



The Daily

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Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada

February 2007

This issue of Statistics Canada's free online publication *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada* contains two articles.

The article "Educational services and the disabled child" presents the situation of children with disabilities in the school system, the kind of conditions for which they need special services, their use of the services and the barriers that may get in their way of obtaining such services.

Reducing the impact of distance on university participation by bringing university opportunities closer to where young people live, outside of major urban areas, has proven to be effective. This is what the second article, "If you build it, they will come: The impact of new universities on local youth", explores, on the basis of developments in the last 25 years in British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia.

The publication *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada*, Vol. 3 no. 5 (81-004-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Publications* module, choose *Free Internet publications*, then *Education*, and finally *Education Matters*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382 or 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.



Releases

International travel account

Annual 2006 and fourth quarter 2006 (preliminary)

Canada's international travel deficit soared to an all-time high in 2006, as spending by Canadians in both the United States and overseas countries climbed to record levels.

The deficit, the difference between spending by Canadians abroad and spending by foreigners in Canada, jumped \$1.4 billion to an estimated \$7.2 billion in 2006. The travel deficit has increased every year since 2002, and in that span, has more than quadrupled.

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.

Travel deficit with the United States highest in 13 years

Canada's travel deficit with the United States climbed to \$4.5 billion in 2006, the highest since the early 1990s when record deficits flirted with the \$6.0-billion mark. In contrast, the travel deficit with the United States was as low as \$544 million in 2002.

The increase in the deficit, estimated at \$1.0 billion, was the result of higher spending by Canadians in the United States and lower spending by residents of the United States in Canada.

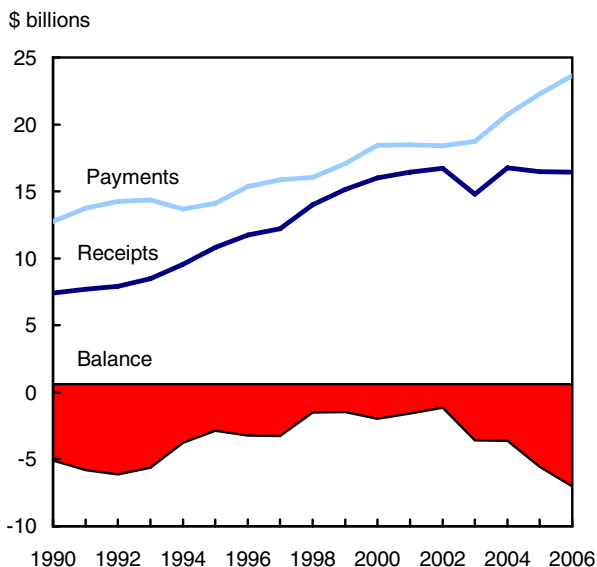
Canadian travellers spent a record \$13.2 billion in the United States in 2006, up 6.3% from the previous year. Increased travel south of the border contributed to the higher spending, as Canadians took 16.0 million overnight trips to the United States in 2006, 7.6% more than the previous year and the highest level since 1993.

Meanwhile, travellers from the United States spent 2.9% less in Canada in 2006 than in 2005. Spending by United States residents in Canada slipped to \$8.7 billion, its lowest level since 1998. Americans took 13.8 million overnight trips to Canada, 4.3% less than the previous year and the lowest level since 1997.

Another likely contributor to the drop in spending by American travellers is the prolonged slide in the number of same-day car trips from the United States. Same-day car travel from the United States fell for the seventh consecutive year in 2006, down 12.5% to a record low of 13.7 million trips. Although spending on these trips represent only about one-ninth of total spending by American travellers in Canada, the drop in travel was significant enough to have an impact.

The Canadian dollar averaged 88.2 US cents in 2006, up 6.8% from the previous year and the highest level since the late 1970s.

