



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Monday, June 14, 1999**

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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- **Domestic travel, 1998** 2  
 Canadians travelled within their own country far more in 1998 as their dollar stayed weak compared with its American counterpart, and economic conditions at home remained favourable. Domestic travel within Canada increased 12.5% from 1997 to 144.3 million trips.
  
- **New motor vehicle sales, April 1999** 4  
 New motor vehicle sales grew 1.5% in April as a result of higher passenger car sales. This increase reinforced the upward trend in new motor vehicle sales that began in November 1998.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Domestic travel

1998

Canadians travelled within their own country far more in 1998 as their dollar stayed weak compared with its American counterpart, and economic conditions at home remained favourable.

Domestic travel within Canada increased 12.5% from 1997 to 144.3 million trips, almost three-quarters of which were either for pleasure or to visit family and friends. At the same time, the number of trips taken by Canadians to the United States declined 16% to 42.8 million.

Spending on domestic travel totalled \$18.9 billion in 1998, up 15.4% from the year before, making Canada its own largest tourism market. Adjusted to account for higher travel prices, the real increase was 12.4%.

According to Statistics Canada's national tourism indicators, spending by Canadian travellers in Canada accounted for 70% of all tourism spending in 1998.

#### Canadians made vast majority of trips within their own province

Canadians made almost nine out of every 10 domestic trips in 1998 within their own province. Of the 144.3 million domestic trips in 1998, about 126.1 million (87%) were made by individuals travelling in their own province (intra-provincial), while the remainder, 18.2 million, were to other provinces (inter-provincial). Intra-provincial travel was up 12.7% from 1997, while inter-provincial travel increased 11.2%.

Although inter-provincial trips represented only 13% of total domestic travel, spending on them totalled \$7.7 billion in 1998, or more than 40% of the total. This was a 17.3% increase over 1997. On intra-provincial travel, Canadians spent \$11.2 billion, up 14.1%.

Canadians travelled within the country mostly for pleasure in 1998, a reversal from the previous year when travel to visit family and friends was paramount. Canadians took 53.8 million pleasure trips in 1998 (+17%) as opposed to 52.0 million trips to visit families and friends (+10.6%). In addition, 20.0 million business and convention trips (+8.6%) and 18.5 million personal trips (+10.3%) were taken.

Split by duration, same-day trips increased to 69.9 million (+11.8%) and overnight trips rose to 74.4 million trips (+13.2%) compared with 1997.

Canadians who took overnight trips stayed away from home for an estimated 244.3 million nights on

#### Note to readers

*Data in this release come from the Canadian Travel Survey, a supplement to the Labour Force Survey. In 1998, the Canadian Travel Survey interviewed 180,000 households, or 15,000 per month. The 1997 survey contained some screening questions not included in the 1998 version, so users may wish to take this difference into consideration when comparing the two.*

*Domestic travel is defined as any trip involving 80 kilometers or more one way, taken by a Canadian resident and having a Canadian destination.*

*Figures on the number of travellers are measured in person-trips. The total number of person-trips for a population is the count of the number of persons on each trip taken in the population.*

*Figures on the number of nights are measured in person-nights. A Canadian resident who takes a trip involving three nights away from home has a count of three person-nights.*

their domestic travels in 1998, up 10.9% over 1997. Pleasure, personal, and business and convention trips, unlike those to visit friends and/or relatives, generally involved stays in commercial establishments, which drove up the average cost of those trips. In fact, in 1998, Canadians spent an average \$ 619 for business and convention per trip of one night or more, \$180 for pleasure and personal trips, and \$119 for travel to visit friends or relatives.

#### Travellers spent most of their money on transportation

Travellers spent most of their money in 1998 on transportation costs, which are associated with transportation fares and automobiles expenditures. This category was mostly sustained by 132.3 million automobile trips and 6.4 million airplane trips. Remaining trips in 1998 (bus, rail and boat) totalled 5.6 million.

There were double-digit spending increases in every travel category, likely because Canadians were in better financial circumstances in 1998 than in 1997. Personal disposable income per person was up 3% in 1998, and average weekly earnings were up 1%. In addition, employment grew 3%.

