

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 10, 2010

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### Releases

<b>Canadian international merchandise trade, September 2010</b>	2
Canada's merchandise exports declined 1.7% to \$33.1 billion in September, a level relatively unchanged since the beginning of 2010, while imports reached their highest level since November 2008. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with the world increased to \$2.5 billion in September, near the record deficit registered in July.	
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#### Release dates

2011

A list of publication dates for 2011 is available today for 27 key economic indicators, ranging from monthly data series such as the Labour Force Survey to quarterly series such as the balance of international payments.

The dates in this calendar are cross-indexed by release title in alphabetical order and by the month of release.

This calendar is not an exhaustive list of all Statistics Canada releases. For a more complete listing, consult each Friday's issue of *The Daily* for releases to be published the following week. In addition, *The Daily* issue of the last working day of the month contains a list of upcoming releases for the following month.

Release dates for 2011 are now available for free on *The Daily* page of our website in HTML and PDF format.

For more information, contact Julie Bélanger (613-951-1088; [julie.belanger@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:julie.belanger@statcan.gc.ca)), Communications and Library Services Division.



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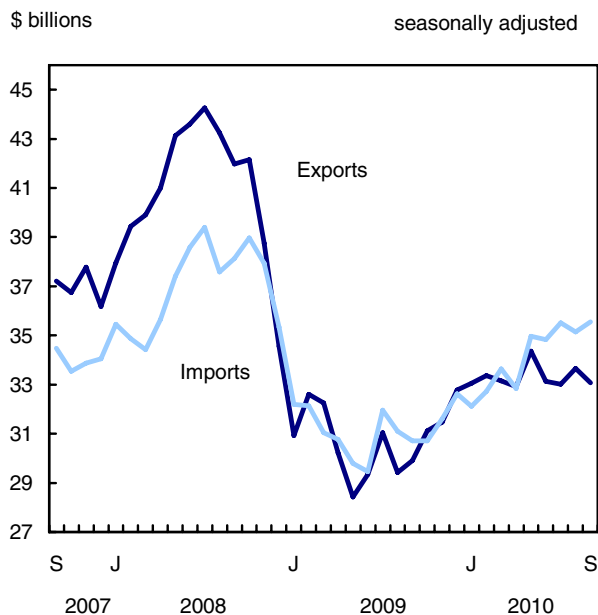
## Releases

### Canadian international merchandise trade

September 2010

Canada's merchandise exports declined 1.7% to \$33.1 billion in September, as export volumes fell 2.2% while prices increased 0.5%. The level of exports has remained relatively unchanged since the beginning of 2010.

#### Exports and imports



Automotive products, other consumer goods as well as industrial goods and materials were the main factors behind the decline. Conversely, exports of machinery and equipment increased during the month.

Imports increased 1.2% to \$35.6 billion, the highest level since November 2008, as import prices rose 1.1%.

Industrial goods and materials and machinery and equipment, the two largest import sectors, recorded gains in September.

Consequently, Canada's trade deficit with the world rose from \$1.5 billion in August to \$2.5 billion in

#### Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of Canada's international balance of payments, which also includes trade in services, investment income, current transfers as well as capital and financial flows.

International merchandise trade data by country are available on both a balance of payments and a customs basis for the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom. Trade data for all other individual countries are available on a customs basis only. Balance of payments data are derived from customs data by making adjustments for characteristics such as valuation, coverage, timing and residency. These adjustments are made to conform to the concepts and definitions of the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Data in this release are on a balance of payments basis, seasonally adjusted in current dollars. Constant dollars are calculated using the Laspeyres volume formula.

#### Revisions

In general, merchandise trade data are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year. Current year revisions are reflected in both the customs and balance of payments based data. Revisions to customs based data for the previous year are released on a quarterly basis. Revisions to balance of payments based data for the three previous years are released annually in June.

Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates with actual figures, changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information, and changes to seasonal adjustment factors.

Revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.

September, approaching the record deficit registered in July.