Canada's travel deficit soars to record high



The burgeoning deficit was the result of record spending abroad. Canadian residents spent an estimated \$23.6 billion outside the country in 2006, up 6.2% from the previous high in 2005.

Foreigners in Canada spent an estimated \$16.4 billion in 2006, a slight decline from the previous year.

While there has been little movement in foreign spending in Canada compared to 2001, Canadian spending abroad has gone up 27.9%.

Travel deficit with overseas countries hits record high

Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries climbed to a record \$2.8 billion in 2006, an estimated \$368 million increase over the previous year. The rise in the deficit, the sixth consecutive of its kind, was attributable to higher spending by Canadian residents overseas, which climbed 6.2% to \$10.4 billion.

Over the past 25 years, spending by Canadians overseas has fallen only once, in 1991. This trend in spending is likely the result of an increased desire by Canadians to visit overseas destinations, as travel overseas has also steadily edged up since the early 1980s. In 2006, Canadians made 6.7 million overnight trips overseas, 8.0% more than in 2005.

Travellers from overseas countries spent \$7.7 billion in Canada in 2006, 3.2% more than the previous year. Residents of overseas countries made 4.4 million overnight trips to Canada, up 0.7% and the highest level in six years.

The Canadian dollar edged up against other major international currencies in 2006, including the euro, the British pound sterling and the Japanese yen.

Fourth quarter: Travel deficit highest ever

On a quarterly basis, the international travel deficit climbed to \$2.1 billion in the fourth quarter, topping the \$2.0-billion mark for the first time ever.

The increase in the deficit occurred despite higher travel spending in Canada. Foreigners spent \$4.2 billion in Canada, 1.4% more than the previous quarter. However, a jump in spending by Canadians abroad more than offset this increase, as Canadian travellers spent \$6.2 billion in the fourth quarter, up 3.7% from the previous quarter.

The travel deficit with the United States remained fairly stable in the fourth quarter, edging up only \$34 million to \$1.2 billion. Despite the small increase, the deficit climbed to a 13-year high.

Travel spending by visitors from the United States in Canada climbed to \$2.2 billion, up 0.4% from the

previous quarter. The increase in spending was fuelled by a 1.3% gain in overnight travel from the United States, which reached 3.4 million.

Spending by Canadians travelling to the United States reached \$3.4 billion, up 1.3%. The higher spending was the result of a similar increase in overnight travel south of the border, which climbed 1.2% to 4.1 million trips.

There was more movement in the travel deficit with overseas countries. It reached a record \$819 million, up \$132 million from the third quarter. The unmatched deficit was the result of record spending overseas, whose increase more than offset the rise in spending by residents of overseas countries in Canada.

Spending by travellers from overseas countries climbed to \$2.0 billion, 2.5% more than the previous quarter. Higher spending by travellers from overseas countries was the result of increased overnight travel to Canada, which climbed 2.2% to 1.1 million trips.

Meanwhile, Canadians spent a record \$2.8 billion in overseas countries, up 6.9% from the previous quarter. Record spending overseas is not surprising, as travel by Canadian residents overseas reached unprecedented levels in the fourth quarter, up 4.6% to 1.8 million trips.

The Canadian dollar fell against other major international currencies in the fourth quarter of 2006, including the US dollar, the euro, the British pound and the Japanese yen.

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

The international travel account for the first quarter of 2007 will be released on May 29.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Eric Desjardins (613-951-1781; eric.desjardins@statcan.ca) or Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

