



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 26, 2004

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Canada Food Stats

November 2004

Canada Food Stats is an easy-to-use CD-ROM that provides access to a broad spectrum of food statistics and indicators. It contains information on food consumption and food prices, nutrition, supply and demand, as well as data on the food industry, processing, employment, productivity, trade and much more.

This product, developed by Statistics Canada's Agriculture Division in co-operation with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, contains over 65 formatted reports with up to 40 years of data in some cases, along with topical analyses. There are also a number of data sets available for the provinces, along with selected quarterly and monthly statistics. It is an invaluable research tool for nutritionists, food industry analysts, market researchers, or consumers who are just looking for reliable data on food.

Making a query is simple. Just select the data series, geographic area and time period. Submit the query. Click on *Show Data* and the results will be displayed. You can also download results to your own software application.

The *Canada Food Stats* CD-ROM (23F0001XCB, \$81/\$129) is now available. The price includes two issues released in June and November. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Kim Boyuk (613-951-2510; foodstats@statcan.ca) or Client Services (1 800 465-1991), Agriculture Division.



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Major releases

Characteristics of international travellers

Second quarter 2004 (preliminary)

Overnight travel to Canada by foreigners rebounded between April and June 2004, following a plunge in the second quarter of 2003 because of the war in Iraq and the SARS scare.

At the same time, Canadian tourists travelled in record numbers to overseas destinations.

Nearly 4.9 million foreign visitors, two-thirds of them from the United States, travelled to Canada during the second quarter, up 17.4% from the same period in 2003. Between April and June 2003, overnight travel to Canada from foreign countries took its biggest plunge ever as the war in Iraq raged and the SARS crisis reached its peak.

Increases in overnight travel from both the United States and overseas nations contributed to this year's rebound.

In the opposite direction, Canadian travel to overseas nations hit 1.3 million trips, a record high for any second quarter.

Canadian travel to Asia soared 67.3%, the largest increase, following a 47.1% plunge in the second quarter of 2003 during the SARS crisis. In terms of sunspots, between April and June this year, Canadians preferred Cuba, which replaced Mexico as the second favourite destination for the second quarter.

Big gain in overseas residents travelling to Canada

An estimated 1.0 million tourists from overseas nations visited Canada between April and June of 2004, up 38.3% from the same quarter in 2003. This was the first quarterly increase in almost two years.

Tourists from Asia, the second most important region of origin for Canada, almost doubled. This was because in the second quarter of 2003, trips from Asia were at their lowest level since 1986. In contrast, travel from Asia was up only 3.3% compared with the second quarter of 2002.

Travel from Taiwan was up four-fold, while travel from Japan more than doubled. Travel from Hong Kong and China nearly doubled.

The number of tourists coming from the other overseas regions also increased for the first time for a second quarter since 2000. The increases ranged between 21.2% from Central and North America excluding the United States and 30.6% from Oceania.

The number of nights spent in Canada by overseas travellers increased 20.3%, while their spending hit \$1.4 billion, up 31.8% from the second quarter of 2003.

Top 12 overseas markets to Canada

	Second quarter 2003	Second quarter 2004	Second quarter 2003 second quarter 2004	Second quarter 2002 to second quarter 2004
Overnight visits ('000)		% change		
United Kingdom	183	216	17.6	14.0
Japan	42	102	139.5	-0.5
Germany	60	79	30.2	3.2
France	56	65	16.0	2.8
Australia	36	49	34.7	26.4
Mexico	38	45	18.0	22.7
South Korea	26	41	60.6	15.9
Taiwan	8	35	322.1	13.1
Netherlands	31	32	5.4	3.2
Hong Kong	16	30	94.1	-0.6
China	13	24	82.1	0.7
Switzerland	19	22	12.7	8.7

Americans returning to do business in Canada

American business travellers returned to Canada in droves between April and June 2004, following the SARS scare in 2003.

In total, American residents took 3.9 million overnight trips to Canada in the second quarter, up 12.8% from the same quarter in 2003.

However, American business travel alone increased 43.6% from the second quarter of 2003, five times the rate of growth of 8.4% for pleasure trips.