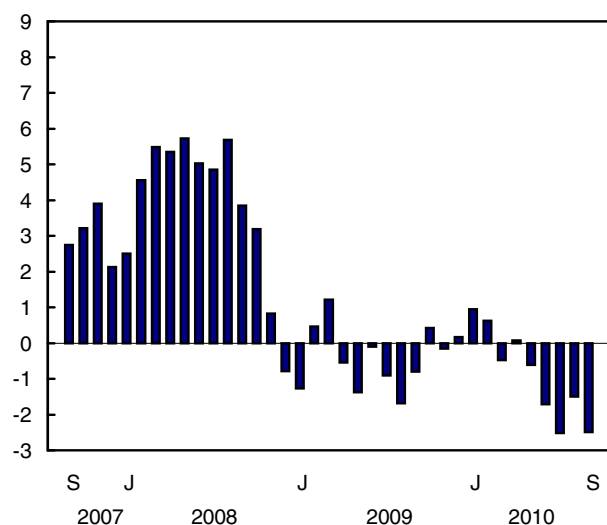
Exports to the United States fell 3.6% to \$23.9 billion, their lowest level since November 2009. The decrease largely reflected lower exports of passenger autos. In contrast, imports increased 1.6%. As a result, Canada's trade surplus with the United States narrowed to \$1.6 billion in September from \$2.9 billion in August.

Exports to countries other than the United States increased 3.6%, the third consecutive monthly gain, while imports rose 0.5%. Consequently, Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States declined to \$4.1 billion in September from \$4.3 billion in August.

**Trade balance**

\$ billions

seasonally adjusted

**Exports of automotive products decline for the fourth straight month**

After trending upwards from June 2009 to May 2010, exports of automotive products declined for the fourth consecutive month in September. Automotive products exports fell 6.6% to \$4.8 billion, largely reflecting lower volumes. Exports of passenger autos, down 10.9%, accounted for the drop in the sector.

Following a 27.3% gain in August, exports of other consumer goods fell 15.9% to \$1.4 billion, as volumes declined 15.2%. Lower exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products were the main source of the decline.

Exports of industrial goods and materials declined 2.3% to \$7.8 billion, as volumes fell 3.0%. Precious metals and copper ores, which led the sector's gain in August, largely contributed to the decrease. Higher exports of nickel and alloys moderated the decline in the sector.

Exports of machinery and equipment increased 3.6% to \$6.7 billion, the fifth increase in six months. Exports of aircraft, up 13.9%, represented over two-thirds of the gain in the sector.

**Imports of precious metals reach a record high**

Imports of industrial goods and materials rose 5.6% to \$7.6 billion, led by imports of metals and metal ores.

Imports of precious metals reached a record high in September, rising 38.6% to \$1.0 billion. Metals in ores also contributed to the sector's growth.

Machinery and equipment imports increased 3.2% to \$10.2 billion, the eighth consecutive monthly gain. Volumes rose 2.3% and have been on an upward trend since January 2010. Aircraft, engines and parts led the growth in September. Engines, turbines and motors also contributed to the gain, reflecting the expansion of wind farm projects in Canada.

Imports of automotive products fell 4.8% to \$5.5 billion. Imports of motor vehicle parts, down for the fourth consecutive month, accounted for almost two-thirds of the decrease. Imports of passenger autos and trucks also declined in September.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003, 228-0033, 228-0034, 228-0041 to 228-0043 and 228-0047 to 228-0057.**

The merchandise imports and exports data in the following tables are presented in dollar values.

Tables 228-0001 to 228-0003: customs and balance of payments basis, by major groups and principal trading areas for all countries; monthly, quarterly, and annual.

Table 228-0033: Imports, customs-based, by province of clearance, monthly.

Table 228-0034: Domestic exports, customs-based, by province of origin, monthly.

Tables 228-0041 to 228-0043: Customs and balance of payments basis, by sector and sub-sector, for all countries; monthly, quarterly, and annual.

The merchandise imports and exports data in the following tables are indexes (2002=100).

Tables 228-0047 to 228-0049: Balance of payments and customs-based price and volume indexes for all countries; monthly, quarterly, and annual.

Tables 228-0050 to 228-0052: Customs-based price indexes, Canada and United States trade, and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC revision 3) price indexes for all countries and United States; monthly, quarterly, and annual.

Tables 228-0053 to 228-0055: Price and volume indexes customs and balance of payments basis, by sector and sub-sector, for all countries; monthly, quarterly, and annual.

Tables 228-0056 to 228-0057: Balance of payments basis, by sector, seasonally adjusted, Fisher formula, chained 2002 dollars, for all countries; monthly and quarterly.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.**

These data are available in the Canadian international merchandise trade database.

The September 2010 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 64, no. 9 (65-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, service transactions,

investment income and transfers) are available quarterly in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-X, free).

Data on Canadian International Merchandise Trade for October will be released on December 10.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647; [trade@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:trade@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mychèle Gagnon (613-951-0994), International Trade Division.