International travel account receipts and payments

	First quarter 2006 ^r	Second quarter 2006 ^r	Third quarter 2006 ^r	Fourth quarter 2006 ^p	2005 ^r	2006 ^p	Third to fourth quarter 2006	2005 to 2006
Seasonally adjusted ¹								
	\$ millions					% change		
United States								
Receipts	2,149	2,256	2,163	2,172	9,003	8,739	0.4	-2.9
Payments	3,242	3,175	3,368	3,411	12,417	13,197	1.3	6.3
Balance	-1,093	-919	-1,206	-1,239	-3,414	-4,457
All other countries								
Receipts	1,868	1,914	1,932	1,981	7,457	7,695	2.5	3.2
Payments	2,482	2,548	2,620	2,800	9,843	10,449	6.9	6.2
Balance	-614	-633	-687	-819	-2,386	-2,754
Total								
Receipts	4,017	4,170	4,095	4,152	16,460	16,434	1.4	-0.2
Payments	5,724	5,723	5,988	6,211	22,260	23,646	3.7	6.2
Balance	-1,707	-1,553	-1,893	-2,058	-5,800	-7,211

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

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



Characteristics of international travellers

Third quarter 2006 (preliminary)

Canada's attraction as a travel destination continued to slide last summer, as the number of overnight trips from both the United States and overseas nations declined between July and September.

Third-quarter travel from the United States fell for the second consecutive year. It was also the sixth consecutive quarter in which travel from the United States recorded a year-over-year decrease.

In addition, the number of overnight trips from overseas declined between July and September, with 6 of Canada's top 10 overseas markets, including Japan and the United Kingdom, recording declines.

In total, visitors from the United States and overseas took just under 7.5 million overnight trips to Canada in the third quarter of 2006, an overall decline of 4.2% compared to the same period in 2005.

Outward bound, however, it was a different story. More Canadians travelled to the United States, and Canadian travel to overseas countries kept up its record pace.

Canadian residents took 6.8 million overnight trips to the United States and overseas countries, up 8.2% from the third quarter of 2005. They spent \$4.9 billion, up 8.5%.

Declines in both trips and spending by Americans in Canada

American residents took 5.8 million overnight trips to Canada between July and September last year, down 5.3% from the third quarter of 2005. These visitors spent just over \$3.1 billion, a 3.4% decline.

Both overnight automobile and plane travel by Americans fell. The number of car trips declined 7.0%, while the number of plane trips was down 1.8%. Car travel accounted for the majority (61.6%) of overnight travel from the United States.

Pleasure travel, which accounted for two-thirds of all American overnight travel, dropped 2.3%. Overnight travel for business dropped 2.1%, while there was a 10.5% decline in overnight travel to visit friends and relatives.

Overall, 7 of the top 10 American states of origin recorded declines in overnight travel to Canada compared to the third quarter of 2005, including the top three: New York State, Michigan and Washington.

Residents of New York State made just over 700,000 overnight trips to Canada, down 10.2%. Travel from Michigan fell 12.2%, and it was down 6.0% from Washington State.

However, the largest decline in overnight travel among the top 10 states of origin was from Minnesota

(-23.0%). The biggest gain was in travel from California (+20.3%).

Fewer visitors from overseas

Travel to Canada from overseas countries edged down in the third quarter of 2006. Overseas residents took about 1.7 million overnight trips to Canada, down 0.5% from the same period in 2005.

The United Kingdom continued to lead the list of Canada's top overseas markets. United Kingdom residents took about 333,000 overnight trips to Canada in the third quarter of 2006, down 5.9%. This decline coincided with the travel alert at London's Heathrow Airport in August 2006 that subsequently resulted in restrictions of non-essential liquid carry-on items.

Overall, 6 of the top 10 overseas markets recorded declines in overnight travel to Canada, with Japan posting the largest decline (-9.8%). In contrast, overnight trips from China surged 37.0%, the biggest gain. This increase coincided with the introduction of additional direct flights between Toronto and the cities of Beijing and Shanghai.

Overseas tourists spent \$2.3 billion in Canada between July and September, down 2.9% from the same three months in 2005.