American residents spent more than \$2.0 billion during their overnight trips in Canada during the second quarter, up 18.5% from the same period in 2003. They stayed 15.4 million nights in Canada, up 8.7%.

Of the top 12 American states of origin for tourists to Canada, travel declined from only Washington and Minnesota. Pennsylvania (+39.4%) posted the biggest gain in overnight travel to Canada followed by New York (+23.7%). New York remained in first place for the number of overnight trips to Canada with more than half a million in the second quarter.

Overnight air travel from the United States reached 1.0 million between April and June 2004, up 18.2% from the second quarter of 2003. Car trips, the mode used by more than 6 travellers out of 10, increased 11.3%.

Strong gain in trips to United States as Canadian dollar soars

Just over 3.4 million Canadians travelled to the United States during the second quarter of 2004, a 14.0% gain from the same period the previous year, and the first increase for a second quarter since 2000.

In addition, the number of nights that Canadians spent in the United States rose 23.6% to 36.8 million, the highest level for a second quarter since 1994.

One contributing factor was likely the 11-year high in the Canadian dollar for a second quarter, which reached 73.6 US cents.

Pleasure trips, which posted the strongest increase, accounted for nearly 55% of all overnight travel to the United States during the second quarter.

Canadians spent 21.2% more in the United States in the second quarter of 2004 than they did during the same period in 2003. Average spending for each overnight trip amounted to \$773, up from \$727 in the second quarter of 2003.

Overnight visits to the 12 most popular states for Canadians increased from the second quarter of 2003. The number of overnight visits to California soared 42.8%, while Massachusetts (+32.4%) and Nevada (+31.6%) also posted strong gains.

Canadians spent an average of \$190 per night in Nevada, the highest among the 12 most popular states. Of all the American states visited by Canadians in the second quarter, Arizona had the longest length of stay, surpassing Florida for the first time since the second quarter of 1997, with an average visit duration of 38 nights compared with Florida's 36 nights.

Canadians chose Cuba over Mexico

All overseas regions, except one, welcomed a greater number of Canadian travellers compared with the second quarter of 2003.

Asia recorded the largest increase, up 67.3%, following a 47.1% drop during the SARS crisis in the second quarter of 2003. Trips to Central and North America, excluding the United States, recorded the only decrease, mainly due to the 22.9% drop of visits to Mexico.

Except for Mexico, the top 12 countries visited by Canadian residents in the second quarter recorded gains in the number of Canadian travellers. An estimated 143,000 Canadians travelled to Cuba, up 88.4% from the second quarter in 2003.

Cuba moved from sixth to the second most popular destination for Canadians in the second quarter, replacing Mexico. While the United Kingdom remained the favourite overseas destination for Canadians, the increase of 21.7% was the second lowest for that period.

Total spending by Canadian residents in overseas countries exceeded \$2.1 billion for the first time, up 33.9% from the same quarter in 2003. The total number of nights spent overseas climbed 31.0%.

Top 12 overseas countries visited by Canadians

	Second quarter 2003	Second quarter 2004	Second quarter 2003 to second quarter 2004 % change	Second quarter 2004
Overnight visits ('000)				Averag length of visit (nights)
United Kingdom	166	202	21.7	13.1
Cuba	76	143	88.4	8.9
France	113	131	15.5	12.5
Dominican Republic	91	117	29.2	8.9
Mexico	150	116	-22.9	12.0
Germany	83	102	22.7	9.7
Italy	55	70	25.9	11.6
Japan	40	52	27.7	12.1
Spain	41	51	25.2	11.1
Netherlands	41	51	23.6	6.7
Switzerland	25	50	98.0	6.0
Austria	17	40	137.1	5.7

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.

This release summarises data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and micro-data files of characteristics of international travellers using preliminary second quarter 2004 data are now available on request.

Data on characteristics of international travellers for the third quarter 2004 will be released on February 23, 2005.

