



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

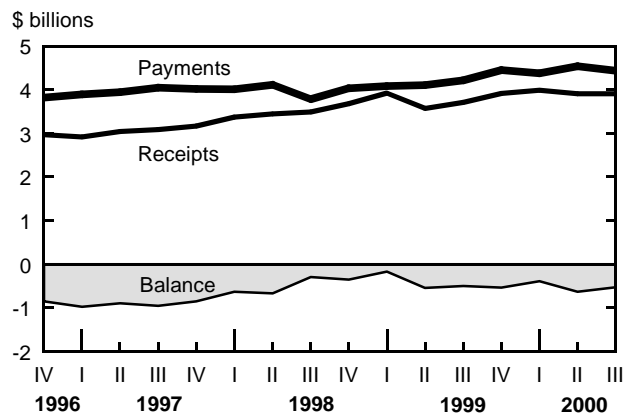
International travel account

Third quarter 2000 (preliminary)

In the third quarter, Canada's international travel deficit — the difference between what Canadians spent abroad and foreigners spend in Canada — decreased to its second lowest level since the third quarter of 1999.

This result was mostly because of a drop in spending by Canadians travelling abroad. From July to September, Canadians spent \$4.4 billion outside the country, 2.2% less than in the second quarter. In the third quarter, foreign travellers injected \$3.9 billion in the Canadian economy, unchanged from the second quarter.

Decrease in Canadian spending abroad brought the travel deficit down from the second quarter



As a result, the international travel deficit fell from a revised \$630 million in the second quarter to \$530 million in the third quarter.

Increase in American spending north of the border

While they made slightly fewer overnight trips to Canada (-0.7%), American travellers increased their spending from the second quarter to the third by 1.5% to \$2.4 billion.

Canadian spending south of the border decreased -0.6% from the second quarter to just under \$2.8 billion. The number of Canadian overnight trips to the U.S. was nearly unchanged, up 0.3% from the second quarter.

The result was a deficit with the United States of \$405 million in the third quarter, down from a revised \$456 million in the second.

Note to readers

This international travel account analysis is based on preliminary quarterly data, seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. Amounts are in Canadian dollars and are not adjusted for inflation.

Receipts represent spending by foreigners travelling in Canada, including education-related spending and medical-related spending. Payments represent spending by Canadians travelling abroad, including education-related spending and medical-related spending.

Overseas countries are countries other than the United States.

Spending between Canada and overseas nations decreases

Canadians continued to increase their number of overnight trips to overseas destinations, 0.4% more in the third quarter than the record high of 1.2 million in the second quarter. However, despite this slight increase in trips and the appreciation of the Canadian dollar against most European currencies, Canadian spending at those destinations fell 4.8% to \$1.6 billion in the third quarter.

Overseas residents, for their part, spent and travelled less in Canada in the third quarter than they did in the second quarter. Overseas residents made 5.6% fewer overnight trips to Canada and spent approximately \$1.5 billion, down 2.2% from the second quarter.

International travel account receipts and payments

	Third quarter 1999 ^r	Second quarter 2000 ^r	Third quarter 2000 ^p
seasonally adjusted ¹			
\$ millions			
United States			
Receipts	2,274	2,352	2,388
Payments	2,813	2,808	2,793
Balance	-539	-456	-405
All other countries			
Receipts	1,437	1,552	1,518
Payments	1,400	1,727	1,644
Balance	37	-174	-126
Total			
Receipts	3,711	3,905	3,906
Payments	4,212	4,535	4,437
Balance	-502	-630	-530

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

Consequently, the travel deficit with overseas nations fell from a revised \$174 million in the second quarter to \$126 million in the third quarter. This situation is the reverse of a year ago, when the travel account with overseas countries in the third quarter 1999 posted a surplus of \$37 million.

For data requests, contact Michel Campbell (613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909;

Michel.Campbell@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jocelyn Lapierre (613-951-3720; fax: 613-951-2909; *jocelyn.lapierre@statcan.ca*), Tourism Statistics Program. ■

Characteristics of international travellers

Second quarter 2000

Overnight international travel to Canada posted the highest second-quarter results in the 26 years that international travel data have been collected. A record 5.2 million tourists arrived from foreign countries from April to June, up 5.0% from the same three months of 1999.

Seventy-seven percent, or about 4.0 million, came from the United States, a 3.4% increase from the previous year and the highest second-quarter result on record.

About 1.2 million tourists arrived from overseas countries during the second quarter, up 10.5% from the second quarter of 1999. This was the sixth consecutive quarterly increase. European and Asian markets spurred much of this growth; the number of travellers from Europe rose 7.2%, and from Asia, 12.6%.

