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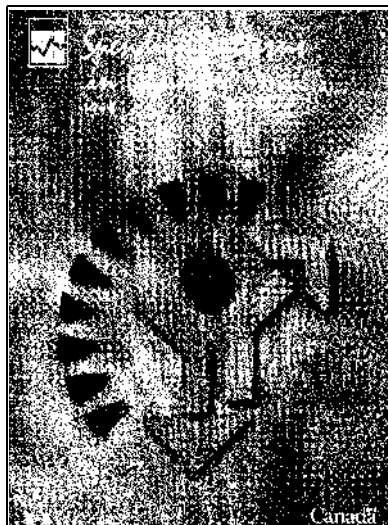
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Farm cash receipts, January to June 2001**
Livestock farmers saw their receipts rise in the first half of 2001. However, crop receipts were flat after falling for four consecutive January-to-June periods.

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- **University tuition fees, 2001/02**
Undergraduate arts students will pay an average of 2.1% more in university fees for the 2001/02 academic year. This is the smallest increase since 1978/79, when tuition fees rose 1.4%.

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Spending patterns in Canada 1999

Spending patterns in Canada presents analysis and key tables from the annual Survey of Household Spending (which replaces the Survey of Family Expenditures and the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey). Find out, for example, how Canadian households spend their money — what appliances, communications or home entertainment equipment they have, for example. Discover more about the characteristics of Canadian homes; how many rooms they have, how they are heated, and whether they are in good repair.

The survey collects information about expenditures by households and families in Canada on a wide variety of goods and services, from food and shelter to pet expenses and movie admissions. It also collects data about dwelling characteristics, household appliances, home entertainment and communications equipment and vehicles.

Spending patterns in Canada, 1999 (62-202-XPE, \$45) is now available. The electronic version, (62-202-XIE, \$34) will be available soon. See *How to order products*. Data from the 1999 Survey of Household Spending were originally released in *The Daily* on December 12, 2000.

For more information about the current survey results and related products and services, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Farm cash receipts

January to June 2001

Livestock farmers saw their receipts rise in the first half of 2001. However, crop receipts were flat after falling for four consecutive January-to-June periods.

Livestock receipts, boosted by strong cattle and hog markets, rose for the third consecutive January-to-June period to \$9.3 billion. This was a 12.0% increase over the same period in 2000 and a 27.1% increase from the previous five-year (1996-2000) average.

At \$6.7 billion, crop receipts showed little change between the first half of 2001 and the same period in 2000. However, they remained 5.3% below the previous five-year average, as lower deliveries for some major commodities offset recent gains in prices.

Canadian farmers received \$17.7 billion from agricultural commodities and program payments in the first half of 2001, up 16.8% from the previous five-year average.

However, this total, an 8.4% increase from the first half of 2000, tells only half the story. Cash receipts provide an overall measure of farm businesses' gross revenue. They do not account for expenses incurred by farmers. As well, cash receipts can vary widely for individual farm operations because of several factors, including commodities, prices and weather.

The financial outcome that may result from the extreme weather seen on farms during the 2001 growing season are not reflected in the cash receipts released today. The effect of this year's crop production and marketings will be felt in the second half of 2001 and the first half of 2002. Cash receipts for the first six months of 2001 may not be indicative of the final results for this year. Statistics Canada will publish information on 2001 field crop production tomorrow, on August 28.

Program payments reached \$1.7 billion in the first six months of 2001, up \$351 million from the same period in 2000. The majority of this increase can be attributed to higher payments from crop insurance and income disaster programs, coupled with \$190 million from three one-time programs in Ontario.

The largest gains in farm cash receipts were in Manitoba (+19.5%), Alberta (+11.8%) and Saskatchewan (+11.5%). The largest decrease was in Quebec (-3.4%) as payments under provincial stabilization programs fell.

