



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Characteristics of international travellers, third quarter 2002**

The number of overnight trips from the United States to Canada reached record heights in the third quarter. Canada welcomed more than 6.9 million American tourists from June to September, an increase of 5.6% from the third quarter of 2001.

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- **International travel account, 2002 and fourth quarter 2002**

Canada's international travel deficit — the difference between what Canadians spend abroad and what foreigners spend in Canada — rose from \$1.3 billion in 2001 to an estimated \$1.7 billion in 2002.

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- **Private and public investment, 2003**

Businesses, governments and institutions intend to allocate more than \$209 billion in 2003 for capital spending on plant, equipment and housing, up 2.1% from 2002. Continued strength in housing and in government investment should offset sluggish business investment.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Characteristics of international travellers

Third quarter 2002

The number of overnight trips from the United States to Canada reached record heights in the third quarter. Canada welcomed more than 6.9 million American tourists from June to September, an increase of 5.6% from the third quarter of 2001.

However, the number of visitors from overseas continued to fall, and fewer than 1.6 million came in the third quarter of 2002. This was 4.6% lower than in the third quarter of 2001. This drop could not offset the increase in travel from the United States. As a result, overnight travel from abroad reached a peak in the third quarter of 2002.

Canadian travel to overseas countries dropped 2.2% in the third quarter from the third quarter of 2001 to less than 1.2 million overnight trips. This market has suffered a decline since September 11, 2001. Canadian overnight travel to the United States, at 4.3 million trips in the third quarter, declined 1.9% from the third quarter of 2001, in line with the trend that started in the fourth quarter of 2000.

Percentage change in selected trip characteristics by flow

Third quarter 2001 to third quarter 2002

Characteristics	United States to Canada	Canada to United States	Overseas to Canada	Canada to Overseas
	% change			
Total, overnight	5.6	-1.9	-4.6	-2.2
Auto	6.5	-1.0	..	..
Plane	5.7	-4.0	..	..
Other	1.4	-3.8	..	..
Direct	..	..	-2.0	-3.0
Via the United States	..	..	-9.5	3.4
Same day	-12.1	-15.7	-16.9	..
Total, purpose of trip	5.6	-1.9	-4.6	-2.2
Business	9.3	7.8	1.0	3.6
Visiting friends or relatives	3.3	7.5	6.1	5.1
Pleasure	7.0	-7.6	-10.8	-9.1
Other	-6.5	4.1	2.8	13.5
Overnight trip spending	11.2	-2.4	-9.2	5.1
Nights	4.5	-5.1	-19.9	0.8

.. Figures not available.

Same day trips and trips via the United States down

One of the emerging trends since the events of September 11 has been the drop in same day trips for all travellers. The implementation of more complex customs procedures may discourage travellers from going through the Canada-US border for same-day trips. In the third quarter, same-day travel from the United States fell 12.1% and Canadian same-day travel to the United States dropped 15.7%. Overseas travellers reduced their same-day visits to Canada by 16.9%. Since September 11, similar declines have been observed (some reaching over 40%) every quarter for these three groups of travellers.

There were also several drops in overnight travel by air via the United States for both Canadians travelling overseas and overseas residents travelling to Canada during that period.

Record number of overnight air travellers from the United States

The first increase in overnight air travel from the United States since the events of September 11 was recorded in the third quarter. That increase resulted in 1.4 million overnight trips by Americans coming to Canada by air, a record number for a third quarter. Business and pleasure travellers used air travel more often for their overnight trips.

Looking at Canada's main US markets, a larger number of residents from the border states of Michigan, New York and Washington, as well as from New Jersey, travelled to Canada; most of the rise came from car travellers. Other more distant states such as Florida (+41.6%) and Texas (+31.5%) registered even more significant advances resulting from major increases in air travel (+51.5% in the case of Florida and +21.2% in the case of Texas). California, the fourth most important market for Canada, registered a drop of 13.7%, posting a loss of 62,000 overnight travellers from the third quarter of 2001.

In the third quarter, pleasure travel accounted for 70% of all overnight travel to Canada (4.8 million trips) and increased 7.0% from the third quarter of 2001. Americans undertook almost 50,000 more overnight business trips to Canada in the third quarter of 2002 than in the same months of 2001 (+9.3%).

The number of overnight visits by Americans to Canada rose 5.2% from the third quarter of 2001. All provinces and territories saw more American residents visiting, except New Brunswick, Manitoba,

Saskatchewan and Yukon. American overnight travel spending in Canada increased 11.2% to \$3.9 billion in the third quarter, and most provinces benefited from an increase of tourism dollars in their economy.

Overseas residents travel less to Canada and don't stay as long

The number of overnight trips from overseas was down 4.6% to 1.6 million in the third quarter, mainly because of the drop in travel from European countries. This trend started before September 11 but was exacerbated by the events that occurred on that day. Among Canada's major overseas markets, only Italy, Mexico and China reported significant increases (between 12.8% and 22.0%); the United Kingdom, France and Germany, three of the four most important markets for Canada, registered double digit drops.

