



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 27, 2001
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- National tourism indicators, first quarter 2001** 3
 The growth of pending on tourism in Canada eased slightly during the first quarter. Canadian and non-resident visitors spent \$11.1 billion, up 6.5% from the first quarter of 2000. *(continued on page 2)*

Canada's international trade in services 2000

Annual details of Canada's trade in services for 2000 are now available in *Canada's international trade in services*. This publication covers transactions in travel, transportation, and commercial and government services with Canada's trading partners. The main tables have been revised from 1997.

Annual data for these broad categories are now available for El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, bringing the number of individual countries covered to 59.

In addition, a table has been expanded to show total services by broad category for seven global trading areas, main countries and the total for remaining countries of each area. A memorandum item has been added for the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA).

Canada's international trade in services, 2000 (67-203-XIB, \$30; 67-203-XPB, \$40) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Hugh Henderson (613-951-9049; hendhug@statcan.ca) or Denis Caron (613-951-1861; caroden@statcan.ca), Balance of Payments Division.

OTHER RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours, April 2001	7
Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, April 2001	10
Crude oil and natural gas, April 2001	10
Health indicators, volume 2001, no. 2	11
Asphalt roofing, May 2001	12
Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, April 2001	12
International trade in services, 2000	12
Innovation in Canadian manufacturing: National estimates, 1999	13
Telecommunication services price indexes, 1999	13
Biotechnology Firm Survey, 1997	13

NEW PRODUCTS

MAJOR RELEASES

National tourism indicators

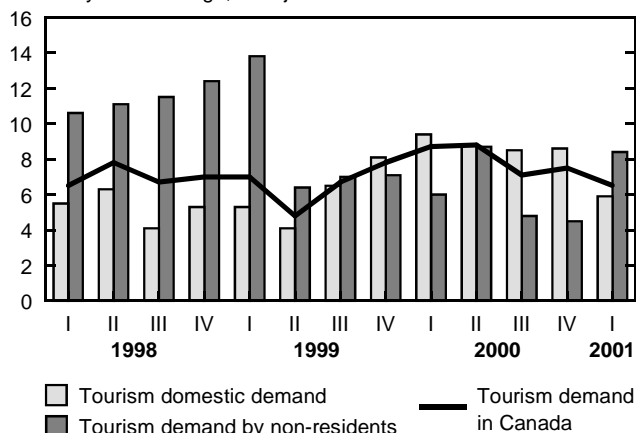
First quarter 2001

The growth of spending on tourism in Canada eased slightly during the first three months of 2001. Canadians' spending grew more slowly, and vehicle fuel purchased by all visitors also contributed to the slowdown.

Canadian and non-resident visitors spent \$11.1 billion in the first quarter, up 6.5% from the same quarter of 2000. This increase was lower than any registered in almost two years. Spending by non-residents rose 8.4%, after two quarters of year-to-year increases below 5%. However, the growth in spending by Canadians fell to 5.9%, the lowest it has been since the second quarter of 1999. Growth in spending by foreign visitors exceeded the growth in domestic spending for the first time in six quarters.

Non-resident tourism spending rose faster than domestic

Year-to-year % change, unadjusted data



The transportation category, after five periods of double-digit year-to-year growth, posted a first quarter increase of just 7.4%. A major contributor to this deceleration was much lower pressure from fuel prices, leading to expenditure growth in the vehicle fuel category of only 3.6%. This followed six quarterly double-digit rises averaging 19%. Slightly stronger advances in spending on food and beverages, as well as accommodation, partly offset the deceleration in transportation.

Adjusted for inflation and seasonality, total tourism expenditures in Canada advanced at an annual rate of 0.5%, lower than in the previous three quarters.

