The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 28, 2011

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

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Releases

International travel account

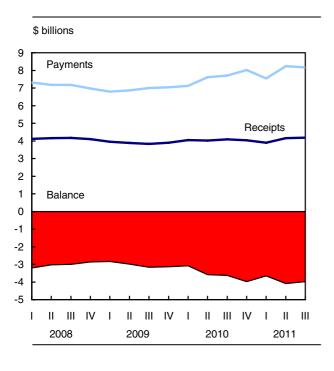
Third quarter 2011 (preliminary)

Canada's international travel account deficit reached \$4.0 billion during the third quarter, down \$106 million from the previous quarter. This was the result of a combination of higher spending by overseas residents in Canada and lower spending by Canadian residents in the United States.

Spending by residents from abroad visiting Canada rose 0.8% from the second quarter to \$4.2 billion during the third quarter. This was the highest level for spending by travellers from abroad in Canada since the first quarter of 2005.

Spending by Canadian travellers abroad declined 0.9% from the previous quarter to \$8.2 billion during the third quarter.

Canada's international travel deficit falls, third quarter 2011



Spending by overseas travellers in Canada reaches a new high

The international travel account deficit between Canada and countries other than the United States

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.

decreased \$67 million to \$834 million during the third quarter. This was the lowest deficit recorded since the first quarter of 2010.

The decrease in the deficit was attributable to higher spending by travellers from overseas countries, which increased 2.9% from the previous quarter to \$2.4 billion in the third quarter. This was a record high level of spending by overseas residents in Canada.

This increase in spending coincided with a 0.6% rise in travel by overseas residents to Canada to 1.1 million over the course of the third quarter.

In the other direction, Canadian residents spent \$3.2 billion in overseas countries in the third quarter, virtually unchanged from the second quarter.

During the same time, the number of trips by Canadians to countries other than the United States decreased 0.5% to 2.3 million trips.

Canadian travellers spend less in the United States

The travel account deficit with the United States declined \$39.0 million compared with the previous quarter to \$3.2 billion in the third quarter. This decrease was a result of less spending by Canadians in the United States.

Spending by Canadian travellers in the United States fell 1.5% to \$4.9 billion in the third quarter.

This decline in spending coincided with a 0.3% decrease in travel by Canadians to the United States to 12.6 million trips. Overnight car travel was down 0.7% while overnight plane travel increased 3.3% in the third quarter compared with the previous quarter.

In the opposite direction, spending by US residents in Canada declined 1.9% to \$1.8 billion in the third quarter compared with the previous quarter.

The decrease in spending occurred despite a 0.3% increase in the number of trips by American residents to Canada, which reached 4.9 million trips in the third quarter. However, the number of overnight plane trips decreased 2.4%.

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

The international travel account for the fourth quarter will be released on February 28, 2012.

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 and 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

	Third quarter 2010 ^r	Second quarter 2011 ^r	Third quarter 2011 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2011
		\$ millions		% change
Total Receipts Payments Balance	4,095	4,153	4,186	0.8
	7,714	8,243	8,170	-0.9
	-3,619	-4,090	-3,984	
United States Receipts Payments Balance All other countries	1,810	1,808	1,774	-1.9
	4,539	4,998	4,924	-1.5
	-2,730	-3,190	-3,151	
Receipts Payments Balance	2,285	2,345	2,412	2.9
	3,175	3,245	3,246	0.0
	-890	-900	-834	

r revised

Note: Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

p preliminary

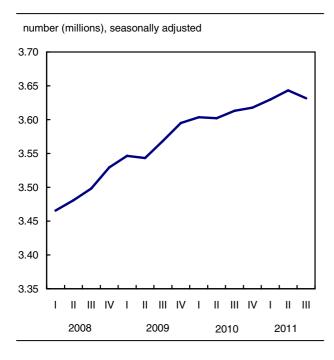
^{...} not applicable

Public sector employment

Third quarter 2011 (preliminary)

Public sector employment on a seasonally adjusted basis was 3.6 million in the third quarter, down 12,000 (-0.3%) from the second quarter.

Public sector employment



The decline was mainly the result of the layoff of the temporary workers hired for the 2011 Census program. Employment in the federal general government, which fell by 16,000 (-3.6%), declined in all provinces and territories.

In addition, the number of employees in local general government fell by 4,000 (-0.6%). Employment in universities and colleges edged down for the third consecutive quarter, bringing the employment to 383,000, about 7,000 below its peak in the fourth quarter 2010.

Employment in health and social services institutions continued its upward trend with a 0.4% increase from the second quarter, while employment in provincial general government rose 0.3%. Employment in this sector has remained virtually the same since the first quarter of 2009, in contrast to an upward trend between 2004 and 2008.

Public sector employees represented 20.2% of total employment in Canada in the third quarter. This

proportion has declined slowly since the third quarter of 2009, reversing an upward trend that started in 2007.

The three levels of general government (federal, provincial and territorial, and local) accounted for 38.4% of total public sector employment in the third quarter. Educational institutions represented 29.2%, followed by health and social service institutions at 23.7%, and government business enterprises at 8.8%.

Total public sector wages and salaries declined 0.3% between the third quarter of 2010 and third quarter of 2011.

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 on 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 on survey number 1713.

Available on CANSIM: tables 183-0021 and 183-0022.

