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Canadian international merchandise trade

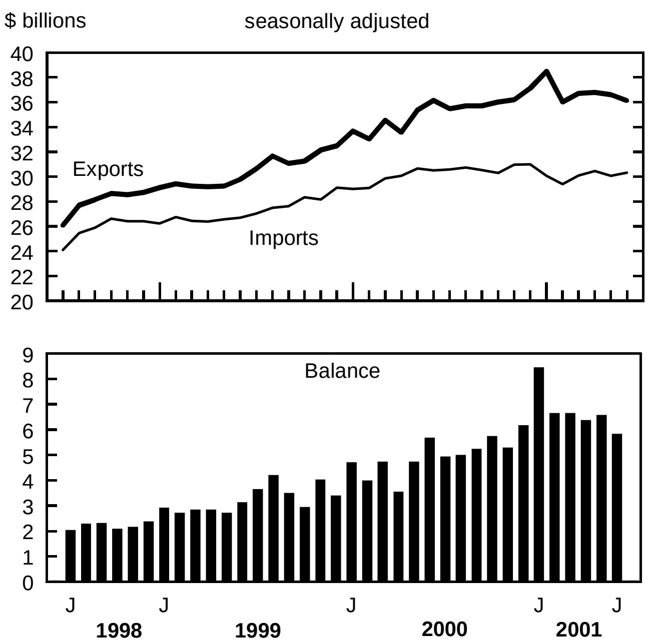
June 2001

A sharp decline in the value of energy exports, mainly electricity, along with weakness in most major sectors resulted in an overall decline in exports in June. Imports rose slightly as strong growth in the automotive and consumer goods sectors was partially offset by declines in energy imports. This resulted in a slight drop in Canada's merchandise trade surplus.

Canadian companies exported just over $36.1 billion worth of merchandise in June, a 1.4% drop from May. Imports gained a slight 0.8%, rising to $30.3 billion, as increases in the automotive and consumer goods sectors out-stripped declines in the energy products and industrial goods sectors.

As a result, Canada's overall merchandise trade surplus fell to $5.8 billion.

Exports, imports and trade balance



Merchandise exports to the United States declined 1.1% to $30.7 billion, whereas imports from south of the border rose 1.5% to $22.3 billion. Consequently, the trade surplus with the United States fell from just under $9.0 billion in May to $8.3 billion in June. For the first half of 2001, Canada's cumulative merchandise trade surplus stands at $40.3 billion — $13.2 billion higher than the same period in 2000.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services.*
>
> ***Revisions***
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> *In general, merchandise trade data are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year. Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates with actual figures (once available), changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information, and seasonal adjustments. Consult the appropriate CANSIM matrices for revised data.*

Automotive, machinery and equipment exports the lone bright spots

In spite of the start of summer shutdown season for auto manufacturers, exports of automotive products increased 2.7% to $8.2 billion in June as inventory levels fell. Since March, automotive exports have risen in each consecutive month, a total of 11.7% over a four-month period. Powered by favourable financing rates and manufacturers' incentives, passenger car exports rebounded 6.9% to $4.5 billion. Motor vehicle parts exports rose for a fourth month in a row, climbing 1.9% to $2.3 billion.

Machinery and equipment exports rose slightly (+0.8%) to $8.4 billion in June, mainly a result of strong growth in the aircraft sector and an end-of-quarter jump in the wireless and telecommunications industries. Aircraft exports increased 7.4% to $2.1 billion, while telecom and related equipment exports rallied 2.3% to $1.3 billion following months of steep declines.

Energy exports dropped 9.3% to $5.4 billion, a result of a precipitous decline of more than two-thirds (-68.0%) in the value of exports of electricity, to only $242.7 million. Lower market prices, mainly to customers in the southwestern United States, coupled with dry weather, which reduced Canadian hydroelectric generation capacity, resulted in the drop in electricity export value. Exports of coal and bituminous substances used in smelting operations fell 26.8% to just under $100.0 million. Natural gas exports fell slightly (-0.3%) to $2.8 billion in June. Reduced fear of shortages led to lower prices, which increased the volume of natural gas used. Solid increases in exports of copper ore (+82.7%) and iron ore (+23.8%) pushed the metal ores sector up 5.8% to $452.1 million in June.

