



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 28, 2000

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

- **International travel account, second quarter 2000** 2
The international travel deficit — the difference between what Canadians spend abroad and foreigners spend in Canada — reached its highest level in two years during the second quarter.
- **University tuition fees, 2000/2001** 4
Undergraduate arts students will pay an average of 3.0% more in university fees for the 2000/01 academic year. This increase is smaller than those of previous years, as more provinces have imposed freezes on tuition.

OTHER RELEASES

Characteristics of international travellers, first quarter 2000	6
Radio and television, 1999	6
Production and disposition of tobacco products, July 2000	7
Cereals and oilseeds review, June 2000	7
Rapid growth in biotechnology firms	7

NEW PRODUCTS 8



MAJOR RELEASES

International travel account

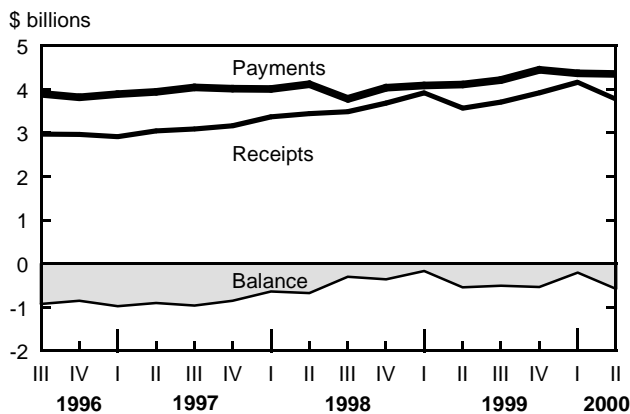
Second quarter 2000 (preliminary)

The international travel deficit — the difference between what Canadians spend abroad and foreigners spend in Canada — reached its highest level in two years during the second quarter.

The increase was mostly attributable to a drop in spending by foreigners visiting Canada. Between April and June, foreigners injected \$3.8 billion in the Canadian economy, 9.5% less than in the previous quarter. During the same period, Canadian's spending abroad fell 0.4% from the first quarter to \$4.4 billion.

This resulted in an international travel deficit of \$579 million, up from a revised \$201 million in the first quarter.

Decrease in spending by foreigners in Canada brought the travel deficit to its highest level in two years



Spending between Canada and the United States decreases

Americans made 2.5% fewer overnight trips and spent slightly less than \$2.2 billion in Canada during the second quarter, down 14.9% from the previous quarter. Canadians decreased their number of overnight trips to the United States by 1.1% and spent just under \$2.7 billion, down 3.2% from the previous quarter.

Since the majority of trips between Canada and the United States are made by car, the rise in gas prices may have contributed to the decrease in travel spending between the two countries.

Consequently, the travel deficit with the United States rose from a revised \$182 million in the first

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.

quarter to slightly less than \$478 million in the second quarter.

Record spending by Canadians in overseas nations

Canadians increased their number of overnight trips to overseas destinations from the first quarter to the second by 9.0% to a record high of 1.2 million, and increased their spending by 4.5% to a record \$1.7 billion. During the same period, overseas residents increased their number of overnight trips to Canada by 1.9% and spent slightly less than \$1.6 billion, down 0.7% from the first quarter.

The result was a deficit with overseas nations of slightly less than \$102 million, up from a revised \$19 million in the first quarter.

International travel account receipts and payments

	Second quarter 1999 ^r	First quarter 2000 ^r	Second quarter 2000 ^p
seasonally adjusted ¹			
\$ millions			
United States			
Receipts	2,149	2,580	2,197
Payments	2,589	2,762	2,674
Balance	-440	-182	-478
All other countries			
Receipts	1,418	1,585	1,574
Payments	1,519	1,604	1,676
Balance	-101	-19	-102
Total			
Receipts	3,567	4,165	3,771
Payments	4,107	4,366	4,351
Balance	-540	-201	-579

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Totals may not add due to rounding.

The appreciation of the Canadian dollar against most European currencies since the beginning of

the year may have contributed to the deterioration of Canada's travel balance with overseas countries.

For data requests, contact Michel Campbell (613-951-9169; michel.campbell@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts,

methods or data quality of this release, contact Johanne Plante (613-951-1910; fax: 613-951-2909; johanne.plante@statcan.ca), Tourism Statistics Program. ■

University tuition fees

2000/2001

Undergraduate arts students will pay an average of 3.0% more in university fees for the 2000/01 academic year. This increase is smaller than those of previous years, as more provinces have frozen tuition.

This fall, undergraduate arts students will pay on average \$3,380 in tuition, up 3.0% from \$3,281 in 1999/00. The 2000/01 level is more than double the average tuition of about \$1,500 at the beginning of the 1990s. The 2000/01 rate of growth represents a significant slowing of the average annual increase, which has been nearly 9% during the last five years.