The biggest increase in spending, however, was the 20.2% jump in costs associated with accommodation, which reached \$3.4 billion, about 18% of total domestic travel expenditures. A large number of stays in commercial establishments accompanied

by an average price increase of 3.8% (CPI for accommodation) are responsible for this upward trend.

### Type of expenditures

	1997	1998	Distribution of expenditures for 1998	1997 to 1998
	millions of dollars		%	% change
<b>Type of expenditures</b>				
Transportation	6,627	7,354	38.8	11.0
Food and beverage	3,779	4,490	23.7	18.8
Accommodation	2,818	3,388	17.9	20.2
Recreation and entertainment	1,051	1,179	6.2	12.2
Other expenditures	2,138	2,528	13.4	18.2
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>16,413</b>	<b>18,939</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.4</b>

Spending on transportation rose 11.0% to almost \$7.4 billion in 1998, which accounted for nearly 40% of total domestic travel expenditures. Food and beverage costs went up 18.8% to almost \$4.5 billion, representing 24% of all spending.

### Domestic travel summary table 1998

Province	Person trips (millions)			Person nights (millions)	\$ millions
	Total	Intra-provincial	Inter-provincial		
Newfoundland	2.5	2.3	0.2	5.5	452.6
Prince Edward Island	0.8	0.2	0.6	2.4	166.5
Nova Scotia	6.4	5.4	1.0	10.2	847.9
New Brunswick	4.1	3.0	1.1	7.0	521.6
Quebec	30.1	26.4	3.7	45.7	3,412.6
Ontario	51.4	47.4	4.0	77.6	5,956.3
Manitoba	6.0	5.1	0.9	9.8	769.2
Saskatchewan	7.5	6.2	1.3	13.7	829.3
Alberta	19.6	17.1	2.5	31.5	2,907.1
British Columbia	15.5	13.0	2.5	40.2	3,028.3
<b>Canada</b>	<b>144.3</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>244.3</b>	<b>18,939.3</b>

**Note:** Person-trips are reported on a province of destination basis; person-nights on a province visited basis; and expenditures on the basis of where the money was spent. Totals for Canada exclude intra- and inter-territorial trips, person-nights and spending for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

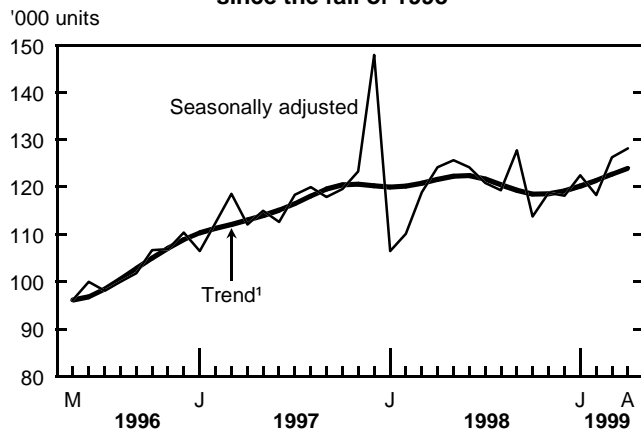
## New motor vehicle sales

April 1999

Heavy sales of passenger cars pushed new motor vehicle sales up 1.5% to 128,222 units in April. This increase came in the wake of a sharp gain in new motor vehicle sales in March (+6.7%), bolstering the upward trend in new motor vehicle sales that began in November 1998.

Sales of new motor vehicles were 3.2% higher in April than in the same month a year earlier. New motor vehicle sales have generally been on the rise since November 1998, despite decreases in December (-0.6%) and February (-3.4%). This upswing followed a period of decline between July and October 1998. Since the end of 1997, new motor vehicle sales have experienced periods of growth and decline after posting strong advances in 1996 and 1997 (all figures are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise indicated).

**New motor vehicle sales have been rising since the fall of 1998**



<sup>1</sup> The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

### Overseas-built cars sustain growth in passenger car sales

For the second consecutive month, new car makers posted higher sales. New passenger car sales were up 4.7% in April and 2.7% in March, following three months of decline. Overall, passenger car sales have remained flat since the summer of 1997.