To obtain one or more of these products, 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 Annie Gilbert (613-951-4483; fax: 613-951-2909; annie.gilbert@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

□

Overnight travel between Canada and other countries

	Visits				Expenditures			
	First quarter, 2004 ^r	Second quarter, 2003 ^r	Second quarter, 2004 ^p	Second quarter 2003 to second quarter 2004	First quarter, 2004 ^r	Second quarter, 2003 ^r	Second quarter, 2004 ^p	Second quarter 2003 to second quarter 2004
	'000			% change	\$ millions			% change
Canadian visits abroad	4,967	4,025	4,722	17.3	5,022	3,759	4,757	26.6
To the United States	3,049	2,995	3,415	14.0	2,443	2,173	2,634	21.2
To other countries	1,917	1,030	1,307	26.9	2,578	1,586	2,123	33.9
Travel to Canada	2,597	4,170	4,894	17.4	1,818	2,760	3,410	23.5
From the United States	2,064	3,418	3,854	12.8	1,031	1,714	2,032	18.5
From other countries	533	752	1,040	38.3	786	1,046	1,378	31.8

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

■

International travel account

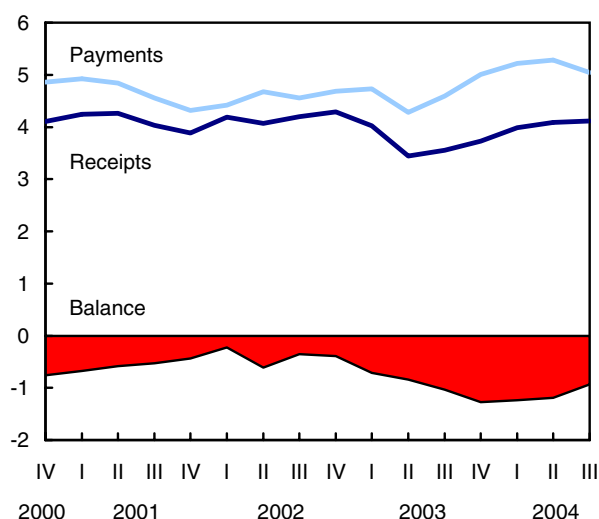
Third quarter 2004 (preliminary)

Canada's international travel deficit improved for the third consecutive quarter between July and September, dropping below \$1 billion for the first time since the second quarter of 2003.

The deficit (the difference between spending by Canadians abroad and spending by foreigners in the country) slipped to \$930 million in the third quarter of 2004, down \$261 million from the previous quarter. This was the largest decrease in the deficit in six years. Both a drop in spending by Canadian residents abroad and a rise in spending by foreigners in Canada contributed to the decline.

Canada's travel deficit records third consecutive drop

\$ billions



Spending by Canadian residents outside Canada fell 4.5% from the record high of \$5.3 billion established the previous quarter to \$5.0 billion in the third quarter of 2004. This was the first decline in over a year.

Meanwhile, spending by foreigners in Canada increased slightly to \$4.1 billion in the third quarter of 2004, up \$23 million from the previous quarter.

Travel deficit with the United States pushes downward

Canada's travel deficit with the United States dropped for the second consecutive quarter in the third quarter of 2004, reaching a one-year low of \$397 million.

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 Canadian residents travelling abroad, including education spending and medical spending.

Overseas countries are those other than the United States.

The \$131 million decline in the deficit occurred despite a decrease in spending by Americans in Canada.

The drop in the deficit was fuelled entirely by a decrease in spending by Canadian residents in the United States. Canadians spent \$2.8 billion south of the border, down 5.0% from the previous quarter and the largest decline in two years. This drop was a result of a 2.5% decline in overnight trips to the United States.

Spending by Americans in Canada slipped 0.7% to \$2.4 billion during the third quarter of 2004. This was the first decline in spending by Americans in Canada since the SARS outbreak in the second quarter of 2003. It was attributable to a 1.2% decrease in overnight trips to Canada.

The value of the Canadian dollar rose 4.0% against its American counterpart. During the third quarter of 2004, the Canadian dollar averaged 0.77 US cents.

Significant drop in deficit with overseas countries

The travel deficit with overseas countries fell to \$533 million in the third quarter of 2004, a significant drop from the \$662 million level in the previous quarter.

The deficit was at its lowest level since the second quarter of 2003. But it was still remarkably high, considering that no deficit had passed the \$500-million mark prior to the third quarter of 2003.