Exports of the forestry products sector fell 1.2% to $3.3 billion in June, as newsprint and woodpulp products continued their decline. Lumber exports, primarily softwood lumber to the United States, increased 2.5% to just over $1.0 billion in response to increased unit price and demand in the U.S. housing market.

Automotive and transportation products drive increase in imports

In spite of fears of an economic slowdown, imports of automotive products resumed its upward trend in June, rising 7.6% to $6.6 billion — within $30 million of the record level seen in January 2000. Heavy incentives continued to lure consumers as imports of passenger autos increased 25.2% to $2.2 billion — the highest level ever recorded for this sector.

Machinery and equipment imports rose slightly (+0.7%) to $9.5 billion. Aircraft and other transportation equipment imports jumped 14.9% to $1.4 billion as carriers added new passenger aircraft to their fleets.

Imports of engines, turbines and motors, used in electricity generation plants, expanded 25.1% to $407.1 million.

A 1.9% drop in imports of communications and related equipment, to $1.6 billion, stretched this sector's decline to six months. The telecom sector has fallen 35.8% from record levels reported in December 2000. Imports of office machines and equipment, primarily office computer equipment, fell 7.9% to $1.4 billion, the third straight month of decline.

Countervailing duties, aimed at countries dumping steel below cost into the Canadian marketplace continued to provide downward pressure on imports of steel bars, rods, plates and sheets, which fell 7.4% to $269.4 million, their fifth month of decline.

Agricultural and fishing products imports increased 1.9% to $1.7 billion in June, due to a 16.5% increase in meat and meat preparation imports to $148.4 million and in fish and marine animals imports (+9.7% to $174.6 million). On May 31, after determining there is a reduced risk of the highly contagious foot-and-mouth disease entering Canada and the United States, the two countries relaxed their ban on the import of animals and raw meat products from Europe, with the exception of Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Ireland and Greece.

Energy imports fell 11.5% to $1.6 billion in June, with higher than usual inventories of crude oil and lower demand of provincial utilities for fuel to produce electricity.

Available on CANSIM: tables 2260001, 2260002, 2270001, 2270002, 2280001-2280003 et 2280033-2280040 and matrices 3618, 3619, 3630-3631, 3651, 3685-3699, 3701-3711, 3713, 3720, 3887-3913 and 8650-8665.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data to be published shortly in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XIB, $14/$141; 65-001-XPB, $19/$188). The publication will include tables by commodity and country on a customs basis. Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, service transactions, investment income and transfers) are available quarterly in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001-XIB, $29/$93; 67-001-XPB, $38/$124). See *How to order products*.

Readers wishing to receive merchandise trade data on a more timely basis may obtain them by fax on the morning of release.

For further information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Jocelyne Elibani, (613-951-9647; 1-800-294-5583), International Trade Division. □

Merchandise trade

	May 2001[r]	June 2001	May to June 2001	June 2000 to June 2001	January to June 2000	January to June 2001	January-June 2000 to January-June 2001
	seasonally adjusted, $ current						
	$ millions		% change		$ millions		% change
Principal trading partners							
Exports							
United States	31,008	30,672	-1.1	-0.2	174,795	187,882	7.5
Japan	872	831	-4.7	-7.2	5,185	5,165	-0.4
European Union	2,027	1,857	-8.4	0.2	10,883	11,805	8.5
Other OECD countries[1]	910	784	-13.8	-12.4	5,214	5,236	0.4
All other countries	1,798	1,970	9.6	11.7	10,262	10,658	3.9
Total	36,614	36,113	-1.4	-0.1	206,339	220,742	7.0
Imports							
United States	22,009	22,340	1.5	-1.0	133,001	131,996	-0.8
Japan	745	818	9.8	-18.9	5,807	5,205	-10.4
European Union	2,990	2,760	-7.7	4.2	16,111	17,573	9.1
Other OECD countries[1]	1,530	1,758	14.9	11.1	9,080	9,468	4.3
All other countries	2,804	2,639	-5.9	-2.1	15,181	16,188	6.6
Total	30,078	30,315	0.8	-0.6	179,181	180,432	0.7
Balance							
United States	8,999	8,332	...	...	41,794	55,886	...
Japan	127	13	...	...	-622	-40	...
European Union	-963	-903	...	...	-5,228	-5,768	...
Other OECD countries[1]	-620	-974	...	...	-3,866	-4,232	...
All other countries	-1,006	-669	...	...	-4,919	-5,530	...
Total	6,536	5,798	...	...	27,158	40,310	...
Principal commodity groupings							
Exports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,656	2,631	-0.9	13.6	13,457	15,280	13.5
Energy products	5,910	5,359	-9.3	15.0	22,988	37,194	61.8
Forestry products	3,369	3,329	-1.2	-5.3	21,263	19,978	-6.0
Industrial goods and materials	5,642	5,545	-1.7	-1.0	32,540	33,618	3.3
Machinery and equipment	8,380	8,450	0.8	-9.2	51,741	52,140	0.8
Automotive products	8,009	8,228	2.7	-0.5	49,841	46,788	-6.1
Other consumer goods	1,346	1,313	-2.5	7.8	7,191	8,032	11.7
Special transactions trade[2]	715	696	-2.7	5.8	3,833	4,253	11.0
Other BOP adjustments	587	562	-4.3	-4.1	3,487	3,459	-0.8
Imports							
Agricultural and fishing products	1,674	1,706	1.9	12.3	9,038	10,029	11.0
Energy products	1,779	1,575	-11.5	9.8	8,316	10,109	21.6
Forestry products	242	244	0.8	-5.4	1,523	1,479	-2.9
Industrial goods and materials	6,046	5,661	-6.4	-6.4	35,085	35,389	0.9
Machinery and equipment	9,429	9,496	0.7	-7.5	59,767	58,955	-1.4
Automotive products	6,160	6,631	7.6	0.5	39,515	36,089	-8.7
Other consumer goods	3,499	3,654	4.4	11.1	19,522	21,301	9.1
Special transactions trade[2]	693	763	10.1	45.3	3,158	3,812	20.7
Other BOP adjustments	556	586	5.4	3.7	3,259	3,269	0.3