Top 10 overseas countries of origin for travellers to Canada¹

	Third quarter 2005 ^f	Third quarter 2006 ^p	Third quarter 2005 to third quarter 2006
	Overnight trips (thousands)		% change
United Kingdom	354	333	-5.9
France	162	163	0.8
Germany	153	139	-8.7
Japan	145	131	-9.8
Mexico	74	80	8.2
South Korea	67	71	6.8
Australia	67	64	-5.5
Netherlands	57	56	-3.0
China	41	56	37.0
Switzerland	48	44	-7.7

1. Might include other countries.

Canadians keep heading overseas in record numbers

Canadians set another record for travel to overseas countries between July and September last year.

In total, they took a record 1.6 million overnight trips to nations other than the United States, up 9.0% from the previous high in the third quarter of 2005.

Europe continued to be one of the most popular destinations, accounting for 7 of the top 10 countries

overseas that Canadians visited. Topping the list again were the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy.

Overall, Canadian travellers spent an estimated \$2.6 billion on overseas trips in the third quarter, up 6.1% from the same three months of 2005.

The value of the Canadian dollar continued to rise and was stronger against the euro, the Japanese yen and the British pound in the third quarter of 2006, compared to the same period in 2005.

Canadian travel to the United States rises with the dollar

Canadian travel to the United States increased with the loonie between July and September last year.

Canadians made nearly 5.2 million overnight trips to the United States during these three months, up 7.9% from the same period in 2005. The loonie was worth 89.2 US cents in the third quarter of 2006, up 7.2% from the third quarter of 2005.

Canadian residents spent almost \$2.3 billion on overnight trips to the United States in the third quarter of 2006, up 11.3%. About 7 of every 10 overnight trips Canadians made to the United States were by automobile.

Combined, the three border states of New York, Washington and Michigan hosted 2.2 million Canadian overnight visitors between July and September last year.

New York State was the most popular destination for Canadian residents during the third quarter, with 1.0 million overnight visits. They spent more than \$250 million during these visits.

Washington was the second most popular visited state, with 700,000 overnight visits. California was second in terms of Canadian spending on overnight visits, amounting to \$192 million.

Travel to the United States rose in every trip purpose category. Canadians took 3.2 million pleasure trips to the United States in the third quarter of 2006, up 13.4%.

Travel by both car (+9.0%) and air (+8.3%) jumped noticeably. However, car travel was the most popular mode, as Canadians made almost 3.6 million overnight auto trips to the United States.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.

This release summarizes data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and micro-data files of characteristics of international trips and travellers using revised second quarter 2006 data as well as the preliminary third quarter 2006 data are now available on request.

Data on characteristics of international trips and travellers for the fourth quarter and full year 2006 will be released on May 29.

To obtain one or more of these products, or to get a more detailed description of the new initiatives, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; fax: 613-951-2909; kremfra@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

□

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

Non-residents traveling to Canada, third quarter 2006							Third quarter 2005 to third quarter 2006
Overnight person-trips	Person-nights	Average number of nights	Spending	Spending/trip	Spending/night	Person-trips	
thousands		% change	\$ millions	\$			% change
From the United States							
Total	5,778	25,681	4.4	3,150	545	123	-5.3
Auto	3,558	15,792	4.4	1,523	428	96	-7.0
Plane	1,336	7,059	5.3	1,271	951	180	-1.8
Business	520	1,809	3.5	441	848	244	-2.1
Pleasure	3,904	17,397	4.5	2,181	559	125	-2.3
Visiting friends and relatives	968	4,834	5.0	313	323	65	-10.5
From overseas							
Total	1,718	24,327	14.2	2,348	1,367	97	-0.5

Overnight travel between Canada and other countries

	Trips				Expenditures			
	Third quarter 2005 ^r	Second quarter 2006 ^r	Third quarter 2006 ^p	Third quarter 2005 to third quarter 2006	Third quarter 2005 ^r	Second quarter 2006 ^r	Third quarter 2006 ^p	Third quarter 2005 to third quarter 2006
	thousands			% change	\$ millions			% change
Canadian trips abroad	6,261	5,454	6,773	8.2	4,520	5,232	4,902	8.5
To the United States	4,803	3,888	5,183	7.9	2,051	2,879	2,284	11.3
To other countries	1,458	1,566	1,590	9.0	2,469	2,353	2,618	6.1
Travel to Canada	7,826	4,853	7,495	-4.2	5,678	3,436	5,498	-3.2
From the United States	6,100	3,706	5,778	-5.3	3,259	1,943	3,150	-3.4
From other countries	1,726	1,146	1,718	-0.5	2,419	1,493	2,348	-2.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