A rise in spending by overseas travellers in Canada, combined with lower spending by Canadians in overseas countries, helped reduce the deficit between July and September. Spending by overseas travellers in Canada rose 2.4% to a near-high of \$1.7 billion during the third quarter of 2004.

The gain in spending by overseas travellers was attributable to a 1.4% increase in overseas overnight travel to Canada. More than 1.0 million overseas overnight travellers visited Canada during the third quarter of 2004, the highest level in nearly two years.

Spending by Canadian travellers in overseas countries dropped to \$2.2 billion, its lowest level in

a year. This was down 3.9% from the record high of \$2.3 billion in the second quarter. The decline was also the biggest in nearly three years, except for the second quarter of 2003, when the SARS outbreak had a significant impact on international travel.

The reduced spending by Canadian travellers in overseas countries was attributable to a 0.9% decline in Canadian travel to overseas countries. It was the largest decrease in over a year.

During the third quarter of 2004, the Canadian dollar gained in value compared with other major overseas currencies, including the euro, the British pound sterling, the Japanese yen, the Australian dollar and the Mexican peso.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3152 and 5005.

The international travel account for the fourth quarter of 2004 will be released on February 24, 2005.

For more information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Eric Desjardins (613-951-1781; eric.desjardins@statcan.ca) or Client services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

International travel account receipts and payments

	Third quarter 2003 ^r	Second quarter 2004 ^r	Third quarter 2004 ^p	Second quarter 2004 to third quarter 2004
seasonally adjusted ¹				
	\$ millions			% change
United States				
Receipts	2 247	2 446	2 429	-0.7
Payments	2 604	2 974	2 826	-5.0
Balance	-357	-528	-397	
All other countries				
Receipts	1 306	1 645	1 684	2.4
Payments	1 986	2 307	2 217	-3.9
Balance	-680	-662	-533	
Total				
Receipts	3 552	4 091	4 113	0.6
Payments	4 590	5 281	5 043	-4.5
Balance	-1 038	-1 190	-930	

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

1. Data may not add to totals due to rounding.



Other releases

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

October 2004 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 58.3 million birds in October, up 4.0% from October 2003. Placements of turkey poults on farms decreased 11.4% to 1.1 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: 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), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending November 20, 2004 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 20 totalled 322 229 metric tonnes, up 10.4% from 291 824 tonnes a week earlier and up 8.1% from 298 124 tonnes in the same week of 2003.

The year-to-date total as of November 20 was 14 336 368 tonnes, up 2.8% from 13 951 136 tonnes in the same period of 2003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

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. ■

Primary iron and steel

September 2004

Data on primary iron and steel for September are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0048 to 303-0051.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2116 and 2184.

The September 2004 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel*, Vol. 59, no. 9 (41-001-XIB, \$6/\$51) 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

October 2004

Data on asphalt roofing are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

Note: CANSIM table 303-0052 replaces CANSIM table 303-0006 beginning with January 2004 reference month.

The October 2004 issue of *Asphalt Roofing*, Vol. 56, no. 10 (45-001-XIB, \$6/\$51) 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. ■

New products

Canada Food Stats, November 2004
Catalogue number **23F0001XCB** (\$81/\$129).

Primary Iron and Steel, September 2004, Vol. 59, no. 9
Catalogue number **41-001-XIB** (\$6/\$51).

Asphalt Roofing, October 2004, Vol. 56, no. 10
Catalogue number **45-001-XIB** (\$6/\$51).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

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Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

Document 1 - 2004 (if single) 11401/11504 0007-6405



Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 180 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was noticeably weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Harbourfront Index May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

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Release dates: November 29 to December 3

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
29	Balance of international payments	Third quarter 2004
29	Study: Panic disorder and coping	2002
29	Employment, earnings and hours	September 2004
30	Gross domestic product by industry	September 2004
30	National economic and financial accounts	Third quarter 2004
30	Employment Insurance	September 2004
1	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	October 2004
1	Study: Water use, shadow prices and the Canadian business sector productivity	1981 to 1996
2	Economic contributions of culture in Canada	1996 to 2001
3	Labour Force Survey	November 2004