



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 28, 2003

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **International travel account, first quarter 2003**

Canada's international travel deficit — the difference between what Canadians spend abroad and what foreigners spend in Canada — rose from \$427 million in the fourth quarter of 2002 to an estimated \$585 million in the first quarter of 2003. This was the first increase in Canada's travel deficit since the second quarter of 2002.

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- **Characteristics of international travellers, fourth quarter 2002 and annual 2002**

The number of overnight trips taken in Canada by foreign residents continued to advance in 2002 (+2.0%). Despite the events of September 11, 2001, this was the tenth consecutive annual increase. A record number of close to 20 million foreign visitors crossed our borders in 2002.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### International travel account

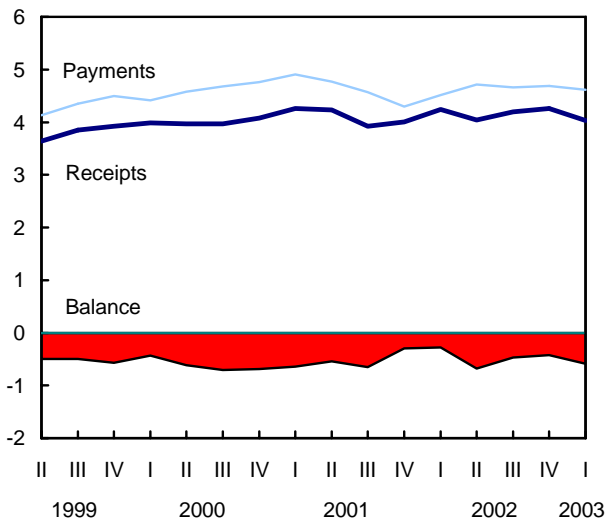
First quarter 2003 (preliminary)

Canada's international travel deficit — the difference between what Canadians spend abroad and what foreigners spend in Canada — rose from \$427 million in the fourth quarter of 2002 to an estimated \$585 million in the first quarter of 2003. This was the first increase in Canada's travel deficit since the second quarter of 2002.

This result was mostly due to a drop in travel spending by foreign residents in Canada, which significantly exceeded the decline recorded in spending abroad by Canadian travellers. In the first quarter, foreign travellers injected over \$4.0 billion in the Canadian economy, down 5.3% from the fourth quarter of 2002 and the largest decline since the third quarter of 2001. In the first quarter of 2003, Canadian residents spent \$4.6 billion on travel outside the country, 1.5% less than in the fourth quarter of 2002.

#### First increase of Canada's travel deficit since the second quarter of 2002

\$ billions



The war in Iraq, the outbreak of SARS in March and the increase in American security measures at the border following the increased level of security alert in the United States were all factors that contributed to the declines in travel spending in the first quarter. They also

#### 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 spending and medical spending. **Payments** represent spending by Canadians travelling abroad, including education spending and medical spending.

**Overseas countries** are countries other than the United States.

affected the total number of international trips to and from Canada.

Foreigners made 10.7 million same-day and overnight trips to Canada in the first quarter, down 6.9% from the fourth quarter of 2002. Travel to other countries by Canadian residents fell 3.1% to 9.7 million trips.

#### Travel deficit with the United States on the rise

Canada's travel deficit with the United States expanded to an estimated \$211 million in the first quarter from \$179 million in the fourth, the result of a large decline in both the number of trips and travel spending by American residents.

Americans took 9.7 million same-day and overnight trips to this side of the border in the first quarter, 7.0% fewer than in the fourth quarter of 2002. They spent more than \$2.4 billion on those trips, down 5.8% from the fourth quarter. At the same time, Canadian residents spent under \$2.7 billion in the United States, resulting in a 4.3% drop from the fourth quarter. Their number of trips decreased 3.8% to just under 8.5 million.

In the first quarter, the value of the Canadian dollar averaged a 4.0% increase against the US dollar.

