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MAJOR RELEASES

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Canadian biotech innovative firms
2001

Canadian biotechnology companies have more than quadrupled their revenues in the past four years, making biotech a fast growing activity.

Biotechnology revenues reached almost $3.6 billion in 2001, 4.5 times the level of only $813 million in 1997.

In 1997, revenues from biotechnology activities accounted for just 6% of the total revenues reported by companies that were developing biotech products or processes. By 2001, this proportion had more than doubled to 13%.

Two factors were behind the surge in biotechnology during the past four years: an increase of about one-third in the number of companies reporting biotech revenues, and the phenomenal growth in the number of products and processes on the market.

A total of 252 companies reported biotechnology revenues in 2001, compared with 176 four years earlier.

Features of Canadian biotech innovative firms

	1997	1999	2001	1997-2001
				% change
Total number of employees	31,924	62,613	62,242	95
Number of biotechnology employees	9,019	7,748	11,897	32
	$ millions			% change
Total revenue[1]	14,452	18,730	27,066	87
Biotechnology revenues[1]	813	1,948	3,569	339
Total R&D expenditures[1]	926	1,210	2,241	142
Biotechnology R&D expenditures[1]	494	827	1,337	171

In 2001, these companies had more than 9,660 biotechnology products or processes on the market, compared with about 6,600 in 1999 and only 1,758 in 1997. Another 6,000 were in various stages of development in 2001.

Large biotech companies, those with at least 150 employees, represented only 12% of all biotech companies in 2001 but accounted for 62% of all revenues.

These large firms reported biotechnology revenues of almost $2.2 billion in 2001, more than five times the level in 1997.

Note to readers

This release is based on a new study of Canadian biotechnology activities using data from the 2001 Biotechnology Use and Development Survey. It provides information on Canadian biotechnology firms from a number of perspectives, including the number and distribution of biotechnology innovator firms in Canada, employment, revenues and sources of financing capital.

Some information from this survey was previously released on February 18 in Innovation analysis bulletin *(88-003-XIE, free), available on Statistics Canada's website (*www.statcan.ca*). From the* Our products and services page*, under* Browse our Internet publications*, choose* Free*, then* Science and technology.

Data released in this paper are for firms that have or are developing new biotechnology products or processes. An ***innovative biotechnology firm*** *is a firm that uses biotechnology for the purpose of developing new products or processes and is engaged in biotechnology related research and development activities.*

Activity intensifies in research and development

Activity in research and development intensified among biotech innovative firms from 1997 to 2001.

While revenues more than quadrupled, spending on biotech research and development (R&D) nearly tripled, from about $494 million in 1997 to more than $1.3 billion in 2001.

In 1997, spending on biotech R&D accounted for 53% of total R&D spending among all biotech companies. By 2001, it accounted for 60% of the total.

Canadian biotech companies also exhibited a growing capacity to translate basic research into commercial successes.

In 1997, for every $1 they spent in the past on research and development in biotechnology, firms earned $1.65 in revenues. By 1999, biotech firms were earning $2.36 for every $1 spent on past R&D; by 2001, the figure was $2.67.

When R&D expenditures are compared with biotechnology revenues, it can be seen that, proportionately, small firms spend more on R&D compared with their revenues (83%) than medium-sized (71%) or large firms (14%).

Medium-sized firms, those with 50 to 149 employees, accounted for 46% of total biotech R&D spending. Small firms, those with fewer than 50 employees, accounted for 32%.

Revenues, R&D spending concentrated in human health sector

Revenues for biotechnology companies and spending on biotech R&D are concentrated in the human health sector.

A total of 197 firms, just over one-half of the 375 biotech companies that existed at the time, were working in this sector in 2001.

These companies in human health reported revenues of almost $2.5 billion in 2001, nearly 70% of all biotech revenues. In contrast, revenues in this sector reached only $417 million in 1997. Spending on research and development in the human health sector amounted to almost $1.2 billion in 2001, or 88% of the total.

Activity increased in other sectors as well during the four-year period. The 46 firms involved in biotech activity in the food processing sector reported revenues of $581 million in 2001, up 80% from four years earlier.

The 31 companies in the environment sector recorded biotech revenues of $268 million, more than five times the level in 1997.

Biotechnology a heavy user of highly skilled labor

Biotechnology is a heavy user of highly skilled labor. In 2001, nearly one-half of biotech jobs were in two categories: scientific research/direction and technician/engineering.

