



The Daily

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Releases

Characteristics of international travellers

Third quarter 2007 (preliminary)

Canadian travellers surged into the United States last summer, spending nearly \$2.8 billion in the process, the highest amount on record for a third quarter. At the same time, Canadians set another third-quarter record for overseas trips to countries other than the United States.

Canadians took an estimated 5.8 million overnight trips to the United States between July and September 2007, up 12.0% from the same period in 2006. Their third-quarter spending south of the border was a 22.0% increase from the same three months in 2006.

Although the Canadian dollar reached parity with its US counterpart on September 20, 2007, the average value of the dollar was US \$0.96 in the third quarter of 2007. This was 7.2% higher than the average of US \$0.89 in the same period in 2006.

On the other hand, travel to Canada from the United States tumbled 3.1%, the 10th consecutive quarterly decline.

Elsewhere, Canadian residents took a record 1.7 million trips overseas, a 7.8% increase from the third quarter of 2006, keeping up the record-setting trend of the past few years. In addition, the number of trips to Canada by overseas residents rose 2.4%, rebounding from a third-quarter decline in the previous year.

Travel to the United States mostly to New York, Washington and Michigan

The three border states of New York, Washington and Michigan were the top three states visited by Canadians. Together, these three states hosted nearly 2.5 million Canadian overnight visitors between July and September 2007.

Canadians made 1.2 million overnight visits to New York, the most popular state, spending an estimated \$336 million. Washington, in second place, hosted nearly 800,000 overnight visitors.

However, in terms of spending, Florida was in second place, as Canadians spent nearly \$280 million in the Sunshine State on overnight visits.

Travel to the United States rose in every trip purpose category. Canadians took 3.6 million pleasure trips to the United States in the third quarter of 2007, up 13.4%

from the previous year. Business travel increased by 7.2%, while the number of trips to visit friends and relatives increased 7.9%.

There were noticeable increases in both travel by car, which jumped 12.9%, and by air (+7.9%). However, car travel remained the most popular mode, as Canadians made over 4.0 million overnight auto trips to the United States.

About 7 of every 10 overnight trips Canadians made to the United States were by automobile.

Top US states visited by Canadian residents

	Third quarter 2006 ^r	Third quarter 2007 ^p	Third quarter 2006 to third quarter 2007	Third quarter 2006 ^r	Third quarter 2007 ^p	Third quarter 2006 to third quarter 2007
	Overnight visits			Expenditures		
	thousands	% change		\$ millions	% change	
State						
New York	1,032	1,174	13.8	254	336	32.2
Washington	701	786	12.2	127	161	27.1
Michigan	454	503	10.9	97	118	21.7
Maine	424	492	16.1	118	142	19.9
Vermont	282	353	25.0	43	53	23.0
Florida	233	331	42.3	170	278	63.4
Montana	244	302	23.7	58	88	52.2
Massachusetts	246	275	11.7	107	125	16.7
California	250	268	7.1	192	231	20.6
New Hampshire	210	260	23.8	54	71	30.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

Decline in both trips and spending by Americans in Canada

United States residents took 5.6 million overnight trips to Canada between July and September 2007, down 3.1% from the same three months of 2006. These visitors spent \$3.1 billion, a 3.3% decline.

Overnight travel declined by both automobile and airplane. Americans made 3.6% fewer car trips, while the number of plane trips fell 1.8%. Car travel continued to account for the majority (61.3%) of overnight travel from the United States.

Pleasure travel, the largest purpose category for overnight travel by United States residents, fell 3.0%. Overnight travel for business dropped 3.3%, while there was a 1.1% decline in overnight travel to visit friends and relatives.

Four of the top five states of origin recorded declines in overnight travel to Canada compared with the third quarter of 2006.

The only state in the top five to post an increase was New York. Residents of New York made just over 700,000 overnight trips to Canada, up 1.4%. Travel from Michigan fell 6.0%, while travel from Washington State was down 2.6%.

The largest decline in overnight travel among the top 10 states of origin was from California (-17.4%). The biggest gain was in travel from Florida (+16.9%).