American visits increased in most regions

Most regions across the country enjoyed more tourism from the United States during the second quarter. British Columbia led the increases with a 7.2% gain to 980,000.

American visits to the Atlantic Provinces rose 6.0% to 254,000 in second quarter, the second highest increase. Travel to Quebec expanded 5.6% to 565,000 visits, while there was virtually no change in Ontario. Alberta recorded a 2.0% drop in visits, while Saskatchewan and Manitoba saw 4.1% increases.

Top 10 states of origin for U.S. tourists to Canada

	Second quarter 1999	Second quarter 2000	Second quarter 1999 to second quarter 2000 % change
	'000		
New York	494	491	-0.6
Michigan	449	478	6.5
Washington	401	409	2.0
California	274	266	-2.9
Ohio	193	199	3.1
Massachusetts	145	176	21.4
Pennsylvania	197	174	-11.7
Minnesota	131	152	16.0
Texas	106	129	21.7
Illinois	148	124	-16.2

The U.S. states with the strongest percentage increases in travellers to Canada during the second quarter were Massachusetts (+21.4%) and Texas (+21.7%). However, travel from New York State, the

largest in terms of absolute numbers, was practically unchanged (-0.6%).

The vast majority of Americans travelled to Canada for a holiday. In second quarter, they made a record 2.2 million such trips, up 2.6% from the same quarter of 1999. Americans took 661,000 trips to see friends or relatives living in Canada, relatively unchanged from 1999. Business travel increased 5.1% to 678,000.

Americans took 2.4 million trips by car to Canada in the second quarter, up just 0.8%, but they took 6.0% more trips by air. Air travel has consistently grown faster than car travel, particularly since the signing of the Open Skies Agreement between Canada and the United States in 1995.

Asian markets continue to recover

Travel from Asian markets expanded 12.6% in second quarter, the result of strong increases from South Korea (+52.0%) and Hong Kong (+20.6%). Japan was the exception; traffic dipped 2.3% in the second quarter. Travel from Asian markets has been on an upward trend since the second quarter of 1999.

Travel from the United Kingdom, Canada's largest overseas market, expanded 14.5% to 237,000 in the second quarter. This followed a 7.7% increase in the first quarter.

Overseas travel increased to almost all regions in Canada. Visits to the Atlantic region jumped 41.7% to 143,000, the largest percentage increase across the country. Alberta (+10.4%) and British Columbia (+7.9%) registered the next strongest rises. Visits from overseas countries advanced 1.3% in Ontario.

Canadian travel to United States continues upward trend

Canadians made 3.7 million overnight trips to the United States in second quarter, 4.6% more than in the second quarter of 1999. This marked the fifth consecutive year-over-year quarterly increase.

Travel to Florida surged 22.1% to 513,000. Despite this resurgence, the average number of nights Canadians spent in Florida on each visit fell from 37.8 in the second quarter of 1999 to 30.9 in the second quarter of 2000.

New York welcomed 594,000 Canadian travellers in second quarter, a 1.7% decline from the same quarter in 1999. About 32.5% more Canadians travelled to the gambling state of Nevada during the second quarter.

Canadians flew to the United States on 1.3 million trips in the second quarter, up 12.2% compared with the

same quarter of 1999. Many of these travellers were headed to southerly states such as Florida, to which air travel was up 43.0%. Auto trips south of the border remained virtually unchanged (-0.1%) at just under two million trips.

Canadians took 1.9 million holiday trips during the second quarter, up 6.1% over the same quarter of 1999. About 763,000, or 5.7% more, went south of the border for business purposes. Canadians took an estimated 685,000 trips to visit friends and relatives, a 2.1% increase.

Strong gains in Canadian travel overseas

Canadians made more than one million trips to overseas countries in the second quarter, up 10.2% from the second quarter of 1999. This increase follows three consecutive year-over-year declines. Overseas travel from Canada was generally on an upward trend throughout most of the 1990s.

The United Kingdom remained the most popular overseas destination in the second quarter, as

Canadians made 241,000 visits, an 8.6% increase over the second quarter of 1999. Canadians made 144,000 visits to Mexico, a 25.2% increase. France followed closely with 125,000 visits from Canada, up 5.9%, while travel to Germany rose 33.9% to 79,000.

This release summarizes data now available from the International Travel Survey. The tables and various statistical profiles and microdata files of characteristics of international travellers for the second quarter are now available on request.