Tuition fees will be frozen this fall at universities in several provinces, including Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Quebec (for residents only) and in British Columbia (public institutions only) for the sixth consecutive year. Manitoba students are receiving a 10% rebate from the provincial government for 2000/01.

Average increases in tuition for 2000/01 across Canada range between 3% and 7%, compared with annual average increases of between 7% and 12% during the past five years.

Fees at universities in Quebec will be frozen for the fourth year at \$1,668 for Quebec residents. However, students from other provinces attending Quebec universities face a 7.8% increase in tuition this fall.

Tuition fees will increase at universities in five provinces: Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta and New Brunswick. The highest average increase, 7.7%, will be in Saskatchewan. However, average undergraduate arts fees in Nova Scotia, at \$4,408, will be the highest in Canada.

The average undergraduate arts tuition at Ontario universities, \$3,971, remains the nation's second highest. While the average 2.7% fee increase at Ontario universities this fall is only slightly below the national average, it falls well below Ontario's average annual growth rate of 11.5% during the previous five years.

Reduced government funding partly offset by higher tuition fees

Tuition fees increased during the 1990s, as universities attempted to make up for reductions in government funding. Undergraduate arts fees since 1990/91 have more than doubled in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia. The largest increase occurred in Alberta, where average tuition fees for undergraduate arts students have more than tripled from \$1,244 to \$3,841.

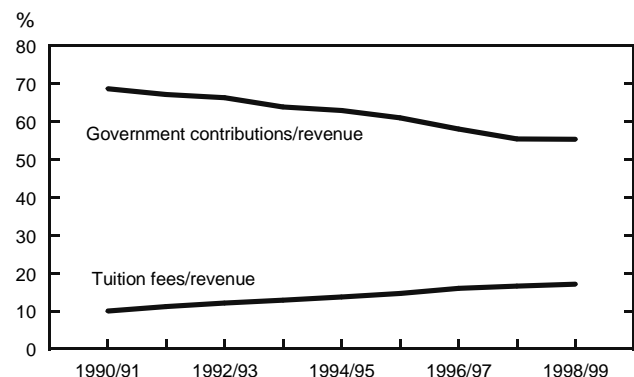
The lowest undergraduate fees in Canada will be for university students who are residents of Quebec; they will continue to pay less than half the tuition fees of those in other provinces in virtually all fields of study.

British Columbia had the lowest overall arts tuition fee increases during the previous decade — less than 50% from \$1,727 to \$2,520. British Columbia now has the second-lowest average arts fees, after Quebec.

According to the most recent data on university finances, released in *The Daily* on July 25, government funding to universities increased in 1998/99 for the first time since 1992/93. As a result, government grants and contracts accounted for 55% of total university revenue in 1998/99, unchanged from the previous year, following nearly two decades of steady decline. In 1981/82, government contributions made up 74% of university revenues.

In 1998/99, tuition fees for credit courses made up 17% of university revenue, more than double the proportion of 8.3% in 1981/82.

Tuition fees and government contributions as percentages of universities' revenue



Law, music programs see largest fee increases

The two faculties with the largest fee increases for 2000/01 will be law, (+18.2%), and music (+11.3%).

Dentistry and medicine remain the most expensive programs in terms of average tuition. Students in dentistry will pay \$7,678 on average this fall, up 6% from 1999/00. Those in medicine will pay \$5,975 on average, a 5.8% increase.

Average dentistry fees will be highest in Saskatchewan and Ontario. Tuition fees for medicine will be highest in Newfoundland and Ontario.

Average tuition fees¹

	1999/00	2000/01	1999/00 to 2000/01 % change
	\$		
Agriculture	3,205	3,208	0.1
Architecture	3,347	3,318	-0.9
Arts	3,281	3,380	3.0
Commerce	3,125	3,264	4.4
Dentistry	7,244	7,678	6.0
Education	3,024	2,838	-6.2
Engineering	3,465	3,622	4.5
Household sciences	3,182	3,164	-0.6
Law	3,475	4,106	18.2
Medicine	5,646	5,975	5.8
Music	3,314	3,688	11.3
Science	3,252	3,360	3.3
Undergraduate	3,293	3,405	3.4
Graduate	3,522	3,961	12.5

¹ Using the most current enrolment data available, average tuition fees have been weighted by the number of students.

Graduate fees rise more rapidly

For the fourth consecutive year, graduate students will face higher average fee increases than their

undergraduate counterparts. In 2000/01, they will pay \$3,961 in tuition, up 12.5% from the previous year. Since 1996/97, graduate students have seen tuition fees rise about 13% per year, compared with 8% a year for undergraduates. Graduates' fee increases are largest in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta.

