



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **National tourism indicators, second quarter 2004** 2
 Tourism spending advanced 1.4% in the second quarter of 2004, the fourth consecutive quarterly increase. A strong 3.0% increase in spending by international visitors accounted for most of the gain.
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NEW PRODUCTS 10

Perspectives on Labour and Income

September 2004 online edition

The September 2004 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, released today, contains two articles. "The Sandwich Generation" examines this group of people caught between the often conflicting demands of caring for children and caring for seniors. "Wealth Inequality by Province" highlights some aspects of wealth distribution that are relatively consistent across the country and others that are more specific to certain provinces and families. Although related to differing patterns of income across the country, wealth inequality also reflects patterns in the components of wealth: high residential property values in British Columbia, high rates of farm assets on the Prairies, greater pension assets in Ontario, and so on.

The September 2004 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 5, no. 9 (75-001-XIE, \$6/\$52) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608; henry.pold@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



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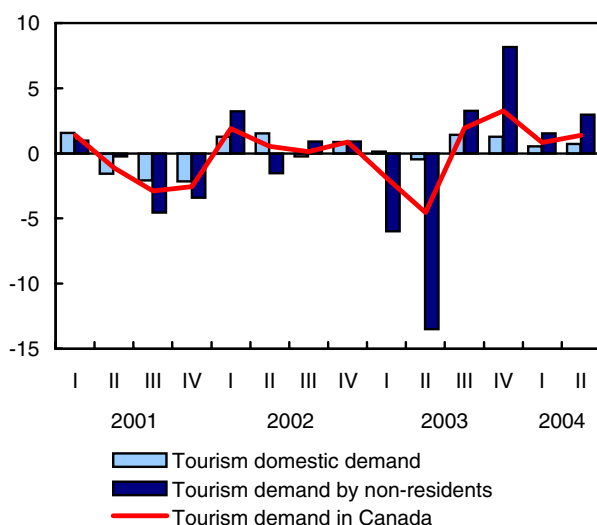
National tourism indicators

Second quarter 2004

Tourism spending advanced 1.4% in the second quarter of 2004, the fourth consecutive quarterly increase. A strong 3.0% increase in spending by international visitors accounted for most of the gain.

International travellers boost tourism spending

% change - preceding quarter
Adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation



Tourism spending was 7.6% higher compared with the second quarter of 2003, when the SARS outbreak occurred.

International visitors staying longer, spending more

Although the number of international visitors fell 0.4% in the second quarter, there were 4.3% more overnight visitors. The increase in overnight stays contributed to a 3.0% gain in spending by international visitors.

Over the past year, there has been a shift towards overnight, as opposed to same-day, visits to Canada. While the total number of visitors has increased 6.2% from one year ago, overnight visitors have jumped by 18%.

Canadian travellers' spending abroad slipped 2.3% in the second quarter. The Canadian dollar depreciated 3.1% against the US dollar for the quarter.

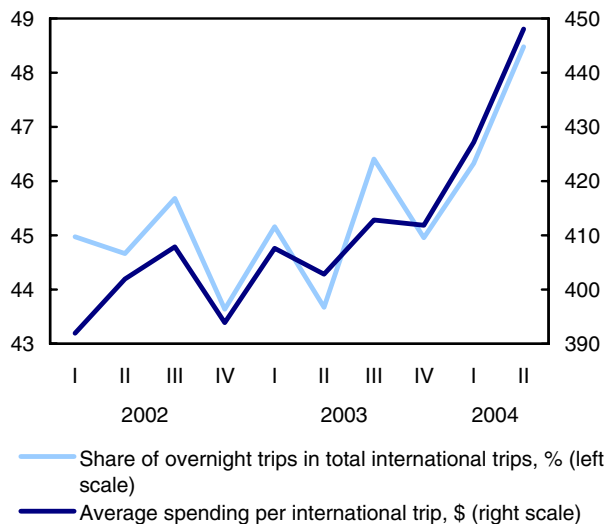
Note to readers

Levels and shares of tourism spending are expressed in current dollars, adjusted for seasonal variations. Growth rates of tourism spending are expressed in real terms (i.e., adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates.