r *Revised figures.*
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*
1 *Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Poland, South Korea, Hungary, Czech Republic and new member Slovakia (January 2001).*
2 *Mainly, these are low-valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.*

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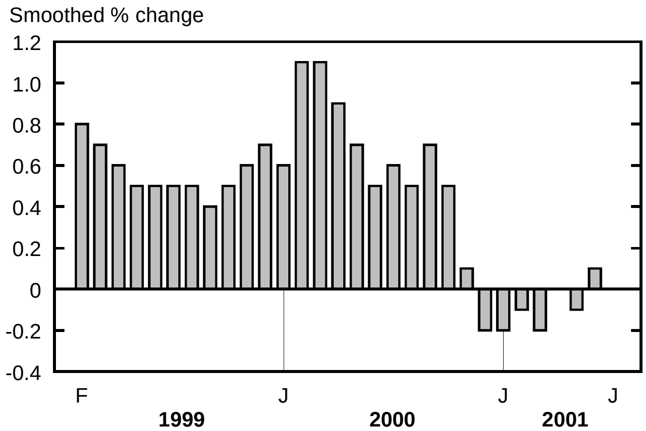
Composite Index

July 2001

The leading indicator was unchanged in July after a slight increase in June, pulled down by a moderation in housing after a sharp gain the month before. Manufacturing contracted again. Five of the 10 components rose, the same as in June, while 4 fell and 1 was unchanged.

Composite Index



Household demand lost some of its recent vigour. While still positive, the trend of durable goods sales slowed, especially for furniture and appliances. Housing fell outright by 1.4%, as housing starts in Ontario backed off from the 10-year high they set in June. However, continued low vacancy rates should keep new construction at high levels.

In manufacturing, there was no respite from the weakening trend. Shipments fell again and stocks rose, pushing their ratio 10% below the most recent peak of a year ago, to its lowest level since 1996. The slump in demand was led by electronic products, where new orders have fallen by around 30% so far this year. This slowdown was felt by business services, where employment fell for a second time in three months — its worst performance since January 1991. Jobs in this industry were one of the pillars of growth last year.

The U.S. leading indicator edged up for a second straight month, with gains of 0.2% and 0.1%. The sources of growth remained narrow, centring on the impact of looser monetary policy on the money supply and the yield curve. The sources of weakness were the same as in Canada, notably manufacturing, housing and the stock market.

Available on CANSIM: table 3770003 and matrix 193.

For more information on the economy, the July 2001 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010-XPB, $23/$227) 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 Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Group.

