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Releases

International travel account

Fourth quarter 2011 (preliminary)

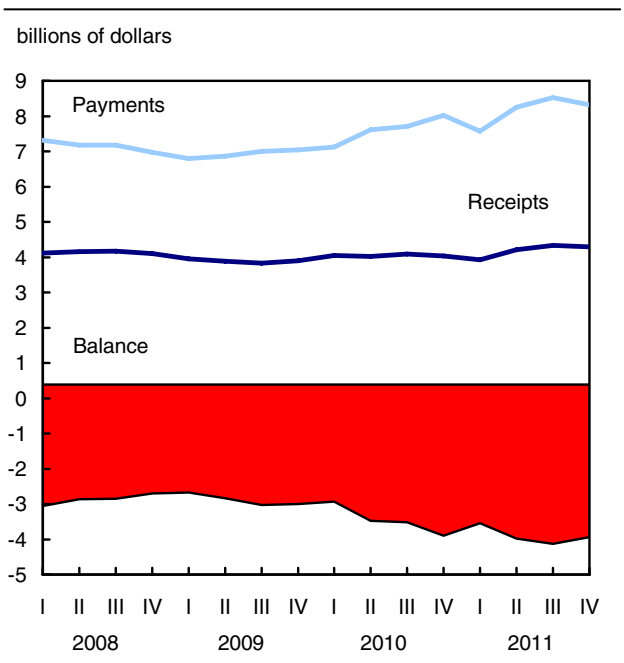
Canada's international travel deficit declined $168 million to $4.0 billion in the fourth quarter. A decrease in payments by Canadians travelling in the United States contributed greatly to the reduction in the deficit.

Canadian travellers spent $8.3 billion outside of the country during the fourth quarter, a 2.4% decrease compared with the third quarter.

Receipts from foreign travellers in Canada declined 0.8% to $4.3 billion during the fourth quarter.

On an annual basis, Canada's international travel deficit reached $15.9 billion in 2011, an increase of $1.6 billion from 2010. During the course of the year, payments by Canadians travelling abroad grew 7.2% to $32.7 billion while receipts from foreign residents in Canada increased 3.5% to $16.8 billion.

Canada's international travel deficit decreases, fourth quarter 2011



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, medical spending and spending by crew members. **Payments** represent spending by Canadian residents travelling abroad, including education spending, medical spending and spending by crew members.*

***Overseas countries** are those other than the United States.*

Payments by Canadians travelling in the United States decreases

Canada's travel deficit with the United States was down $107 million to $3.2 billion in the fourth quarter, primarily because of a decline in payments by Canadian travellers in the United States.

Canadian travellers spent $5.1 billion in the United States in the fourth quarter, a 2.6% decrease compared with the high observed in the previous quarter.

The decrease in payments coincided with a decrease in overnight travel by Canadian residents to the United States. Canadians made 5.3 million overnight trips to the United States in the fourth quarter, down 1.2% compared with the previous quarter. The number of overnight plane trips declined 4.1% to 1.9 million trips. This was the largest quarterly decline in overnight plane travel to the United States since the third quarter of 2009.

Receipts from American travellers in Canada were down 1.6% to $1.9 billion in the fourth quarter compared with the previous quarter.

During the same period, the number of same-day car trips by Americans to Canada declined 0.6% while the number of overnight trips rose 1.5%.

On an annual basis, Canada's travel deficit with the United States was $12.6 billion in 2011, a $1.6 billion increase from 2010. Canadian residents spent $19.9 billion in the United States in 2011, up 9.3%. During the same period, American travellers injected $7.3 billion into the Canadian economy, a 1.2% increase.

Payments by Canadian travellers in overseas countries declines

Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries was $774 million in the fourth quarter, down $62 million from the previous quarter.

Payments by Canadian travellers in overseas countries were down 2.0% to $3.2 billion in the fourth quarter. This decrease in payments largely contributed to the reduction in Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries. Despite this decrease in payments, Canadian travel to overseas countries increased slightly (+0.8%) in the fourth quarter to 2.3 million trips.

Receipts from visitors from overseas countries to Canada were down slightly (-0.2%) to $2.4 billion in the fourth quarter compared with the previous quarter.

The decrease in receipts occurred despite a 1.1% increase in travel by overseas residents to Canada.