Livestock receipts kept rising as demand for beef and pork remained strong

Cattle and calf receipts surpassed \$3.8 billion in the January-to-June period, up 17.6% over the same period

Note to readers

Statistics Canada does not forecast farm cash receipts. These data are based on survey and administrative data from a wide variety of sources.

Farm cash receipts measures the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. Receipts are recorded when the money is paid to farmers before any expenses are paid.

Deferments represent sales from grains and oilseeds delivered by western producers, for which payments were deferred until the next year. Because these receipts are based on physical deliveries, any deferred payments are deducted from the farm cash receipts of the current calendar year and included when they are liquidated (see "liquidations of deferments" in the farm cash receipts table).

Program payments include payments tied to current agricultural production and paid directly to farmers. Examples of these payments come under the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA), the Crop Insurance Act, provincial stabilization programs and the Canadian Dairy Commission Act. The program payments series does not attempt to cover all payments made to farmers nor does it represent total government expenditure under all assistance programs.

The **Agricultural Income Disaster Assistance (AIDA) program** is provided in the form of individual payments to eligible producers and credits to the provincial governments for the programs established to assist producers. Farm cash receipts include only the amount directly paid to producers.

The **NISA program** is comprised of two funds. The first holds producer deposits; the second contains the matching government contributions and all accumulated interest earned on both funds. Only producer withdrawals from the second fund are included as payments in farm cash receipts.

in 2000 and 39.4% above the previous five-year average. Continued strong demand for beef has helped to push prices up 12.3% over the first half of 2000. Receipts from slaughter cattle rose as price increases more than offset a decrease in the number of head sold. Revenue from cattle sold abroad rose 45.8%, the result of higher prices and increased marketings.

Hog receipts rose 15.4% to \$1.9 billion during the first six months of 2001, 40.6% over the previous five-year average for this period. Two-thirds of the increase was due to revenue generated from domestic hog slaughter as both price and marketings increased. U.S. export markets continued to be important to Canada's hog industry. Receipts from sales of exported hogs rose 41.5% compared to the first half of 2000.

Receipts in the supply managed sectors rose also during the first half of 2001. Total revenue from milk and cream rose 2.7% to \$2.1 billion, the result of higher prices and marketings.

Poultry receipts advanced 5.2% to \$840 million during the first half of 2001. Increased marketings

of chickens and higher prices for both chickens and turkeys led the increase.

Little change in crop receipts — declines in deliveries offset price gains

In the January-to-June period, corn receipts fell 31.2% to \$236 million; a decline in marketings more than offset the increase in prices. Late planting, a cool summer and wet conditions at harvest led to a 25.5% decline in production in 2000, following records set in 1998 and 1999. The lower domestic supply led to an increase in price, but abundant supplies from the United States limited the increase.

Receipts for wheat (excluding durum) fell to \$1.2 billion; deliveries declined 14.8%, but rises were seen in both prices (+5.1%) and payments from the Canadian Wheat Board (+2.1%). Lower production in 2000 resulted in reduced deliveries in 2001 and lower exports. Also, abundant supplies of wheat on the world market softened the demand for Canadian wheat.

Tobacco receipts fell 44.4% to \$92 million. Though the quality of the crop was good and prices rose 16.1% over the same period in 2000, lower production, which just met demand, accounted for the decrease.

Receipts for soybeans were down 17.5% to \$273 million in the first half of 2001 due to lower deliveries (-15.5%) and prices (-2.2%).

Conversely, news was better for canola and barley producers. Canola receipts grew 39.6% to \$917 million. Deliveries rose 30.8%, and prices went up 6.7%. Sales during the early part of 2001 to China, which normally buys canola during the summer and fall, contributed greatly to the overall rise in deliveries.