Composite Index

	February 2001	March 2001	April 2001	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	**166.5**	**166.2**	**166.2**	**166.1**	**166.2**	**166.2**	**0.0**
Housing index (1992=100)[1]	103.0	102.9	103.9	106.5	107.5	106.0	-1.4
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,500	2,500	2,503	2,502	2,502	2,495	-0.3
TSE 300 stock price index (1975=1,000)	8,959	8,552	8,378	8,223	7,906	7,829	-1.0
Money supply, M1 ($ millions, 1992)[2]	94,953	95,544	96,359	96,407	96,971	97,118	0.2
U.S. composite leading indicator (1992=100)[3]	107.5	107.3	107.1	107.0	107.2	107.3	0.1
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	0.0
New orders, durables ($ millions, 1992)[4]	23,188	22,863	23,034	22,708	22,459	22,645	0.8
Shipments/inventories of finished goods[4]	1.85	1.83	1.80	1.78	1.76	1.74	-0.02[5]
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales ($ millions, 1992)[4]	1,545	1,568	1,581	1,599	1,611	1,616	0.3
Other durable goods sales ($ millions, 1992)[4]	7,075	7,082	7,072	7,103	7,179	7,231	0.7
Unsmoothed composite	167.1	165.9	165.6	165.3	166.8	167.3	0.3

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).*
2 *Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for two preceding months.*
5 *Difference from previous month.*

■

National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating
2000

In 2000, Canadians were volunteering less but giving more money than they were in 1997, according to a new snapshot of voluntary and civic action in Canada. However, the rate of increase in average donations since 1997 did not keep pace with the rate of increase of average household incomes of donors.

The second National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating paints a portrait of a society in which most citizens provide modest, albeit important, levels of support to one another. But it is a society that also depends disproportionately on the contributions of a small core of particularly motivated people.

Between October 1999 and September 2000, an estimated 22 million individuals, or 91% of the population aged 15 and older, made donations, either money or in-kind, to charitable and non-profit organizations. This level was about the same as in 1997.

During the same 12-month period, these people provided financial support estimated at more than $5 billion, an 11% increase from 1997. After consideration of the impact of price inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, the increase in real terms was approximately 6%. The lion's share, about $4.9 billion, came from the 78% of people who made direct financial donations, either in response to a request from an organization, or by approaching it on their own initiative.

Charities and non-profit organizations continued to rely on a relatively small group of donors, according to the survey. The top one-quarter of donors who gave $213 or more during the year accounted for 82% of total donations.

In fact, a small number of people provided the bulk of charitable and voluntary support in the country. Fewer than 1 in 10 Canadians contributed 46% of the total dollar value of all donations as well as 40% of all volunteer hours. The voluntary sector continues to depend heavily on these core supporters.

Decline of roughly one million volunteers

About 6.5 million people, or 27% of the population aged 15 and older, gave their time in one form or another as part of a group or organization during the same year. This represented a decline of about 1 million people from the 7.5 million (31% of the population) who volunteered in 1997.

With this decline, however, came an increase in the intensity of volunteering among those who gave their time. On average, each individual volunteer in 2000 contributed 162 hours during the year, up from 149 hours during 1997.

Nor was volunteering evenly distributed throughout the population. For example, in 2000, the top one-quarter of volunteers contributed an average of 471 hours of their time throughout the year, and accounted for 73% of total overall hours.

These figures were similar to 1997, when the top one-quarter of volunteers accounted for 72% of total hours but contributed on average 431 hours of their time. The top one-quarter of volunteers consisted of about 1.6 million people in 2000, compared with about 1.9 million in 1997.

Charitable giving: Fewer donations overall, but larger individual contributions

The increase in the total dollar value of donations between 1997 and 2000 appears to be the result of two factors: larger donations on the part of donors and growth in the population. During this three-year period, the population aged 15 and older grew by almost 2.5%. In 2000, individuals gave on average $259, an increase of $20 from 1997. However, the rate of increase in

Note to readers

This release is based on the report Caring Canadians, involved Canadians, which analyzes results from the National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating (NSGVP), the most comprehensive survey of its kind in Canada. It records how Canadians give money and other resources to individuals and to charitable and non-profit organizations; how they volunteer time to charitable and non-profit organizations and directly to indivduals; and how they participate in organizations and civic life.

The survey, first conducted by Statistics Canada in 1997 as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey, was repeated in the fall of 2000. The 2000 survey was based on a representative sample of 14,724 Canadians aged 15 and over.