During 2011, Canadians spent $12.8 billion on their trips in overseas countries, up 4.1% compared with 2010. In the other direction, receipts from overseas residents in Canada increased 5.3% to $9.4 billion.

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

The international travel account for the first quarter of 2012 will be released on May 30.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; *tourism@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lotfi Chahdi (613-951-3136; *lotfi.chahdi@statcan.gc.ca*), Tourism and Centre for Education Statistics Division.

International travel account receipts and payments – Seasonally adjusted

	Fourth quarter 2010[r]	Third quarter 2011[r]	Fourth quarter 2011[p]	2010[r]	2011[p]	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2011	2010 to 2011
	millions of dollars					% change	
Total							
Receipts	**4,032**	**4,333**	**4,299**	**16,198**	**16,759**	**-0.8**	**3.5**
Payments	**8,015**	**8,521**	**8,319**	**30,464**	**32,661**	**-2.4**	**7.2**
Balance	**-3,983**	**-4,188**	**-4,020**	**-14,265**	**-15,902**	**...**	**...**
United States							
Receipts	1,801	1,895	1,864	7,235	7,322	-1.6	1.2
Payments	4,855	5,247	5,110	18,178	19,877	-2.6	9.3
Balance	-3,054	-3,353	-3,246	-10,943	-12,556	...	...
All other countries							
Receipts	2,231	2,438	2,435	8,963	9,437	-0.2	5.3
Payments	3,160	3,274	3,209	12,286	12,784	-2.0	4.1
Balance	-929	-836	-774	-3,323	-3,347	...	...

[r] *revised*
[p] *preliminary*
... not applicable
Note: *Data may not add to totals because of rounding.*

Port activity

2010 (preliminary)

Canadian ports and marine terminals handled 450.0 million tonnes of cargo in 2010, up 9.8% from 2009. This was the first increase in tonnage in three years and the largest growth rate in two decades.

The gain, which followed declines of 11.7% in 2009 and 1.1% in 2008, was the result of strong increases in both international and domestic cargo shipments. Total tonnage was 3.0% below levels seen before the most-recent economic slowdown.

International cargo, which accounted for 74% of total cargo handled, increased 10.5% to 333.6 million tonnes. The major contributors to this increase were outbound shipments of coal and potash and inbound shipments of iron ores and concentrates.

Domestic cargo rose 7.6% to 116.5 million tonnes. The principal commodities behind the growth were iron ores and concentrates, and limestone. Gains in these commodities were partially offset by declines in shipments of salt and wheat.

The total cargo handled by the 17 Canada Port Authorities in 2010 grew 14.5% to 268.6 million tonnes. They accounted for 59.7% of all cargo handled, up from 54.6% in 2008 and 57.2% in 2009.

Cargo shipments between Canada and the United States

Canada's marine freight traffic to and from the United States increased to 102.9 million tonnes in 2010, a 4.0% gain from 2009 and the first increase in five years. This total was 13.2% lower than the 118.6 million tonnes moved between Canadian and American ports in 2008, before the economic slowdown.

The growth in shipments between Canada and the United States was primarily the result of a 19.8% increase in cargo arriving in Canada from Great Lakes ports in the United States. Tonnages of several commodities from this region increased, including iron ores and concentrates, coal and limestone.

Shipments of marine cargo from Canada destined for ports in the United States rose 1.4% to 68.6 million tonnes.

Cargo shipments between Canada and countries other than the United States

International marine shipments with countries other than the United States rose 13.7% to 230.7 million tonnes, the highest level in two decades. Both outbound and inbound cargo shipments were responsible for the increase.

Outbound shipments grew 16.3% to 150.9 million tonnes. The main contributor was cargo destined for Asia, which accounted for over half of the outbound shipments. The principal commodities responsible for the growth were coal, potash, logs and other wood in the rough, and lumber.

Marine cargo arriving in Canada was up 9.1% to 79.8 million tonnes. The gain was the result of shipments from Asia, South America, Africa and the Middle East. The increase was partially offset by declines in shipments from Europe, Central America and Antilles, and Oceania.

Container traffic

International container volumes advanced 15.2% to 4.5 million twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs) in 2010, while the tonnage rose 11.2% to 38.7 million tonnes.

The growth was driven by an increase in inbound shipments from Asia, as well as shipments both inbound from and outbound to Europe.