Data tables on public sector employment are also available from 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

	Second	Third	Second
	quarter	quarter	quarter
	2011	2011	to
			third
			quarter
			2011
	thousands		% change
Public sector	3,643	3,632	-0.3
General government	1,412	1,393	-1.3
Federal	446	430	-3.6
Provincial and territorial	357	358	0.3
Local	610	606	-0.6
Educational institutions	1,061	1,061	-0.1
Universities and colleges ¹	385	383	-0.4
School boards	677	678	0.1
Health and social service institutions	857	861	0.4
Government business enterprises	318	319	0.3

^{1.} Includes vocational and trade institutions.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

Federal government employment in census metropolitan areas

September 2011

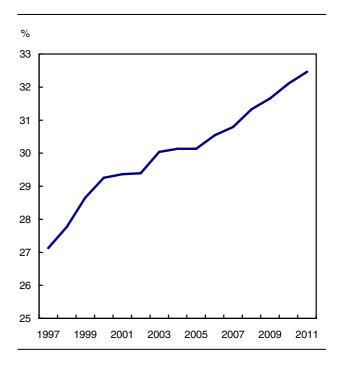
In September, 315,500 federal government employees worked in a census metropolitan area (CMA). They represented three-quarters of all federal workers, a proportion that has remained stable in the last decade.

Between September 2010 and September 2011, the number of federal government employees in the CMA of Ottawa–Gatineau increased by 1,800 (+1.3%). This growth was partly offset by declines in most other CMAs.

The 135,900 federal workers in Ottawa–Gatineau accounted for nearly one-third (32.5%) of the total federal workforce in September. This proportion has been on an upward trend since the mid-1990s when it was roughly 27%.

Montréal had 23,700 federal employees, the second largest total, followed by Toronto with 22,300.

The proportion of federal government employees working in the Ottawa-Gatineau region continues to grow



Federal employees in Ottawa–Gatineau accounted for 19.4% of the CMA's total employed labour force of 699,600. This proportion has remained stable since September 2009, as both federal employment and total employment grew at the same pace.

The proportion of federal public servants in the total employed labour force in other metropolitan regions ranged from 0.1% in Oshawa to 8.7% in Kingston.

Note: The term "federal government" in this release includes all organizations controlled by the federal government that are not-for-profit and produce non-commercial goods and services on behalf of the government and its citizens. It includes agencies (for example, the Canada Revenue Agency), the Canadian military (regular forces and reservists), and uniformed Royal Canadian Mounted Police members. It does not include employees of federal government business enterprises that operate as commercial corporations in the marketplace. The employment count reflects the last pay period of the month of September.

Available on CANSIM: table 183-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1713.

Data tables on public sector employment are also available from 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.

Employment within census metropolitan areas, September 2011

	Total	Federal	Federal
	employment ²	government	government
		employment	employment
			as
			a
			proportion
			of
			total
			employment
	thousands		%
Total	12,525.7	315.5	2.5
Ottawa-Gatineau	699.6	135.9	19.4
Kingston	80.6	7.0	8.7
Halifax	226.8	17.4	7.7
Victoria	183.8	10.3	5.6
St. John's	106.6	5.0	4.7
Moncton	72.5	3.2	4.4
Saguenay	67.9	2.7	4.0
Québec	436.3	14.2	3.3
Winnipeg	408.3	12.0	2.9
Greater Sudbury	85.3	2.2	2.6
Regina	126.4	3.1	2.5
Edmonton	680.1	13.9	2.0
Abbotsford-Mission	89.6	1.7	1.9
Saskatoon	143.8	2.6	1.8
Thunder Bay	59.9	0.9	1.5
Saint John	67.3	1.0	1.5
Vancouver	1,273.5	17.9	1.4
Windsor	148.2	2.0	1.3
Sherbrooke	100.1	1.2	1.2
Montréal	1,978.7	23.7	1.2
London	244.9	2.5	1.0
Kelowna	95.1	0.8	0.8
Hamilton	375.9	3.1	0.8
Toronto	2,976.1	22.3	0.7
Guelph	81.6	0.6	0.7
Trois-Rivières	69.7	0.5	0.7
Calgary	736.2	4.4	0.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	202.2	1.2	0.6
Peterborough	53.8	0.3	0.6
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	276.6	1.2	0.4
Brantford	71.1	0.2	0.3
Barrie	106.6	0.2	0.2
Oshawa	200.6	0.3	0.1

^{1.} Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

Note: Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

^{2.} Data obtained from the Labour Force Survey, based on the 2006 Standard Geographical Classification.

Domestic and international shipping

2010 (preliminary)

Canadian ports handled 450.0 million tonnes of cargo in 2010, a 9.8% increase from 2009. Both international and domestic sectors were responsible for the advance.

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

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.

Asphalt roofing

October 2011

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for October.

Available on 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.

International trade in culture goods 2010

Data on culture goods trade for 2010 are now available for exports and imports by type of goods and culture framework category.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5088.

Detailed and summary data tables for culture goods trade, by culture category and sub-categories, along with cross-tabulations of trade between Canada and selected countries are now available in *Culture Goods Trade: Data Tables*, 2010 (87-007-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (613-951-8116; toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-767-5611; 613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; *culture@statcan.gc.ca*), Demography Division.

New products and studies

Culture Goods Trade: Data Tables, 2010
Catalogue number 87-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, 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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Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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