For data requests, contact Michel Campbell (613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; michel.campbell@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Laurie McDougall (613-951-6766; fax: 613-951-2909; laurie.mcdougall@statcan.ca), Tourism Statistics Program. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Crude oil and natural gas

September 2000 (preliminary)

Crude oil production totalled 10 537 200 cubic metres in September, up 6.3% from September 1999. Newfoundland, Alberta and Saskatchewan all posted increases. Newfoundland accounted for 7.0% of the total Canadian crude oil production, up from 4.3% in September 1999. Exports of crude oil advanced 17.0%.

Crude oil and natural gas

	Sept. 1999	Sept. 2000	Sept. 1999 to Sept. 2000
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	9 908.6	10 537.2	6.3
Exports	5 677.4	6 644.4	17.0
Imports ²	3 942.9	3 993.5	1.3
Refinery receipts	8 075.5	7 860.1	-2.7
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	12 945.4	13 334.4	3.0
Exports	7 999.1	7 641.3	-4.5
Domestic sales ⁴	3 836.5	4 230.2	10.3
	Jan. to Sept. 1999	Jan. to Sept. 2000	Jan.-Sept. 1999 to Jan.-Sept. 2000
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	90 491.8	95 408.8	5.4
Exports	52 953.8	60 386.4	14.0
Imports ²	35 417.3	39 831.2	12.5
Refinery receipts	72 795.0	74 570.4	2.4
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	120 458.7	123 421.5	2.5
Exports	70 508.8	73 015.4	3.6
Domestic sales ⁴	48 563.2	51 995.9	7.1

¹ Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future export.

³ Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

⁴ Includes direct sales.

Year-to-date production of crude oil rose 5.4% over the same period of 1999. Exports increased a strong 14.0% owing to higher demand for Canadian crude oil by United States refineries.

Marketable natural gas production was up 3.0% from September 1999. Domestic sales rose a strong 10.3%, reflecting higher demand by the industrial and residential sectors. Exports of natural gas were down 4.5% from September 1999.

Year-to-date marketable production of natural gas increased 2.5% over the same period of 1999. Exports of natural gas were up 3.6%, while Canadian domestic sales rose 7.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The September 2000 issue of *Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available in December. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gerry Desjardins (613-951-4368; desjger@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Civil aviation operating statistics

September 2000

Air Canada reported an increase of 5% in passenger-kilometres flown in international markets in September, while Canadian Airlines reported a decrease of 2%. The passenger-kilometres flown in international markets by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines combined were 10% higher than at the beginning of 2000. (All data referred to here are seasonally adjusted.)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385 (series 1 to 6).

The September operational data on civil aviation for Air Canada and Canadian Airlines will appear in the December 2000 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004-XIB, \$8/\$82). A print-on-demand service is also available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Lund (613-951-0125), Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products

November 2000

Total frozen red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of November amounted to 55 634 tonnes, up from 53 950 tonnes in October and 51 678 tonnes in November, 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9518-9525.

Stocks of frozen meat products (23-009-XIE, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information, call 1-800-216-2299. To enquire about the concepts, methodology or data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Longitudinal administrative databank

1982 to 1998

Data for 1998 have been added to the Longitudinal Administrative Databank (LAD). This databank now spans 17 years, from 1982 to 1998, and contains information about individuals and census families.

The LAD consists of a 20% longitudinal sample of Canadian taxfilers. It is designed to provide researchers and analysts with a tool for studying the changes in income that Canadians and their families experience. The LAD contains a wide variety of income and demographic variables such as employment income, self-employment income, Registered Retirement Savings Plan contributions, alimony, age, sex, and census family composition. The large sample (4.5 million persons in 1998) ensures reliable estimates for Canada, the provinces, Census Metropolitan Areas and several subprovincial regions, based on aggregations of postal codes.

Custom tabulations including 1998 data are now available (13C0019, variable price). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services, (613-951-9720; fax: 613-951-4745; saadinfo@statcan.ca), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Longitudinal administrative databank, 1998
Catalogue number 13C0019 (\$variable price).

Stocks of frozen meat products, November 2000
Catalogue number 23-009-XIE
(Free).

Refined petroleum products, June 2000
Catalogue number 45-004-XIB (\$16/\$155).

Refined petroleum products, June 2000
Catalogue number 45-004-XPB (\$21/\$206).

Pipeline transportations of crude oil and refined petroleum products, 1999
Catalogue number 55-201-XIB (\$19).

Retail trade, September 2000
Catalogue number 63-005-XIB (\$16/\$155).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCD are electronic versions on compact disc.

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
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 The Daily Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are getting it less and less. In 1995, about 10 million took an average of about 10 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years. 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year. 	4
OTHER RELEASES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-wind index May 1997 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short-term Expectations Survey 	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steel primary forms, steel and/or May 31, 1997 	12
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