The majority of the upswing in international container traffic in 2010 was concentrated in the country's four primary container ports: Port Metro Vancouver, Montréal (including Contrecoeur), Halifax and Prince Rupert.

Note to readers

International cargo refers to cargo shipped between Canadian ports and foreign ports in the United States or overseas. Domestic cargo refers to cargo shipped between Canadian ports. Domestic cargo is handled twice by the Canadian port and marine terminal system, once when loaded and again when unloaded.

The Canada Port Authorities created under the Canada Marine Act *(1998) were Belledune, Fraser River, Halifax, Hamilton, Montréal, Nanaimo, North Fraser River, Port Alberni, Prince Rupert, Québec, Saguenay (Chicoutimi), Saint John, Sept-Îles, St. John's, Thunder Bay, Toronto, Trois-Rivières, Vancouver and Windsor, Ontario. As of January 2008, Fraser River, North Fraser River and Vancouver were merged to create Vancouver Fraser Port Authority (Port Metro Vancouver).*

Port traffic

Port Metro Vancouver, Canada's busiest port by tonnage, handled 104.7 million tonnes of cargo in 2010, up 15.9%. International shipping activity, up 17.1%, led the increase. Domestic activity rose 6.3% to 10.4 million tonnes.

Port Metro Vancouver's overall growth in tonnage was driven by gains in four commodities: coal; potash; logs and other wood in the rough; and lumber. The port is Canada's leading container facility, handling 55.6% of all international containers in the country in 2010. Its container volume rose to 2.5 million TEUs in 2010 from 2.2 million TEUs in 2009, while the tonnage of containerized cargo increased 8.9% to 20.7 million tonnes.

Activity at the port of Saint John, New Brunswick, the second busiest port by tonnage, increased 16.0% to 30.6 million tonnes. This growth was largely the result of increased shipments of crude petroleum, the port's primary commodity, which rose 11.1% to 14.7 million tonnes after remaining relatively stable for the previous three years.

The port of Come-By-Chance in Newfoundland and Labrador handled 27.1 million tonnes of cargo, up 11.2%. The increase was primarily the result of a 10.8% rise in the shipments of crude petroleum, the port's primary commodity.

Port Hawkesbury in Nova Scotia experienced the largest decline in tonnage. It handled 26.3 million tonnes of cargo, down 10.5% from 2009. This decrease was largely the result of a 12.1% decline in the tonnage of crude petroleum.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2751 and 2791.

Annual data will appear in the publication *Shipping in Canada* (54-205-X, free), which will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; *transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Public sector employment

Fourth quarter 2011 (preliminary)

Employment in the public sector was about 3,633,000 in the fourth quarter, edging up 0.1%, or 2,000, from the third quarter on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Employment increased by 5,000 in health and social services institutions and by 4,000 in school boards. These increases, however, were partly offset by a decline of 8,000 in the federal general government. Most of this decrease was the result of temporary workers hired for the 2011 Census program being laid off.

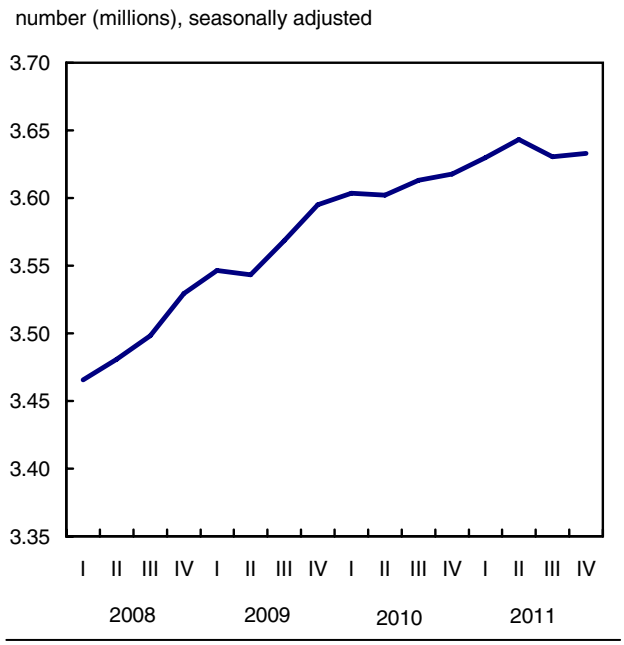
In addition, employment fell by 4,000 in universities and colleges, continuing its downward trend. Since its peak in the fourth quarter of 2010, employment in this sector has declined by 11,000. Also, employment was down by 2,000 in local general government.