#### Travel deficit with overseas nations hits a new high

Canada's travel deficit with countries other than the United States reached a new high in the first quarter, as overseas visitors spent less in Canada and Canadian travellers increased their spending in overseas countries.

Overseas travellers spent \$1.6 billion in Canada, down 4.5% from the fourth quarter of 2002. They made 1.0 million trips in the first quarter, a 6.1% drop from the fourth.

Canadian residents, for their part, took less than 1.3 million trips to overseas destinations in the first quarter, up 2.5% from the fourth. Their spending on those trips rose 2.6% to almost \$2.0 billion.

### International travel account receipts and payments

	First quarter 2002 <sup>r</sup>	Fourth quarter 2002 <sup>r</sup>	First quarter 2003 <sup>p</sup>	Fourth quarter 2002 to first quarter 2003
Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>				
	\$ millions		% change	
<b>United States</b>				
Receipts	2 612	2 591	2 440	-5.8
Payments	2 698	2 770	2 651	-4.3
Balance	- 85	- 179	- 211	
<b>All other countries</b>				
Receipts	1 626	1 668	1 593	-4.5
Payments	1 817	1 916	1 966	2.6
Balance	- 191	- 248	- 373	
<b>Total</b>				
Receipts	4 238	4 258	4 033	-5.3
Payments	4 515	4 686	4 617	-1.5
Balance	- 277	- 427	- 585	

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>1</sup> Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

As a result, the travel deficit with countries other than the United States increased to an estimated \$373 million in the first quarter, after recording an amount of \$248 million in the fourth quarter of 2002. This was the highest quarterly travel deficit ever recorded with overseas countries. In the first quarter, the value of the Canadian dollar fell against the euro (-3.1%), but increased against several other foreign currencies, including the British pound (+1.9%) and the yen (+0.9%).

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

For general information or to order data, contact Client services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; [cult.tourstats@statcan.ca](mailto:cult.tourstats@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremerik (613-951-4240; [frances.kremerik@statcan.ca](mailto:frances.kremerik@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

## Characteristics of international travellers

Fourth quarter 2002 and annual 2002

The number of overnight trips taken in Canada by foreign residents continued to advance in 2002 (+2.0%). Despite the events of September 11, 2001, this was the tenth consecutive annual increase. This followed small increases of 0.1% in 2001 and 1.0% in 2000. A record number of close to 20 million foreign visitors crossed our borders in 2002.

Americans accounted for four out of every five travellers, or about 16.2 million, an all-time high. However, there was a 5.3% drop in overnight travel from overseas countries.

Overnight travel from the United States rose 3.8% in 2002 from 2001. This increase was entirely due to car travel, which rose 7.3%; air travel was almost flat (+0.2%).

Americans stayed 64.5 million nights in Canada in 2002, up 3.2%, and spent \$8.4 billion, a 6.3% increase from 2001.

### Over 10 million American tourists drove to Canada

Travel by car from the United States exceeded 10 million trips for the first time since the mid-1970s, when car travel represented over 80.0% of overnight travel by Americans. The share of car travel has dropped slowly over the years as air travel became more popular. In 2002, the percentage of Americans visiting Canada by car was 65.6%.

Air travel was slower to recover from the slump experienced after September 11, 2001. The small increase of 0.2% in overnight air travel in 2002 was not large enough to bring the number of trips back to the level observed in 2000. The proportion of overnight trips by air from the United States reached a peak of 25.3% in 2000 and has been declining since. It hit 23.4% in 2002.

In 2002, almost 60.0% of overnight trips by Americans to Canada were for a holiday or vacation. From 2001 to 2002, the number of these trips rose 5.6%. Business travel, in contrast, advanced 1.8% from 2001.

New York, Michigan, Washington and California were the four major sources of American travelers. These four states sent almost 6.7 million visitors, or slightly more than 40% of the total. The first three are border states, with a high proportion of overnight travel to Canada by car, and all three recorded increases from 2001. However, the number of travellers visiting Canada from California fell by 100,000. Almost 60% of overnight travel from California was by air in 2002.