From the third quarter of 2001 to the third quarter of 2002, overseas overnight trips were 2.7 nights shorter, down from 16.6 nights to 13.9. This resulted in a 9.2% drop in spending in the country to \$2.1 billion.

Pleasure trips, accounting for more than half of the overnight trips, dropped more than 10%, but trips taken for all other purposes rose.

Top fifteen overseas markets to Canada

	Third quarter 2001	Third quarter 2002	Third quarter 2001 to third quarter 2002
	Visits		% change
United Kingdom	327,888	276,994	-15.5
France	160,568	142,668	-11.1
Germany	155,177	138,405	-10.8
Japan	170,105	170,545	0.3
Hong Kong	44,850	43,209	-3.7
Netherlands	51,863	49,215	-5.1
Taiwan	40,642	37,519	-7.7
Switzerland	46,397	42,043	-9.4
Italy	44,206	53,950	22.0
Mexico	65,978	74,398	12.8
South Korea	55,999	53,613	-4.3
Australia	50,665	51,299	1.3
China	29,559	35,045	18.6
India	24,606	25,449	3.4
Israel	28,867	25,288	-12.4

Drop in international travel by Canadians

Canadians were less likely to travel to foreign countries in the third quarter, either to the United States

or to overseas countries. The 1.9% drop in the number of overnight trips to the United States by Canadians was the eighth consecutive decline. The number of Canadians travelling to the United States has generally been declining since the third quarter of 2000, as the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US currency has been falling. Pleasure travel, which accounts for more than half of overnight travel south of the border, was down 7.6% in the third quarter, but overnight travel for all other reasons advanced.

Overnight travel by Canadians to overseas destinations continued its decline following September 11. In 2000 and 2001, this market had registered spectacular increases. For the fourth quarter in a row, there was a decline in the third quarter of 2002 (-2.2%).

Europe was the preferred destination of Canadian travellers, who made 1.2 million overnight visits there in the third quarter, up 5.1 % from the third quarter of 2001. The United Kingdom, in contrast with the rest of Europe, registered a double digit dip to 243,000 Canadian overnight visits. Visits to Asia (the second most popular destination in the third quarter) jumped 33.1% to 238,000. The regions of Central and North America and the Caribbean, sun destinations that attract Canadians mainly in the cold months, lost some popularity in the third quarter; Mexico, Cuba and the Dominican Republic all registered losses of more than 30%.

This release summarizes data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and micro-data files of characteristics of international travellers using revised second quarter 2002 data and preliminary third quarter 2002 data are now available on request.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3152.

To obtain one or more of these products, or to get a more detailed description of the new initiatives, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Danielle Shaienks (613-951-5095; fax: 613-951-2909; shaidan@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

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Overnight travel between Canada and other countries

	Trips				Expenditures			
	Second quarter 2002 ^r	Third quarter 2001	Third quarter 2002 ^p	Third quarter 2001 to third quarter 2002	Second quarter 2002 ^r	Third quarter 2001	Third quarter 2002 ^p	Third quarter 2001 to third quarter 2002
	'000			% change	'000,000			% change
Canadian trips abroad	4,314	5,618	5,506	-2.0	4,240	3,802	3,851	1.3
To the United States	3,218	4,427	4,341	-1.9	2,495	1,949	1,903	-2.4
To other countries	1,096	1,191	1,165	-2.2	1,746	1,853	1,948	5.1
Travel to Canada	7,538	8,195	8,487	3.6	4,889	5,827	5,997	2.9
From the United States	6,573	6,555	6,922	5.6	3,580	3,475	3,862	11.2
From other countries	965	1,640	1,565	-4.6	1,309	2,352	2,135	-9.2

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.



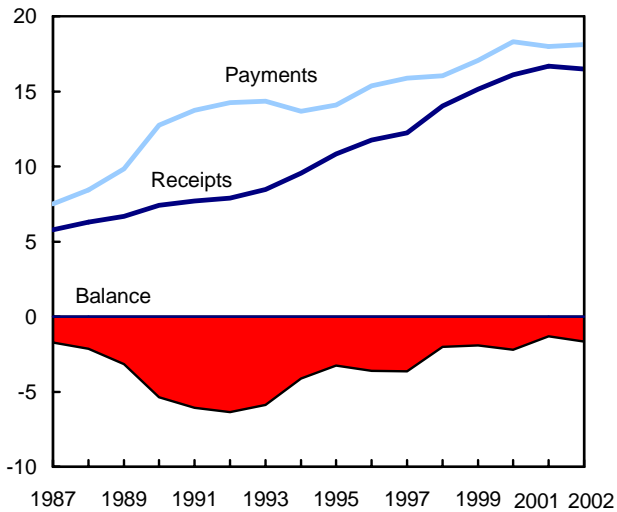
International travel account

2002 and fourth quarter 2002 (preliminary)

Canada's international travel deficit — the difference between what Canadians spend abroad and what foreigners spend in Canada — increased significantly in 2002. It rose from \$1.3 billion in 2001 to an estimated \$1.7 billion in 2002.