The international travel deficit fell from \$1.3 billion in the first quarter to \$1.1 billion in the second. The deficit indicates that Canadian travellers continue to spend more abroad than international visitors spend in Canada.

International visitors staying longer, spending more

Adjusted for seasonal variation



Fourth consecutive increase in domestic spending

Domestic tourism spending grew 0.7% in the second quarter, the fourth consecutive quarterly gain. The increase was largely because of strong spending on air transportation (+3.3%). Excluding air transportation, however, domestic spending registered a slight decline. This weakness reflected, in part, the weak showing (+0.4%) in final domestic demand for the total economy.

In the first quarter of 2004, domestic tourism spending just surpassed its previous peak, set in the

first quarter of 2001. In the second quarter, it stood 1.2% above that peak.

However, total tourism spending remained 2.4% below its first quarter 2001 peak, as spending by international visitors had not returned to its former level.

Tourists taking to the air

The second quarter of 2004 saw a 3.2% increase in spending on air transportation as both domestic and international tourists took to the air. This contrasted with a 1.9% decline in spending on motor vehicle fuel.

Accommodation services also put in a good showing, with spending up 1.6%. This left spending on rooms 9.6% higher compared with the same period a year earlier.

Tourism employment continues to grow

Tourism jobs were up 0.6% in the second quarter, the fourth straight quarterly increase. Notable gains were registered in the air transportation (+1.6%) and accommodation (+0.8%) industries. Job growth in the recreation and entertainment industry was flat.

Tourism gross domestic product advances

Tourism gross domestic product grew 1.3% in the second quarter, with all industries recording gains.

The share of tourism in economy-wide gross domestic product remained at 2.0%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

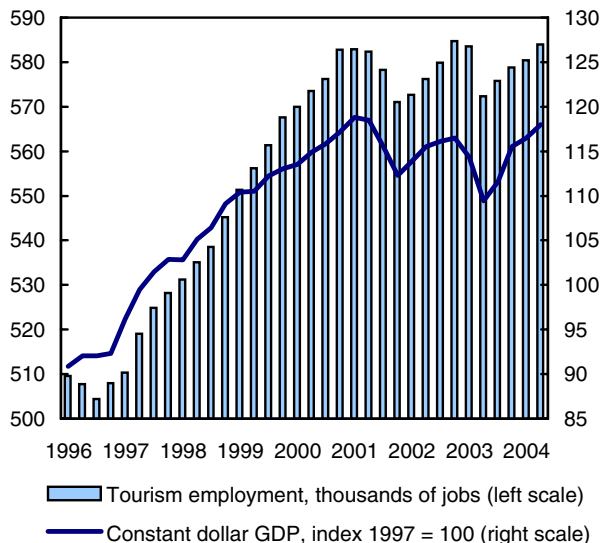
The second quarter 2004 issue of *National Tourism Indicators* (13-009-XIB, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*. To order a paper copy of the publication (13-009-XPB, free), contact 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 gross domestic product and employment moving in tandem

