



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 26, 2001

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **International travel account, year 2000 and fourth quarter 2000**

Canada's international travel deficit rose for the first time since 1997, as Canadian travellers spent a record amount outside the country in 2000. The deficit reached just over \$2.2 billion, well above the revised level of \$1.7 billion for 1999, which was the lowest level in more than a decade.

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- **Characteristics of international travellers, third quarter 2000**

Overnight international travel to Canada declined in the third quarter, the first year-over-year drop since the second quarter of 1997. About 8.3 million tourists arrived from foreign countries from July to September, down 1.6% from the same three months in 1999.

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NEW PRODUCTS



MAJOR RELEASES

International travel account

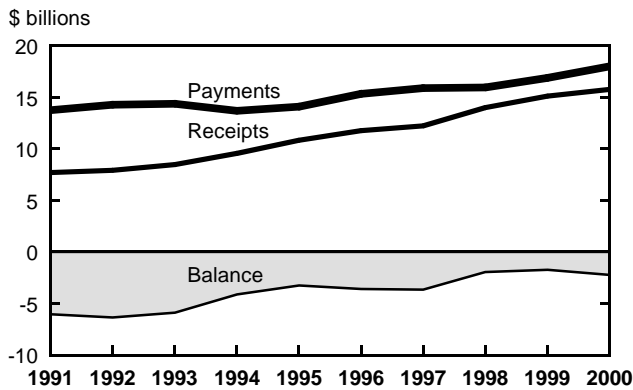
Year 2000 and fourth quarter 2000 (preliminary)

Canada's international travel deficit rose for the first time since 1997, as Canadian travellers spent a record amount outside the country in 2000.

Canadians spent a record \$18.0 billion in foreign countries, up 6.7% from 1999. Non-residents injected \$15.7 billion into the Canadian economy in 2000, up 4.2%. The resulting overall travel deficit reached just over \$2.2 billion, well above the revised \$1.7 billion in 1999, which was the lowest level in more than a decade. It was the first time the deficit had increased since 1997.

Most of this increase was attributable to Canadian travellers, who made a record 47.2 million international trips in 2000, up 1.6% from 1999 and the first annual increase since 1996. For their part, foreigners made 48.6 million trips to Canada in 2000, down 0.9%. This was the first annual decline in the last eight years.

Annual international travel account deficit rose for the first time since 1997



Travel deficit with United States rose with record spending by Canadians south of the border

Canada's travel deficit with the United States rose in 2000, as growth in spending by Canadians south of the border outpaced spending by American travellers in Canada.

Canadians spent a record \$11.2 billion in the United States in 2000, up 4.7% from the previous high of \$10.7 billion in 1999. At the same time, Americans spent \$9.5 billion this side of the border, a 2.9% increase.

Note to readers

This international travel account analysis is based on preliminary quarterly data, which is 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.

As a result, the travel deficit with the United States grew from a revised \$1.4 billion in 1999 to slightly less than \$1.7 billion in 2000, the highest since 1997. The rise in the travel deficit occurred with the Canadian dollar averaging US\$0.67, practically unchanged from 1999.

Canadians took 42.7 million trips to the United States in 2000, up 1.1% over 1999. Americans, conversely, made 44.0 million trips to Canada, down 1.4%. This decrease was attributable mainly to a 2.5% drop to 26.6 million in the number of same-day car trips to this side of the border. American overnight travel to Canada declined 0.4% to just over 15.1 million trips.

Deficit with overseas countries rose despite record spending in Canada by overseas residents

Spending by overseas visitors to Canada climbed 6.2% in 2000 to a record high of \$6.2 billion. However, this was not enough to offset a 10.1% jump in overseas spending by Canadians to just under \$6.8 billion.

As a result, the travel deficit between Canada and countries other than the United States almost doubled from a revised \$300 million in 1999 to \$557 million last year. The appreciation of the Canadian dollar against many European currencies was one factor that may have contributed to the increase of Canada's travel balance with overseas countries.

Overseas residents took just over 4.6 million trips to Canada in 2000, up 4.9%, partly the result of a significant increase in overnight travel from Asia and the United Kingdom. Overnight travel from Asia grew 6.8% to 1.4 million trips, while residents from the United Kingdom accounted for 914,000 such trips, a 10.9% increase. By comparison, Canadians made 4.5 million trips to overseas destinations, up 6.2% from 1999.

Travel deficit unchanged in fourth quarter

Canada's travel deficit with the rest of the world remained practically unchanged during the fourth quarter compared with the third. From October to December, Canadians spent \$586 million more abroad than foreign visitors spent in Canada, following a revised deficit of \$582 million in the third quarter.