Biotech firms had a total of 11,897 employees working specifically in biotechnology in 2001, or 19% of their total workforce. This compares with just over 9,000 four years earlier, or 28% of their total workforce.

Of the total in 2001, the vast majority, about 93%, were spending over 50% of their time on biotech-related duties. About three-quarters of all biotech employees worked in the human health sector.

On the whole, large companies devoted only a small proportion of their workforce to biotech activities. In 2001, these large companies had just over 5,500 people working in biotech, or 46% of all biotech employees. However, these individuals represented only 10% of the total workforce employed by these companies.

On the other hand, small firms had 3,144 biotech employees, only 26% of the total. But these jobs represented 80% of their entire workforce.

Small companies also matured from 1997 to 2001 in terms of their output. In 2001, they had 6,667 products or processes on the market, compared with only 1,040 four years earlier.

Two provinces — Quebec and Ontario — accounted for 62% of all companies involved in biotech in 2001, and 81% of total biotech revenues. Companies in Quebec accounted for 40% of all jobs in 2001; those in Ontario represented 28% and those in British Columbia, 15%.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 4226.

The report *Features of Canadian biotech innovative firms: Results from the Biotechnology Use and Development Survey*, 2001 (88F0006XIE2003005, no. 5, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Science and technology*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lara Raoub (613-951-2629; *lara.raoub@statcan.ca*), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

National tourism indicators

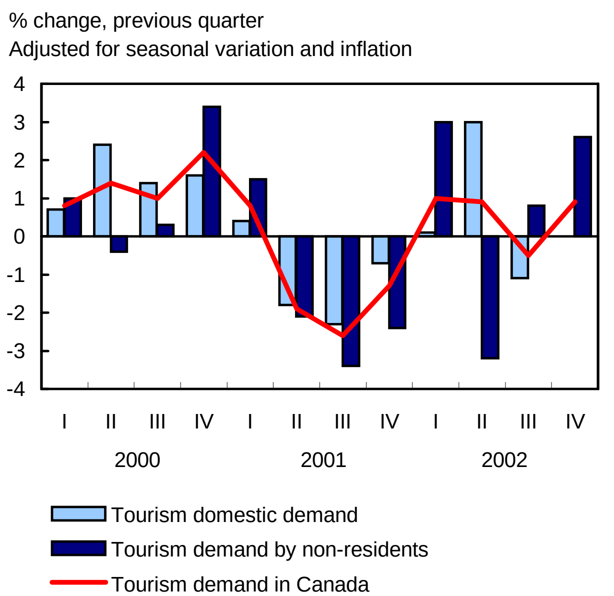
Fourth quarter 2002

Tourism activity ended 2002 on a high note, as real spending in Canada by foreign and Canadian travellers advanced 0.9% from the third quarter. The increase in the fourth quarter ended a year of mixed results for the tourism industry that began with two quarters of increases followed by a 0.5% decline in the third quarter. Tourism spending now stands 3.5% below its peak in the first quarter of 2001.

Upturn in international spending boosts tourism

Following a modest increase (+0.8%) in the third quarter, international visitors to Canada substantially increased their spending in the fourth quarter (+2.6%). International visitors flooded into Canada, with total trips advancing 5.0% (seasonally adjusted) in fourth the quarter. Travellers from the United States (+4.7%) and from other countries (+7.9%) both increased their visits to Canada.

Non-resident spending boosts tourism activity



With the rise in the number of trips, spending on air passenger transportation by non-residents rose 4.5%. Accommodation spending by international visitors also showed a large increase (+3.1%), in line with the increase in overnight visits by non-residents (+3.6%).

With the rise in spending from abroad, Canada's international travel balance, which compares the spending by visitors in Canada against the spending by Canadians in other countries, increased to -$317 million (in current prices). The balance stood at -$439 million in the third quarter. A negative number, or deficit, indicates that Canadian travellers spent more abroad than international visitors spent in Canada.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Tourism spending is expressed in real terms (that is, adjusted for price changes) and is adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates.*

Domestic spending dampens tourism results

The increase in international tourism spending in Canada was moderated by the lack of growth in domestic expenditures by Canadian tourists. Spending abroad by Canadian travellers increased 1.3% in the fourth quarter, providing a possible reason for the relatively slower growth in domestic tourism.

Domestic tourism expenditures constituted 66.2% of total tourism spending in Canada in the fourth quarter, a similar ratio to that seen in the past five years.