Adjusted for seasonal variation



National tourism indicators
Second quarter 2004

	2002	2003	2002 to 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	Second quarter 2004	First quarter 2004 to second quarter 2004
	\$ millions, 1997 prices		% change	\$ millions, 1997 prices, seasonally adjusted			% change
Total tourism expenditures							
Tourism demand in Canada	48,713	47,392	-2.7	12,109	12,212	12,383	1.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	15,984	14,099	-11.8	3,658	3,714	3,825	3.0
Tourism domestic demand	32,729	33,293	1.7	8,452	8,498	8,559	0.7
Transportation							
Tourism demand in Canada	18,026	17,144	-4.9	4,401	4,461	4,543	1.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,174	3,495	-16.3	910	934	963	3.1
Tourism domestic demand	13,852	13,649	-1.5	3,491	3,528	3,580	1.5
Accommodation							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,176	6,831	-4.8	1,770	1,762	1,789	1.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,736	3,422	-8.4	912	908	933	2.8
Tourism domestic demand	3,440	3,409	-0.9	858	854	856	0.2
Food and beverage services							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,594	7,534	-0.8	1,913	1,923	1,944	1.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,626	2,301	-12.4	595	602	619	2.8
Tourism domestic demand	4,969	5,233	5.3	1,318	1,321	1,325	0.3
Other tourism commodities							
Tourism demand in Canada	8,339	8,432	1.1	2,131	2,157	2,171	0.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,133	1,968	-7.7	500	510	522	2.4
Tourism domestic demand	6,206	6,463	4.1	1,631	1,647	1,649	0.1
Other commodities							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,578	7,451	-1.7	1,895	1,910	1,937	1.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,315	2,913	-12.1	741	762	788	3.4
Tourism domestic demand	4,262	4,538	6.5	1,154	1,148	1,149	0.0

National tourism indicators
Second quarter 2004

	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	Second quarter 2004	First quarter 2004 to second quarter 2004
	\$ millions current, seasonally adjusted					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	12,616	12,889	13,232	13,408	13,749	2.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,681	3,816	4,140	4,160	4,347	4.5
Tourism domestic demand	8,935	9,073	9,092	9,248	9,401	1.7
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,438	4,568	4,661	4,807	5,028	4.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	938	996	1,090	1,081	1,176	8.8
Tourism domestic demand	3,501	3,572	3,572	3,727	3,853	3.4
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,806	1,849	1,950	1,921	1,937	0.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	876	901	1,004	990	1,011	2.1
Tourism domestic demand	929	948	946	931	927	-0.5
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,141	2,188	2,237	2,261	2,300	1.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	619	640	696	708	732	3.4
Tourism domestic demand	1,521	1,548	1,541	1,553	1,568	0.9
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,333	2,346	2,392	2,415	2,449	1.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	539	551	577	587	607	3.4
Tourism domestic demand	1,794	1,795	1,815	1,827	1,842	0.8
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,899	1,938	1,992	2,004	2,034	1.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	709	728	774	794	822	3.5
Tourism domestic demand	1,190	1,210	1,218	1,210	1,212	0.2

OTHER RELEASES

Study: The Sandwich Generation 2002

They are called the "sandwich generation", or people caught between the often conflicting demands of raising children and caring for aging parents or other relatives. And their life can be particularly stressful and hectic.

Almost 3 in 10 of those aged 45 to 64 with unmarried children under 25 in the home, or some 712,000 individuals, were also caring for a senior, according to a new study based on the 2002 General Social Survey.

More than 8 in 10 of these sandwiched individuals worked, causing some to reduce or shift their hours or to lose income.

Indeed, caring for an elderly person could lead to a change in work hours, refusal of a job offer, or a reduction in income. Some 15% of sandwiched workers had to reduce their hours, 20% had to change their schedules and 10% lost income.

Also, 4 in 10 sandwiched workers incurred extra expenses such as renting medical equipment or purchasing cell phones.

Women were more likely than men to be sandwiched. On average, women spent 29 hours a month providing care to seniors, more than twice as many as the 13 hours spent by their male counterparts. The extra hours for women may be due in part to the type of care performed. For example, outside home maintenance and transportation assistance were most often done by men. Women were more likely to provide personal care such as bathing, dressing or feeding, and in-home care such as food preparation and clean up.

The vast majority of individuals provided care for their parents or parents-in-law. About 25% was directed toward other relatives, friends, neighbours or co-workers.

The effects of providing care increased with time spent. For example, one-half of those spending more than eight hours per month, or the so-called "high-intensity caregivers", had to change their social activities. Over one-third had to change their work schedule.