Significant increase in Canada's annual international travel deficit

\$ billions



This result was due to the combined effects of a decline in spending by non-resident travellers in Canada and a slight increase in travel spending abroad by Canadians. Foreign travellers injected \$16.5 billion in the Canadian economy in 2002, 1.2% less than in 2001. Their number of same-day and overnight trips fell 4.8% to 44.9 million. Meanwhile, despite making 9.2% fewer trips to other countries, Canadians spent \$18.1 billion on those trips, up 0.7% from 2001 and second only to the record high of \$18.3 billion set in 2000.

Annual travel deficit with the United States at its lowest level since 1986

Canada's travel deficit with the United States dropped sharply in 2002, as American visitors spent more in Canada and Canadian travellers decreased their spending south of the border.

Americans spent a record \$10.5 billion in Canada in 2002, up 4.6% from the previous high of \$10.0 billion in 2001. At the same time, Canadians spent over \$10.7 billion in the United States, down 2.5% from 2001.

Note to readers

This International travel account analysis is based on preliminary quarterly data, seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. Amounts are in Canadian dollars and are not adjusted for inflation.

Receipts represent spending by foreigners travelling in Canada, including education and medical spending. **Payments** represent spending by Canadians travelling abroad, including education and medical spending.

Overseas countries are countries other than the United States.

As a result, the travel deficit with the United States plummeted from \$1,007 million in 2001 to an estimated \$271 million in 2002, the lowest annual deficit since 1986, the year of the world's fair in Vancouver. The 1.4% depreciation of the Canadian dollar against its American counterpart was one factor that may have contributed to this decline.

Americans made 40.9 million trips to Canada in 2002, down 4.6% from 2001. However, this decrease was due mainly to a 9.9% drop in the number of same-day car trips to this side of the border. American overnight travel to Canada increased 4.0% to 16.2 million trips in 2002. Canadians took 34.6 million trips to the United States in 2002, 9.9% less than they did in 2001.

Annual travel deficit with overseas countries jumps to a new high

Spending by overseas visitors to Canada decreased 10.0% to \$6.0 billion in 2002, the first annual decline since 1983. These visitors took 4.0 million trips to this country, down 6.0% from 2001.

Canadian residents, for their part, made 4.7 million trips to overseas destinations in 2002, down 3.1% from 2001. Despite this decrease, however, their spending on those trips rose 5.8% to a record \$7.4 billion.

Consequently, Canada's travel deficit with countries other than the United States jumped from \$309 million in 2001 to an estimated \$1,384 million in 2002, the highest level ever recorded and the first time since 1987 that the deficit with overseas countries exceeded the deficit with the United States. The deficit with overseas countries accounted for 84% of Canada's overall travel deficit in 2002, compared with 23% in 2001.

In 2002, the value of the Canadian dollar fell against several major foreign currencies, including a 6.5% depreciation against the euro.

Travel deficit declined in the fourth quarter

Canada's travel deficit with the rest of the world decreased to an estimated \$317 million in the fourth quarter, after hitting \$439 million in the third quarter.

This result came mostly from an increase in spending by non-resident travellers in Canada, which was about three times higher than the growth recorded in travel spending by Canadians outside the country. Foreign residents spent less than \$4.3 billion in Canada in the fourth quarter, 4.6% more than in the third quarter. They took 11.6 million trips to this country, up 5.0% from the third quarter. Meanwhile, Canadian travellers spent \$4.6 billion and made 10.1 million trips outside the country, up 1.4% and 2.1%, respectively, from the third quarter.

Travel account surplus with the United States in the fourth quarter

Canada's travel account with the United States posted a surplus in the fourth quarter of 2002, after recording a deficit of \$66 million in the third quarter. In the fourth quarter, American travellers spent \$60 million more in Canada than Canadians did south of the border.

American spending in Canada rose to a record \$2.7 billion in the fourth quarter, 4.6% more than in the third quarter. This was the result of a 4.7% increase in travel to this side of the border. During

the same period, Canadians made 10.5 million trips to the United States, up 2.0% from the previous quarter. However, their spending on those trips remained practically unchanged (-0.2%), at just under \$2.7 billion.

Travel deficit with overseas countries remained unchanged in the fourth quarter

Overseas residents, who took 1.1 million trips (+7.9%) to Canada in the fourth quarter, spent \$1.5 billion in Canadian destinations, up 4.6% from the third quarter. However, this increase was offset by a 3.8% increase in overseas spending by Canadians to \$1.9 billion. These expenses were made on more than 1.2 million trips, a 2.8% increase from the third quarter. As a result, the travel deficit between Canada and countries other than the United States was \$377 million, practically unchanged from the third quarter.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3152 and 5005.