Barley receipts were \$364 million, an increase of 26.4% over the first half of 2000. Prices (+21.8%) and marketings (9.9%) rose, but Canadian Wheat Board payments remained virtually unchanged (-1.5%). Tight supplies of feed barley in the western provinces pushed prices up. Prices were also up for malting barley sold to foreign countries, but the deliveries were almost flat. Exports of feed barley rose due to strong sales to Middle Eastern countries such as Saudi Arabia and Iran.

Program payments continue to climb

Farmers received \$1.7 billion from program payments in the first six months of 2001, up 26.3% from the same period in 2000 and more than double the previous five-year average of \$762 million. Most of

this increase can be attributed to higher payments in crop insurance and income disaster programs coupled with \$190 million from one-time programs implemented in Ontario.

Crop insurance payments nearly tripled to \$249 million, the result of both poor growing conditions and increases in the acreage and value of insured crops.

Payments under the AIDA program and its related provincial disaster programs reached \$370 million in the first six months of 2001. This was nearly twice that of the same period in 2000.

Ontario producers received \$190 million through the Ontario Grain Stabilization Payment, Canada–Ontario Grain and Oilseed Payment and the Canada–Ontario Edible Horticulture Payment. These one-time programs were introduced to help offset the income losses seen in 2000 due to inclement weather and severely depressed commodity prices.

Gross payments under provincial stabilization programs fell 35.2% to \$230 million in the first six months of 2001 due to the earlier timing of the payments in 2000. Quebec grain (including corn) and soybean producers received their initial installment in May 2000 instead of December to alleviate cash flow problems during a period of low prices, which pushed up program payments for the first half of 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 20002 and matrices 3582-3592.

As of September 14, *Daily* releases will refer only to CANSIM II table numbers. CANSIM II contains more than 2 million data time series depicting economic and social conditions in Canada. Data are updated on the day that new values for these series are released. Real-time access to CANSIM II is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) from the *Our products and services* page. For more information, contact Louis Boucher (613-951-8906; louis.boucher@statcan.ca).

The January–June 2001 issue of *Farm cash receipts*, Vol. 62, no. 2 (21-001-XIB, \$15/\$48) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information on farm cash receipts, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kim Boyuk (613-951-2510; kimberley.boyuk@statcan.ca) or Paul Murray (613-951-0065; paul.murray@statcan.ca) Agriculture Division. □

Farm cash receipts

	January to June 2000	January to June 2001 ^P	January-June 2000 to January-June 2001	April to June 2000	April to June 2001 ^P	April-June 2000 to April-June 2001
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	16,324	17,690	8.4	8,229	8,919	8.4
All wheat ¹	1,606	1,537	-4.3	731	752	2.9
Wheat excluding durum ¹	1,272	1,174	-7.7	596	575	-3.5
Durum wheat ¹	335	363	8.4	135	177	31.1
Barley ¹	288	364	26.4	120	161	34.2
Deferments	-122	-157	28.7	-61	-64	4.9
Liquidations of deferments	580	549	-5.3	15	24	60.0
Canola	657	917	39.6	285	371	30.2
Soybeans	331	273	-17.5	114	130	14.0
Corn	343	236	-31.2	154	98	-36.4
Other cereals and oilseeds	149	133	-10.7	73	65	-11.0
Special crops	260	262	0.8	96	101	5.2
Other crops	2,574	2,571	-0.1	1,541	1,616	4.9
Total crops	6,667	6,685	0.3	3,068	3,255	6.1
Cattle and calves	3,260	3,833	17.6	1,707	1,963	15.0
Hogs	1,681	1,940	15.4	893	1,057	18.4
Dairy products	2,017	2,072	2.7	1,010	1,060	5.0
Poultry and eggs	1,060	1,140	7.5	551	582	5.6
Other livestock	303	333	9.9	110	125	13.6
Total livestock	8,320	9,318	12.0	4,270	4,787	12.1
Net Income Stabilisation Account	218	197	-9.6	112	93	-17.0
Crop Insurance	86	249	189.5	8	49	512.5
Income disaster assistance programs	183	415	126.8	85	138	62.4
Provincial stabilization	355	230	-35.2	289	149	-48.4
Dairy subsidy	41	25	-39.0	17	8	-52.9
Other programs	454	572	26.0	379	441	16.4
Total payments	1,337	1,688	26.3	890	878	-1.3

^P Preliminary data.