**Merchandise trade: Principal trading areas**

	September 2009	August 2010 <sup>r</sup>	September 2010	August to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010
Seasonally adjusted, \$ current					
	\$ millions		% change		
<b>Principal trading areas</b>					
<b>Exports</b>					
United States	21,881	24,832	23,932	-3.6	9.4
Japan	641	810	764	-5.7	19.2
European Union <sup>1</sup>	2,826	3,246	3,043	-6.3	7.7
Other OECD countries <sup>2</sup>	1,507	1,331	1,689	26.9	12.1
All other countries	3,055	3,431	3,637	6.0	19.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,910</b>	<b>33,650</b>	<b>33,065</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>
<b>Imports</b>					
United States	19,736	21,981	22,325	1.6	13.1
Japan	729	786	860	9.4	18.0
European Union <sup>1</sup>	3,042	3,691	3,449	-6.6	13.4
Other OECD countries <sup>2</sup>	1,951	2,349	2,657	13.1	36.2
All other countries	5,255	6,335	6,259	-1.2	19.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,714</b>	<b>35,144</b>	<b>35,550</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>15.7</b>
<b>Balance</b>					
United States	2,145	2,851	1,607	...	...
Japan	-88	24	-96	...	...
European Union <sup>1</sup>	-216	-445	-406	...	...
Other OECD countries <sup>2</sup>	-444	-1,018	-968	...	...
All other countries	-2,200	-2,904	-2,622	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>-804</b>	<b>-1,494</b>	<b>-2,485</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

<sup>r</sup> revised

... not applicable

1. The European Union includes Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom.

2. Other countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) include Australia, Canada, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland and Turkey.

**Note:** Totals may not equal the sum of their components.

## Merchandise trade: Principal commodity groupings

	September 2009	August 2010 <sup>r</sup>	September 2010	August to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010
Seasonally adjusted, \$ current					
	\$ millions		% change		
<b>Exports</b>					
Agricultural and fishing products	2,740	3,004	2,969	-1.2	8.4
Energy products	6,325	6,812	6,839	0.4	8.1
Forestry products	1,566	1,805	1,810	0.3	15.6
Industrial goods and materials	6,516	8,006	7,818	-2.3	20.0
Machinery and equipment	6,270	6,496	6,732	3.6	7.4
Automotive products	4,185	5,109	4,771	-6.6	14.0
Other consumer goods	1,394	1,611	1,355	-15.9	-2.8
Special transactions trade <sup>1</sup>	526	348	297	-14.7	-43.5
Other balance of payments adjustments	389	458	474	3.5	21.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,910</b>	<b>33,650</b>	<b>33,065</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>
<b>Imports</b>					
Agricultural and fishing products	2,342	2,516	2,504	-0.5	6.9
Energy products	2,631	3,440	3,397	-1.3	29.1
Forestry products	201	223	222	-0.4	10.4
Industrial goods and materials	6,414	7,157	7,559	5.6	17.9
Machinery and equipment	8,582	9,894	10,212	3.2	19.0
Automotive products	4,876	5,775	5,498	-4.8	12.8
Other consumer goods	4,657	4,989	4,893	-1.9	5.1
Special transactions trade <sup>1</sup>	374	428	551	28.7	47.3
Other balance of payments adjustments	637	722	714	-1.1	12.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,714</b>	<b>35,144</b>	<b>35,550</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>15.7</b>

<sup>r</sup> revised

1. These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.

**Note:** Totals may not equal the sum of their components.

■

## Government revenue attributable to tourism 2009

Government revenue attributable to tourism activities in Canada declined 3.7% to \$19.2 billion in 2009. This was the first decrease since 2003.

Most of the decline stemmed from a drop in revenue directly related to tourism exports, which fell 9.6% to \$4.3 billion. Tourism spending by international visitors fell 12.8%, as travel from both the United States and overseas countries declined in 2009. Revenues from domestic tourism spending declined 1.8% to \$14.9 billion, the only decline on record (which dates back to 2000).

Tourism generated \$8.8 billion in revenues for the federal government in 2009, down 5.0% from the previous year. Just over \$9.1 billion went to the provincial/territorial governments, down 2.3% from a year earlier. Another \$1.2 billion went to municipal governments.

Over half of the government revenue from tourism, or \$9.8 billion, came from taxes on products such as the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and provincial sales taxes in 2009. About \$4.4 billion was generated through taxes on income from employment and business profits.

Another \$2.5 billion was raised through other taxes on production and intermediate inputs, while contributions to social insurance plans amounted to \$2.0 billion. Government sales of goods and services to tourists added \$458 million.

For every \$100 of spending, international visitors generated more revenue for governments than resident tourists. Governments took in \$30.51 for every \$100 of tourism spending by non-residents in Canada in 2009, compared with \$26.81 for every \$100 of spending by resident tourists.