For more information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Client services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca) or Jocelyn Lapierre (613-951-3720), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

International travel account receipts and payments

	First quarter 2002 ^r	Second quarter 2002 ^r	Third quarter 2002 ^r	Fourth quarter 2002 ^p	2001 ^r	2002 ^p	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2002	2001 to 2002
Seasonally adjusted ¹								
	\$ millions					% change		
United States								
Receipts	2,566	2,527	2,622	2,742	9,994	10,457	4.6	4.6
Payments	2,646	2,711	2,688	2,683	11,000	10,728	-0.2	-2.5
Balance	-80	-184	-66	60	-1,007	-271		
All other countries								
Receipts	1,568	1,459	1,462	1,528	6,689	6,018	4.6	-10.0
Payments	1,775	1,887	1,835	1,905	6,998	7,402	3.8	5.8
Balance	-207	-427	-374	-377	-309	-1,384		
Total								
Receipts	4,134	3,986	4,084	4,271	16,682	16,475	4.6	-1.2
Payments	4,420	4,598	4,523	4,588	17,998	18,129	1.4	0.7
Balance	-287	-612	-439	-317	-1,316	-1,655		

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Private and public investment

2003 (intentions)

Businesses, governments and institutions intend to allocate more than \$209 billion in 2003 for capital spending on plant, equipment and housing, up 2.1% from 2002. Continued strength in housing and in government investment should offset sluggish business investment.

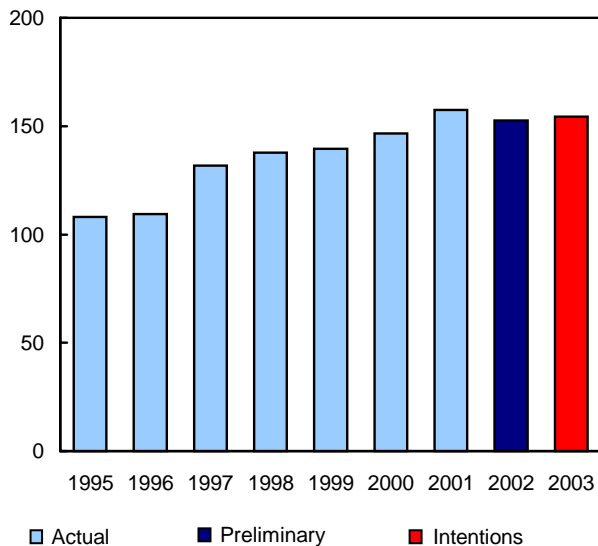
A sample survey of 27,000 organizations shows total capital spending in Canada will reach \$209.7 billion, compared with the preliminary total for 2002 of just over \$205.3 billion.

Between them, Canada's two most populous provinces, Quebec and Ontario, will account for more than one-half of spending in 2003. Intentions in Ontario represent 37% of the total, and intentions in Quebec, 20%.

Overall spending on plant and equipment is expected to hit \$154.3 billion, up 1.1% from 2002; housing investment is expected to increase 5.0% to \$55.4 billion.

Small increase in plant and equipment

\$ billions



Investment intentions in housing, which recorded an outstanding year in 2002, account for more than 60% of the anticipated growth in investment in 2003. Gains are expected in both major components: new housing and renovations.

Spending in public administration is expected to increase 6.8%, almost entirely from local governments, where a \$1.1 billion rise is anticipated. The majority of this increase is from Quebec and Ontario.

Note to readers

Investment intentions are based on a sample survey of 27,000 businesses, governments and institutions. The survey, conducted from October 2002 to January 2003, had a 78% response rate covering 89% of the designed sample weight. The coefficient of variation, which measures the precision of the estimated data, is 0.3% at the Canada level. Data in this release are calendarized and expressed in current dollars.

The anticipated gain in plant and equipment would not be enough to offset the decline in investment spending in 2002, and would also be short of the level in 2001.

Investment in non-residential construction is expected to increase 1.7% to \$68.4 billion in 2003; spending on machinery and equipment is expected to rise 0.6% to \$85.9 billion.

Business investment still sluggish

The outlook for business investment this year is still sluggish. Businesses, excluding housing, governments and institutions, expect to increase spending by a marginal 0.1%.

Companies in mining and oil and gas extraction together with firms in information and communication technology expect to lower their spending plans by \$3.1 billion in 2003.

Capital spending in the non-conventional oil and gas extraction industry in 2003 is expected to fall 28.4% to \$4.6 billion, wiping out increases in 2002 and settling at a level below that for 2001.

Conventional oil and gas extraction expects to fare somewhat better in 2003, with a 2.6% increase on the heels of 19.4% decline in 2002.

Overall, investment intentions in the information and communication technology sector are expected to decrease 7.4% in 2003. This comes from a 17.6% decline in the manufacturing component, a 7.7% drop in goods-related services and a 6.4% decline in the intangible services.

The anticipated decline in investment in the information and communications technology sector would follow a 20.0% drop in 2002, according to preliminary data.