Sales of overseas-built passenger cars were 20.7% higher in April than in March. Overseas-built cars accounted for about a quarter of total new passenger

#### Note to readers

Passenger cars include those for personal and commercial purposes (such as taxis or rental cars). Trucks include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans, coaches and buses.

North American-built new motor vehicles include those vehicles manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico. All other new motor vehicles are considered imports (manufactured overseas).

For reasons of confidentiality, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been included with British Columbia.

car sales in April. This sharp increase was preceded by a period of stagnation in sales of overseas-built cars back to early 1998.

Sales of North American-built cars, which have been stable since the beginning of 1997, rose 0.8% in April. On a year-over-year basis, sales were up for both overseas-built (+17.3%) and North American-built (+0.9%) passenger cars.

Truck sales fell 1.8% to 60,441 units in April following an 11.3% jump in March. Nevertheless, the April decline in truck sales did not halt the upward trend that began in early 1999. This period of higher sales was preceded by a downturn in truck sales in the second half of 1998.

### Buoyant sales in British Columbia in April

Unadjusted for seasonality, new motor vehicle sales were up 1.7% in April compared with the level in April 1998. On a provincial basis, sales varied considerably. British Columbia had the largest year-over-year gain in new motor vehicle sales in April (+14.1%), with higher sales for both passenger cars (+11.5%) and trucks (+16.2%).

Among the other provinces, Ontario (+7.7%), Newfoundland (+5.0%), New Brunswick (+1.7%) and Nova Scotia (+1.3%) recorded higher sales of new motor vehicles compared with levels in April 1998. In the Prairie provinces, on the other hand, sales dropped 11.2%. Sales were also lower in Prince Edward Island (-6.0%) and Quebec (-1.3%) in April.

### Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The April 1999 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007-XIB, \$13/\$124) will be available at a later date. See *How to order publications*.

For data or general information, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3549; 1-877-421-3067; [retailinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.ca)), Retail Trade Section, Distributive Trades Division. For analytical information,

or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Cl rance Kimanyi (613-951-3592; [kimacle@statcan.ca](mailto:kimacle@statcan.ca)).

## New motor vehicle sales

	April 1998	March 1999 <sup>r</sup>	April 1999 <sup>p</sup>	April 1998 to April 1999	March to April 1999
seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
<b>New motor vehicles</b>	<b>124,233</b>	<b>126,312</b>	<b>128,222</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Passenger cars	65,037	64,751	67,781	4.2	4.7
North American <sup>1</sup>	52,039	52,115	52,530	0.9	0.8
Overseas	12,999	12,637	15,251	17.3	20.7
Trucks, vans and buses	59,196	61,560	60,441	2.1	-1.8
Market share					
	April 1998	April 1999 <sup>p</sup>	April 1998 to April 1999	April 1998	April 1999
unadjusted					
			% change	%	
<b>New motor vehicles</b>	<b>140,547</b>	<b>142,870</b>	<b>1.7</b>		
Passenger cars	75,016	77,980	4.0		
North American <sup>1</sup>	59,164	58,806	-0.6	78.9	75.4
Overseas	15,852	19,174	21.0	21.1	24.6
Trucks, vans and buses	65,531	64,890	-1.0		
North American <sup>1</sup>	60,551	60,022	-0.9	92.4	92.5
Overseas	4,980	4,868	-2.2	7.6	7.5

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>1</sup> Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Travel between Canada and other countries

April 1999

In April, Canadians increased their international same-day and overnight trips (one or more nights) to 3.8 million, up 2.0% over March. Meanwhile, the overall number of trips by foreigners visiting Canada increased slightly (+0.4%) to 4.2 million, mostly due to an increase in American trips this side of the border. (Unless otherwise specified, the data are seasonally adjusted.)

Americans increased their overall number of trips north of the border to 3.8 million, up 1.1% from March and the highest level since the record high of 3.9 million in December 1998. Same-day car trips by Americans to Canada increased 1.7% over March to 2.3 million, compensating for the 2.6% drop in the number of U.S. overnight trips to Canada. Overnight trips by Americans to Canada, however, are still 10.1% higher than the same month last year (unadjusted data). The tourism industry continues to credit the boom in American travellers to Canada to the strength of the U.S. economy, consumer confidence, the attraction of Canada as a tourist destination, and the relatively low value of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart.