In the fourth quarter, American spending in Canada declined 2.5% from the third quarter to just over \$2.3 billion. Canadian spending south of the border decreased 2.1% to slightly less than \$2.8 billion. In both cases, this was the lowest quarterly spending level recorded in 2000. The resulting quarterly travel deficit with the United States was \$426 million, practically unchanged from the third quarter.

Overseas residents spent a record of just under \$1.6 billion in Canada in the fourth quarter, up 3.2% from the third quarter. Meanwhile, overseas spending by Canadians rose 3.0% to almost \$1.8 billion in the fourth quarter, resulting in a travel deficit with overseas countries of \$160 million, practically unchanged from the third quarter.

International travel account receipts and payments

	Fourth quarter 1999 ^r	Third quarter 2000 ^r	Fourth quarter 2000 ^p	1999 ^r	2000 ^p
	seasonally adjusted				
	\$ millions				
United States					
Receipts	2,403	2,386	2,326	9,257	9,529
Payments	2,807	2,810	2,752	10,701	11,206
Balance	-404	-424	-426	-1,444	-1,677
All other countries					
Receipts	1,513	1,542	1,592	5,857	6,220
Payments	1,644	1,700	1,751	6,157	6,777
Balance	-131	-158	-160	-300	-557
Total					
Receipts	3,917	3,929	3,918	15,114	15,749
Payments	4,451	4,511	4,503	16,858	17,983
Balance	-534	-582	-586	-1,744	-2,235

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

To obtain data, 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

Third quarter 2000

Overnight international travel to Canada declined in the third quarter, the first year-over-year quarterly drop since the second quarter of 1997. About 8.3 million tourists arrived from foreign countries from July to September, down 1.6% from the same three months in 1999.

The majority, about 6.5 million or 78%, came from the United States, a 2.2% decrease from 1999. About 1.8 million tourists arrived from overseas countries during the third quarter, up 0.8%, the seventh consecutive quarterly increase. However, this was the slowest rate of growth over that period.

Travel from Asian markets grew 1.8% to 505,000 in the third quarter, following a 10.5% increase in the third quarter of 1999. The number of travellers from Europe stalled at just over 1 million.

Large decline in American visits to Ontario

In the third quarter, 3.2 million Americans made overnight visits to Ontario, a 6.1% drop. This decline was responsible for most of the fall in overnight visits to Canada by Americans. Declines were also noted in Nova Scotia (-2.1%), Prince Edward Island (-5.2%) and Manitoba (-3.7%). Alberta recorded the largest gain (+7.2%) in U.S. visitors in the third quarter.

Among the top 10 states of origin for U.S. tourists to Canada during the third quarter, Texas had the strongest percentage increase (+13.9%) followed by Massachusetts (+11.7%). In contrast, travel from New York State, the largest in absolute numbers, slipped 8.3%.

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

	Third quarter 1999	Third quarter 2000	Third quarter 1999 to third quarter 2000 % change
New York	855	784	-8.3
Michigan	722	738	2.2
Washington	570	563	-1.2
California	420	438	4.3
Ohio	358	351	-2.0
Massachusetts	248	277	11.7
Illinois	269	264	-1.9
Pennsylvania	281	251	-10.7
Minnesota	267	251	-6.0
Texas	158	180	13.9

The vast majority of Americans who travelled to Canada did so for a holiday. In the third quarter, they took close to 4.3 million such trips, down 5.3% from the

third quarter of 1999. Americans took more than one million trips to see friends or relatives living in Canada, up 2.5%. Business travel increased 2.3% to 666,000.

Americans took 4.2 million trips by car to Canada in the third quarter, down 5.1%; in contrast, the number of air trips rose 2.7% to 1.3 million. Rising fuel costs during the summer likely contributed to the decline in auto traffic.

Americans spent \$3.4 billion on their overnight travels to Canada in the third quarter, a 2.4% increase. Travellers spent an average \$517 per trip, up 4.7% from 1999.

United Kingdom market set new overseas travel record

Overnight travel from the United Kingdom increased 8.5% to a record 345,000 in the third quarter. However, residents of France made 7.6% fewer trips, and those from Germany made 1.6% fewer. Most of this decline was due to double-digit decreases in the number of travellers arriving in Canada via the United States. Direct arrivals from Germany increased 5.1%, while those from France declined 2.0%.

Travel from Asian markets rose 1.8% in the third quarter, owing mainly to traffic from South Korea, which reached 52,000, up 33.3%. South Korea is still making up ground lost during the Asian crisis, when travel tumbled from a high of 68,000 trips in the third quarter of 1996 to a low of 26,000 in the same quarter of 1998.