Employment in the provincial general government was virtually unchanged in the fourth quarter. Employment in this sector has remained the same since 2009.

The three levels of general government (federal, provincial and territorial, and local) accounted for 38.0% of total public sector employment in the fourth quarter. Educational institutions represented 29.3%, followed by health and social service institutions, at 23.8%, and government business enterprises, at 8.8%.

Total public sector wages and salaries increased 0.2% between the fourth quarter of 2010 and the fourth quarter of 2011.

Public sector employment



Note: The public sector includes all economic entities controlled by government and comprises four major components: the three levels of government (federal, provincial and territorial, and local) and government business enterprises. Each level of government has a general government component comprising ministries; departments; agencies and non-autonomous funds; autonomous funds and organizations; and, non-autonomous pension plans. Provincial and territorial government includes universities and colleges as well as health and social service institutions. Local government includes school boards. Government business enterprises are institutional units controlled by government; they operate on an autonomous basis as commercial corporations in the marketplace.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1713.

For a more detailed description of how public sector employment is defined and reconciled with other information sources, refer to the document entitled *Reconciliation of Public Sector Employment Estimates from Multiple Information Sources* by clicking survey number 1713.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 183-0021 and 183-0022.

Data tables on public sector employment are also available in the *National economic accounts* module of our website.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-0767; *pssd-info-dssp@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Alain Baril (613-951-4131; *alain.baril@statcan.gc.ca*), Public Sector Statistics Division.

Public sector employment – Seasonally adjusted

	Third quarter 2011[r]	Fourth quarter 2011[p]	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2011
	thousands		% change
Public sector	**3,631**	**3,633**	**0.1**
General government	1,390	1,380	-0.7
Federal	426	417	-2.0
Provincial and territorial	357	357	0.1
Local	607	605	-0.3
Educational institutions	1,064	1,063	0.0
Universities and colleges[1]	382	379	-1.0
School boards	681	685	0.5
Health and social service institutions	861	866	0.5
Government business enterprises	320	321	0.4

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Includes vocational and trade institutions.*
Note: *Numbers may not add to totals as a result of rounding.*

■

Asphalt roofing
January 2012

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for January.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 303-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

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*), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation
January 2012

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for January.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

Data are available upon request only.

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*), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Personal services industry
2010

The 2010 edition of *Service Bulletin: Personal Services*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses and operating profit margins, is now available.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 359-0001 and 359-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2424.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Personal Services*, 2010 (63-240-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; *servicesind@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Pierre Felx (613-951-0075; *pierre.felx@statcan.gc.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

Repair and maintenance services
2010

The 2010 edition of *Service Bulletin: Repair and Maintenance Services*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses and operating profit margins, is now available.

Note: This survey excludes vehicle repairs provided by gasoline stations, retailers such as car dealers and retail chain stores.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 361-0006, 361-0017 and 361-0018.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4720.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Repair and Maintenance Services*, 2010 (63-247-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; *servicesind@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Éric Chamberland (613-951-0443; *eric.chamberland@statcan.gc.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

New products and studies

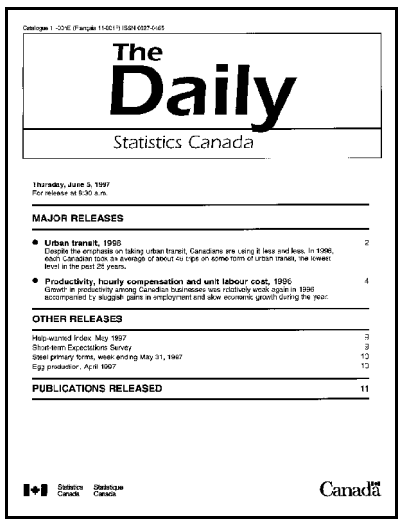
Study: Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: "Immigrant Earnings Growth: Selection Bias or Real Progress?", no. 340
Catalogue number 11F0019M2012340 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Dairy Statistics, Fourth quarter 2011, Vol. 6, no. 4
Catalogue number 23-014-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Personal Services, 2010
Catalogue number 63-240-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Repair and Maintenance Services, 2010
Catalogue number 63-247-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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.


The Daily
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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