¹ Includes Canadian Wheat Board payments.

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

Provincial farm cash receipts

	January to June 2000	January to June 2001 ^P	January-June 2000 to January-June 2001	April to June 2000	April to June 2001 ^P	April-June 2000 to April-June 2001
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	16,324	17,690	8.4	8,229	8,919	8.4
Newfoundland	36	36	-	18	18	-
Prince Edward Island	182	182	-	86	88	2.3
Nova Scotia	184	191	3.8	88	93	5.7
New Brunswick	178	188	5.6	91	100	9.9
Quebec	2,772	2,677	-3.4	1,603	1,484	-7.4
Ontario	3,781	4,056	7.3	1,893	2,155	13.8
Manitoba	1,545	1,847	19.5	754	904	19.9
Saskatchewan	2,927	3,264	11.5	1,253	1,403	12.0
Alberta	3,649	4,079	11.8	1,852	2,015	8.8
British Columbia	1,071	1,170	9.2	590	659	11.7

^P Preliminary data.

- Nil or zero.

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

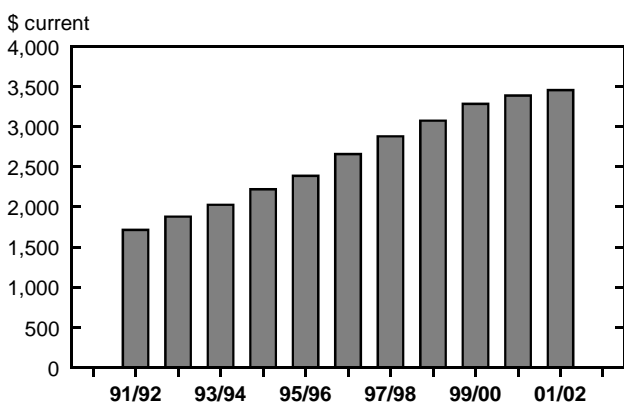
University tuition fees

2001/02

Undergraduate arts students will pay an average of 2.1% more in university fees for the 2001/02 academic year. This is the smallest increase since 1978/79, when tuition rose 1.4%.

This fall, undergraduate arts students will pay an average of \$3,452 in tuition, up 2.1% from \$3,381 in 2000/01. This is double the average tuition of \$1,714 in 1991/92, the result of significant increases during the 1990s. Between 1990/91 and 2000/01, tuition fees rose 126.2%, or six times faster than the 20.6% increase in inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

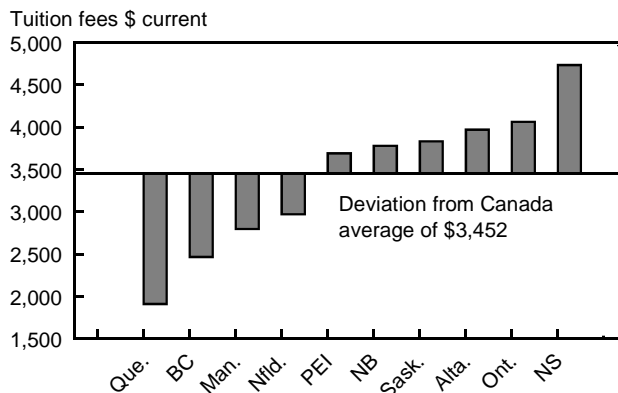
Average undergraduate arts tuition fees



However, university tuition fees in public institutions have stabilized in the past two years. The 2.1% increase in 2001/02 follows a 3.1% increase in 2000/01. Over the five years previous to 2000/01, tuition rose by an annual average of 7.3%.