Passenger air transportation lifts off

In terms of spending by commodity categories, a strong gain in air passenger transportation (+2.4%) was the major factor behind the increase in tourism spending in the fourth quarter. Spending on air travel rebounded from a decrease in the third quarter, as Canadian tourists (+1.9%) and international tourists (+4.5%) both increased their air travel.

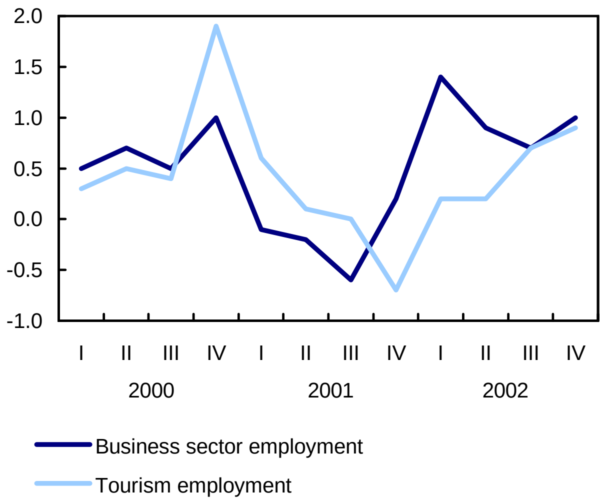
Spending on other transportation modes and spending on accommodation also rose in the fourth quarter. Food and beverage spending was down slightly, and spending on recreation and other entertainment was flat.

Tourism employment continues to grow

Tourism employment continued to register increases in the fourth quarter, up 0.9% after a 0.7% rise in the third quarter. Total employment generated by tourism now stands at 585,900 full and part time jobs. The air transportation industry was again the main source of employment growth, rising 3.8% in the fourth quarter, its third consecutive quarterly increase. The accommodation industry continued to hire, with employment advancing 0.7%, surpassing its highest level reached in the fourth quarter of 2001. Employment in the food and beverage sector remained stable.

Tourism employment continues to grow in the fourth quarter

% change, previous quarter
Seasonally adjusted



Review of 2002

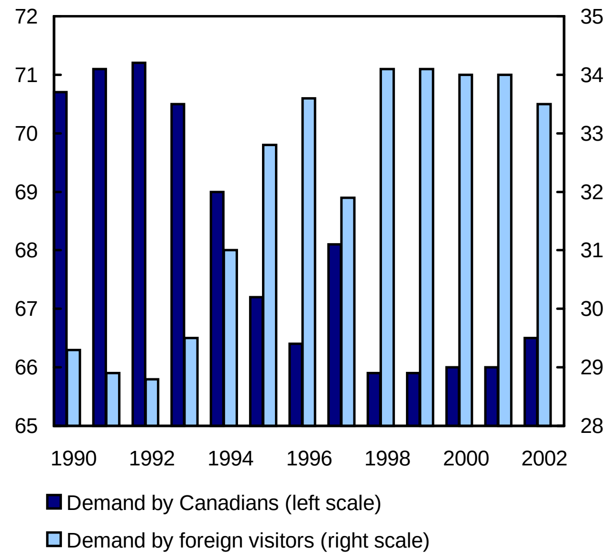
After a year of weak growth in 2001, tourism spending dropped 1.1% in 2002. Tourism seemingly continued to be affected by the events of September 11, 2001, as well as a global economic slowdown, thereby leaving more tourists either unwilling or unable to travel as much as they had in the previous year. Canadians travelling in Canada (-0.4%) and foreign tourists (-2.6%) both decreased their expenditures compared with 2001. This left the proportion of total tourism spending by Canadians at 66.5%, up slightly from 66.0% in 2001. This proportion, which had been slowly trending downwards through the 1990s, has remained stable over the last five years.

Passenger air transportation took the brunt of the decline in demand as spending on this commodity dropped 5.6% in 2002. This followed a decline of 2.9% in 2001. With spending on vehicle fuel up 5.2%, some substitution from air travel to automobile travel seemed to have occurred in the year. The accommodation industry also managed an increase in 2002, advancing 2.2%, compared with a 1.7% decline in 2001. Increased spending by non-residents (+4.3%) accounted for this rebound in spending on accommodation services.

After growing 2.2% in 2001, tourism employment slowed substantially in 2002, advancing only 0.5%. A sharp decline (-9.4%) in passenger air transportation employment was the chief reason for the slowdown.

Composition of tourism demand in Canada

Percentage of total demand



Available on CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0009.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 1910.