Note to readers

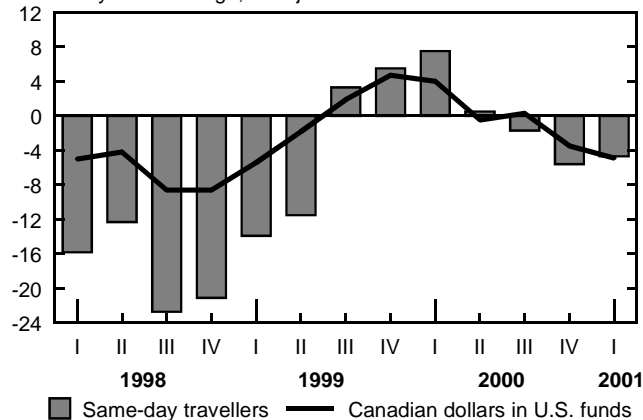
Data are unadjusted for seasonality and expressed in current prices, unless noted otherwise.

Spending by Canadians grew more slowly

Canadians travelling in Canada spent \$8.7 billion in the first quarter, 5.9% more than in the first quarter of 2000. Canadians accounted for 79% of total tourism expenditures in the first quarter. Fuel price deceleration slowed the growth in transportation expenditures to 7.2% after six successive quarters of double-digit increases. Spending on food and beverages (+5.2%) also rose more slowly than in the four quarters of 2000. Accommodation expenditures rose 4.5%, about the same as the average increase for the year 2000.

Canadian travellers took fewer same-day trips to the United States as the Canadian dollar lost value

Year-to-year % change, unadjusted data



The Canadian dollar weakened against its U.S. counterpart, from 67 U.S. cents in the first quarter of 2000 to 65 U.S. cents in the first quarter of 2001. This may have kept more Canadians at home. The number of Canadians travelling outside the country was down a slight 0.9% in the first quarter; the greatest decline was in same-day travellers to the United States (-4.7%). In contrast, the number of Canadian travellers to all other countries continued to advance strongly, rising 17.6% in the first quarter, the fourth successive double-digit increase. This occurred as the Canadian dollar gained strength compared with most European currencies.

Adjusted for inflation and seasonality, expenditures on tourism by Canadians in Canada fell 0.7% at annual rates from the fourth quarter of 2000, following three consecutive quarters of strong growth.

Spending by non-residents picked up

Non-residents spent \$2.4 billion in the first quarter, 8.4% more than in the first quarter of 2000. Increases were spread across all categories, especially accommodation (+11.3%). Transportation spending was 8.6% higher, reflecting 11.4% growth in passenger air transport. Vehicle fuel expenditures rose 5.9%, less than in the previous nine quarters.

Inbound overnight travel from the United States was 6.0% higher in the first three months of this year, reversing two quarters of decline. Overnight travel from other countries was 5.0% higher, a greater increase than in the previous two quarters.

The 3.1% advance in the number of same-day travellers from the United States reversed the declines of the previous three quarters.

After adjusting for inflation and seasonality, spending by non-residents in Canada rose by 3.3% from the fourth quarter of 2000 (at annual rates) following two quarters of virtually no growth.

Stable growth in employment generated by tourism

Employment generated by tourism activities increased by 4.1% in the first quarter to 539,000 jobs.

This growth was on par with the average increase of 4.2% during the previous four quarters.

An estimated 149,000 jobs, or 28% of the total, were in accommodation, up 7.6% from the first quarter of 2000. This was the largest increase of any category.

Seasonally adjusted, employment rose 2.7% at annual rates from the fourth quarter of 2000. Accommodation and food and beverages increased the most, while passenger transportation declined. The growth in employment generated by tourism was surpassed by the business sector as a whole (3.7%, annual rates).

Available on CANSIM: tables 3870001-3870009 and matrices 1835-1854.

The first quarter 2001 issue of the *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; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. The electronic version of the publication (13-009-XIB, free) can be downloaded free of charge from Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *National accounts*.