December 2006 (preliminary)

In December, the average weekly earnings of payroll employees (seasonally adjusted) increased 0.1% to \$757.27 from November. This leaves the year-to-date growth in earnings at 3.0%. This rate of change is obtained by comparing the 12-month average for 2006 with that of 2005, and is subject to revision for next month's release.

In Canada's largest industrial sectors, year-to-date earnings growth as of December was 3.6% for health and social assistance, 3.1% for educational services and 2.4% for manufacturing.

There were 14,167,900 payroll jobs in Canada in December, an increase of 51,500 employees (+0.4%) from November. Most of the provinces showed increases in employment from November to December, with the largest percentage increases recorded in Alberta (+1.1%), Nova-Scotia (+0.6%), and New Brunswick (+0.6%).

The average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees edged up 0.1% in December to \$18.58.

The average weekly hours for hourly paid employees remained unchanged at 31.8 hours.

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 will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for January will be released on March 30.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 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 Peter Lorenz (613-951-4167), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2005	November 2006 ^f	December 2006 ^p	November to December 2006	December 2005 to December 2006	Year-to-date average 2006 ¹
	Seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change		
Industrial aggregate	737.25	756.82	757.27	0.1	2.7	3.0
Forestry, logging and support	936.67	956.48	953.73	-0.3	1.8	4.5
Mining and oil and gas	1,329.93	1,351.06	1,350.24	-0.1	1.5	2.5
Utilities	1,073.57	1,099.09	1,100.65	0.1	2.5	2.0
Construction	883.05	899.78	899.51	0.0	1.9	1.8
Manufacturing	898.46	918.25	919.45	0.1	2.3	2.4
Wholesale trade	849.18	888.08	896.39	0.9	5.6	5.2
Retail trade	477.65	476.55	478.55	0.4	0.2	2.2
Transportation and warehousing	779.79	790.82	800.42	1.2	2.6	1.2
Information and cultural industries	912.52	942.45	941.67	-0.1	3.2	5.7
Finance and insurance	942.53	977.17	976.82	0.0	3.6	2.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	664.99	672.44	688.15	2.3	3.5	3.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	962.08	975.25	983.43	0.8	2.2	1.2
Management of companies and enterprises	936.31	943.23	957.33	1.5	2.2	5.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	589.36	626.42	617.68	-1.4	4.8	3.9
Educational services	822.44	830.34	826.18	-0.5	0.5	3.1
Health care and social assistance	664.64	681.91	684.49	0.4	3.0	3.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	420.87	439.39	438.86	-0.1	4.3	2.2
Accommodation and food services	321.85	343.49	337.39	-1.8	4.8	5.9
Other services (excluding public administration)	569.90	591.60	595.78	0.7	4.5	3.0
Public administration	913.97	944.50	943.72	-0.1	3.3	3.5
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	684.75	696.37	709.76	1.9	3.7	4.1
Prince Edward Island	578.98	602.75	611.29	1.4	5.6	3.6
Nova Scotia	643.62	661.68	665.23	0.5	3.4	2.6
New Brunswick	679.23	693.01	698.77	0.8	2.9	3.3
Quebec	699.04	718.29	715.51	-0.4	2.4	2.6
Ontario	776.64	791.74	792.65	0.1	2.1	2.4
Manitoba	661.29	678.11	689.49	1.7	4.3	2.3
Saskatchewan	678.87	692.89	697.47	0.7	2.7	3.5
Alberta	784.10	812.75	817.47	0.6	4.3	4.5
British Columbia	731.02	741.73	747.25	0.7	2.2	3.6
Yukon	840.53	865.78	863.21	-0.3	2.7	4.4
Northwest Territories ²	972.81	952.44	956.09	0.4	-1.7	1.1
Nunavut ²	859.49	871.33	890.17	2.2	3.6	3.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Rate of change is obtained by comparing 12-month average of 2006 with that of 2005, and is subject to revision for next month's release.

2. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2005	October 2006	November 2006 ^f	December 2006 ^p	October to November 2006	November to December 2006	December 2005 to December 2006
	Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	13,872.3	14,047.9	14,116.4	14,167.9	0.5	0.4	2.1
Forestry, logging and support	63.3	57.6	58.5	58.2	1.6	-0.5	-8.1
Mining and oil and gas	172.4	187.5	187.6	188.6	0.1	0.5	9.4
Utilities	121.5	122.1	122.3	120.9	0.2	-1.1	-0.5
Construction	690.7	715.0	716.9	719.3	0.3	0.3	4.1
Manufacturing	1,948.4	1,914.5	1,917.4	1,915.5	0.2	-0.1	-1.7
Wholesale trade	736.7	741.0	744.1	747.8	0.4	0.5	1.5
Retail trade	1,717.4	1,742.4	1,760.5	1,767.7	1.0	0.4	2.9
Transportation and warehousing	627.5	630.0	636.8	638.1	1.1	0.2	1.7
Information and cultural industries	355.4	360.7	359.8	360.9	-0.2	0.3	1.5
Finance and insurance	588.2	596.8	599.0	601.6	0.4	0.4	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	246.2	244.6	246.6	247.2	0.8	0.2	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	670.6	681.8	684.1	686.4	0.3	0.3	2.4
Management of companies and enterprises	96.5	95.6	95.7	97.7	0.1	2.1	1.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	681.8	705.5	706.2	708.2	0.1	0.3	3.9
Educational services	1,004.5	1,026.0	1,030.0	1,030.5	0.4	0.0	2.6
Health care and social assistance	1,425.0	1,440.7	1,447.7	1,457.0	0.5	0.6	2.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	247.6	250.0	250.9	250.1	0.4	-0.3	1.0
Accommodation and food services	960.3	974.1	981.7	982.3	0.8	0.1	2.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	515.4	522.4	524.9	525.2	0.5	0.1	1.9
Public administration	791.0	797.8	800.7	806.0	0.4	0.7	1.9
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	177.5	183.6	183.8	184.4	0.1	0.3	3.9
Prince Edward Island	64.3	61.9	62.4	62.5	0.8	0.2	-2.8
Nova Scotia	395.5	391.9	392.8	395.2	0.2	0.6	-0.1
New Brunswick	302.2	305.7	307.9	309.8	0.7	0.6	2.5
Quebec	3,213.6	3,235.4	3,242.5	3,241.8	0.2	0.0	0.9
Ontario	5,389.3	5,427.5	5,450.3	5,467.6	0.4	0.3	1.5
Manitoba	538.2	533.5	539.9	539.7	1.2	0.0	0.3
Saskatchewan	419.2	423.3	429.4	429.1	1.4	-0.1	2.4
Alberta	1,576.5	1,630.1	1,641.9	1,659.8	0.7	1.1	5.3
British Columbia	1,747.9	1,805.6	1,817.5	1,819.1	0.7	0.1	4.1
Yukon	17.1	17.1	17.3	17.1	1.2	-1.2	0.0
Northwest Territories ¹	22.0	22.1	22.4	22.2	1.4	-0.9	0.9
Nunavut ¹	11.3	12.1	12.2	11.9	0.8	-2.5	5.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Production and disposition of tobacco products

January 2007

Total cigarettes sold in January by Canadian manufacturers decreased 21.4% from December to 1.3 billion cigarettes, down 42.1% compared with January 2006.