The NSGVP was developed through a partnership of federal government departments and voluntary sector organizations. These include the Canadian Centre for Philanthropy, Canadian Heritage, Health Canada, Human Resources Development Canada, Statistics Canada and Volunteer Canada.

The federal government and the voluntary sector recently launched the Voluntary Sector Initiative (VSI) to help strengthen voluntary organizations in Canada. It formally recognizes the voluntary sector as an important pillar of Canadian society along with the private and public sectors. The VSI provided funding to conduct the NSGVP in 2000. Current plans call for the survey to be repeated in 2003.

The NSGVP offers a rich source of data on many aspects of charitable giving, volunteering and participating. It serves not only as a barometer of voluntary and civic action, but also points to areas where more in-depth study is needed.

average donations since 1997 did not keep pace with the rate of increase of average household incomes of donors (8% versus 16%).

This combination could be expected to result in an increase in the absolute number of both donors and donations. But while the total number of donors has increased since 1997, the total number of individual donations declined from 74 million to 70 million. Donors reported an average of 3.7 donations in 2000, down slightly from 4.0 in 1997.

The survey revealed changes in the patterns of donating among age groups. The average donation of young people increased more since 1997 than the average donation seen in the older age groups. Among the youngest group (aged 15 to 24), the average annual donation increased from $79 to $118; among those aged 25 to 34, it went from $159 to $229. Among seniors aged 65 and over, the average annual donation declined from $328 to $308.

The way in which Canadians donate money also changed. In 2000, donors made 20% fewer gifts in response to door-to-door canvassing. The survey showed that more donors are now deciding in advance the amounts they will give and the organizations they will support. However, the proportion that reported they would give regularly to the same organization declined slightly.

Individuals with a university degree continued to give the most, an average of $480 in 2000. However, while 90% of these individuals donated in 1997, the rate dropped to 84% in 2000.

Religious organizations continued to receive the highest percentage of total donations. They received $2.4 billion, or 49% of the $4.9 billion total in 2000, down marginally from their share of 51% three years earlier. The proportion of individuals who made donations to religious organizations declined from 35% in 1997 to 32% last year.

Nature of volunteering appears to be changing

The nature of volunteering appears to be changing in Canada, with an increasing number of hours being contributed by a declining number of individuals. Since 1997, there has been a 13% decline in the number of volunteers, despite an almost 2.5% increase in the population aged 15 and over.

Accompanying the decline in the volunteer rate was a drop in the total number of hours contributed. Volunteers contributed a total of just over 1 billion hours in 2000, down 56 million hours from 1997. Even so, 1 billion hours was the equivalent of 549,000 full-time, year-round jobs, assuming a 40-hour work week for 48 weeks.

Compared with 1997, the volunteer rate declined for all age groups, most notably those aged 35 to 44, where it fell from 37% to 30%. Seniors aged 65 and over contributed an average of 269 hours — the highest level. That compares with a low of 130 hours for those aged 15 to 24.

Higher levels of household income increased the likelihood of volunteering. Only 17% of people with household incomes less than $20,000 volunteered, compared with 39% of those with incomes of $100,000 or more. However, volunteers with the lowest levels of income gave the most time.

The provinces: Highest rates of donation in Atlantic Canada and the West

There were substantial variations among the provinces in financial donations to non-profit and charitable organizations in 2000. These variations reflected the diversity of Canadians' economic circumstances, social values, cultural conventions, living conditions and social milieus.

People in Alberta and the three Atlantic provinces — Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia — had the highest rates of financial donations among the provinces in 2000. All were well above the national rate of 78%. British Columbia and Quebec had the lowest rates at 74%

Between 1997 and 2000, the percentage of the population that made donations increased in four provinces: Alberta, from 75% to 85%; Prince Edward Island, from 83% to 86%; Nova Scotia, from 83% to 87%; and Manitoba, from 81% to 84%.

Manitoba residents donated an average of $383 in 2000 — highest among the provinces. They were followed by Alberta residents with an average of $369. The lowest average donations were recorded in Quebec ($117) and Newfoundland ($182).

Volunteer rates highest on the Prairies and in P.E.I.

Participation in volunteer activities was highest in the Prairie provinces and in Prince Edward Island in 2000 and lowest in Quebec and British Columbia.

About 42% of the population of Saskatchewan engaged in volunteer activity last year, compared with the national rate of 27%. Saskatchewan was followed by Alberta (39%), Prince Edward Island (37%), Manitoba (36%) and Nova Scotia (34%).