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

	First quarter 2000	Second quarter 2000	Third quarter 2000	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	First quarter 2000 to first quarter 2001
	\$ millions current, unadjusted					% change
Tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	10,395	13,150	19,757	10,774	11,066	6.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,182	4,329	7,041	2,643	2,366	8.4
Tourism domestic demand	8,213	8,821	12,716	8,131	8,700	5.9
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,596	5,388	7,460	4,973	4,935	7.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	547	1,141	1,883	669	594	8.6
Tourism domestic demand	4,049	4,247	5,577	4,304	4,341	7.2
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,233	1,928	2,971	1,328	1,323	7.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	505	1,033	1,572	556	562	11.3
Tourism domestic demand	728	895	1,399	772	761	4.5
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,499	2,156	3,270	1,599	1,588	5.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	525	964	1,545	649	563	7.2
Tourism domestic demand	974	1,192	1,725	950	1,025	5.2
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,244	1,310	1,959	919	1,326	6.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	195	406	654	239	210	7.7
Tourism domestic demand	1,049	904	1,305	680	1,116	6.4
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,823	2,368	4,097	1,955	1,894	3.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	410	785	1,387	530	437	6.6
Tourism domestic demand	1,413	1,583	2,710	1,425	1,457	3.1

Tourism expenditures

	1999	2000	1999 to 2000	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	Fourth quarter 2000 to first quarter 2001
	\$ millions current		% change	\$ millions current (seasonally adjusted)		% change (annual rates)
Tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	50,112	54,076	7.9	13,867	14,014	4.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	15,288	16,195	5.9	4,085	4,173	8.9
Tourism domestic demand	34,824	37,881	8.8	9,782	9,841	2.4
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	20,084	22,417	11.6	5,795	5,848	3.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,919	4,240	8.2	1,063	1,085	8.5
Tourism domestic demand	16,165	18,177	12.4	4,732	4,763	2.6
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,060	7,460	5.7	1,880	1,923	9.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,424	3,666	7.1	928	963	16.0
Tourism domestic demand	3,636	3,794	4.3	952	960	3.4
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	8,103	8,524	5.2	2,172	2,198	4.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,541	3,683	4.0	929	944	6.6
Tourism domestic demand	4,562	4,841	6.1	1,243	1,254	3.6
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,073	5,432	7.1	1,380	1,393	3.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,424	1,494	4.9	380	386	6.5
Tourism domestic demand	3,649	3,938	7.9	1,000	1,007	2.8
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	9,792	10,243	4.6	2,640	2,652	1.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,980	3,112	4.4	785	795	5.2
Tourism domestic demand	6,812	7,131	4.7	1,855	1,857	0.4
	\$ millions 1992		% change	\$ millions 1992 (seasonally adjusted)		% change (annual rates)
Tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	42,969	44,348	3.2	11,242	11,256	0.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	13,309	13,621	2.3	3,411	3,439	3.3
Tourism domestic demand	29,660	30,727	3.6	7,831	7,817	-0.7
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	16,898	17,512	3.6	4,458	4,461	0.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,570	3,659	2.5	920	927	3.1
Tourism domestic demand	13,328	13,853	3.9	3,538	3,534	-0.5
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,706	5,750	0.8	1,427	1,432	1.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,757	2,835	2.8	712	721	5.2
Tourism domestic demand	2,949	2,915	-1.2	715	711	-2.2
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,216	7,409	2.7	1,870	1,874	0.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,142	3,192	1.6	796	801	2.5
Tourism domestic demand	4,074	4,217	3.5	1,074	1,073	-0.4
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,277	4,463	4.3	1,120	1,120	0.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,168	1,187	1.6	297	301	5.5
Tourism domestic demand	3,109	3,276	5.4	823	819	-1.9
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	8,872	9,214	3.9	2,367	2,369	0.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,672	2,748	2.8	686	689	1.8
Tourism domestic demand	6,200	6,466	4.3	1,681	1,680	-0.2

OTHER RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

April 2001 (preliminary)

In April, average weekly earnings for all employees were virtually unchanged at \$661.05. On a year-over-year basis, average weekly earnings were up 1.8%.