Trips by this mode of transport from the state suffered a 15.3% drop from 2001.

### Overnight travel from overseas: second consecutive drop

About 3.8 million tourists came from overseas countries in 2002, down 5.3% from 2001, the second annual consecutive drop. In general, these travellers made shorter trips and spent less. Overseas travellers stayed 55.8 million nights, a 10.7% decrease from 2001, and spent \$5.2 billion, down 3.8% from 2001.

This decline is mainly attributable to Europe, with 220,000 fewer overnight trips than in 2001. The United Kingdom, France and Germany, three of the top four overseas markets for Canada, recorded double-digit decreases.

In contrast, Japan, which incurred a 16.9% drop in 2001 from 2000, regained some ground in 2002 with a 3.2% gain in overnight trips from 2001. China (+16.8%) and Mexico (+8.6%) continued their steady growth. Over the last decade, China and Mexico, together with Taiwan and South Korea, either doubled or tripled their number of overnight trips to Canada.

### Canada's top 15 major overseas tourist markets

	2001	2002	2001 to 2002	1992	1992 to 2002
	Visits ('000)	% change		Visits ('000)	% change
United Kingdom	826	721	-12.7	536	34.4
Japan	410	423	3.2	392	7.8
France	357	312	-12.6	310	0.7
Germany	330	292	-11.6	290	0.6
Australia	158	149	-6.1	103	44.1
Mexico	148	161	8.6	65	147.4
South Korea	139	143	2.9	38	281.3
Hong Kong	125	118	-6.0	119	-1.3
Taiwan	118	104	-11.8	41	155.0
Netherlands	114	107	-6.0	85	25.7
Switzerland	97	88	-9.3	79	11.1
Italy	91	97	6.1	95	2.0
Mainland China	82	95	16.8	28	245.0
Israel	69	65	-5.2	49	33.2
India	65	68	4.9	47	43.7

### Overnight Canadian travel to the United States falls to near-record low

In 2002, Canadians made 13.0 million overnight trips to the United States, down 3.7% from 2001, the lowest level since 1987. The number of overnight trips to the United States by Canadians reached a peak in 1991, when the Canadian dollar was trading at US\$0.87 and the Goods and Services Tax was implemented. It has been falling since, with a 31.9% decrease over the last 11 years.

The number of trips to visit friends and relatives increased in 2002 (+6.3%). However, the number of business (-2.2%) and pleasure (-8.5%) trips fell. Pleasure travel, which represented over half of the overnight trips to the United States, recorded the largest drop.

Canadians took 4.2 million overnight trips by air to the United States in 2002, down 10.2% from 2001. This followed a 13.4% decline in 2001 after the events of September 11. The share of Canadians flying to the United States reached a peak of 36.6% in 2000 (up from 24.8% in 1994, before the signing of the Open Skies agreement) and fell to 32.1% in 2002. In 2002, overnight car travel was up 1.3% from 2001.

Many of the most popular states visited by Canadians suffered a decline in overnight visits in 2002. Florida was the most affected, with a loss of 15.1%. However, trips to Florida were still very long and spending was substantial. In 2002, Canadians stayed 33.3 million nights in Florida, more than for the other top ten most popular states combined, and spent over 2.1 billion dollars during their visits.

### Canadian travel overseas: United Kingdom the most popular destination again

Overall, the number of overnight trips to overseas destinations decreased 3.1% in 2002, compared to 2001. Europe and Oceania were the only two regions of the world to welcome more Canadians travellers in 2002.