Sandwiched workers were more likely to feel generally stressed. About 70% of them reported stress, compared with about 61% of workers with no child-care or elder-care responsibilities.

However, the overwhelming majority (95%) felt satisfied with life in general, about the same percentage as those with fewer caregiving responsibilities.

The ranks of the sandwich generation are likely to grow, because of the aging of the baby boomers, lower

fertility rates and the delay in family formation. These factors will result in older family members requiring care when children are still part of the household.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4502.

The article "The Sandwich Generation" is now available in the September 2004 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 5, no. 9 (75-001-XIE, \$6/\$52). See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Cara Williams (613-951-6972; cara.williams@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

Payroll employment, earnings and hours July 2004 (preliminary)

While the average weekly earnings of payroll employees fell slightly from June to July 2004, they still remained 1.3% higher compared with July 2003. The accommodation and food services (+5.2%), educational services (+4.7%), mining and oil and gas (+4.6%) and health care and social assistance (+4.1%) industries posted the largest year-over-year gains.

Significant declines were observed in utilities (-3.9%) and arts, entertainment and recreation (-3.6%).

Average hourly earnings for hourly-paid workers in July were unchanged from June, but increased 3.4% compared with July 2003.

Payroll employment rose by an estimated 31,300 jobs in July, building on the sharp increase in June (+96,300 jobs). These increases brought the total net gain since the beginning of 2004 to 118,000 jobs.

Year-to-date employment has increased in all provinces, except Nova Scotia (-3,700) and New Brunswick (-2,900). The retail trade (+26,200) and transportation and warehousing (+21,600) industries have posted the largest employment gains this year.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators are offered in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, \$26/\$257), which will soon be available.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for August 2004 will be released on October 27.

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), Labour Statistics Division.

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	July 2003	June 2004 ^r	July 2004 ^p	June to July 2004	July 2003 to July 2004
seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	691.32	702.48	700.13	-0.3	1.3
Forestry, logging and support	849.61	866.61	855.43	-1.3	0.7
Mining and oil and gas	1,190.21	1,233.28	1,245.13	1.0	4.6
Utilities	1,072.12	1,051.81	1,030.76	-2.0	-3.9
Construction	820.49	838.73	834.17	-0.5	1.7
Manufacturing	849.65	861.98	866.31	0.5	2.0
Wholesale Trade	791.99	790.41	790.20	0.0	-0.2
Retail trade	453.98	458.51	455.24	-0.7	0.3
Transportation and warehousing	763.31	749.38	748.25	-0.2	-2.0
Information and cultural industries	824.94	827.90	824.46	-0.4	-0.1
Finance and insurance	858.00	876.07	882.52	0.7	2.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	595.24	609.05	587.32	-3.6	-1.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	914.56	923.75	916.28	-0.8	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	857.94	874.32	851.83	-2.6	-0.7
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	545.22	563.36	554.99	-1.5	1.8
Educational Services	731.9	769.15	766.55	-0.3	4.7
Health care and social assistance	614.38	642.11	639.39	-0.4	4.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	423.83	407.37	408.48	0.3	-3.6
Accommodation and food services	282.00	292.05	296.74	1.6	5.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	534.18	551.72	546.18	-1.0	2.2
Public administration	854.97	868.25	865.20	-0.4	1.2
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	632.23	654.00	656.13	0.3	3.8
Prince Edward Island	542.19	557.56	556.14	-0.3	2.6
Nova Scotia	598.30	617.52	617.53	0.0	3.2
New Brunswick	630.05	645.80	642.22	-0.6	1.9
Quebec	665.83	667.03	664.63	-0.4	-0.2
Ontario	733.56	740.10	739.00	-0.1	0.7
Manitoba	617.75	645.93	646.64	0.1	4.7
Saskatchewan	623.70	648.52	646.70	-0.3	3.7
Alberta	707.87	730.39	726.93	-0.5	2.7
British Columbia	677.88	694.94	693.07	-0.3	2.2
Yukon	775.36	762.24	782.78	2.7	1.0
Northwest Territories ¹	879.36	920.05	919.03	-0.1	4.5
Nunavut ¹	800.07	778.61	778.53	0.0	-2.7