Average weekly earnings were almost unchanged in April in both goods- and services-producing industries. In goods-producing industries, there were slight earnings decreases in mining, construction and manufacturing. Earnings in services-producing industries were reduced slightly by declines in real estate and leasing as well as education and health. These declines were somewhat offset by earnings gains in wholesale and professional services. Public administration average earnings were also down in April because of the addition to payrolls of casual Census workers.

Average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees were \$16.65 in April, up 5 cents from March. Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were down a slight 0.2 to 31.6 hours. Average overtime hours remained unchanged from March.

The number of employees on payrolls rose 13,000 in April. However, this increase includes the addition of temporary Census workers and the offsetting impacts of strikes and work stoppages in education and transportation. With the temporary employment impacts excluded, payroll employment in April was little changed.

Note: Starting with the January 2001 data, the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours is now publishing its estimates based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). The NAICS-based estimates are not comparable to the previously published estimates based on the Standard Industrial

Classification (SIC) of 1980. To facilitate this transition, NAICS-based historical series from January 1991 to December 2000 have been produced. Please note that the levels of employment and average earnings of the NAICS based series have been adjusted to reflect the levels derived from the administrative sample and were also affected by slight modifications to the industrial coverage and improvements to the methodology of the survey. In addition, seasonal factors have been revised to improve the historical consistency of the seasonally adjusted estimates.

A concordance table for NAICS and SIC codes is available on request. A description of the conversion process and its impact on the data is also available in the January 2001 issue of *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XIB) or may be obtained from Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca). For more information on the NAICS, consult the *Statistical methods* page on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca).

Available on CANSIM: tables 2810023-2810040 and matrices 17000-17221, 17224-17235, 17238, 17252-17264 and 17266-17283.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators will be available in July through standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XIB, \$24/\$240). Annual averages for 2000 are now available on CANSIM and by custom tabulations from the Labour Statistics Division. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Frindt or Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	April 2000	March 2001 ^r	April 2001 ^p	March to April 2001	April 2000 to April 2001
	Seasonally adjusted				
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	649.13	661.56	661.05	-0.1	1.8
Forestry, logging and support	806.50	817.78	829.09	1.4	2.8
Mining and oil and gas	1,122.78	1,149.84	1,143.95	-0.5	1.9
Utilities	994.08	996.62	997.45	0.1	0.3
Construction	809.91	804.90	803.65	-0.2	-0.8
Manufacturing	789.94	799.60	798.63	-0.1	1.1
Wholesale trade	759.76	761.40	770.47	1.2	1.4
Retail trade	425.25	431.67	430.42	-0.3	1.2
Transportation and warehousing	727.41	735.92	735.99	0.0	1.2
Information and cultural industries	769.61	783.51	786.93	0.4	2.3
Finance and insurance	836.93	841.80	843.94	0.3	0.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	572.31	611.88	604.99	-1.1	5.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	854.77	880.10	886.53	0.7	3.7
Management of companies and enterprises	821.16	839.07	839.29	0.0	2.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	508.66	532.18	532.14	0.0	4.6
Educational services	674.07	690.36	685.83	-0.7	1.7
Health care and social assistance	555.36	577.94	574.50	-0.6	3.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	461.87	475.94	476.41	0.1	3.1
Accommodation and food services	271.00	283.02	283.90	0.3	4.8
Other services (excluding public administration)	500.05	516.52	516.28	0.0	3.2
Public administration	747.66	752.67	746.94	-0.8	-0.1
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	593.98	603.58	600.25	-0.6	1.1
Prince Edward Island	510.95	515.80	511.32	-0.9	0.1
Nova Scotia	553.12	569.36	567.77	-0.3	2.6
New Brunswick	576.79	589.40	587.40	-0.3	1.8
Quebec	608.99	620.78	619.34	-0.2	1.7
Ontario	694.08	706.32	707.78	0.2	2.0
Manitoba	582.01	585.17	586.43	0.2	0.8
Saskatchewan	582.07	596.05	593.93	-0.4	2.0
Alberta	661.31	679.56	679.54	0.0	2.8
British Columbia	658.56	664.73	661.76	-0.4	0.5
Yukon	738.85	736.86	740.49	0.5	0.2
Northwest Territories ¹	..	863.89	859.01	-0.6	..
Nunavut ¹	..	791.23	774.31	-2.1	..