The fourth quarter 2002 issue of *National tourism indicators* (13-009-XIB, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*. To order a paper copy of the publication (13-009-XPB, free), contact Client services (613-951-3640; fax: 613-951-3618; *iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca*).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

□

Tourism expenditures

	2001	2002	2001 to 2002	Second quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2002
	$ millions, 1997 prices		% change	$ millions, 1997 prices (seasonally adjusted)			% change
Total tourism expenditures							
Tourism demand in Canada	47,802	47,255	-1.1	11,844	11,786	11,889	0.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	16,239	15,825	-2.6	3,884	3,915	4,015	2.6
Tourism domestic demand	31,563	31,430	-0.4	7,960	7,871	7,873	0.0
Transportation							
Tourism demand in Canada	18,626	18,177	-2.4	4,567	4,491	4,563	1.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,030	3,932	-2.4	986	953	985	3.3
Tourism domestic demand	14,596	14,245	-2.4	3,581	3,538	3,578	1.1
Accommodation							
Tourism demand in Canada	6,776	6,927	2.2	1,743	1,723	1,748	1.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,759	3,922	4.3	959	979	1,010	3.1
Tourism domestic demand	3,016	3,005	-0.4	783	744	739	-0.7
Food and beverage services							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,531	7,539	0.1	1,878	1,916	1,910	-0.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,779	2,621	-5.7	637	661	667	0.9
Tourism domestic demand	4,752	4,917	3.5	1,242	1,255	1,242	-1.0
Other tourism commodities							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,670	7,520	-2.0	1,884	1,889	1,889	0.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,273	2,151	-5.4	528	533	545	2.3
Tourism domestic demand	5,397	5,369	-0.5	1,356	1,356	1,344	-0.9
Other commodities							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,200	7,093	-1.5	1,772	1,768	1,778	0.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,398	3,199	-5.9	774	789	809	2.5
Tourism domestic demand	3,802	3,893	2.4	998	979	970	-0.9

Tourism expenditures

	Fourth quarter 2001	First quarter 2002	Second quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2002
	$ millions current, seasonally adjusted					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	12,339	12,642	12,937	13,053	13,163	0.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,361	4,502	4,373	4,409	4,521	2.6
Tourism domestic demand	7,978	8,140	8,564	8,644	8,642	0.0
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,563	4,728	4,939	5,052	5,146	1.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,153	1,180	1,182	1,166	1,215	4.2
Tourism domestic demand	3,411	3,548	3,757	3,886	3,931	1.2
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,824	1,953	1,928	1,858	1,866	0.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,024	1,109	1,065	1,058	1,079	1.9
Tourism domestic demand	800	844	863	800	787	-1.6
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,054	2,054	2,116	2,171	2,174	0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	713	735	717	749	760	1.4
Tourism domestic demand	1,341	1,320	1,399	1,422	1,414	-0.5
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,030	2,040	2,086	2,109	2,104	-0.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	602	613	597	608	622	2.2
Tourism domestic demand	1,428	1,428	1,489	1,501	1,483	-1.2
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,868	1,866	1,869	1,863	1,873	0.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	870	866	813	827	847	2.4
Tourism domestic demand	999	1,000	1,056	1,036	1,027	-0.9

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OTHER RELEASES

Crude oil and natural gas

January 2003 (preliminary)

Crude oil production totalled 11 662 400 cubic metres in January, up 4.5% from January 2002. Exports, which accounted for 61.8% of total production, increased 8.5% from January 2002.

Crude oil and natural gas

	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2002 to Jan. 2003
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	11 165.1	11 662.4	4.5
Exports	6 640.3	7 204.8	8.5
Imports[2]	4 338.8	4 454.7	2.7
Refinery receipts	9 065.4	9 240.7	1.9
	Millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	15 221.8	15 530.7	2.0
Exports	9 515.4	10 061.8	5.7
Domestic sales[4]	8 291.3	9 116.3	10.0

1 *Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.*
3 *Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4 *Includes direct sales.*

Marketable natural gas production grew 2.0% from January 2002. Domestic sales (+10.0%) and exports (+5.7%) of natural gas were both on the rise from January 2002.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2198.

Data relating to this release are available at the National level only to January 2003. Provincial data are available to March 2002. Additional provincial data will be available soon.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

February 2003 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 801 100 cubic metres in February, up 9.9% from February 2002. Sales increased in five of the seven major product groups, with heavy fuel oil up 249 600 cubic metres or 71.3%. Motor gasoline rose 137 800 cubic metres (+4.8%), and aviation turbo fuels were up 122 500 cubic metres (+29.9%).