Average tuition fees will increase at universities in six provinces: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. For the second consecutive year, the largest average rise will be in Saskatchewan, 12.4%. However, average undergraduate arts fees of \$4,732 in Nova Scotia remain the highest in Canada.

Average undergraduate arts tuition, by province, 2001/02



The average undergraduate arts tuition at Ontario universities, \$4,062, remains the nation's second highest. The 2.3% fee increase falls well below Ontario's average annual tuition rise of 10.1% over the previous five years.

Tuition fees will drop 10.0% in Newfoundland and 2.2% in British Columbia. This marks the seventh consecutive year that British Columbia universities have frozen or lowered tuition fees.

For the fifth consecutive year, tuition fees will be frozen at \$1,668 for residents of Quebec attending university in Quebec. Students from other provinces attending Quebec universities face a 7.4% increase in tuition this fall. Manitoba will also freeze its tuition fees.

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

Dentistry, medicine, law have highest fees and increases

The most expensive programs, measured by average tuition, continue to be dentistry, medicine, and law. They also face the largest fee increases in 2001/02.

Average tuition fees¹

	2000/01	2001/02	2000/01 to 2001/02 % change
	\$		
Agriculture	3,208	3,322	3.6
Architecture	3,310	3,372	1.9
Arts	3,381	3,452	2.1
Commerce	3,259	3,484	6.9
Dentistry	7,877	8,491	7.8
Education	2,829	2,894	2.3
Engineering	3,591	3,741	4.2
Household sciences	3,159	3,220	1.9
Law	4,024	4,355	8.2
Medicine	6,057	6,654	9.9
Music	3,662	3,791	3.5
Science	3,362	3,483	3.6
Undergraduate	3,403	3,528	3.7
Graduate	3,970	4,360	9.8

¹ Using the most current enrolment data available, average tuition fees have been weighted by the number of students. Fees at both public and private institutions are included in the weighted average calculation.

Students in dentistry will pay \$8,491 on average this fall, up 7.8% from 2000/01. Students in medicine will pay \$6,654 on average, up 9.9% from 2000/01. Law students will pay an average of \$4,355, up 8.2% from 2000/01.

Average dentistry fees will be highest in Saskatchewan and Ontario. Tuition fees for medicine and law will be highest in Ontario and Nova Scotia.

Reduced government funding partly offset by higher tuition fees

Since 1991/92, undergraduate arts fees have more than doubled in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The largest increase occurred in Alberta, where average tuition fees paid by undergraduate arts students rose more than two and a half times from \$1,522 to \$3,970.

More recently, tuition fees climbed more than one-third since 1996/97 in Saskatchewan (+44.2%), Ontario (+38.4%), New Brunswick (+36.7%) and Nova Scotia (+35.2%).

In British Columbia, arts tuition fees rose from \$1,911 to \$2,465 from 1991/92 to 2001/02. This increase of less than 30% was the lowest among the provinces. In the past five years, tuition fees fell 6.6%; British Columbia now has the second lowest average arts fees, after Quebec.

According to the most recent data on university finances, released in *The Daily* on July 30, government

funding to universities rose 15.1% in 1999/00. The major sources of this additional funding were the provincial governments for capital expenditures, and the federal government in support of research. Despite these increases, the share of total university revenue from government grants and contracts in 1999/2000 was unchanged from the previous two years at 55%, following nearly two decades of steady decline. In 1989/90, government contributions made up 69% of university revenues.

In 1999/2000, tuition fees represented 16% of total university revenue, compared with 9% in 1989/90.

To help partly offset rising tuition, universities increased their expenditures on scholarships and bursaries in 1999/00 by 23.9%. Between 1989/90 and 1999/2000, scholarships and bursaries' share of expenditures more than doubled from 1.5% to 3.3%.