### Top 15 overseas countries visited by Canadian residents

	2001	2002	2001 to 2002	1992	1992 to 2002
	Visits ('000)	% change	Visits ( '000)	% change	
United Kingdom	673	721	7.2	614	17.6
Mexico	689	605	-12.2	385	56.9
France	481	506	5.3	361	40.4
Cuba	348	332	-4.6	122	171.4
Dominican Republic	251	318	27.0	132	140.8
Germany	251	256	2.0	255	0.1
Italy	231	246	6.8	130	90.1
Netherlands	146	164	12.3	158	3.8
Spain	162	146	-10.1	73	100.2
Mainland China	107	141	31.9	33	328.1
Hong Kong	130	124	-4.4	98	25.9
Switzerland	142	121	-14.6	133	-9.3
Japan	122	116	-5.3	58	100.5
Australia	107	108	1.7	57	91.3
Austria	96	94	-2.2	99	-5.4

The United Kingdom, which lost its title as the most popular destination for Canadians travelling overseas in 2001, regained its top spot at the expense of Mexico, which suffered a loss of 12.2%. China and the

Dominican Republic experienced increases of 31.9% and 27.0%, respectively. China has become one of the top ten destinations visited by Canadians.

### Markets are changing

Markets are constantly evolving, depending on economic conditions and other factors, including consumer tastes. At the beginning of the 1990s, overseas markets were growing and the proportion of overnight trips to Canada from countries other than the United States reached a peak of 25.5% in 1996. In 2002, this proportion fell back below the 20.0% mark. Air travel experienced the same trend. After the signing of the Open Skies agreement, the share of overnight travel from the United States by air rose to a record of 25.3% in 2000, but has been decreasing since. Also in 1991, only 12.9% of overnight travel from Canadians was to overseas destinations. In 2002, that proportion was 26.5%.

Notwithstanding the events of September 11, 2001, overnight travel to Canada reached a record level in 2002. However, the growth came from low yield markets, particularly car travel from the United States. High yield markets, such as the overseas travel market and the air travel market, especially business, from the United States are more or less stagnant. September 11 had a definite impact on travel habits; it remains to be seen if these changes will be short-term adjustments or if they will affect the industry for a longer period.

### Fourth quarter 2002: significant increases

In the fourth quarter of 2002, significant advances from the fourth quarter of 2001 were recorded for all travel flows. With these, 2000 levels were surpassed and record numbers were established for overnight trips by Americans and by all foreign travellers to Canada. The overseas market has been slower to recover, and the sharp increase in the fourth quarter of 2002 (+14.0%), was not sufficient to return to the levels observed before the fourth quarter of 2001.

Canadians made 2.7 million overnight trips to the United States in the fourth quarter, up 13.1% from the fourth quarter of 2001 and short of offsetting the 20.4% loss in the same period. However, overnight travel by Canadians to overseas destinations rose 13.8% from the fourth quarter 2001 and hit a record number of 963,000 trips for a fourth quarter.

This release summarizes data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and micro-data files of characteristics of international travellers for the fourth quarter and year 2002 are now available on request.

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

For general information or to order data, 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), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

**Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of selected non-resident market segments**

	2002						2001 to 2002
	Person-trips	Person-nights	Average number of nights	Spending	Spending per trip	Spending per night	Trips
	'000			\$ millions	\$		% change
<b>Total US tourists</b>	<b>16,168</b>	<b>64,522</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8,411</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Auto	10,607	40,938	3.9	4,131	389	101	7.3
Plane	3,791	17,751	4.7	3,647	962	205	0.2
Business	1,956	6,225	3.2	1,578	807	253	1.8
Pleasure	9,689	40,232	4.2	5,344	552	133	5.6
Visiting friends or relatives	3,044	13,252	4.4	890	292	67	1.2
Business by plane	1,298	4,253	3.3	1,260	971	296	0.9
<b>Total overseas tourists</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>55,786</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>5,242</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
Direct	2,573	42,973	16.7	3,949	1,534	92	-4.5
Via the United States	1,223	12,814	10.5	1,293	1,058	101	-7.0