Canadians made 3.4 million trips south of the border in April, up 2.0% from the previous month. Overnight trips by Canadians to the United States rose 1.5% in April, and same-day cross-border car trips rose 0.7%. Compared with April 1998, however, the number of overnight trips and same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States decreased 2.1% and 14.0% respectively (unadjusted data). Same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States have been edging down since November 1991 when Canadians made more than twice as many trips as

in April. The Canadian dollar was worth US\$0.88 in November 1991 compared with US\$0.67 in April this year.

Canadians travelled for at least one night to overseas destinations on 372,000 occasions in April, up 1.3% from March and the highest level since the record high of 374,000 in November 1998. Meanwhile, the number of such trips by overseas residents to Canada decreased for the second consecutive month, down 3.2% from March to 338,000.

Among Canada's ten most important markets other than the United States, tourists from South Korea (+56.8%) and Taiwan (+52.0%) made substantially more overnight trips to Canada than in April 1998, while tourists from Hong Kong (-40.3%) and Mexico (-22.0%) recorded the largest drop in trips to Canada (unadjusted data).

**Note:** Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data. Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697, 5780-6048 and 8200-8329.**

The April 1999 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001-PPB, \$8/\$73) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For data requests, contact Carol Moskaluk (613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; [moskcar@statcan.ca](mailto:moskcar@statcan.ca)). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Johanne Plante (613-951-1910; fax: 613-951-2909; [planjoh@statcan.ca](mailto:planjoh@statcan.ca)), International Travel Section, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

## Travel between Canada and other countries

	March 1999 <sup>r</sup>	April 1999 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 1999	April 1999 <sup>p</sup>	April 1998 to April 1999
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
	'000		% change	'000	% change
<b>Canadian trips abroad<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>3,783</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3,902</b>	<b>-8.2</b>
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,166	2,182	0.7	2,218	-14.0
Total trips, one or more nights	1,472	1,493	1.5	1,602	0.3
United States <sup>2</sup>	1,105	1,122	1.5	1,219	-2.1
Car	617	627	1.6	653	-7.5
Plane	385	389	1.0	463	6.8
Other modes of transportation	102	105	2.6	103	-2.5
Other countries <sup>3</sup>	367	372	1.3	383	8.7
<b>Travel to Canada<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4,133</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Same-day car trips from the United States	2,289	2,328	1.7	2,134	10.3
Total trips, one or more nights	1,701	1,654	-2.7	1,147	7.6
United States <sup>2</sup>	1,351	1,316	-2.6	923	10.1
Car	850	831	-2.2	556	11.0
Plane	337	325	-3.5	259	11.4
Other modes of transportation	164	160	-2.7	108	3.2
Other countries <sup>3</sup>	349	338	-3.2	224	-1.6

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary 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 transportation methods.

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

## Education Price Index

1997

For the second consecutive year, prices for goods and services in elementary and secondary education increased less than overall inflation. In 1997, the Education Price Index (EPI) increased 0.7% compared with 1.6% for the Consumer Price Index (CPI). From 1987 to 1991, growth in the EPI mirrored the CPI. Education prices subsequently rose more quickly than overall inflation until 1996, when this trend reversed.

Teachers' salaries account for more than 70% of school boards' operating expenses and are the major component of the EPI. Budget constraints in most provinces have kept growth in teacher salaries under 1% since 1994. Other salaries in the education sector have seen little or no increases in recent years. For a fourth consecutive year, the non-teaching salary component of the EPI remained unchanged.

The prices of the non-salary items included in the EPI have fluctuated more than salaries in recent years, rising 1.5% in 1997. The non-salary component

is made up of school facilities, instructional supplies, fees and contractual services. These have a relatively smaller influence on the overall EPI since they represent only 20% of the total operating budgets of school boards.