In the third quarter of 2000, traffic from Japan, Canada's second largest overseas market, dipped 6.3% to 208,000 trips. An 18.5% drop in the number of Japanese travellers arriving in Canada via the United States was responsible for the decline. In contrast, the number of Japanese residents travelling directly to Canada in the third quarter increased 9.2%. These direct trips account for about one-half of Japanese travel to Canada.

As is the case with many Asian countries, trips from Japan remained below the record highs of 1996. The sole exception was Taiwan. About 60,000 Taiwanese visited Canada in the third quarter, surpassing the pre-Asian-crisis level of 57,000 in 1996.

Visits from overseas climbed 8.0% in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the largest provincial or regional increase. Ontario saw a 7.3% jump in the third quarter, the second largest increase. Traffic dipped 8.4% in British Columbia, primarily because of declines in European tourist markets.

Residents of overseas countries spent 1.2% more, or \$2.2 billion, on their overnight trips to Canada in the third quarter, compared with the third quarter of 1999.

Average spending remained fairly steady at \$1,226 per trip.

Canadian travel to United States slowed

Canadians took 4.8 million overnight trips to the United States in third quarter, up 1.0% compared with the same three months in 1999. This marked the lowest year-over-year quarterly increase since the second quarter of 1999.

Vermont remained popular for Canadians, who made 290,000 visits to the Green Mountain State between July and September, up 25.0%. Maine recorded a 10.1% increase in travel from Canada. The state of Washington incurred the largest decline in Canadian visits (-9.6%).

Canadians took 1.1 million flights to the United States in the third quarter, up 5.8% from the third quarter of 1999. Auto trips south of the border remained virtually unchanged (-0.5%) at just 3.2 million trips.

Canadians spent \$2.1 billion on overnight trips to the United States in the third quarter, up 0.9% from a year earlier. Average spending remained steady at \$445 per trip.

Record Canadian travel overseas

Canadians made a record 1.1 million overnight trips to overseas countries in the third quarter, up 12.6 % from the same period in 1999.

The United Kingdom remained the most popular overseas destination for Canadians, although travel there fell 7.3%. However, Canadians travelled to other European destinations such as France and Germany in record numbers.

Canadians spent over \$1.7 billion on their overseas travels in the third quarter, up 15.0% from the same quarter of 1999. Average spending rose 2.1% to \$1,571 per trip.

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 third quarter are now available on request.

To obtain data, 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

Year 2000 and December 2000 (preliminary)

Spurred by higher prices and sustained strong demand by U.S. refineries, crude oil and equivalent production for the year 2000 totalled 128.0 million cubic metres, up 4.7% over 1999. Heavy, bitumen and light-medium crude oil types all posted increases, while synthetic crude oil production declined marginally because of a longer than expected maintenance shutdown at a major oilsands facility.

Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Nova Scotia posted higher production in 2000. Newfoundland production increased by 45.1% over 1999, to reach 8.4 million cubic metres. In 2000, Newfoundland accounted for 6.6% of the total Canadian crude oil production, compared with 4.7% in 1999.

Saskatchewan production reached a record 24.2 million cubic metres, up 11.5% from 1999. The advance was largely attributable to higher production of heavy crude oil, which was up by approximately 14.0% over 1999.

Exports of crude oil increased by 10.3% over 1999. Exports accounted for 62.7% of all Canadian crude oil production. Canada remains one of the major suppliers of crude oil to the United States, along with Saudi Arabia, Mexico, Venezuela and Nigeria.

Imports increased by 10.9 % over 1999. Canada imports significant volumes of crude oil from the United Kingdom, Norway, Venezuela, Algeria and Saudi Arabia. In 2000, these five countries accounted for over 80% of total Canadian imports.

Canadian crude oil production totalled 11.1 million cubic metres in December, up 2.3% from December 1999. Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia all posted increases. Exports of crude oil were up 2.4% over December 1999.

Over the year 2000, sustained strong U.S. demand, combined with higher domestic sales, resulted in a 3.4% rise in marketable gas production. Contributing to the increase during the year was the introduction of production from the Sable Island offshore energy project. During the first year of operation, production from the Sable Island facility reached 3.5 million cubic metres, or 2.1% of the total Canadian marketable production.