Top states of origin for United States residents travelling to Canada

State	Third quarter 2006 ^r	Third quarter 2007 ^p	Third quarter 2006 to third quarter 2007	Third quarter 2006 ^r	Third quarter 2007 ^p	Third quarter 2006 to third quarter 2007
	Overnight visits		% change	Expenditures		% change
	thousands			\$ millions		
New York	709	718	1.4	296	304	2.8
Michigan	547	514	-6.0	213	207	-2.9
Washington	483	470	-2.6	176	176	-0.1
California	458	378	-17.4	375	287	-23.5
Ohio	300	292	-2.8	143	129	-10.4
Massachusetts	236	265	12.6	101	115	14.3
Pennsylvania	227	251	10.7	129	149	15.4
Illinois	202	225	11.5	126	152	20.4
New Jersey	185	186	0.9	110	114	3.3
Florida	158	185	16.9	129	140	8.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

Overseas trips: Europe still the most popular continent

Canadians set another third-quarter record for travel to overseas countries between July and September 2007.

Europe continued to be the most popular continent, accounting for 8 of the top 10 overseas countries visited by Canadians. Topping the list still were the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy.

Overall, Canadian travellers spent an estimated \$2.9 billion on overseas trips in the third quarter, up 10.2% from the same period in 2006.

The Canadian dollar was lower against the euro and the British pound in the third quarter of 2007 than in the

same period in 2006, but higher against the Japanese yen.

More visitors from overseas

Travel to Canada from overseas countries rose in the third quarter of 2007. Overseas residents took about 1.8 million overnight trips to Canada, up 2.4% from the same period in 2006.

The United Kingdom continued to lead the list of Canada's top overseas markets, with residents from this country taking about 358,000 overnight trips to Canada in the third quarter of 2007, up 7.5%.

Of the top 10 overseas markets, 6 recorded increases in overnight travel to Canada, with Australia recording the largest increase (+13.4%). In contrast, Japan posted the largest decline (-15.6%). The number of visitors to Canada from Japan has been on a downward trend since 2004.

Overseas tourists spent an estimated \$2.4 billion in Canada between July and September, down 0.4% from the same period in 2006.

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 2007 data as well as the preliminary third quarter 2007 data are now available on request.

Data on characteristics of international trips and travellers for the fourth quarter and full year 2007 will be released on May 28.

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; tourism@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.

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Overnight travel between Canada and other countries

	Third quarter 2006 ^r	Second quarter 2007 ^r	Third quarter 2007 ^p	Third quarter 2006 to third quarter 2007	Third quarter 2006 ^r	Second quarter 2007 ^r	Third quarter 2007 ^p	Third quarter 2006 to third quarter 2007
	Trips				Expenditures			
	thousands			% change	\$ millions			% change
Canadian trips abroad	6,773	5,789	7,517	11.0	4,896	5,781	5,665	15.7
To the United States	5,183	4,090	5,804	12.0	2,290	3,117	2,793	22.0
To other countries	1,590	1,699	1,713	7.8	2,606	2,664	2,872	10.2
Travel to Canada	7,499	4,745	7,360	-1.9	5,545	3,454	5,431	-2.1
From the United States	5,780	3,592	5,600	-3.1	3,171	1,912	3,067	-3.3
From other countries	1,718	1,153	1,760	2.4	2,374	1,542	2,363	-0.4