**Note:** The Education Price Index was established in the 1970s to determine whether increases in operating expenditures for elementary and secondary education were attributable to inflation alone or to variations in the quantity and quality of goods purchased by schools (including teaching services). The EPI is used mainly to indicate price changes in elementary and secondary education and to express expenditures in constant dollar amounts.

**Available on CANSIM: table 00590304.**

Data for 1971 to 1997 are now available. For requests and extractions from CANSIM, contact Daniel Perrier (613-951-1503: [daniel.perrier@statcan.ca](mailto:daniel.perrier@statcan.ca)), Centre for Education Statistics.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508;

[claudio.pagliarello@a.statcan.ca](mailto:claudio.pagliarello@a.statcan.ca)), Centre for Education Statistics.

### Level and annual growth rate of the EPI and its major components compared with the CPI 1992=100

	Relative importance of the EPI's components	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	%					
<b>Education Price Index (EPI)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>106.5</b>
% change from previous year		<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Salaries and wages	80.0	101.8	102.2	102.0	102.3	102.8
% change		1.8	0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.5
Teachers' salaries	71.9	101.8	102.3	102.0	102.4	102.9
% change		1.8	0.5	-0.3	0.4	0.5
Non-teaching salaries	8.1	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7
% change		1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-salary	20.0	102.4	105.5	121.2	122.5	124.3
% change		2.4	3.1	14.9	1.0	1.5
Instructional supplies	7.1	101.5	109.6	163.8	155.5	152.5
% change		1.5	7.9	49.5	-5.1	-1.9
School facilities, supplies and services	4.2	101.1	101.7	100.1	102.1	105.8
% change		1.1	0.6	-1.6	2.0	3.6
Fees and contractual services	8.7	103.6	105.2	107.8	114.3	118.0
% change		3.6	1.6	2.5	6.0	3.2
Consumer Price Index		101.8	102.0	104.2	105.9	107.6
% change		1.8	0.2	2.2	1.6	1.6

**Note:** Growth rates may differ slightly due to rounding.

## Justice factfinder

1997

The 1997 edition of *Juristat: The justice factfinder*, released today, highlights findings from recent surveys and publications produced by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Most of the data cover the period up to the end of 1997.

The information, presented in a question-and-answer format, is designed to respond in detail to questions concerning crime and the justice system frequently asked by the justice community, the media and the public.

For example: Is crime really decreasing? (The 1997 crime rate was down 5.4% from the previous year, marking the sixth consecutive annual decrease.)

What kinds of motor vehicles are being stolen? (One factor contributing to the upward trend in motor vehicle thefts is the growing number of stolen trucks, passenger vans and sports-utility vehicles.)

How many homes are being broken into? (In 1997, thieves broke into 233,844 residences, the equivalent of about one in every 50 homes.)

This 13-page report also contains extensive information on victimization by strangers, victimization of children, Canadians' satisfaction with their police forces, shelters for abused women and children, offences committed by youth, the treatment of young people in courts, the prison population and the parole system.

*Juristat: The justice factfinder 1997* is now available in paper (85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93) and on the Internet (85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70). See *How to order publications*.

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



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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing**, April 1999

**Catalogue number 41-011-XIB**  
(Canada: \$5/\$47).

**Gas utilities**, February 1999

**Catalogue number 55-002-XPB**  
(Canada: \$17/\$165; outside Canada: US\$17/US\$165).

**Juristat: The justice factfinder 1997**, vol. 19, no. 7

**Catalogue number 85-002-XIE**  
(Canada: \$8/\$70).

**Juristat: The justice factfinder 1997**, vol. 19, no. 7

**Catalogue number 85-002-XPE**  
(Canada: \$10/\$93; outside Canada: US\$10/US\$93).

**Focus on culture**, Spring 1999

**Catalogue number 87-004-XPB**  
(Canada: \$9/\$27; outside Canada: US\$9/US\$27).

**All prices exclude sales tax.**

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


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 <b>The Daily</b>	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1999	
For release at 8:30 a.m.	
<b>MAJOR RELEASES</b>	
• <b>Urban transit, 1995</b> Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• <b>Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995</b> Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1995 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow nominal growth during the year.	4
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Egg production, April 1997	12
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### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

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