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

¹ Data not seasonally adjusted.

.. Figures not available.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	February 2001	March 2001 ^r	April 2001 ^p	February to March 2001	March to April 2001
	Seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	12,742	12,739	12,751	0.0	0.1
Forestry, logging and support	82	81	81	-1.2	0.0
Mining and oil and gas	138	138	139	0.0	0.7
Utilities	112	112	112	0.0	0.0
Construction	563	569	570	1.1	0.2
Manufacturing	2,068	2,061	2,056	-0.3	-0.2
Wholesale trade	738	732	726	-0.8	-0.8
Retail trade	1,482	1,485	1,484	0.2	-0.1
Transportation and warehousing	614	614	613	0.0	-0.2
Information and cultural industries	339	340	342	0.3	0.6
Finance and insurance	553	552	551	-0.2	-0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	221	215	212	-2.7	-1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	640	642	643	0.3	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	83	83	83	0.0	0.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	522	526	526	0.8	0.0
Educational services	939	935	930	-0.4	-0.5
Health care and social assistance	1,233	1,234	1,236	0.1	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	223	222	221	-0.4	-0.5
Accommodation and food services	938	935	937	-0.3	0.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	475	474	473	-0.2	-0.2
Public administration	719	718	748	-0.1	4.2
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	175	176	178	0.6	1.1
Prince Edward Island	56	57	57	1.8	0.0
Nova Scotia	360	358	359	-0.6	0.3
New Brunswick	293	292	294	-0.3	0.7
Quebec	3,016	3,009	3,001	-0.2	-0.3
Ontario	4,989	4,993	5,004	0.1	0.2
Manitoba	499	497	498	-0.4	0.2
Saskatchewan	370	369	370	-0.3	0.3
Alberta	1,345	1,353	1,359	0.6	0.4
British Columbia	1,603	1,595	1,588	-0.5	-0.4
Yukon	15	15	15	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories ¹	19	20	20	5.3	0.0
Nunavut ¹	9	10	10	11.1	0.0

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

¹ Data not seasonally adjusted.



Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

April 2001

Sales by the group of large retailers totalled \$6.1 billion in April, a 3.7% increase over April 2000. Food and beverages was the only commodity group to record a year-over-year decline in sales (-3.4%). A restructuring in the food sector contributed to the size of this decline. Excluding food and beverages, sales for the group of large retailers rose 7.8%. The all other goods and services, clothing, footwear and accessories, and health and personal care products categories posted the largest gains in April. (All data in this release are unadjusted for seasonality.)

Sales by commodity for the group of large retailers

Commodities	March	April	April	April
	2001 ^r	2000 ^r	2001 ^p	2000
	Unadjusted			
	\$ millions		% change	
Commodities				
Food and beverages	2,267	2,156	2,082	-3.4
Clothing, footwear and accessories	1,098	1,097	1,199	9.3
Home furnishings and electronics	867	771	806	4.5
Health and personal care products	543	455	498	9.3
Housewares	287	262	270	2.9
Sporting and leisure goods	236	274	290	6.0
Hardware and lawn and garden products	191	285	300	5.3
All other goods and services	662	613	686	12.1
Total	6,151	5,913	6,132	3.7

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

The all other goods and services category posted the largest year-over-year gain in sales revenue in April (+12.1%). Higher sales of tobacco products compared with April 2000 (+12.2%), along with increased sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives (+18.1%) contributed to the gain. Prices at the gas pump were up 8.4%; the price of tobacco products was up 11.2%.