Many public universities froze tuition for foreign students at the undergraduate and/or graduate level for the coming school year. The exceptions are Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Alberta, where fees for foreign students increase between 3% and 20%, depending on the institution and field of study.

Information is also available on additional compulsory fees and the cost of accommodation on campus. For tables or general inquiries, contact Sharon-Anne Borde, (613-951-1503; sharon.borde@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Peter Elliott (613-951-4551; peter.elliott@statcan.ca), Centre for Education Statistics.

Average undergraduate arts tuition¹

	1990/91	1999/00	2000/01	1990/91 to 2000/01 % change	1999/00 to 2000/01 % change
	\$				
Canada	1,496	3,281	3,380	125.9	3.0
Newfoundland	1,344	3,300	3,300	145.5	0.0
Prince Edward Island	1,840	3,480	3,480	89.1	0.0
Nova Scotia	1,943	4,101	4,408	126.9	7.5
New Brunswick	1,898	3,329	3,519	85.4	5.7
Quebec ²	902	1,868	1,898	110.4	1.6
Ontario	1,653	3,865	3,971	140.2	2.7
Manitoba	1,415	3,018	2,873	103.0	-4.8
Saskatchewan	1,526	3,164	3,409	123.4	7.7
Alberta	1,244	3,658	3,841	208.8	5.0
British Columbia ³	1,727	2,470	2,520	45.9	2.0

¹ Using the most current enrolment data available, average tuition fees have been weighted by the number of students.

² Fees for both in- and out-of-province students are included in the weighted average calculation. Note that the weighting methodology was revised to more accurately reflect the impact of Quebec's differential fee policy. Hence, average tuition fees by program, at all Quebec university and subsequently at the Canada level, have been revised for the years 1997/98 through 2000/01.

³ Fees at both public and private institutions are included in the weighted average calculation.



OTHER RELEASES

Characteristics of international travellers

First quarter 2000

Boosted by the continued strength of American tourism and the growth of tourism from Europe and Asia, international travel to Canada in the first three months reached the highest first-quarter level in the 26 years that international travel data have been collected.

Canada hosted close to 2.7 million overnight international travellers in first quarter, 5.2% more than in the first quarter of 1999. Seventy-eight percent of them came from the United States.

About 2.1 million Americans visited Canada in the first quarter, 4.5% more than in the first quarter of 1999. Most regions of the country enjoyed increased tourism from the United States.

The Atlantic provinces recorded the largest increase in American visitors (+15.9%), followed by Quebec (+11.9%), Alberta (+8.7%) and Ontario (+3.9%). British Columbia saw virtually no change (+1.3%).

American overnight travellers injected \$953 million into the Canadian economy in the first quarter, 6.7% more than in the first quarter of 1999. They spent about \$454 per trip, a 2.1% increase.

Trips by car grew faster than trips by air, a situation not seen since the first quarter of 1997. In the first quarter of 2000, Americans took 1.2 million trips by car, up 7.1% from the first quarter of 1999, compared with 1.6% more air trips. Increases in air travel have generally outpaced the growth in car travel, particularly since the signing of the Open Skies Agreement between Canada and the United States in 1995.

Residents from countries other than the United States took 585,000 trips to Canada in the first quarter, up 7.7% from the first quarter of 1999 and the fifth consecutive quarterly increase. European and Asian markets spurred much of this growth, as the number of travellers from these two areas rose 8.7% and 9.2%, respectively.

The latter increase was the result of a large influx of travellers from Taiwan and South Korea. Traffic from Asian markets has been rising since the first quarter of 1999.

Overseas travel increased to almost all regions in Canada. The Atlantic region recorded the largest percentage increase in overseas visitors (+47.7%), followed by Manitoba and Saskatchewan (+11.1%). Visits from overseas countries grew 4.5% in Ontario, 3.4% in British Columbia, 2.3% in Alberta, and only 0.3% in Quebec.

Meanwhile, Canadians made 3.2 million overnight trips to the United States in first quarter, up 12.7% from the first quarter of 1999 and the fourth consecutive year-over-year quarterly increase.

In contrast, travel by Canadians to overseas countries declined 3.2% to 1.4 million in the first quarter. This was the third consecutive year-over-year quarterly drop in Canadian travel to overseas destinations.

Visits to Mexico, the most popular overseas destination in the first quarter, reached an all-time high. Canadians made 411,000 visits to Mexico in first quarter, 14.5% more than in the first quarter of 1999. The United Kingdom was the next most popular destination, with 135,000 visits (+13.4%).

Top five overseas countries visited by Canadians

	First quarter 1999	First quarter 2000	First quarter 1999 to first quarter 2000 % change
	'000		
Mexico	359	411	14.5
United Kingdom	119	135	13.4
Cuba	170	133	-21.8
Dominican Republic	108	120	11.1
France	48	47	-2.1

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

For data requests, contact Michel Campbell (613-951-9169; 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. ■

Radio and television

1999

Revenues of private radio and television broadcasters reached \$2.83 billion in 1999, 3.0% more than in 1998. Employment decreased slightly to 16,203 in 1999 from 16,411 in 1998, and profits before income tax increased by 33.0%, in large part as a result of a decrease in programming and general expenses for television broadcasters.