^r revised

^p preliminary



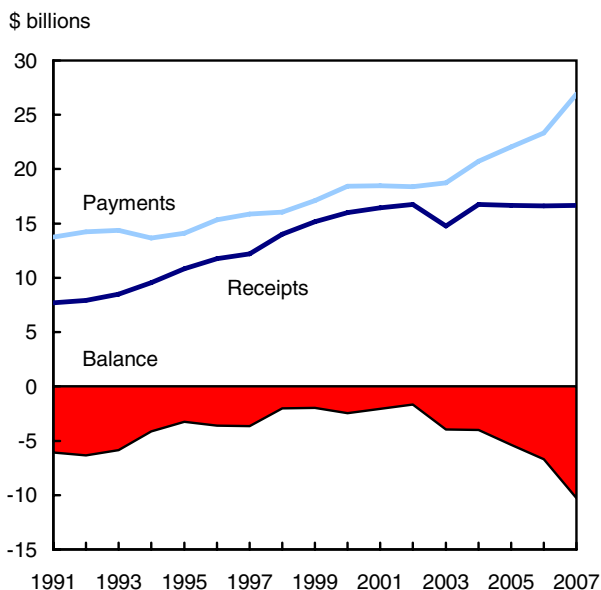
International travel account

Annual 2007 and fourth quarter 2007 (preliminary)

Canada's international travel deficit surpassed the \$10-billion mark in 2007, in the wake of substantial gains in travel spending by Canadians abroad.

The deficit (the difference between spending by Canadians abroad and spending by foreigners in Canada) hit a record high of \$10.3 billion in 2007, up from the previous record high of \$6.7 billion in 2006. In contrast, the deficit was as low as \$1.7 billion in 2002.

Canada's travel deficit soars to record high



Higher travel spending abroad fuelled the burgeoning deficit. Canadians spent a record \$26.9 billion outside the country in 2007, a 15.5% increase from 2006.

At the same time, foreign spending in Canada edged up 0.3% to \$16.6 billion. Lower spending by United States residents in Canada offset most of the increase in spending by travellers from overseas countries.

Travel deficit with the United States hits a new high

Canada's travel deficit with the United States climbed to \$7.1 billion in 2007, about \$2.8 billion higher than in 2006. In the process, it broke the previous high set in 1991 by more than \$1.1 billion.

The record deficits of 1991 and 2007 have many similarities, as both were fuelled by high travel spending by Canadians in the United States. In both cases,

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.

economic factors contributed to these changes in spending patterns.

In 1991, the arrival of the Goods and Services Tax and a then-peaking Canadian dollar were the likely catalysts for a surge in cross-border shopping in the United States, which generated record spending at that time. In 2007, a Canadian dollar inching towards parity likely contributed to the increase in travel spending, both on same-day and overnight trips. The loonie reached parity with its US counterpart on September 20, 2007.

Travel spending in the United States climbed to \$15.4 billion in 2007, a surge of 19.1% from 2006. Automobile purchases in the United States contributed significantly to the increase, as the number of units imported by Canadian travellers nearly doubled in 2007.

Canadians made 24.2 million same-day car trips in 2007, a 3.3% increase from 2006. However, overnight travel south of the border jumped 10.9% to 17.7 million trips, the highest in 15 years. Both hit record highs in 1991.

The exchange rate may also have hampered spending by US residents in Canada. They spent \$8.3 billion in Canada in 2007, a 4.3% decrease from 2006 and the lowest level since 1997.

The drop in spending was fuelled by an 18.8% decline in same-day car travel north of the border, which fell to a low of 11.2 million trips in 2007. Overnight travel from the United States fell 3.2% to 13.4 million trips, the lowest level in a decade.

Record travel by Canadians causes ballooning deficit with overseas countries

Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries reached a high of \$3.2 billion in 2007, an estimated \$711 million increase from 2006. The rise in the deficit was attributable to higher spending brought on by record travel to non-US destinations.

Canadian residents spent \$11.5 billion in overseas countries in 2007, a 10.9% jump from 2006. This was in line with a 9.9% increase in travel overseas, which climbed to a high of 7.4 million trips.

This was partially offset by an increase in travel spending by residents of overseas countries in Canada. They spent \$8.3 billion in Canada in 2007, a 5.3% increase from 2006. Overnight travel from overseas countries hit a record of 4.6 million trips in 2007, a 3.4% increase from 2006.

Fourth quarter: Travel deficit highest ever

On a quarterly basis, the international travel deficit climbed to \$3.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 2007, a \$785-million increase from the previous high observed in the third quarter.

The rising deficit was the result of increased spending abroad, which jumped 11.7% to \$7.7 billion in the fourth quarter. At the same time, foreign spending in Canada edged up 0.6% to \$4.2 billion.