Graduate fees rise more rapidly

For the fifth consecutive year, students in graduate programs will face higher average fee increases than their undergraduate counterparts. In 2001/02, they will pay an average of \$4,360 in tuition, up 9.8% from 2000/01. Since 1997/98, fees for graduate programs have risen about 11.2% per year, compared with 6.3% a year for undergraduate programs.

Graduate fees are reduced 10% in Newfoundland and frozen in Manitoba. Graduate fee increases are largest in Alberta, Ontario, British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

Tuition fees for international students at the undergraduate or graduate level will increase at public universities in most provinces, by between 0.5% and 39.2% depending on the institution and field of study. The exceptions are Newfoundland, Manitoba and British Columbia, where such fees are frozen.

Information is also available on additional compulsory fees and the cost of accommodation on campus.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; educationstats@statcan.ca), Centre for Education Statistics. □

Average undergraduate arts tuition¹

	1991/92	1996/97	2000/01	2001/02	1991/92 to 2001/02	1996/97 to 2001/02	2000/01 to 2001/02
	\$				% change		
Canada	1,714	2,655	3,381	3,452	101.4	30.0	2.1
Newfoundland	1,544	2,670	3,300	2,970	92.4	11.2	-10.0
Prince Edward Island	2,120	2,920	3,480	3,690	74.1	26.4	6.0
Nova Scotia	2,201	3,501	4,513	4,732	115.0	35.2	4.9
New Brunswick	2,021	2,765	3,519	3,779	87.0	36.7	7.4
Quebec	1,308	1,594	1,882	1,912	46.2	19.9	1.6
Ontario	1,785	2,936	3,971	4,062	127.6	38.4	2.3
Manitoba	1,735	2,493	2,792	2,795	61.1	12.1	0.1
Saskatchewan	1,812	2,657	3,409	3,831	111.4	44.2	12.4
Alberta	1,522	2,968	3,841	3,970	160.8	33.8	3.4
British Columbia	1,911	2,638	2,520	2,465	29.0	-6.6	-2.2

¹ Using the most current enrolment data available, average tuition fees have been weighted by the number of students. Fees at both public and private institutions are included in the weighted average calculation.



OTHER RELEASES

Farm Product Price Index

June 2001

Prices farmers received for their agricultural commodities increased 6.1% in June compared with June 2000, according to data from the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI). This follows a revised year-over-year increase of 3.7% in May; it is the largest annual increase since July 1996.

Prices farmers received for all livestock and animal products climbed 8.1% from June 2000; crop prices rose 3.8%.

The FPPI (1997=100) was 101.9 in June, up modestly from a revised 101.7 in May. This was the highest level since August 1998.

On a month-to-month basis, the livestock index was up 0.5% from May. The hog and the dairy sub-indexes rose, but the index for cattle and calves and poultry fell in June.

The hog index stood at 107.8, its highest point since August 1997. Hog prices began to slide in the fall of 1997; the index bottomed out at 30.0 in December 1998. Strong demand for pork both in Canada and abroad helped prices recover. The hog index has climbed every month since January 2001.

Cattle and calf prices posted the largest month-to-month drop, 1.8%. However, with continued strong international and domestic demand for beef, cattle and calf prices remained high, up 12.7% from June 2000.

The crop index rose 0.5% from May to June. All crop sub-indexes increased except grain (-3.1%) and fruit (-5.1%). The grain index was 0.5% below its June 2000 level. With abundant world supplies, grain prices have seen intense pressure over the last few years.

The biggest month-to-month gains in the crop sub-indexes were for the oilseed and the potato indexes, which both rose 12.7%. This marked the highest level reached by the oilseed and the potato indexes since July 1999 and September 2000, respectively. However, on a year-over-year basis, the oilseed index rose 26.3%, while the potato index fell 2.2%.

The monthly grains index has been revised back to August 2000 (the beginning of the crop year) to reflect increases in initial payments by the Canadian Wheat Board for wheat and barley.