**Overnight travel between Canada and other countries**

	Trips			Expenditures			Nights		
	2001 <sup>r</sup>	2002 <sup>p</sup>	2001 to 2002	2001 <sup>r</sup>	2002 <sup>p</sup>	2001 to 2002	2001 <sup>r</sup>	2002 <sup>p</sup>	2001 to 2002
	'000		% change	\$ millions		% change	'000		% change
<b>Travel from Canada</b>	<b>18,359</b>	<b>17,705</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>15,850</b>	<b>15,601</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>191,768</b>	<b>181,216</b>	<b>-5.5</b>
To the United States	13,527	13,025	-3.7	8,863	8,459	-4.6	108,222	100,251	-7.4
To other countries	4,832	4,680	-3.1	6,987	7,142	2.2	83,547	80,965	-3.1
<b>Travel to Canada</b>	<b>19,581</b>	<b>19,964</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>13,359</b>	<b>13,653</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>125,021</b>	<b>120,308</b>	<b>-3.8</b>
From the United States	15,570	16,168	3.8	7,910	8,411	6.3	62,539	64,522	3.2
From other countries	4,010	3,796	-5.3	5,450	5,242	-3.8	62,483	55,786	-10.7

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

**Overnight travel between Canada and other countries**

	Trips				Expenditures			
	Third quarter 2002 <sup>r</sup>	Fourth quarter 2001 <sup>r</sup>	Fourth quarter 2002 <sup>p</sup>	Fourth quarter 2001 to fourth quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002 <sup>r</sup>	Fourth quarter 2001 <sup>r</sup>	Fourth quarter 2002 <sup>p</sup>	Fourth quarter 2001 to fourth quarter 2002
	'000	'000	'000	% change	\$ millions	\$ millions	\$ millions	% change
<b>Travel from Canada</b>	<b>5,506</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>3,620</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>3,856</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>3,223</b>	<b>12.1</b>
To the United States	4,341	2,349	2,657	13.1	1,906	1,552	1,723	11.0
To other countries	1,165	846	963	13.8	1,950	1,324	1,500	13.3
<b>Travel to Canada</b>	<b>8,486</b>	<b>3,167</b>	<b>3,509</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>6,115</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>8.5</b>
From the United States	6,920	2,543	2,799	10.0	3,856	1,249	1,324	6.0
From other countries	1,566	623	710	14.0	2,259	795	895	12.5

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.



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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Health indicators

2003, number 1

The first set of health region level data from the 2001 Census is available today free of charge in this newest issue of *Health indicators*, an Internet-based publication.

This release also features data updates by the latest health region boundaries including: selected hospitalizations and readmission rates (now including pneumonia readmissions) and other health system measures; life expectancy and other indicators based on mortality data; cancer incidence; latest population estimates and unemployment rates.

Click on *What's new?* in the sidebar of the publication for more details on updated data tables and on *Health regions* for more information about these boundary changes.

This latest issue also contains an alphabetical table index to help users find data on specific indicators.

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

**Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3207, 3233, 3604, 3701 and 3901.**

The new issue of *Health indicators*, 2003, no. 1 (82-221-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Health*.

The *Community profiles* module now includes health regions as a geographic level by which 2001 Census data can be viewed. Health regions have also been incorporated into the map feature.

For more information, contact Brenda Wannell (613-951-8554; [brenda.wannell@statcan.ca](mailto:brenda.wannell@statcan.ca)), Health Statistics Division, or Anick Losier (613-241-7860), Canadian Institute for Health Information. ■

### Foreign affiliate trade statistics

1999 to 2001

Sales by foreign affiliates of Canadian companies and cross-border exports experienced strong growth in 2000. However, these gains were followed, in 2001, by marginal growth in foreign affiliate sales and a slight decline in exports.

This was one of several findings of the second release of statistics covering the activities of foreign affiliates of Canadian multinationals abroad.

The report *Foreign affiliate trade statistics: Canadian operations abroad* provides new data for 2000 and 2001, together with data for 1999 released last year in a report titled *How goods and services are delivered in international markets*.