First anticipated hike in manufacturing investment in two years

Manufacturing industries anticipate an increase of 6.6% in 2003, with paper and primary metal projects the largest contributors. This will be the manufacturing sector's first increase in spending since 2000. Though

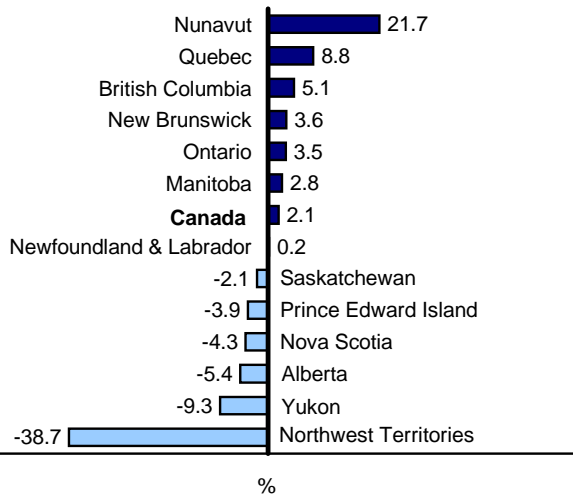
an improvement, investment in manufacturing of just under \$18.0 billion would be similar to levels last seen in 1995. Almost all the increase is concentrated in machinery and equipment, which are expected to rise 7.1%.

The finance and insurance sector expects a gain of 7.9% to nearly \$12.0 billion. The increase is concentrated in the credit intermediation and related activities sector, where banks and leasing companies expect to recapture almost half of the decline experienced in 2002.

Seven provinces and territories expect gains

Investment intentions are expected to increase in seven provinces and territories. The largest increases are expected in Nunavut (+21.7%) and Quebec (+8.8%).

Nunavut and Quebec expect to outpace other regions in spending growth



Investment in Quebec is anticipated to reach \$42.2 billion. In Ontario, it is expected to hit almost \$78.2 billion, up 3.5%.

The largest anticipated dollar decline will likely be in Alberta, where investment is expected to fall \$2.2 billion to about \$39.3 billion. The province has been hit hard by the continued slump in oil and gas investment.

Available on CANSIM: tables 029-0005, 029-0007 to 029-0022, 029-0024, 032-0001 and 032-0002.

Private and public investment in Canada, intentions 2003 (61-205-XIB, \$35) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Gilbert Paquette (1-800-571-0494; 613-951-9818; gilbert@statcan.ca) or John Foley (1-877-338-2368, 613-951-1387; foley@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division.



Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

	Year	Capital expenditures			Preliminary actual 2002 to intentions 2003	Actual 2001 to preliminary actual 2002
		Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total		
		\$ millions			% change	
Canada¹	2001	113,650.2	87,464.0	201,114.2		
	2002	119,970.6	85,365.8	205,336.4		
	2003	123,746.3	85,920.7	209,667.0	2.1	2.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	2001	2,440.2	838.8	3,279.0		
	2002	2,102.9	1,143.7	3,246.6		
	2003	2,253.7	1,001.0	3,254.7	0.2	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	2001	363.8	242.8	606.6		
	2002	394.1	267.6	661.7		
	2003	364.3	271.6	635.9	-3.9	9.1
Nova Scotia	2001	3,042.8	1,903.2	4,946.0		
	2002	3,220.4	2,352.0	5,572.4		
	2003	3,545.3	1,789.0	5,334.3	-4.3	12.7
New Brunswick	2001	1,948.2	1,519.1	3,467.3		
	2002	2,026.5	1,418.8	3,445.3		
	2003	2,085.6	1,483.2	3,568.9	3.6	-0.6
Quebec	2001	18,625.7	17,204.1	35,829.8		
	2002	22,570.7	16,204.5	38,775.2		
	2003	25,043.8	17,158.9	42,202.8	8.8	8.2
Ontario	2001	37,022.3	36,316.0	73,338.2		
	2002	41,063.5	34,466.5	75,530.0		
	2003	43,230.9	34,960.8	78,191.7	3.5	3.0
Manitoba	2001	2,805.1	2,904.3	5,709.5		
	2002	2,947.7	2,847.6	5,795.4		
	2003	2,898.8	3,061.0	5,959.8	2.8	1.5
Saskatchewan	2001	4,361.0	2,964.2	7,325.2		
	2002	4,190.8	2,777.2	6,968.0		
	2003	3,903.6	2,917.9	6,821.5	-2.1	-4.9
Alberta	2001	27,369.2	14,328.8	41,698.0		
	2002	26,494.8	15,004.9	41,499.7		
	2003	25,186.6	14,084.1	39,270.7	-5.4	-0.5
British Columbia	2001	14,065.0	8,907.1	22,972.1		
	2002	13,413.6	8,477.6	21,891.3		
	2003	14,134.4	8,869.8	23,004.2	5.1	-4.7
Yukon	2001	199.0	91.3	290.3		
	2002	200.1	105.4	305.4		
	2003	178.5	98.6	277.1	-9.3	5.2
Northwest Territories	2001	1,205.2	180.6	1,385.8		
	2002	1,166.4	252.9	1,419.3		
	2003	705.2	165.1	870.3	-38.7	2.4
Nunavut	2001	202.7	63.8	266.4		
	2002	179.1	47.1	226.1		
	2003	215.5	59.7	275.2	21.7	-15.1