However, compared with 1997, rates declined in every province except Prince Edward Island. The largest declines occurred in Ontario, from 32% to 25%, and in British Columbia, from 32% to 26%.

Volunteers in the Atlantic provinces contributed the most hours on average, ranging from 183 hours in Prince Edward Island to 206 hours in Newfoundland. In contrast, volunteers in the Prairie provinces contributed the least, ranging from 139 hours in Alberta to 154 in

Saskatchewan. Compared with 1997, Alberta was the only province to show a decline, albeit slight, in the average number of hours volunteered.

One-half of population involved in civic participation

The third component of the survey asked questions about other forms of involvement in society. Respondents were asked a series of questions about membership in local associations and organizations, their attendance at meetings and voting in elections. They were also asked about how they stayed informed about news and public affairs.

Just over half (51%) of the population aged 15 and over reported that they were members of, or participants in, at least one community organization, such as a community association, service club or union — virtually the same proportion as in 1997.

As was the case in 1997, the most common organizations or groups in which respondents were involved in 2000 were work-related. More than one in five individuals belonged to a work-related group, such as a union or professional association, up slightly from 1997.

There were notable declines in civic participation among individuals with a university degree, among whom the rate fell from 74% to 67%. Similarly, among those reporting household income of $100,000 or more, the rate fell from 73% to 63%. These declines paralleled drops in volunteering within these groups.

The report *Caring Canadians, involved Canadians: Highlights from the 2000 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating* (71-542-XIE) is now available free on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). Look under *Our products and services, Free publications,* and then *Social conditions*. It can also be purchased in paper format (71-542-XPE, $15). See *How to order products*.

For more information about the current survey results and related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; *ssd@statcan.ca*), Special Surveys Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries

June 2001

Overall, travel to Canada increased for a second consecutive month in June, following a rising trend that started in August 2000. Canadian travel outside the country decreased slightly following an increase observed in May.

In June, foreign travellers made an estimated 4.3 million same-day and overnight trips to Canada, up 1.8% from May. In particular, Americans and overseas residents took 1.8% and 1.1% more trips than they did in May.

In June, the estimated total number of international trips by Canadians decreased slightly (-0.1%) to 3.8 million. The number of trips to the United States was relatively stable, whereas trips to overseas nations decreased slightly (-0.4 %). (Data cover both same-day and overnight trips.)

Residents of the United States made 1.3 million one-or-more-night trips to Canada in June, a 0.8% increase. That followed a decline in the prior two months. In June, the number of overnight trips that Canadians made to the United States decreased 0.4% to 1.2 million.

The number of overnight car trips by Americans to this side of the border rose 1.1% to 825,000 in June. American travel by plane also rose (+1.0% to 336,000 overnight trips). Canadians took 637,000 one-or-more-night trips by car to the United States in June, 0.8% more than in May, whereas overnight travel by plane to the United States decreased 1.1% to 434,000.

From May to June, same-day car trips between the United States and Canada increased on both sides of the border. Americans made 2.3 million car excursions to Canada, up 2.1% from the previous month. Also, the flow of Canadians travelling for a same-day car trip south of the border increased for a second consecutive month, rising to 2.2 million, 0.7% more than in May.

Canadians took 409,000 overnight trips to overseas countries in June 2001, 0.4% less than in May. Overseas residents increased their number of overnight trips to Canada in June by 0.9% to 359,000.

Among the top 12 overseas markets of travellers making same-day or overnight trips to Canada in June, Australia (-11.4%), Germany (-3.5%) and Italy (-0.9%) were the only countries to show declines compared with May. Hong Kong posted the strongest gain (+14.9%), followed by the Netherlands (+10.7%), the United Kingdom (+3.9%) and Taiwan (+3.5%).

Note: The analysis of this release is based only on seasonally adjusted data.

Available on CANSIM: tables 4270001-4270006 and matrices 2661-2698, 5780-6049 and 8200-8329.