Sales of regular non-leaded gasoline advanced (+6.8%), but sales of premium (-9.9%) and mid-grade (-8.2%) fell from February 2002.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	Feb. 2002[r]	Feb. 2003[p]	Feb. 2002 to Feb. 2003
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**7 097.9**	**7 801.1**	9.9
Motor gasoline	2 887.5	3 025.3	4.8
Diesel fuel oil	1 736.1	1 857.2	7.0
Light fuel oil	668.7	770.7	15.2
Heavy fuel oil	350.4	600.0	71.3
Aviation turbo fuels	409.3	531.8	29.9
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	358.5	335.3	-6.5
All other refined products	687.3	680.7	-1.0

	Jan. to Feb. 2002[r]	Jan. to Feb. 2003[p]	Jan.–Feb. 2002 to Jan.–Feb. 2003
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**14 792.9**	**15 881.7**	7.4
Motor gasoline	5 987.4	6 270.5	4.7
Diesel fuel oil	3 508.6	3 708.8	5.7
Light fuel oil	1 347.1	1 624.8	20.6
Heavy fuel oil	895.8	1 237.7	38.2
Aviation turbo fuels	929.4	921.5	-0.9
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	761.7	737.9	-3.1
All other refined products	1 363.0	1 380.7	1.3

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1 *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.*

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products at the end of February increased 7.4% from the same period of 2002. Sales rose in four of the seven major product groups; the largest increase was in heavy fuel oil (+341 900 cubic metres or +38.2%). Year-to-date sales of aviation turbo fuels dropped 7 900 cubic metres or 0.9% from the same period in 2002.

Available on CANSIM: table 134-0004.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2150.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Induced (therapeutic) abortions

2000

Canadian women obtained 105,427 abortions in 2000, a slight decrease of 0.2% from 105,666 in 1999. The rate of abortion remained steady at 15.4 abortions per 1,000 women in both 1999 and 2000.

The ratio of the number of induced abortions per 100 live births increased from 31.3 in 1999 to 32.2 in 2000.

Induced abortions continued to be most common among women in their twenties, who accounted for 51% of all women who obtained an abortion in 2000. On average, 26 women out of every 1,000 in their twenties obtained an abortion.

From 1999 to 2000, induced abortion rates increased in all provinces except Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. Rates are based on induced abortions performed on Canadian residents in hospitals and clinics in Canada, as well as legal abortions obtained by Canadian women in the United States.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3209.

Selected tables for 1996 to 2000 are available in the *Canadian Statistics* module of Statistics Canada's web site (*www.statcan.ca*).

Induced abortion data for 2000 were collected by the Canadian Institute for Health Information. For more information on the therapeutic abortion database, contact Media Relations (613-241-7860, ext. 4004), Canadian Institute for Health Information.

For information on long-term trends in induced abortions, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Paula Woollam (613-951-0879), Health Statistics Division.

Therapeutic abortions, by province of residence, and rates per 1,000 female population

	1998	1999	2000	1999 to 2000	1999	2000
	Number of abortions			% change	Rate per 1,000 women[2]	
Total[1]	**110,331**	**105,666**	**105,427**	**-0.2**	**15.4**	**15.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	820	851	898	5.5	6.8	7.3
Prince Edward Island	149	145	158	9.0	4.8	5.2
Nova Scotia	2,053	1,917	1,989	3.8	9.1	9.5
New Brunswick	1,106	1,031	1,098	6.5	6.1	6.6
Quebec	31,673	30,722	31,125	1.3	18.9	19.4
Ontario[1]	42,452	39,981	39,544	-1.1	15.4	15.1
Manitoba	3,447	3,517	3,366	-4.3	14.3	13.8
Saskatchewan	2,010	1,898	1,956	3.1	8.7	9.0
Alberta	10,355	10,188	10,432	2.4	14.7	14.9
British Columbia	15,482	14,642	14,009	-4.3	16.2	15.5
Yukon	150	111	135	21.6	14.6	18.2
Northwest Territories	292	238	281	18.1	23.2	27.8
Nunavut	...	155	178	14.8	25.3	28.2
US reporting	297	231	215	-6.9	...	...
Residence unknown	45	39	43	10.3	...	...