¹ Actual 2001, followed by preliminary actual 2002 and then intentions 2003.
Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

	Actual 2001	Preliminary actual 2002	Intentions 2003	Preliminary actual 2002 to intentions 2003	Actual 2001 to preliminary actual 2002
	\$ millions			% change	
Total	201,114.2	205,336.4	209,667.0	2.1	2.1
Plant and equipment	157,504.6	152,603.3	154,285.8	1.1	-3.1
Housing	43,609.6	52,733.1	55,381.2	5.0	20.9
North American Industry Classification					
System sectors					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5,519.7	5,482.3	5,542.5	1.1	-0.7
Mining and oil and gas extraction	29,890.2	26,414.5	24,244.3	-8.2	-11.6
Utilities	9,659.2	11,456.2	11,385.8	-0.6	18.6
Construction	3,028.2	3,365.8	3,542.0	5.2	11.1
Manufacturing	19,115.1	16,849.6	17,962.3	6.6	-11.9
Wholesale trade	3,777.3	3,708.8	3,933.9	6.1	-1.8
Retail trade	5,594.5	5,572.1	5,961.6	7.0	-0.4
Transportation and warehousing	10,710.4	11,595.4	11,822.2	2.0	8.3
Information and cultural industries	12,504.3	10,225.2	9,591.8	-6.2	-18.2
Finance and insurance	13,295.1	11,115.9	11,995.0	7.9	-16.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	9,320.4	8,497.7	8,556.4	0.7	-8.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	3,471.1	3,092.9	2,878.7	-6.9	-10.9
Management of companies and enterprises	171.4	144.6	143.0	-1.1	-15.6
Administrative support, waste management and remediation services	761.2	707.2	721.6	2.0	-7.1
Educational services	5,289.8	5,981.1	6,020.5	0.7	13.1
Health care and social assistance	4,449.5	5,065.0	5,294.6	4.5	13.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,060.9	1,306.7	1,510.0	15.6	23.2
Accommodation and food services	1,246.7	1,336.6	1,151.5	-13.9	7.2
Other services (except public Administration)	1,393.2	1,288.6	1,312.1	1.8	-7.5
Public administration	17,246.3	19,397.1	20,716.1	6.8	12.5

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.



OTHER RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

December 2002 (preliminary)

In December, average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$685.42, up 0.2% from November. Since December 2001, earnings rose 2.2%, while the Consumer Price Index increased 3.9%.

On a year-over-year basis, salaried employees recorded an increase in average weekly earnings of 2.9%, with gains strongest in education (+5.8%) and public administration (+3.9%). Weekly earnings for hourly paid employees rose 0.9%, mostly the result of a 0.6% increase in average paid hours.

Total payroll employment increased substantially in December, up 34,000 jobs from November. The increase was widespread across industry sectors, with the strongest gains in manufacturing (+9,700), and professional and scientific services (+8,900). This month's job gain brings the total increase since December 2001 to 512,000 jobs. Retail trade (+80,800), manufacturing (+68,700) and health (+54,100) showed the largest net increases in payroll employment over the 12-month period.

By province, monthly job growth for December was strongest in Ontario (+19,100), Quebec (+10,000) and

Alberta (+8,400). Compared with December 2001, all provinces have shown employment gains of at least 2%, with Alberta (+5.4%) and Nova Scotia (+5.1%) showing the largest increases.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment by sector, and other labour market indicators will be available in March standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XIB, \$24/\$240). Annual averages for 2001 are now available through CANSIM and by custom tabulations from Labour Statistics Division.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jamie Brunet (613-951-6684) or Robert Frindt (613-951-4069), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2001	November 2002 ^r	December 2002 ^p	November 2002 to December 2002	December 2001 to December 2002
	Seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	670.83	684.01	685.42	0.2	2.2
Forestry, logging and support	843.60	851.51	852.30	0.1	1.0
Mining and oil and gas	1,158.56	1,173.32	1,170.56	-0.2	1.0
Utilities	1,009.19	1,033.37	1,037.64	0.4	2.8
Construction	803.11	807.26	812.40	0.6	1.2
Manufacturing	813.75	839.35	840.73	0.2	3.3
Wholesale trade	778.43	782.78	789.56	0.9	1.4
Retail trade	433.43	437.53	436.63	-0.2	0.7
Transportation and warehousing	751.18	771.17	772.03	0.1	2.8
Information and cultural industries	813.02	821.38	822.85	0.2	1.2
Finance and insurance	839.19	854.05	865.04	1.3	3.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	624.11	604.37	601.82	-0.4	-3.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	888.32	906.00	908.92	0.3	2.3
Management of companies and enterprises	840.69	849.06	849.69	0.1	1.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	535.12	539.28	539.72	0.1	0.9
Educational services	705.62	748.66	747.21	-0.2	5.9
Health care and social assistance	593.96	610.28	610.78	0.1	2.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	494.60	482.22	480.86	-0.3	-2.8
Accommodation and food services	293.23	284.76	286.02	0.4	-2.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	531.53	523.71	527.67	0.8	-0.7
Public administration	761.37	785.76	788.07	0.3	3.5
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	613.42	625.54	630.88	0.9	2.8
Prince Edward Island	526.51	537.49	537.68	0.0	2.1
Nova Scotia	576.50	588.44	592.96	0.8	2.9
New Brunswick	597.92	613.81	617.09	0.5	3.2
Quebec	630.93	646.12	647.21	0.2	2.6
Ontario	716.09	730.24	731.11	0.1	2.1
Manitoba	599.01	605.81	611.27	0.9	2.0
Saskatchewan	603.29	614.20	615.93	0.3	2.1
Alberta	692.28	701.55	704.84	0.5	1.8
British Columbia	667.22	677.71	678.86	0.2	1.7
Yukon	756.04	757.86	762.47	0.6	0.9
Northwest Territories ¹	870.23	884.47	907.50	2.6	4.3
Nunavut ¹	784.75	804.34	802.21	-0.3	2.2