Making a strong showing, sales of clothing, footwear and accessories posted its largest year-over-year gain (+9.3%) since September 1999. Clothing, footwear and accessories is the second largest product line for the group of large retailers. Sales of boys' clothing (+14.5%) as well as women's clothing and accessories (+12.1%) were up strongly. Sales of footwear, as well as luggage and leather goods, also did well in April,

posting double-digit gains compared with April 2000. In contrast to women's clothing, sales of men's clothing advanced by only 4.8%.

Sales of clothing, footwear and accessories

Commodities	April	April	April
	2000 ^r	2001 ^p	2000
	Unadjusted		
	\$ millions		% change
Commodities			
Women's clothing	528.5	592.2	12.1
Men's clothing	264.2	276.9	4.8
Girls' clothing	43.2	46.6	8.1
Boys' clothing	37.1	42.5	14.5
Infants' and children's clothing	74.1	76.0	2.5
Unisex clothing	4.5	4.6	2.3
Footwear	113.1	126.0	11.4
Luggage and leather goods	9.1	10.3	13.7
Jewellery and watches	22.9	24.0	4.7
Total	1,096.7	1,199.1	9.3

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

As department and grocery stores expand into areas traditionally associated with drug stores, increases in sales of health and personal care products continued to be strong — up 9.3% from April 2000. Within this category, drug sales, which also include vitamins and herbal remedies, were up 12.4%. Sales of personal care products, which include cosmetics and other toiletries, were not up as strongly, but gained 5.6%.

Available on CANSIM: table 800009 and matrix 2395.

To order data, or for general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Elton Cryderman (613-951-0669; elton.cryderman@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas

April 2001 (preliminary)

Crude oil production totalled 10 725 000 cubic metres in April, up 2.9% from April 2000. Alberta crude oil production was the main contributor to this gain, up 3.1% over April 2000. Exports, which accounted for 63.4% of total production, increased 3.3%.

Marketable natural gas production rose 3.1% from April 2000, while domestic sales fell 7.2%. Sales to the industrial sector fell 8.0%, as warmer-than-normal temperatures throughout most of the country resulted in lower sales to the residential (-6.2%) and commercial (-5.0%) sectors. Natural gas exports, which accounted for 61.2% of total marketable production, posted an 11.9% gain.

Year-to-date production of crude oil grew 3.3% compared with the same period in 2000; year-to-date crude oil exports increased 2.6%.

Crude oil and natural gas

	April 2000	April 2001	April 2000 to April 2001
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	10 417.8	10 725.0	2.9
Exports	6 578.9	6 796.4	3.3
Imports ²	4 355.2	4 329.9	-0.6
Refinery receipts	8 024.3	7 849.2	-2.2
	Millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	13 544.2	13 967.9	3.1
Exports	7 640.8	8 551.0	11.9
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	6 200.7	5 751.2	-7.2
	Jan. to April 2000	Jan. to April 2001	Jan.-April 2000 to Jan.-April 2001
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	41 794.6	43 189.9	3.3
Exports	26 038.1	26 715.7	2.6
Imports ²	17 249.7	19 147.5	11.0
Refinery receipts	32 819.8	35 092.2	6.9
	Millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	55 891.5	57 926.7	3.6
Exports	33 117.0	37 786.7	14.1
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	30 693.8	28 785.9	-6.2

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 in the division's data.

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 marketable production of natural gas was up 3.6% compared with the same period in 2000;

year-to-date exports of natural gas were up 14.1% and domestic sales decreased by 6.2%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 1260001 and 1310001 and matrices 530 and 539.

The April 2001 issue of *Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available in July. 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. ■

Health indicators

Volume 2001, number 2

Health indicators is a Web-based data publication produced by Statistics Canada and the Canadian Institute for Health Information. It provides a set of indicators that measure the health of the population and the health care system. These indicators are designed to provide comparable information at the Canada, provincial/territorial and health region levels, and are based on standard definitions and methods.

The indicators are organized into four categories: health status, including health conditions, mortality rates, measures of well-being; non-medical determinants of health — socio-economic characteristics and health behaviours; health system performance — measures of accessibility, appropriateness, effectiveness of health care services; and community and health system characteristics — contextual information.