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	May 2004	June 2004 ^r	July 2004 ^p	May to June 2004	June to July 2004
seasonally adjusted					
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	13,438.3	13,534.6	13,565.9	0.7	0.2
Forestry, logging and support	53.4	52.6	52.6	-1.5	0.0
Mining and oil and gas	153.5	153.0	153.7	-0.3	0.5
Utilities	120.4	122.2	124.1	1.5	1.6
Construction	668.1	669.3	669.9	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	1,992.3	2,005.1	2,013.0	0.6	0.4
Wholesale Trade	737.9	740.7	743.5	0.4	0.4
Retail trade	1,633.3	1,641.4	1,646.0	0.5	0.3
Transportation and warehousing	611.7	617.2	623.1	0.9	1.0
Information and cultural industries	342.0	341.6	340.2	-0.1	-0.4
Finance and insurance	573.0	574.4	576.4	0.2	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	230.9	234.5	234.2	1.6	-0.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	659.1	660.1	657.0	0.2	-0.5
Management of companies and enterprises	92.0	92.4	92.6	0.4	0.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	622.4	626.8	629.0	0.7	0.4
Educational Services	966.0	979.0	971.9	1.3	-0.7
Health care and social assistance	1,378.1	1,382.9	1,391.5	0.3	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	243.5	244.6	245.5	0.5	0.4
Accommodation and food services	935.5	937.7	941.6	0.2	0.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	503.0	505.7	505.5	0.5	0.0
Public administration	773.9	774.0	779.2	0.0	0.7
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	184.9	189.7	189.7	2.6	0.0
Prince Edward Island	64.1	65.0	66.0	1.4	1.5
Nova Scotia	375.8	380.7	381.6	1.3	0.2
New Brunswick	298.1	299.5	299.8	0.5	0.1
Quebec	3,162.2	3,181.8	3,210.4	0.6	0.9
Ontario	5,227.9	5,266.1	5,270.0	0.7	0.1
Manitoba	525.2	528.1	531.4	0.6	0.6
Saskatchewan	400.3	404.2	404.7	1.0	0.1
Alberta	1,479.3	1,483.0	1,481.0	0.3	-0.1
British Columbia	1,664.9	1,674.0	1,673.9	0.5	0.0
Yukon	16.2	16.5	16.2	1.9	-1.8
Northwest Territories ¹	22.4	23.6	23.6	5.4	0.0
Nunavut ¹	11.1	11.3	11.3	1.8	0.0

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Employment Insurance

July 2004 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians (adjusted for seasonality) receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in July 2004 was 527,900, down 1.9% from June. While most provinces and territories recorded decreases, the largest percentage declines occurred in Quebec (-6.5%), Manitoba (-4.7%) and Saskatchewan (-4.0%). Offsetting these declines was the largely unchanged number of beneficiaries in Ontario along with small increases recorded in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The number of regular beneficiaries has fallen by 9.6% nationally over the past year, with Alberta and British Columbia both recording twice this drop.

Also on a seasonally adjusted basis, regular benefit payments in July totalled \$709.4 million while 236,790 people made initial and renewal claims.

Note: Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time-to-time, be affected by changes to the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits for the week containing the fifteenth day of the month. The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month.