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

¹ Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of Employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	October 2002	November 2002 ^r	December 2002 ^p	October 2002 to November 2002	November 2002 to December 2002
	Seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	13,233.5	13,283.9	13,317.9	0.4	0.3
Forestry, logging and support	59.7	58.9	58.1	-1.3	-1.4
Mining and oil and gas	142.6	143.9	144.3	0.9	0.3
Utilities	113.6	113.9	114.3	0.3	0.4
Construction	631.8	639.4	641.1	1.2	0.3
Manufacturing	2,059.1	2,070.7	2,080.4	0.6	0.5
Wholesale trade	748.5	752.1	752.9	0.5	0.1
Retail trade	1,575.8	1,581.1	1,581.9	0.3	0.1
Transportation and warehousing	614.4	614.9	615.6	0.1	0.1
Information and cultural industries	351.7	352.7	353.5	0.3	0.2
Finance and insurance	577.9	575.6	577.4	-0.4	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	229.6	228.4	230.0	-0.5	0.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	660.7	669.1	678.0	1.3	1.3
Management of companies and enterprises	91.3	91.2	91.1	-0.1	-0.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	580.1	582.6	585.3	0.4	0.5
Educational services	956.9	956.7	959.8	0.0	0.3
Health care and social assistance	1,331.2	1,335.3	1,338.5	0.3	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	234.7	237.2	237.4	1.1	0.1
Accommodation and food services	960.5	963.4	964.2	0.3	0.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	494.1	495.7	496.6	0.3	0.2
Public administration	734.6	738.8	739.8	0.6	0.1
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	188.3	189.3	189.1	0.5	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	59.6	60.3	60.7	1.2	0.7
Nova Scotia	375.2	377.8	377.2	0.7	-0.2
New Brunswick	302.0	303.6	303.7	0.5	0.0
Quebec	3,139.0	3,141.7	3,151.7	0.1	0.3
Ontario	5,155.8	5,177.6	5,196.7	0.4	0.4
Manitoba	522.2	526.6	523.4	0.8	-0.6
Saskatchewan	381.4	383.8	383.2	0.6	-0.2
Alberta	1,439.6	1,446.9	1,455.3	0.5	0.6
British Columbia	1,622.2	1,629.2	1,631.9	0.4	0.2
Yukon	15.4	15.6	15.5	1.3	-0.6
Northwest Territories ¹	21.2	21.2	20.9	0.0	-1.4
Nunavut ¹	11.2	11.3	10.9	0.9	-3.5

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

¹ Data not seasonally adjusted.

Annual Survey of Traveller Accommodation 2001

Tourism in Canada in 2001 was marked by a slowdown in economic activity and was scarred by the effects of the events of September 11. Total tourism expenditures (in current dollars) in Canada decreased 0.2% from the 2000. The number of international and domestic travellers in Canada dropped in 2001. Consequently, room occupancy rates for the traveller accommodation industry were adversely affected, particularly in the last quarter of the year.

Data from the 2001 Traveller Accommodation Survey show that the industry, as a whole, has proven itself to be stable and resilient in the wake of September 11. In spite of reductions in occupancy

rates recorded by surveyed establishments in 2001, the room utilization indicator (RUI), a measure of how efficiently hotels and motels use their rooms, improved compared with 2000. (The RUI takes into account the two dimensions of room capacity utilization: occupancy rates and seasonality, as represented by the average monthly deviation.)

Total industry estimates for all traveller accommodation industries show that over 16,300 establishments generated \$12.2 billion in operating revenue, up 3.5% from 2000 (in current dollars). Hotels and motels, combined, continued to account for about 89% of all traveller accommodation revenue; other traveller accommodations, such as housekeeping cottages, campgrounds and outfitters, contributed the remaining 11%.