The June 2001 (Vol. 17, no. 6) issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001-PIB, $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 Jimmy Ruel (613-951-1910) or Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; *cult.tourstats@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	May 2001[r]	June 2001[p]	May to June 2001	June 2001[p]	June 2000 to June 2001
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
	'000		% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad[1]	**3,818**	**3,815**	**-0.1**	**3,709**	**-2.0**
To the United States	3,407	3,406	-0.0	3,392	-2.9
To other countries	411	409	-0.4	317	9.3
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,147	2,162	0.7	2,263	-3.0
Total trips, one or more nights	1,602	1,595	-0.4	1,371	0.0
United States[2]	1,191	1,186	-0.4	1,054	-2.5
Car	632	637	0.8	580	-1.3
Plane	439	434	-1.1	331	-6.4
Other modes of transportation	120	115	-3.9	143	2.4
Other countries[3]	411	409	-0.4	317	9.3
Travel to Canada[1]	**4,181**	**4,254**	**1.8**	**5,430**	**5.5**
From the United States	3,813	3,882	1.8	4,888	6.7
From other countries	368	373	1.1	543	-3.9
Same-day car trips from the United States	2,297	2,346	2.1	2,632	8.1
Total trips, one or more nights	1,680	1,694	0.8	2,481	4.0
United States[2]	1,325	1,335	0.8	1,960	6.1
Car	816	825	1.1	1,233	7.8
Plane	332	336	1.0	456	3.3
Other modes of transportation	176	174	-1.3	271	3.4
Other countries[3]	355	359	0.9	521	-3.3
Most important overseas markets[4]					
United Kingdom	72	75	3.9	109	0.2
Japan	42	43	3.0	57	-3.3
Germany	32	31	-3.5	46	-11.6
France	30	30	0.2	40	-4.2
Australia	16	14	-11.4	20	-6.3
Mexico	14	14	0.4	17	16.2
South Korea	13	14	2.5	20	2.0
Hong Kong	11	13	14.9	19	2.5
Taiwan	11	11	3.5	16	-21.1
Netherlands	9	10	10.7	18	-6.4
Italy	9	9	-0.9	14	-8.0
Switzerland	8	9	1.2	12	-1.5

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1 *Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.*
2 *Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.*
3 *Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
4 *Includes same-day and one-or-more-night trips.*

■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

July 2001

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in July compared to the revised June level of 118.2 (1992=100). The index increased 0.6% compared with the July 2000 index.

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 20 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and the rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes on a 1992=100 time base are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: tables 3270003 and 3270004 and matrices 956, 958 and 9922-9927.

The third quarter 2001 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, $24/$79) will be available in December. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality for this release, contact Susie Boyd (613-951-9606; *infounit@statcan.ca*, fax: 613-951-1539) Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Export and import price indexes
June 2001

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1997=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1997 to the current month (June 2001) for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1997=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1997 to the current month (June 2001). Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

Indexes for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups are also now available on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: tables 2280001, 2280003 and 2280033-2280040 and matrices 3618, 3619, 3630-3631, 3651, 3685, 8650-8665.

The June 2001 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XIB, $14/$141 or 65-001-XPB, $19/$188) will be available shortly. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jocelyne Elibani (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Electric lamps
Second quarter 2001

Data on manufactures' imports, production and inventories of electric lamps for the second quarter of 2001 are now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gregory Sannes (613-951-7205; *sanngre@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

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Catalogue number 11-002-XIE ($3/$109).

Infomat - A weekly review, August 17, 2001
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE ($4/$145).

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Catalogue number 51-004-XIB ($8/$82).

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Catalogue number 66-001-PIB ($6/$55).

Caring Canadians, involved Canadians: highlights from the 2000 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating, 2000
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(free).

Caring Canadians, involved Canadians: highlights from the 2000 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating, 2000
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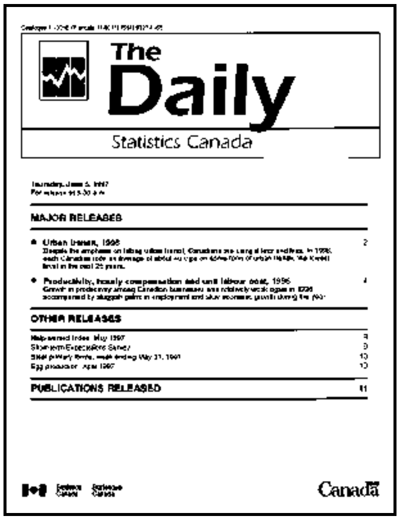

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RELEASE DATES: AUGUST 20TH TO 24TH

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
20	**Wholesale trade**	June 2001
21	**Consumer Price Index**	July 2001
21	**Retail trade**	June 2001
23	**Employment Insurance**	June 2001
23	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	June 2001
23	**Livestock statistics**	July 2001