This newest version, *Health indicators* Vol. 2001, no. 2, contains all highlights and data tables from Vol. 2001, no. 1, plus two additional tables related to measures of health system accessibility (screening mammography and influenza immunization) plus an additional table on health behaviour (breast-feeding practices). Also included are age-standardized mortality rates by selected causes and sex for Canada, provinces and health regions, and age-standardized cancer incidence rates by primary site and sex for Canada, provinces and selected health regions.

Available on CANSIM: tables 1020003, 1020014, 1020016, 1020017, 1030003, 1040001-1040045, 1047001-1047003, 1047011-1047013 and 1094001.

Health indicators (82-221-XIE, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca).

From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Health*. For more information, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.ca), Statistics Canada, or Beverley Webster (613-241-7860), Canadian Institute for Health Information. ■

Asphalt roofing

May 2001

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 3 413 229 metric bundles in May, a 14.0% decrease from 3 971 163 metric bundles produced in May 2000.

Year-to-date production was 15 952 843 metric bundles, down 16.1% from 19 021 144 metric bundles produced during the same period in 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030006 and matrices 32 and 122 (series 27).

The May 2001 issue of *Asphalt roofing*, Vol. 53, no. 5 (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 Sara Breen (613-951-3521; sara.breen@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics

April 2001

Pulpwood receipts in April totalled 1 267 400 cubic metres, down 9.4% from 1 399 620 cubic metres in April 2000. Wood residue receipts rose 4.3%, from 7 296 873 cubic metres in April 2000 to 7 610 292 cubic metres in April 2001. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 738 333 cubic metres, down 1.9% from 9 926 349 cubic metres in April 2000.

The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 3.4% to 15 035 171 cubic metres, up from 14 534 171 cubic metres in April 2000. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was 43 134 599 cubic metres, up 2.4% from 42 118 906 cubic metres in the same period of 2000. Figures for 2000 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030008 and matrix 54.

The April 2001 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics*, Vol. 44, no. 4 (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 Sara Breen (613-951-3521; sara.breen@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

International trade in services

2000

Canada's overall trade deficit in international services increased in 2000 for the first time in six years, largely the result of a higher travel deficit.

The trade deficit in services — the difference between services that Canada exports and its payments to foreign suppliers — increased to \$6.7 billion from \$6.5 billion in 1999. The deficit in services had been declining since 1993, when it peaked at \$13.6 billion.

Overall exports in services increased 6.9% in 2000 to \$55.3 billion, while imports increased 6.6% to \$62.0 billion.

Trade in services covers transactions in travel, transportation, commercial services and government services to Canada's trading partners.

The travel deficit went from \$1.8 billion in 1999 to \$2.1 billion in 2000. Canadians divided their increased spending about evenly between the United States and other countries, primarily for personal purposes. At the same time, spending by travellers to Canada lost momentum.

The deficit in commercial services rose marginally for a second year to \$2.5 billion in 2000. This mainly reflected greater net payments for royalties and licences, specifically a combined rise in patents and industrial design, and a reduced surplus for software and other royalties. Offsetting these flows in part were net exports of research and development and a smaller deficit for advertising services.

In contrast, the deficit for transportation services, which covers both passengers and goods, narrowed from \$3.0 billion to \$2.9 billion. This reflected an increase in receipts from all broad types of transportation — air, water and land — which exceeded corresponding payments, except in the case of air transport services. Passenger transport was the main contributor to a 16% increase in revenues.

International services for public administration, including defence, were in surplus for the eighth consecutive year, a reflection of continued spending restraint by Canadian governments. Receipts for government services have increased for three straight years. The largest increases were in representational spending by foreign governments in Canada and for immigration services. On the payments side, all main

components — for diplomatic representation, defence and provincial government outlays — levelled out or declined in 2000.

Available on CANSIM: tables 3760030-3760036 and matrices 2064-2107, 2190-2197, 3178, 3180-3186, 3188-3190, 3192-3195 and 3197.