Farm Product Price Index (1997=100)

	June 2000 ^r	May 2001 ^r	June 2001 ^p	June 2000 to June 2001	May to June 2001
	% change				
Grains	81.7	83.9	81.3	-0.5	-3.1
Oilseeds	64.6	72.4	81.6	26.3	12.7
Specialty crops	85.6	86.8	94.6	10.5	9.0
Fruit	102.2	96.5	91.6	-10.4	-5.1
Vegetables	97.9	103.1	105.5	7.8	2.3
Potatoes	129.6	112.4	126.7	-2.2	12.7
Total crops	83.7	86.5	86.9	3.8	0.5
Cattle and calves	118.9	136.4	134.0	12.7	-1.8
Hogs	97.7	104.5	107.8	10.3	3.2
Poultry	90.6	92.5	92.4	2.0	-0.1
Eggs	95.5	103.4	103.4	8.3	0.0
Dairy	106.4	106.9	108.1	1.6	1.1
Total livestock and animal products	107.1	115.2	115.8	8.1	0.5
Total index	96.0	101.7	101.9	6.1	0.2

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: monthly data: table 20021 and matrices 16000-16012; annual data: table 20022 and matrices 16013-16025.

As of September 14, *Daily* releases will refer only to CANSIM II table numbers. CANSIM II contains more than 2 million data time series depicting economic and social conditions in Canada. Data are updated on the day that new values for these series are released. Real-time access to CANSIM II is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) from the *Our products and services* page. For more information, contact Louis Boucher (613-951-8906; louis.boucher@statcan.ca).

The June 2001 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 1, no. 6 (21-007-XIB, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). On the *Products and services* page, choose *Free Publications*, then *Agriculture*.

To order data, or for general information call 1-800-465-1991. For more information, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 204-983-3122; gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca) Agriculture Division. ■

Placement of chicks and turkey poults

July 2001 (preliminary)

Chick placements for July are estimated at 58.4 million birds, up 6.3% from July 2000, but turkey poults were down 8.5% at 1.9 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 30021 and matrices 5639 and 5640.

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For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca) or Robert Plourde (613-951-8716; robert.plourde@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

July 2001

Manufacturers shipped 1 976 363 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in July, up 16.6% from 1 694 860 square metres in June but down 8.8% from 2 167 250 square metres in July 2000.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of July totalled 17 965 204 square metres, a 22.0% increase from the same period in 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030004 and matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

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The July 2001 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation*, Vol. 53, no. 7 (44-004-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the Dissemination Officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts,

methods or data quality of this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518; sheiyas@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

For-hire trucking, commodity origin and destination

2000 (preliminary)

Canada-based long-distance for-hire carriers hauled more than 278 million metric tonnes of freight in 2000, an increase of 3.4% from 1999.

Although domestic activities accounted for 73% of the total tonnage and 78% of the total shipments, transborder movements generated 47% of the total revenues earned and 49% of the total tonne-kilometres for these carriers.

Preliminary data are now available from the For-hire trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Survey for all quarters of 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 4030001 and matrix 143.

As of September 14, *Daily* releases will refer only to CANSIM II table numbers. CANSIM II contains more than 2 million data time series depicting economic and social conditions in Canada. Data are updated on the day that new values for these series are released. Real-time access to CANSIM II is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) from the *Our products and services* page. For more information, contact Louis Boucher (613-951-8906; louis.boucher@statcan.ca).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Robert Laroque (613-951-2486; laroque@statcan.ca) or Yves Gauthier (613-951-0188; fax: 613-951-0579; yves.gauthier@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Domestic travel

First quarter 2001 (preliminary)

First quarter results from the Canadian Travel Survey are now available.

To obtain data, for more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Brad Ruth (613-951-6433; brad.ruth@statcan.ca) or Jocelyn Lapierre (613-951-3720; jocelyn.lapierre@statcan.ca), Tourism Statistics Program. ■

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