The higher amount for international visitors is partly due to the fact that they spend relatively more on recreation and entertainment, including casinos, and on non-tourism commodities, such as alcohol and tobacco, which are relatively highly taxed.

Also, Canadian businesses receive input tax credits for the GST and in some instances provincial sales taxes on business travel expenses, which lowers the effective tax paid for resident tourists, which includes Canadian business travellers.

**Note:** Estimates of the government revenue directly attributable to tourism have been updated for 2008 and 2009 and revised for 2003 to 2007. Revenue is net of input tax credits to businesses, in particular for the Goods and Services Tax (GST) paid on business travel, and net of rebates of the GST to visitors from other countries, when applicable. This report was funded by the Canadian Tourism Commission and is part of a suite of products relating to tourism including the National Tourism Indicators and the Tourism Satellite Account.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The paper "Government revenue attributable to tourism, 2009" is now available as part of the *Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series* (13-604-M2010067, free) from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640; [iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca)), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

## Government revenue attributable to tourism

	2008 \$ millions	2009	2008 to 2009 % change
<b>Total: Level of government</b>	<b>19,884</b>	<b>19,157</b>	<b>-3.7</b>
Federal	9,302	8,836	-5.0
Provincial and territorial	9,324	9,112	-2.3
Municipal	1,258	1,209	-3.9
<b>Total: Source of revenue</b>	<b>19,884</b>	<b>19,157</b>	<b>-3.7</b>
Income taxes	4,688	4,422	-5.7
Other taxes on production <sup>1</sup>	2,570	2,466	-4.0
Taxes on products (final sales)	10,041	9,799	-2.4
Contributions to social insurance	2,107	2,013	-4.5
Sales of goods and services	479	458	-4.4

1. Including taxes on intermediate inputs.

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## Export and import price indexes

September 2010

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (2002=100) on a customs or balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 2002 to September 2010 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted US price indexes (2002=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 2002 to September 2010. Included with the US commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and US-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0047 to 228-0055.**

Merchandise imports and exports data in the following tables are indexes (2002=100).

Tables 228-0047 to 228-0049: Balance of payments and customs-based price and volume indexes for all countries, monthly, quarterly and annual.

Tables 228-0050 to 228-0052: Customs-based price indexes, Canada and the United States trade, and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC revision 3) price indexes for all countries and the United States, monthly, quarterly and annual.

Tables 228-0053 to 228-0055: Price and volume indexes, customs and balance of payments basis, by sector and sub-sector, for all countries, monthly, quarterly and annual.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.**

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## Chain Fisher real export and import values

September 2010

The monthly chain Fisher real dollar values (reference year 2002) for Canadian international merchandise trade are now available for September.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0056 and 228-0057.**

Tables 228-0056 and 228-0057: Balance of payments basis, by sector, seasonally adjusted, Fisher formula, chained 2002 dollars, for all countries, monthly and quarterly.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.**

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## **National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth**

2008/2009

Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth are now available for Cycle 8, 2008/2009.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4450.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-461-9050; [ssd@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:ssd@statcan.gc.ca)), Special Surveys Division. ■

## **Aquaculture**

2009

Data on quantity and value of production, exports, and valued added for the aquaculture industry are now available for 2009.

The publication *Aquaculture Statistics* contains data on quantity of production, farm-gate value, and exports of aquaculture products. The publication also contains data on the value-added account for the aquaculture industry. Data are available for Canada and the provinces.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0001 and 003-0003.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3479 and 4701.**

The publication, *Aquaculture Statistics*, 2009 (23-222-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gord Finlay (613-951-7385; [gordon.finlay@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:gordon.finlay@statcan.gc.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■



## New products and studies

**Study: Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series: "Government Revenue Attributable to Tourism, 2009"**, no. 67  
**Catalogue number 13-604-M2010067** (PDF, free; Print, free; HTML, free)

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**Aquaculture Statistics, 2009**  
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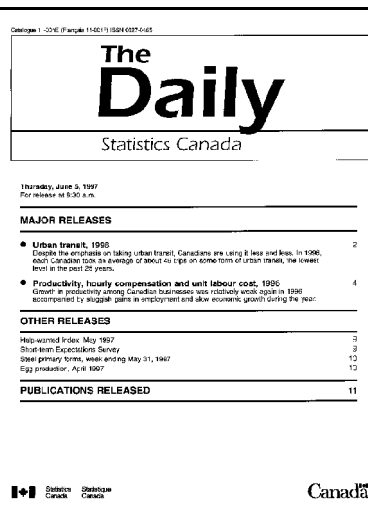
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