Most of the increase in the travel deficit was attributable to a \$730-million jump in the deficit with the United States, which expanded to \$2.7 billion in the fourth quarter.

The deficit with the United States widened due to a combination of increased spending by Canadians south of the border and lower spending by US residents in Canada.

Canadians spent \$4.7 billion in the United States, up 16.7% from the third quarter, as both same-day car and overnight travel posted significant gains in the fourth quarter of 2007.

Canadians made 6.6 million same-day car trips to the United States in the fourth quarter, a 9.1% increase from the previous three-month period and the highest level since the first quarter of 2001. Overnight travel jumped 10.0% to 4.9 million trips, the highest since the end of 1991.

The Canadian dollar reaching parity at the end of the third quarter likely contributed to the influx of travellers to the United States. It also likely contributed to a jump in cross-border shopping and automobile purchases in the United States in the fourth quarter.

Spending from United States residents in Canada, on the other hand, slipped 2.7% to \$2.0 billion. The decline was the result of an 11.9% drop in same-day car travel, which fell to 2.5 million trips, the lowest since record keeping started in 1972.

Overnight travel by United States residents in Canada edged up 1.6% to 3.4 million trips.

The travel deficit with overseas countries widened to \$904 million in the fourth quarter of 2007, as the increase in spending by Canadians overseas outpaced the increase in spending by travellers from overseas countries in Canada.

Fourth-quarter spending overseas reached \$3.0 billion, up 4.7% from the previous quarter, as Canadians continued to travel to non-US destinations at a record pace.

Canadians made almost 2.0 million trips overseas in the fourth quarter, a 6.5% increase from the third quarter. Travel to overseas countries has nearly doubled in the last decade.

Travel from overseas also reached record levels, as tourists from countries other than the United States made 1.2 million overnight trips in the fourth quarter, up 2.8% from the previous quarter.

As a result, spending in Canada by travellers from overseas countries climbed to \$2.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 2007, a 3.9% increase from the third quarter.

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

The international travel account for the first quarter of 2008 will be released on May 28.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or 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; tourism@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

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International travel account receipts and payments

	First quarter 2007 ^r	Second quarter 2007 ^r	Third quarter 2007 ^r	Fourth quarter 2007 ^p	2006 ^r	2007 ^p	Third to fourth quarter 2007	2006 to 2007
Seasonally adjusted								
	\$ millions					% change		
United States								
Receipts	2,031	2,147	2,095	2,038	8,685	8,311	-2.7	-4.3
Payments	3,299	3,357	4,039	4,712	12,935	15,408	16.7	19.1
Balance	-1,268	-1,210	-1,944	-2,674	-4,250	-7,097		
All other countries								
Receipts	2,097	2,064	2,046	2,126	7,913	8,334	3.9	5.3
Payments	2,716	2,866	2,895	3,030	10,376	11,508	4.7	10.9
Balance	-619	-802	-849	-904	-2,463	-3,174		
Total								
Receipts	4,128	4,212	4,141	4,164	16,598	16,645	0.6	0.3
Payments	6,015	6,224	6,934	7,743	23,311	26,916	11.7	15.5
Balance	-1,887	-2,012	-2,794	-3,578	-6,713	-10,271		

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

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Study: Sexual orientation and victimization 2004

Gays, lesbians and bisexuals reported experiencing higher rates of victimization for violent crimes in 2004, including sexual assault, robbery and physical assault, than heterosexuals, according to a new study.

The study examined victimization rates, perceptions of discrimination, fear of crime and attitudes towards the justice system among gays, lesbians and bisexuals. It was based on data from the 2004 General Social Survey (GSS), which for the first time asked respondents to identify their sexual orientation.

Previous studies based on GSS data showed that a number of factors were related to higher rates of victimization. For example, those who were young, single or students, those who earned low incomes or lived in an urban area or those who engaged in 30 or more evening activities a month tended to have a higher risk of being victims of violent crime.

