

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## **Travel between Canada and other countries**

### **March 2009**

Travel both to and from Canada declined in March compared with February.

Inbound travel declined 1.0% to 2.2 million trips while Canadian trips abroad decreased by 0.7% to 3.9 million.

United States residents made 1.0 million overnight trips to Canada in March, down 0.6%. This decline occurred despite a 0.8% increase in overnight car travel. The decline was largely a result of a 3.6% decrease in overnight plane travel. In March, US residents took 275,000 overnight plane trips to Canada. This was the lowest level since May 2003, which coincided with the SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) crisis. Overnight plane travel by American residents has been on a downward trend since the summer of 2004.

Same-day car travel from the United States fell 1.0% to 743,000 trips. This level has been relatively stable for the past year, following a downward trend during the previous seven years.

The number of trips from countries other than the United States fell 1.4% to 366,000 in March. Travel declined in 5 of Canada's top 12 overseas markets. Trips from the United Kingdom, Canada's most important overseas market, declined 0.2%, the ninth monthly decrease in 12 months. France and Germany, Canada's second and third largest overseas markets increased by 2.0% and 3.4% respectively.

In the opposite direction, total Canadian travel to both the United States and overseas countries fell in March.

The reduction in travel to the United States occurred despite an increase in overnight trips. Canadian residents made 1.5 million overnight trips to the United States, up 0.8% from February. This was the result of a 0.6% increase in overnight travel by car and a 1.4% increase in overnight plane travel.

However, same-day car travel to the United States fell 2.0% to 1.7 million trips.

Canadians also made 694,000 trips to non-US destinations in March, down 1.3% from February.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.**

The March 2009 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 25, no. 3 (66-001-P, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; [tourism@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:tourism@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Paul Durk (613-951-5859; [paul.durk@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:paul.durk@statcan.gc.ca)), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division.

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## Travel between Canada and other countries

	March 2008 <sup>r</sup>	September 2008 <sup>r</sup>	February 2009 <sup>r</sup>	March 2009 <sup>p</sup>	February to March 2009
Seasonally adjusted					
	thousands				% change <sup>1</sup>
<b>Canadian trips abroad<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>3,975</b>	<b>3,946</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
To the United States	3,830	3,611	3,273	3,253	-0.6
To other countries	670	672	702	694	-1.3
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,126	2,011	1,752	1,717	-2.0
Total trips, one or more nights	2,319	2,220	2,179	2,182	0.1
United States <sup>3</sup>	1,649	1,548	1,477	1,488	0.8
Car	984	940	893	899	0.6
Plane	554	507	494	500	1.4
Other modes of transportation	110	101	90	89	-0.5
Other countries <sup>4</sup>	670	672	702	694	-1.3
<b>Travel to Canada<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
From the United States	1,887	1,876	1,870	1,853	-0.9
From other countries	397	392	371	366	-1.4
Same-day car trips from the United States	745	753	750	743	-1.0
Total trips, one or more nights	1,442	1,425	1,390	1,379	-0.8
United States <sup>3</sup>	1,055	1,044	1,028	1,021	-0.6
Car	609	612	627	633	0.8
Plane	313	283	285	275	-3.6
Other modes of transportation	134	149	115	114	-0.9
Other countries <sup>4</sup>	386	381	362	357	-1.4
<b>Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin<sup>5</sup></b>					
United Kingdom	75	69	64	63	-0.2
France	33	36	33	34	2.0
Germany	27	28	26	27	3.4
Mexico	21	22	22	22	0.8
Japan	27	23	20	19	-2.8
Australia	19	22	19	19	0.1
China	14	13	15	16	2.1
South Korea	17	15	13	14	3.0
Hong Kong	10	11	11	11	1.6
India	10	10	10	10	-4.3
Netherlands	11	10	9	9	-1.2
Italy	9	9	8	8	-3.2

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

<sup>r</sup> revised

1. Percentage change is based on unrounded data.

2. Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

3. Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

4. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

5. Includes same-day and overnight trips.

## Study: Productivity spillovers from competitive reallocation 1979 to 1996

Productivity improvements in more successful plants, those that are gaining market share, also benefit their struggling rivals. However, the magnitude of the spillover in productivity from growing plants to those in decline is relatively small.

Such spillovers do not offer much of a safety net for plants that are losing the productivity race.

Spillovers have long been regarded as an important feature of competitive markets. Research has shown that large amounts of market share are transferred over time from plants in decline to those that are growing.

Plants that gain market share do so as the result of considerable gains in relative productivity. At issue is whether these productivity gains in growing plants involve productivity spillovers to rival plants in decline.

At most, improvements in productivity within growing plants increased the annual rate of productivity growth among declining plants by between 0.18 and 0.34 percentage points. This spillover from growing to declining plants is relatively small when compared with the differences in productivity growth between the two groups.

Over the periods studied, the median annual rate of productivity growth for plants gaining market share was, on average, about 4 percentage points higher than the median rate for plants that lost market share.

Plants that are losing market share did not obtain any productivity spillover at all from the group of their most productive rivals located at the so-called "technological frontier." The further a declining plant started off behind this group, the lower its productivity growth was likely to be.

These results are consistent with a view of the competitive process in which some plants find new ways to increase their productivity and forge ahead of those with less luck or ability.

While some of the newfound knowledge possessed by emerging, growing plants spills over to the less capable or less lucky, the trickle-down effect was not sufficient to reduce productivity differences between growers and decliners in a meaningful way.

**Note:** This research paper used data from Statistics Canada's Annual Survey of Manufactures on productivity growth and changes in market share from 1979 to 1996 to investigate whether plants with declining market shares obtained productivity spillovers from more successful producers.

The research paper, "Productivity spillovers from competitive reallocation: Evidence from Canadian manufacturing plants," is now available as part of the *Canadian Productivity Review* research paper series (15-206-X2009024, free), from the *Analytical studies* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Guy Gellatly (613-951-3758), Economic Analysis Division. ■

## Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

February 2009

Data on the supply, disposition and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for February.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.**

The February 2009 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 64, no. 2 (45-004-X, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marketing and Dissemination Section (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; [energ@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## Primary iron and steel

March 2009

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

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

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

The March 2009 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-X, free) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## New products

**The Canadian Productivity Review: "Productivity spillovers from competitive reallocation: Evidence from Canadian manufacturing plants",** no. 24  
**Catalogue number 15-206-X2009024** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada,** February 2009, Vol. 64, no. 2  
**Catalogue number 45-004-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**International Travel: Advance Information,** March 2009, Vol. 25, no. 3  
**Catalogue number 66-001-P** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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