1 *Caution should be taken when comparing 1999 and 2000 data to 1998 data. As of 1999, the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-term Care no longer maintains a system for the collection of detailed information on abortions performed in clinics in Ontario. Ontario now uses the billing system of the Ontario Health Insurance Plan (OHIP) to provide counts of clinic abortions to the Therapeutic Abortion Survey. As a result, information is no longer available for clinic abortions performed on non-residents of Ontario or on Ontario residents who do not submit a claim to OHIP. A comparison of the data collected using both sources for the years 1995 to 1998 shows that the new data source underestimated clinic abortions performed on Ontario residents by an average of 5.4% (950 cases) per year, or approximately 1% of all abortions performed in Canada. The new source does not include abortions performed on non-residents of Ontario that averaged 70 cases per year or 0.4% of total clinic abortions performed in Ontario.*

2 *Rates are calculated using female population aged 15 to 44 years.*

... *Not applicable.*

■

Production and disposition of tobacco products

February 2003

In February, manufacturers of tobacco products produced more cigarettes than they sold. Consequently, the level of cigarette inventories increased.

The total number cigarettes sold in February decreased 30.0% from January to 2.4 billion. This was down 29.0% from February 2002. The cumulative total of cigarettes sold in the first two months of 2003 was 5.8 billion, down 13.0% from the same period of 2002.

Cigarette production for February stood at 3.2 billion cigarettes, up 45.0% from January but down 13.0% from the 3.6 billion cigarettes produced in February 2002. Cumulative production for the first two months of 2003 was 5.3 billion cigarettes, down 21.0% from the same period of 2002.

In February, the closing level of inventories increased to 4.0 billion cigarettes, up 5.0% from January. This was a 10.0% decrease from the level recorded in February 2002.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0007.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2142.

The February 2003 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products*, Vol. 32, no. 2 (32-022-XIB, $5/$47), is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

February 2003

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for February.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0006.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2123.

The February 2003 issue of *Asphalt roofing*, Vol. 55, no. 2 (45-001-XIB, $5/$47), is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division ■

For-hire motor carriers of freight, all carriers

Third quarter 2002

There were an estimated 2,941 for-hire trucking companies based in Canada with annual revenues of $1 million or more in the third quarter of 2002, down from 2,974 carriers in the third quarter of 2001. Operating revenues totalled $5.10 billion, down 5.3% from the third quarter of 2001, and operating expenses reached $4.72 billion, down 5.2%.

Average operating revenues (-4.2%) and expenses (-4.1%) were both down in the third quarter from the third quarter of 2001. Average expenses were at $1.73 million, compared with $1.81 million in the same period in 2001. This decrease was driven by lower payments to owner-operators combined with lower fuel and purchased transportation expenses. However, average costs per carrier were higher for salaries and wages (+1.6%) and depreciation (+6.6%). The operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) remained at 0.93.

For-hire trucking transportation revenues from international movements increased 8.4% to more than $1.87 billion, compared with $1.73 billion in the third quarter of 2001. Revenues from outbound movements were up slightly (+1.2%), and revenues from inbound movements increased by more than 15%.

Available on CANSIM: table 403-0002.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2748.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-2707; fax: 613-951-0579; *denis.pilon@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — a weekly review, March 28, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE ($3/$109).

Infomat — a weekly review, March 28, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE ($4/$145).

National tourism indicators, quarterly estimates, Fourth quarter 2002
Catalogue number 13-009-XIB
(free).

National tourism indicators, quarterly estimates, Fourth quarter 2002
Catalogue number 13-009-XPB
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Production and disposition of tobacco products, February 2003, Vol. 32, no. 2
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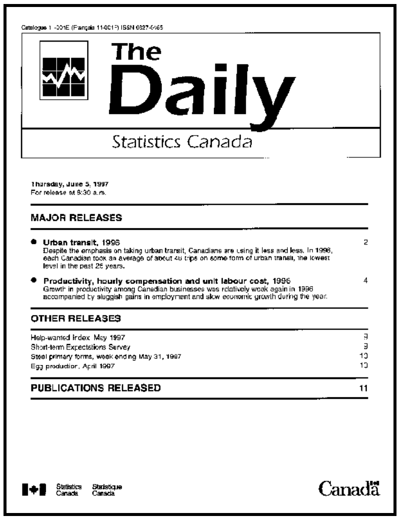

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
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31	**Gross domestic product by industry**	January 2003
31	**University enrolment**	2000–2001
1	**Help-wanted Index**	March 2003
2	**Electronic commerce and technology**	2002
4	**Labour Force Survey**	March 2003