The operating profit margin (before taxes) for all traveller accommodation establishments remained stable at 12.2% in 2001. Some provinces and territories, including Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, saw improved margins compared with 2000, but others did not perform as well (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba). Nevertheless, most provinces enjoyed profits of greater than 10%.

Data for 2001 for the traveller accommodation industry (North American Industry Classification System category 721, which includes hotels and motor hotels, motels and other accommodation industries) are now available. These data provide information on revenue, expenses, salaries and wages, and profit

margin. Also available are the percentage distributions of revenue and expenses by source, employment and client base.

Available on CANSIM: table 351-0002.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2418.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Joan Farnworth (613-951-6303, joan.farnworth@statcan.ca) or Veronica Utovac (613-951-0813; veronica.utovac@statcan.ca) Service Industries Division. □

Selected financial statistics for traveller accommodation, Canada, provinces and territories

	Number of establishments	Operating revenue	Salaries, wages and benefits	Operating Expenses	Operating Margin
		\$ millions			%
Canada					
2000	16,924	11,804.6	3,374.6	10,301.7	12.7
2001	16,331	12,215.8	3,663.9	10,724.3	12.2
Newfoundland and Labrador					
2000	415	147.5	49.4	131.1	11.1
2001	422	155.6	52.2	136.1	12.6
Prince Edward Island					
2000	215	65.5	21.1	57.7	12.0
2001	196	69.2	25.9	63.5	8.3
Nova Scotia					
2000	598	286.2	87.7	240.5	16.0
2001	578	302.9	94.3	263.7	12.9
New Brunswick					
2000	523	205.2	66.1	180.4	12.1
2001	493	203.7	65.3	180.5	11.4
Quebec					
2000	3,730	1,961.4	599.3	1,718.1	12.4
2001	3,103	1,969.5	625.3	1,732.1	12.1
Ontario					
2000	4,795	3,907.3	1,064.8	3,348.6	14.3
2001	4,864	3,943.3	1,149.6	3,415.8	13.4
Manitoba					
2000	687	550.5	126.3	489.3	11.1
2001	703	570.2	132.2	520.8	8.7
Saskatchewan					
2000	903	435.1	115.9	396.6	8.9
2001	851	452.7	122.3	403.5	10.9
Alberta					
2000	1,636	1,845.3	518.7	1,542.0	16.4
2001	1,643	2,020.3	590.9	1,709.3	15.4
British Columbia					
2000	3,150	2,253.3	687.2	2,060.7	8.5
2001	3,177	2,370.0	760.1	2,148.0	9.4
Yukon					
2000	152	73.2	20.0	68.0	7.0
2001	170	76.5	25.4	76.3	0.2
Northwest Territories					
2000	x	x	x	x	x
2001	93	58.8	14.5	52.7	10.5
Nunavut					
2000	x	x	x	x	x
2001	38	23.2	6.0	22.1	4.5

x Confidential data.

Note: Estimates for the most recent year are preliminary. Preliminary data are subject to revision. Because of rounding, components may not add to total (where applicable).

Traveller Accommodation Survey 2001 (preliminary)

Data from the 2001 Traveller Accommodation Survey are now available. The data are based on a panel of establishments representing the hotel and motor hotel group of industries, motels and all other traveller accommodation industries (North American Industry Classification System category 721). The survey panel covers 55.7% of the estimated revenues of the traveller accommodation industry. A detailed analytical report based on this survey panel was prepared in collaboration with the Canadian Tourism Commission.

The report highlights the traveller accommodation industry in the context of prevailing economic conditions. It also provides a description of the survey panel

in 2001 and examines selected characteristics of establishments in the panel.

The report also looks at room utilization of hotels and motels, compares the performance of hotels and resorts, and presents a profile of campgrounds and outfitters.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2418.

The detailed analytical report will be available soon on the Canadian Tourism Commission's website (www.canadatourism.com). For more information on the release of the report, contact Denisa Georgescu (613-946-2136; georgescu.denisa@ctc-cct.ca), Canadian Tourism Commission. To obtain the report

highlights, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality for this release, contact Veronica Utovac (613-951-0813; veronica.utovac@statcan.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

Domestic travel

Third quarter 2002

Canadians made 65.5 million trips in Canada in the third quarter of 2002. Of these, 36.6 million were overnight trips and 28.9 million were same day trips. Total domestic expenditures for the third quarter were \$10.8 billion.

The Canadian Travel Survey (CTS) estimates for the reference year 2002 cannot be compared with data from previous years. Changes that occurred in the CTS data

collection method are responsible for this break in the series. Data from previous years will be revised when the annual CTS estimates are available for the reference year 2002.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3810.

To order data, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca). For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lizette Gervais-Simard (613 951-1672; fax: 613-951-2909; gervliz@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism, and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

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