Private radio broadcasters realized a modest financial performance in 1999 compared with 1998.

Their revenues increased 3.0% to \$971.7 million, and their profit before income tax decreased 5.0% to \$87.5 million. However, 1999's profits were however much higher than the average for the last decade, and the proportion of respondents declaring a profit remained stable at 58.0%. Employment decreased 1.0%, from 8,650 in 1998 to 8,558 in 1999.

Private television broadcasters posted more robust results. Their revenues grew 2.0% from 1998 to 1999 to \$1,862.8 million, but a decrease in programming and general expenses had a positive impact on profitability. Profit before income tax went from \$112.3 million in 1998 to \$184.9 million 1999. Employment totalled 7,645 in 1999, compared with 7,761 in 1998.

Note: The statistics in this release cover traditional private broadcasters only. Pay and specialty television operators are excluded.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1803-1818.

More detailed information will soon be available in *Broadcasting and telecommunications bulletin* (56-001-XIB, \$10/\$32). See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel April (613-951-3177; daniel.april@statcan.ca) or Joanne Lambert (613-951-6673; joanne.lambert@statcan.ca). ■

Production and disposition of tobacco products

July 2000

Both production and shipments of cigarettes by Canadian manufacturers fell in July. Inventories were drawn down as sales stayed ahead of production.

July shipments of 3.5 billion cigarettes, were off 16% from June and 11% from July 1999. Year-to-date shipments to the end of July were 26.1 billion cigarettes, 3% below shipments for the same period in 1999.

In July, 3.2 billion cigarettes were manufactured, 18% fewer than in June but 6% more than in July 1999. Year-to-date production of 26.5 billion cigarettes was 8% behind that of the same period of 1999.

Closing inventories were reduced to a relatively low level. At the end of July they stood at 3.8 billion

cigarettes, a decrease of 16% from June and 26% lower than closing inventories at the same time in 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The July 2000 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For further information, contact: Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511; zylspet@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

June 2000

Data from the June issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available. The information includes data on production, stocks, cash and futures prices, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries and supply-disposition analyses.

The July situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the June issue of *Cereal and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in September. See *How to order products*. The electronic version of the publication (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112) is available now.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856; karen.gray@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Rapid growth in biotechnology firms

A new research document, "Explaining Rapid Growth in Canadian Biotechnology Firms" (88F0017MIB) is now available. This document is the result of a study of about 60 Canadian biotechnology firms. Written by Jorge Niosi, the study focused on the factors explaining the rapid growth of a small subset of these firms.

The document can be downloaded free from Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Products and services* page, choose *Downloadable research papers (free)*, then *Science and technology*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Antoine Rose (613-951-9919; antoine.rose@statcan.ca) Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

The Dairy review, April–June 2000
Catalogue number **23-001-XIB** (\$27/\$89).

The Dairy review, April–June 2000
Catalogue number **23-001-XPB** (\$36/\$119).

Production and disposition of tobacco products,
July 2000
Catalogue number **32-022-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, First
quarter 2000
Catalogue number **61-008-XPB** (\$35/\$114).

**Explaining rapid growth in Canadian biotechnology
firms**, No. 8
Catalogue number **88F0017MIB**
(Free).

**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.

How to order products

Order products by phone:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:

1-800-267-6677

From other countries call:

1-613-951-7277

To fax your order:

1-877-287-4369

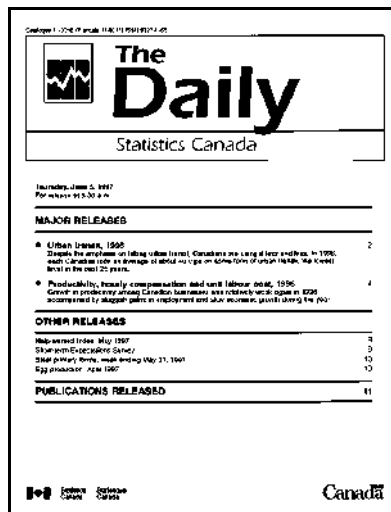
Address changes or account inquiries:

1-800-700-1033

To order a product by mail write: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers
add 7% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet: write to order@statcan.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's
Web site (www.statcan.ca) under the headings *Products and services* and *Fee publications* (\$).

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by E-mail, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tom Vradenburg (613-951-1103, vradtom@statcan.ca)

Head of Official Release: Madeleine Simard (613-951-1088), simamad@statcan.ca

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2001. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001E, along with date and page references.