Crude oil and natural gas

	Dec. 1999	Dec. 2000	Dec. 1999 to Dec. 2000
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	10 885.7	11 133.5	2.3
Exports	7 099.9	7 268.1	2.4
Imports ²	3 957.0	4 866.7	23.0
Refinery receipts	7 839.4	8 570.7	9.3
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	14 384.8	15 493.6	7.7
Exports	8 256.2	9 937.1	20.4
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	7 171.7	8 380.5	16.9
	Jan. to Dec. 1999	Jan. to Dec. 2000	Jan.-Dec. 1999 to Jan.-Dec. 2000
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	122 287.0	128 034.0	4.7
Exports	72 823.6	80 326.2	10.3
Imports ²	47 682.6	52 891.4	10.9
Refinery receipts	96 937.7	100 218.2	3.4
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	162 218.5	167 772.9	3.4
Exports	95 121.4	100 133.0	5.3
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	66 352.7	72 301.5	9.0

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 re-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.

Driven by higher demand from the midwestern and eastern United States, exports rose 5.3% over 1999. Approximately 60% of Canada's annual production was exported to the United States.

Domestic sales of natural gas were up 9.0% over 1999, reflecting higher demand from the residential, commercial and industrial sectors.

In December, marketable natural gas production grew 7.7% compared with December 1999. Domestic

sales rose a strong 16.9%, while exports of natural gas were up 20.4% from December 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The December 2000 issue of *Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available in March. 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) or Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708, hardele@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Manufacturing industries of Canada: national and provincial levels
1998

The value of manufacturing shipments increased in 1998, for the seventh consecutive year. Shipments were up 3.4%, reaching a total of \$441.1 billion. According to the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, the pace of growth continued in 1999 and 2000, with shipments rising 9.3 % and 9.2%, respectively.

Of the 21 manufacturing sub-sectors, 19 recorded higher shipments in 1998. The largest dollar increases were generated by transportation equipment manufacturing (+\$8.2 billion), computer and electronic product manufacturing (+\$2.2 billion) and fabricated metal products manufacturing (+\$1.8 billion). The largest percentage increase was generated by furniture and related product manufacturing (+14.2%).

Seven provinces posted increased shipments in 1998, led by Prince Edward Island (+18.5%), Manitoba (+6.6%), Newfoundland (+6.0%) and Ontario (+5.9%), Three provinces recorded decreases: British Columbia (-5.2%), Alberta (-3.9%) and New Brunswick (-2.7%).

Continuing an upward trend, the number of employees in the manufacturing sector grew 4.1 % in 1998 compared with 1997, reaching 1.86 million. The 1998 employment number is slightly below the peak of 1.97 million reached in 1989, just before employment in manufacturing began to decline.

Led by a strong U.S. demand for transportation equipment, manufacturers' exports grew by 6.4% in 1998, reaching \$247.1 billion. About a third of these exports, \$85.5 billion, was generated by transportation equipment manufacturing.

Note: In 1998, data from the Annual Survey of Manufacturers were collected based on the North

American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Developed by the statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico and the United States, NAICS was created against the background of the North American Free Trade Agreement. It is designed to provide common definitions of the industrial structure of the three countries and a common statistical framework to facilitate the analysis of the three economies.

Data from the Annual Survey of Manufacturers for 1990 to 1997 have been reproduced based on NAICS in order to facilitate the transition between the Standard Industrial Classification the NAICS.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 11615.

The 1998 edition of *Manufacturing industries of Canada: national and provincial areas* (31-203-XPB, \$68) will soon be released. See *How to order products*.

Information is available on request for Census Divisions, time series and other special tabulations. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Beaulieu at (613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics
December 2000

Pulpwood receipts in December totalled 3 448 701 cubic metres, virtually unchanged from 3 448 788 cubic metres in December 1999. Wood residue receipts totalled 5 878 140 cubic metres, down 8.8% from 6 442 873 cubic metres in December 1999. Consumption of pulpwood residue totalled 9 468 939 cubic metres, down 2.8% from 9 739 378 cubic metres in December 1999.

The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue was 13 122 494 cubic metres, down 5.8% from 13 937 206 cubic metres in December 1999. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was 117 355 029 cubic metres, up 4.4% from 112 404 722 cubic metres in 1999. Data for 1999 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The December 2000 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001-XIB, \$6/\$55) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

Asphalt roofing

January 2001

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 2 807 343 metric bundles in January, a 13.5% decrease from 3 246 850 metric bundles produced in January 2000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27).

The January 2001 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

Deliveries of major grains

January 2001

Data on January grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The January 2001 issue of the *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in April. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; sue.anderson@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics,
December 2000
Catalogue number 25-001-XIB (\$6/\$55).

Asphalt roofing, January 2001
Catalogue number 45-001-XIB (\$5/\$47).

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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

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Discusses the attitudes on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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