This study indicated that some of these factors are more common among gays, lesbians and bisexuals. For example, a higher proportion of gays and lesbians were single, were living in an urban area, and were engaging in 30 or more evening activities each month than heterosexuals.

Furthermore, higher proportions of bisexuals were under the age of 25, and were single, students, earning low incomes and engaging in 30 or more activities per month.

However, even after all of these factors were taken into consideration, sexual orientation was still a factor in the likelihood of violent victimization. Compared with heterosexuals, the odds of being victimized were nearly 2 times greater for gays and lesbians and 4.5 times greater for bisexuals.

Despite experiencing higher rates of violence, gays, lesbians and bisexuals did not express higher levels of fear than their heterosexual counterparts.

Overall, more than 9 out of 10 gay, lesbian and bisexual Canadians indicated that they were "somewhat" or "very" satisfied with their personal safety, a proportion which was similar to heterosexuals.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4504.

The profile, "Sexual orientation and victimization," is now available as part of the *Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Profile Series, 2004* (85F0033MWE2008016, free). From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *Free internet publications* then *Crime and justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

December 2007

In the 2006/2007 complete crop year, feed grains purchased directly by Western Canadian feed mills from farmers and grain dealers totalled 843,000 metric tonnes, a 3% decrease from the previous crop year. This broke the trend since 2003/2004 that had showed a steady and significant annual increase in total direct feed grain purchases.

Despite feed mills' reduced direct feed grain purchases, there was a surge in direct purchases of imported corn. Corn imports by feed mills and grain dealers amounted to 157,000 metric tonnes, up 22% from 2005/2006. Purchases of Manitoba-grown corn also jumped, the result of abundant supplies from the near-record 2006 crop.

In 2006/2007, feed wheat purchases sourced direct from the western provinces dropped by 13%, the result of limited availability and increased prices.

Total direct barley purchases were 2% lower at 300,000 metric tonnes, with a shift to more direct purchases from Saskatchewan and less from the other western provinces.

Total direct oat purchases by feed mills also decreased marginally. The highest prices in several years reduced oat demand.

Feed pea purchases by feed mills and grain dealers fell 58% from the previous crop year. Strong demand and high prices from the edible market may have encouraged farmers to deliver their peas for food instead of feed, and prompted feed mills to substitute less costly inputs.

Statistics Canada surveyed feed mills in Western Canada to obtain purchases of feed grains direct from farmers and grain dealers by province of origin. These data represent grain deliveries in addition to the licensed deliveries currently reported by the Canadian Grain Commission. The survey excluded purchases of grain from licensed grain elevators and grain products. Feed lots were not included in the survey.

The purpose of this on-going, semi-annual survey is to identify the amount of the grain delivered directly to feed mills and to identify inter-provincial grain movement. This allows improvements to the grain delivery data, important in the verification of farm stocks and production and in the calculation of farm cash receipts.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3403, 3404, 3443, 3464, 3476 and 5046.

Data from the December 2007 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 30, no. 12 (22-007-XIB, free) are now available from the *Publications* module of our website. This issue contains the "Feed grains supplement."

For further information on the publication *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Crushing statistics

January 2008

Oilseed processors crushed 356,496 metric tonnes of canola in January. Oil production in January totalled 147,165 tonnes while meal production amounted to 214,396 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The January 2008 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, free) will be available in March.

For general information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

January 2008

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index (CMSPI) is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

The CMSPI increased 6.7% to 134.6 (2003=100) in January, as a result of annual price increases and higher prices for fuel. The courier portion rose 8.1%, while the local messengers component rose 0.3%.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Section (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; prices-prix@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

January 2008

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for January.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404 and 3443.

The January 2008 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, free) will be available in March.

For general information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

New products

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, December 2007,
Vol. 30, no. 12
Catalogue number 22-007-XIB
(free).

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Profile
Series: "Sexual orientation and victimization", 2004,
no. 16
Catalogue number 85F0033MWE2008016
(free).

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; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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Statistics Canada

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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 the average of about 15 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 relatively weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth (GDP) FY 1996.

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