Cigarette production in January increased 22.0% from December to 1.3 billion cigarettes, down 41.8% from January 2006.

At 1.6 billion cigarettes, the level of closing inventories for January increased 2.5% from December, down 61.2% from January 2006.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

The January 2007 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, Vol. 36, no. 1 (32-022-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

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Annual Survey of Traveller Accommodation 2005

In 2005, the traveller accommodation industry posted its strongest performance since 2000, which was one of the better years for Canadian tourism.

The industry's operating profit margin reached 15.3%, largely because its operating revenues rose 8.3%. According to the latest National tourism indicators release, domestic travellers were the main reason for the overall increase in tourism spending. Spending by Canadian tourists on accommodations climbed 9.8% in 2005, the largest annual gain since 2000.

In most of the provinces and territories, all of the different types of accommodation providers recorded double-digit profits margins. Traveller accommodations providers in Alberta once again surpassed all of them with the highest operating profits (22.1%). As well, operating revenues increased in nearly all of the provinces. British Columbia continued to lead the way in terms of growth by registering the highest increase in operating revenues (+13.7%). Incidentally, Alberta and British Columbia continued to experience strong economic growth.

Over 16,000 establishments in the industry generated operating revenues of \$14.3 billion in 2005.

Hotels and motels, which accounted for 87% of the industry revenue, grew 7.9% in 2005 to attain revenues of \$12.4 billion. Other types of accommodations providers, which represented the remaining 13% of the industry, grew by 11.1%. These include mostly campgrounds and outfitters. In most provinces, operating revenues in these businesses increased in 2005.

Data for the 2005 traveller accommodation industry (NAICS industry category 721, which includes hotels and motor hotels, motels and other accommodation industries) are now available. These data provide information on revenue, expenses, salaries and wages, establishments and profit margins.

Available on CANSIM: table 351-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2418.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Konstantine Anastasopoulos (613-951-8354; anaskon@statcan.ca), Service Industries Division.

Selected financial statistics¹ for traveller accommodation

	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Establishments		Operating revenue		Operating expenses		Salaries, wages and benefits		Operating profit margin	
	number		\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions		%	
Newfoundland and Labrador	425	471	164.7	178.0	138.7	147.1	62.6	60.1	15.8	17.4
Prince Edward Island	200	204	83.1	82.4	73.2	72.1	27.7	27.1	11.9	12.5
Nova Scotia	521	611	323.4	355.2	275.7	301.5	105.6	115.4	14.7	15.1
New Brunswick	467	514	219.8	234.0	183.5	206.0	72.7	75.2	16.5	11.9
Quebec	2,965	3,124	2,346.2	2,478.6	2,025.5	2,153.5	784.7	844.0	13.7	13.1
Ontario	4,302	4,601	3,986.9	4,268.0	3,437.0	3,680.0	1,279.8	1,349.3	13.8	13.8
Manitoba	654	713	645.3	675.9	568.4	590.4	159.1	172.0	11.9	12.6
Saskatchewan	781	859	487.1	521.3	420.0	438.1	137.1	143.7	13.8	16.0
Alberta	1,569	1,749	2,214.4	2,402.8	1,791.5	1,872.0	705.7	711.2	19.1	22.1
British Columbia	3,277	3,477	2,591.1	2,947.0	2,215.0	2,509.9	860.7	956.1	14.5	14.8
Yukon	167	170	73.1	80.3	66.3	71.7	25.2	23.7	9.3	10.7
Northwest Territories	99	101	53.4	58.0	44.9	55.4	15.8	17.2	15.9	4.4
Nunavut	37	37	32.6	30.2	28.2	26.5	7.5	5.9	13.2	12.0
Canada	15,463	16,630	13,220.9	14,311.6	11,267.9	12,124.4	4,244.2	4,501.2	14.8	15.3

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

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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
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