Companies can compete in foreign markets either by producing goods or services in Canada and exporting them to the foreign market, or by establishing a commercial presence abroad through foreign affiliates.

About \$415 billion, or 88% of cross-border exports, were in goods in 2001, while only \$57 billion, or 12%, were in services. Service providers among foreign affiliates, however, recorded sales of \$156 billion, nearly three times the level in cross-border exports of services. Service providers accounted for 42% of foreign affiliate sales, whereas goods producers accounted for 58%, or \$215 billion.

Sales of foreign affiliates were much less concentrated in the United States, compared with exports, particularly with respect to goods.

From 1999 to 2001, the share of exports of services in relation to total exports declined marginally from 13% to 12%. Service providers saw their share of foreign affiliate sales increase from 38% to 42%.

The increase in the share of service providers may have resulted from a higher rate of entry of service-providing foreign affiliates compared with goods producers. Another possibility is that some exporters of services may have shifted to delivering their services through foreign affiliates.

This may have been due in part to the nature of the service. Some services are delivered better through foreign affiliates because of the need for close, continuing contact between the service providers and their clients.

Employment abroad in foreign affiliates at the end of 2001 was a relatively small 945,000, compared with Canada's total employment of 15.1 million.



The level of Canadian direct investment abroad has increased substantially in recent years. At the end of 2001, Canadian direct investment abroad reached \$390 billion, up 34% from 1999. A significant factor in this growth was acquisitions of foreign companies totalling \$49 billion in 2000 and \$25 billion in 2001.

Sales of foreign affiliates also increased significantly during this two-year period, rising 17% to \$371 billion.

In 2001, the manufacturing sector accounted for \$172 billion, or 46%, of foreign affiliate sales. Two sectors — computer equipment and primary metals — together accounted for just over one-quarter of all manufacturing sales.

Sales in the United States declined 3.7% to \$234 billion in 2001. These sales accounted for 63% of foreign affiliate sales, down from 66% in 2000.

Close to one-half (46%) of all sales were attributed to the 3% of foreign affiliates that had a direct investment book value of more than \$500 million.

The research paper *Foreign affiliate trade statistics: Canadian operations abroad, 1999 to 2001* (11F0027MIE2003013, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Marth (613-951-6868; [michael.marth@statcan.ca](mailto:michael.marth@statcan.ca)), Balance of Payments Division. ■

## National Tenant Satisfaction Survey 2003

Data from the National Tenant Satisfaction Survey, conducted between December 2002 and March 2003 on behalf of Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC), are now available.

This survey covered federal government employees who work in buildings for which PWGSC is responsible. It measured the level of employee satisfaction with aspects such as their work environment, amenities and availability of services within their office building, and the level of satisfaction with day-to-day operations and maintenance.

## Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 5000.

For more information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; [ssd@statcan.ca](mailto:ssd@statcan.ca)), Special Surveys Division. ■

## Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

April 2003 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 55.6 million birds in April, down 3.0% from April 2002. Placements of turkey poults on farms increased 2.0% to 1.8 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

## Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 5039.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; [sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca](mailto:sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard

December 2002

Data on particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard are now available for December 2002.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0002.

## Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2141.

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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**Foreign affiliate trade statistics: Canadian operations abroad, 1999 to 2001**, Economic analysis research paper no. 13  
**Catalogue number 11F0027MIE2003013**  
(free).

**Cereals and oilseeds review**, March 2003, Vol. 26, no. 3  
**Catalogue number 22-007-XIB** (\$11/\$112).

**Cereals and oilseeds review**, March 2003, Vol. 26, no. 3  
**Catalogue number 22-007-XPB** (\$15/\$149).

**The dairy review**, first quarter 2003, Vol. 64, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 23-001-XIB** (\$27/\$89).

**Health indicators**, 2003, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 82-221-XIE**  
(free).

**Health regions: boundaries and correspondence with census geography**, 2003  
**Catalogue number 82-402-XIE**  
(free).

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