Matrices for the four countries newly released with this publication, as well as those for the global trading areas, will be available by July 20.

Canada's international trade in services, 2000 (67-203-XIB, \$30; 67-203-XPB, \$40) 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 Hugh Henderson (613-951-9049; hendhug@statcan.ca), or Denis Caron (613-951-1861; caroden@statcan.ca), Balance of Payments Division. ■

Innovation in Canadian manufacturing: National estimates

1999

The working paper *Innovation in Canadian manufacturing: National estimates* is the first in a series that analyses results from the 1999 Survey of Innovation, examines the characteristics of innovative firms in manufacturing.

The survey, conducted during the fall of 1999, shows that four out of every five Canadian manufacturing firms were innovative during the period 1997 and 1999. That is, they offered a new or significantly improved product to their clients, or introduced a new or significantly improved production or manufacturing process.

Sixty-eight percent of manufacturing firms introduced innovations concerning products, while 66% introduced innovations to do with processes; 54% did both.

For the 88% of innovative manufacturing firms that provided a description of their most important innovation, 12% indicated that it was a world first. Thirty-two percent reported it was a first in Canada.

Sixty-eight percent of innovative firms in manufacturing reported that they undertook research and development activities during the three-year period 1997 to 1999.

This working paper contains descriptive statistics and statistical tables on percentage of innovative firms, novelty of innovation, sources of information, activities linked to innovation, research and development, co-operative and collaborative arrangements, intellectual property, objectives, problems and obstacles,

government support programs, impact and human resources. It also includes a description of survey methodology.

The Survey of Innovation 1999 resulted from a collaboration between the Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division of Statistics Canada, and three other departments: Industry Canada, Natural Resources Canada, and the Institute for Research in Construction of the National Research Council. The survey's goal was to provide pertinent information on innovation and related activities with the ultimate aim of developing policies and programs.

Subsequent papers will include an examination of innovation in manufacturing at the provincial level, and innovation in selected natural resource industries at both the national and provincial levels.

Innovation in Canadian manufacturing: National estimates (88F0006XIB01010, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Science and technology*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Schaan (613-951-1953; susan.schaan@statcan.ca) Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Telecommunication services price indexes

1999

An annual, Canada-level price index (1996=100) for wired long-distance telephone services to business is now available for 1999. The index measures change over time in the prices for wired long-distance telephone services provided by telecommunication carriers to their Canadian-based business clients. This index may be revised.

Available on CANSIM: table 3260011 and matrix 9933.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claude Bilodeau (613-951-9833; fax: 613-951-2848; bilocla@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Biotechnology Firm Survey

1997

Revised data from the 1997 Biotechnology Firm Survey are now available. The survey examined how biotechnologies were developed and used in Canada's industrial sector during the 1997 fiscal year.

This release provides estimates for firms involved in developing new products and processes using biotechnologies.

To request data tables, for more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Namatié Traoré (613-951-4489; namatie.traore@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

National tourism indicators, quarterly estimates,
First quarter 2001
Catalogue number 13-009-XIB
(Free).

National tourism indicators, quarterly estimates,
First quarter 2001
Catalogue number 13-009-XPB
(Free).

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, April 2001,
Vol. 44, no. 4
Catalogue number 25-001-XIB (\$6/\$55).

Asphalt roofing, May 2001, Vol. 53, no. 5
Catalogue number 45-001-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Wholesale trade, April 2001
Catalogue number 63-008-XIB (\$14/\$140).

Canada's international trade in services, 2000
Catalogue number 67-203-XIB (\$30).

Canada's international trade in services, 2000
Catalogue number 67-203-XPB (\$40).

Health indicators, Vol. 2001, no. 2
Catalogue number 82-221-XIE
(Free).

Innovation in Canadian manufacturing: National estimates, 1999
Catalogue number 88F0006XIB
(Free).

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Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are taking it less and less. In 1996, about 1.5 billion trips were taken 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 relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **High-wind index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 8
- **Steel primary forms, season ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 13

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11



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