life of the victim. "Other" sexual offences include a group of offences that primarily address sexual abuse against children.

this age group.) Nearly one-third (30%) of sex-offence victims were children under 12, while another 32% were youths between 12 and 17.

Eight out of 10 victims of sex offences (82%) were female. However, while males accounted for 18% of all sex-offence victims, they represented 31% of victims under the age of 12.

Victims of sexual offences usually knew the perpetrator. In 1997, only 23% of victims were sexually assaulted by a stranger. One-half of sexual offence victims were assaulted by a friend or an acquaintance, while the remaining 28% were victimized by a family member.

Proportion of victims of sexual offences 1997

	Children under 12	Youths 12-17	Adults 18+	Total
	%			
Male	9	5	3	18
Female	20	27	35	82
Total	30	32	38	100

Note: Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

The location that presented the greatest risk for victims of sexual offences was the home. In 1997, 67% of victims were attacked in a home and 17% in a public area.

Most sex offenders were adult males

The large majority of accused sex offenders in 1997 were adult males. Males accounted for 98% of accused persons.

Sex offenders tended to be older than violent offenders in general. Eight in 10 accused persons were over the age of 18. About 44% of accused sex offenders were 35 or older compared with 33% of all violent offenders.

In the fiscal year 1997/98, sexual offence cases represented 9% of all violent offence cases heard in adult criminal court, according to data from courts in seven provinces and the two territories.

Convicted sex offenders received tougher sentences than violent offenders overall. In 1997/98, nearly 6 in 10 sex offenders (57%) convicted in adult provincial/territorial courts received a prison sentence. In comparison, nearly 4 in 10 violent offenders (38%) were sent to prison.

Prison terms for convicted sex offenders were also longer. About 37% of terms exceeded one year, compared with 14% for all violent offenders.

Rates in provinces and territories varied widely

The distribution of police-recorded sexual offences varies widely from region to region. In 1997, as with

other violent crimes, the rate of sexual offences was highest in both territories.

Among the provinces, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Manitoba had the highest rates, while the lowest were reported in Quebec and Ontario. In fact, Quebec and Ontario were the only two provinces with sexual offence rates below the national average, a situation that has existed for the last five years.

The rate of sexual offences increased from 1996 to 1997 in the two territories and in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. Rates remained the same in Quebec and British Columbia, and declined in the remaining five provinces.

Juristat: Sex offenders, (85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93; Internet version: 85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Aquaculture financial statistics

1997

For the first time, annual financial data are now available for the Canadian aquaculture industry. These statistics result from the 1997 Unified Enterprise Survey — the first comprehensive attempt to collect annual financial data for this industry.

In 1997, about 600 operations were involved in fish farming. These businesses had revenues worth \$460 million, primarily from the sale of finfish and shellfish. By far, the single most important product was salmon.

Revenues from British Columbia and New Brunswick alone accounted for 85% of all aquaculture revenues in 1997. Fish farmers in British Columbia had sales of \$232 million in 1997, just over half of the national total. In New Brunswick, fish farming was worth \$161 million, about 35% of national sales. There are aquaculture operations in every province, although estimates are not provided for the Prairie provinces because only a handful of operations exist in this region.

Fish farming operations incurred expenses of \$461 million in 1997. Just over one-quarter (27%) of this total, or about \$125 million, was accounted for by the cost of materials, mostly feed and "therapeutants" which include vaccines, drugs and pesticides.

Aquaculture producers paid out \$75 million in salaries and benefits, while processing services cost \$34 million and interest charges another \$11 million. Other operating expenses, a long list ranging from energy to insurance to depreciation, claimed \$216 million.

Expenses for fish farming operations marginally outpaced their revenue in 1997 as a result of two major factors: lower prices for their products, and higher expansion costs which were consistent with a growth industry.

Data on 1997 aquaculture production released in August 1998 showed that the industry has expanded during the 1990s despite growing competition from lower-priced imports. Between 1991 and 1997, production almost doubled from 44,600 tonnes to 87,200 tonnes. The 1997 level represented a 23% increase from 1996.

Note: Aquaculture financial statistics result from the Unified Enterprise Survey (UES), a survey that incorporates several annual business surveys into an integrated framework. The pilot year for the new survey

was 1997. The UES aims to ensure that Statistics Canada receives consistent and integrated data from many types and sizes of businesses, with enough detail to produce accurate provincial statistics.

For the aquaculture industry, a sample of 121 producers reported their financial transactions for the fiscal year ending in 1997. This sample covered businesses representing 70% of revenues in the industry. The sample survey along with tax data and administrative data were used to produce these estimates. For more information on the UES, contact Les Graham (613-951-6566; grahles@statcan.ca).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2276-2285.

Data will be available in the updates to the Agriculture economic statistics binder (21-603-UPE, \$45). See *How to order publications*.

For more information, to obtain data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; stctruro@ns.sympatico.ca), Truro Agricultural Statistics Office, Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products

March 1999

Frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of March amounted to 59,997 tonnes as compared with 55,517 tonnes in February and 37,031 tonnes in March 1998.

Note: During the last six months, Statistics Canada has updated the Canadian Food Inspection Agency list that is used as a basis for the Stocks of Frozen Meat Survey. These updates have increased the number of companies responding to the survey. The February 1999 estimates reflect these changes; revisions to the estimates for the May 1998-January 1999 period have also been made. To obtain the revised data or for more information, call the toll-free number 1-800-216-2299.

Available on CANSIM: Matrices 87 and 9518-9525.

Data for stocks of frozen meat (23-009-XIE) are available free on the Internet at www.statcan.ca under *Products and services*, followed by *Downloadable publications* then *Index of downloadable publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Jamie Duffy at (613-951-6356; duffjam@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Sawmills and planing mills

January 1999

Sawmills in Canada produced 5 452.6 thousand cubic metres of lumber and ties in January, a 6.3% increase from 5 124.7 thousand cubic metres (after revisions) produced in January 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 and 122 (series 2).

The January 1999 issue of *Sawmills and planing mills* (35-003-XPB, \$12/\$114) will be available later.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3516; simales@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction, and Energy Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Wholesale trade, January 1999
Catalogue number 63-008-XIB
(Canada: \$14/\$140; outside Canada: US\$14/US\$140).

Vista on the agri-food industry and the farm community, March 1999
Catalogue number 21-004-XIE
(Free).

Vista on the agri-food industry and the farm community, March 1999
Catalogue number 21-004-XPB
(Free).

Electric lamps, light bulbs and tubes,
February 1999
Catalogue number 43-009-XIB
(Canada: \$5/\$47; outside Canada: US\$5/US\$47).

Juristat: Sex offenders, vol. 19, no. 3
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE
(Canada: \$8/\$70; outside Canada: US\$8/US\$70).

Juristat: Sex offenders, vol. 19, no. 3
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE
(Canada: \$10/\$93; outside Canada: US\$10/US\$93).

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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 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 60 trips 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 notably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow nominal growth during the year.

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