Employment Insurance statistics

	July 2004	June 2004	July 2003	June to July 2004	July 2003 to July 2004
seasonally adjusted					
	% change				
Regular beneficiaries	527,900 ^p	537,950 ^p	583,870	-1.9	-9.6
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	709.4 ^p	707.5 ^r	755.2	0.3	-6.1
Initial and renewal claims received ('000)	236.8 ^p	255.5 ^r	260.6	-7.3	-9.1
unadjusted					
All beneficiaries ('000) ¹	750.7 ^p	687.8 ^p	820.2		
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	489.5 ^p	422.4 ^p	561.4		
Initial and renewal claims received ('000)	295.4	207.5	348.4		
Payments (\$ millions)	986.2	1,082.8	1,076.0		
year-to-date (January to July)					
		2004	2003	2003 to 2004	
				% change	
Claims received ('000)			1,602.0	1,711.4	-6.4
Payments (\$ millions)			9,197.5	9,109.0	1.0

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

1. "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (for example, as a result of layoff) or special benefits (for example, as a result of illness) and are representative of data for the Labour Force Survey reference week which is usually the week containing the fifteenth day of the month.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	July 2004 ^p	June to July 2004	July 2003 to July 2004
seasonally adjusted			
	% change		
Canada	527,900	-1.9	-9.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	36,570	-2.8	0.8
Prince Edward Island	7,760	0.0	-7.9
Nova Scotia	29,450	0.9	-3.4
New Brunswick	34,320	2.1	-1.7
Quebec	168,670	-6.5	-10.5
Ontario	135,530	-0.2	-9.4
Manitoba	12,740	-4.7	-17.3
Saskatchewan	11,970	-4.0	-7.4
Alberta	28,710	-0.5	-20.3
British Columbia	55,550	-2.7	-19.7
Yukon Territory	900	-3.2	-13.5
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,160	-2.5	1.8
unadjusted for seasonality			
	% change		
Northwest Territories	700	-6.7	2.9
Nunavut	420	7.7	-2.3

^p Preliminary figures.

Note: The number of beneficiaries includes all claimants who received regular benefits for the Labour Force Survey reference week, which is the week usually containing the fifteenth day of the month.

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data on Employment Insurance for August 2004 will be released on October 26.

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

Canadian Business Patterns

June 2004

The CD-ROM *Canadian Business Patterns* provides counts of active establishments by geography, industry and employment size.

Canadian Business Patterns is compiled from the Business Register, which is a repository of information reflecting the Canadian business population.

There were 2,346,881 active business establishments in Canada as of June 2004, compared with 2,308,093 in December 2003.

Starting with the June 2003 reference period, data are shown using the 2001 Standard Geographical Classification (SCG). Moreover, as of June 2002, the CBP shows the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2002) as well as the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1980).

To help maintain the time series by industry, concordance tables between NAICS 1997 and NAICS 2002 are included in the CBP, in addition to concordance tables between SIC and NAICS 2002.

To help maintain the time series by geographical codes, conversion tables between the new (2001 SGC) and the previous classification (1996 SGC) can be found online (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Subjects/Standard/sgc/geography.htm>).

The CD-ROM *Canadian Business Patterns*, June 2004 (61F0040XCB) is now available. Cost of data varies between \$150 and \$2,000, depending on the complexity of the request.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality, contact Joanne Proulx (613-951-9006; brdinfodre@statcan.ca) or Beau Cinnamon (613-951-9021), Business Register Division. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

August 2004 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 57.9 million birds in August, up 2.7% from August 2003. Placements of turkey poults on farms decreased 3.0% to 1.7 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. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat, A Weekly Review, September 28, 2004
Catalogue number 11-002-XWE (\$100).

National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates,
Second quarter 2004
Catalogue number 13-009-XIB
(free).

National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates,
Second quarter 2004
Catalogue number 13-009-XPB
(free).

**Agriculture and Rural Working Paper Series: The
Redesign of the Canadian Farm Product Price
Index**, 2001, no. 72
Catalogue number 21-601-MIE2004072
(free).

**Household Internet Use Survey—Microdata User's
Guide**, 2003
Catalogue number 56M0002GIE
(free).

Canadian Business Patterns, June 2004
Catalogue number 61F0040XCB
(various prices).

Perspectives on Labour and Income,
September 2004, Vol. 5, no. 9
Catalogue number 75-001-XIE (\$6/\$52).

**All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales
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
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