

The Daily

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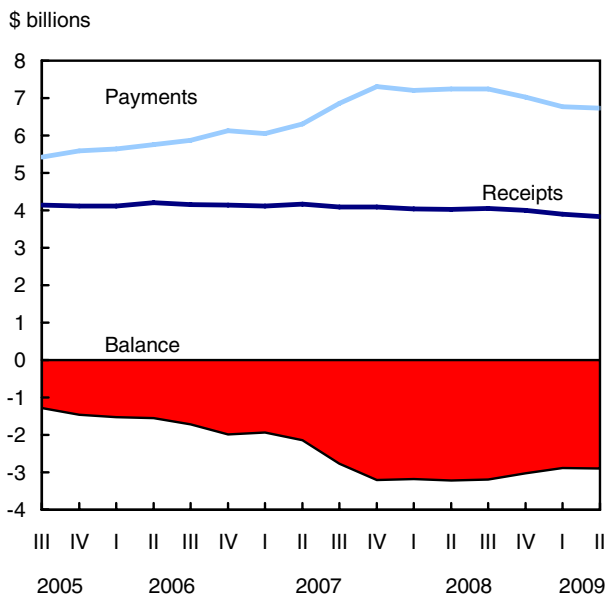
Releases

International travel account

Second quarter 2009 (preliminary)

After three consecutive quarterly declines, Canada's international travel deficit remained virtually unchanged between the first and second quarters of 2009 at \$2.9 billion.

Travel deficit remains virtually unchanged



Inbound travel spending declined 1.6% to \$3.8 billion. This was the third consecutive quarterly decline and the lowest level in five and a half years.

At the same time, spending on travel by Canadians outside the country declined 0.7% to \$6.7 billion. This was the fourth consecutive quarterly decline and the lowest level in two years.

American travellers spending less in Canada

The travel deficit with the United States increased by \$82 million to \$2.0 billion in the second quarter. This was the result of lower travel spending by US travellers in

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.

Canada and higher spending by Canadians in the United States.

American travellers spent \$1.7 billion in Canada, down 3.1% from the first quarter and the lowest level in over 12 years.

Lower travel spending may be attributable to a decline in the number of overnight trips from the United States, which fell 2.5% to a 16-year low.

Meanwhile, Canadians spent \$3.7 billion in the United States, up 0.7% from the first quarter. Overnight travel by Canadians to the United States edged up 0.2%.

Decline in travel deficit with overseas countries

Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries declined by \$68 million to \$886 million, as spending by Canadians overseas fell for the second consecutive quarter.

Canadians spent \$3.0 billion overseas, down 2.5% from the first quarter. The decline was the result of a 4.3% decrease in the number of overnight trips overseas.

Travel spending overseas, which has historically shown steady increases over the last 20 years, has been fairly stable recently, hovering between \$2.9 billion and \$3.1 billion in the last two years.

Meanwhile, travellers from overseas countries spent \$2.1 billion in Canada in the second quarter, a 0.3% decline and the lowest level in almost two years. A 6.0% drop in overnight travel from overseas countries contributed to the decrease.

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

The international travel account for the third quarter of 2009 will be released on November 26.

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.gc.ca) or Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; tourism@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and Centre for Education Statistics Division.

International travel account receipts and payments

	Second quarter 2008 ^r	First quarter 2009 ^r	Second quarter 2009 ^p	First quarter to second quarter 2009
Seasonally adjusted ¹				
	\$ millions			% change
United States				
Receipts	1,898	1,790	1,735	-3.1
Payments	4,240	3,721	3,747	0.7
Balance	-2,342	-1,930	-2,012	...
All other countries				
Receipts	2,128	2,101	2,094	-0.3
Payments	3,007	3,054	2,979	-2.5
Balance	-880	-954	-886	...
Total				
Receipts	4,026	3,891	3,829	-1.6
Payments	7,247	6,775	6,726	-0.7
Balance	-3,222	-2,884	-2,897	...

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

1. Data may not add up to totals due to rounding.



Characteristics of international travellers

First quarter 2009 (preliminary)

Spending on overnight trips to Canada by foreign residents reached \$1.7 billion in the first quarter of 2009, down 8.5% compared with the same quarter a year earlier.

Spending by American (-8.6%) and overseas residents (-8.5%) declined similarly. It was the second consecutive quarter that both US residents and residents of other countries spent less in Canada.

Canadian residents spent less on overnight trips to the United States in the first quarter of 2009. However, spending by Canadians in countries other than the United States was on the rise, as a result of increases in travel to sunny destinations.

Americans spend less in Canada

Spending by US travellers on overnight trips to Canada showed different trends depending on the purpose of the trip. Spending on both business (-10.6%) and pleasure (-11.2%) trips declined notably. However, those who came to Canada to visit friends or relatives increased their spending by 3.0%.

A 13.1% decline in spending by American residents who flew to Canada was much greater than the 0.1% decline observed for those driving to Canada. The number of overnight trips by air decreased 10.2%, while automobile trips were down 4.6%.

Among the top 10 states of origin, 9 recorded declines in overnight trips to Canada in the first quarter. Travel increased only from New York (+3.2%). The largest declines occurred in travel from California (-15.9%) and Minnesota (-12.1%).

Overseas pleasure travel drops sharply

The decline in spending on overnight trips in Canada by overseas travellers was largely attributable to a decrease in spending during pleasure trips. The number of pleasure trips fell by 27.6% while spending during these trips was down 16.3% from the first quarter of 2008.

At the same time, overseas residents visiting friends and relatives spent 18.8% less and made 6.2% fewer trips. Spending associated with business travel slipped 0.2% while the number of business trips was unchanged.

Among the top 10 overseas markets, 7 recorded declines in the number of overnight trips to Canada. The largest declines occurred in travel from Japan (-23.3%),

the United Kingdom (-23.1%), Mexico (-22.3%) and South Korea (-20.6%).

Notable drop in spending in the United States

Canadian residents spent just under \$3.5 billion during overnight trips in the United States in the first quarter of 2009, down 8.0% from the same quarter a year earlier.

Spending on business trips declined 11.9%, while expenditures on trips to visit friends and relatives fell 9.0%. In the first quarter, 6 out of every 10 trips were for pleasure and spending during these trips declined by 5.9%.

The number of overnight auto trips declined 13.7%, while travel by air was down 8.7%.

While Florida remained the most visited state for overnight visits (at 1.1 million in the first quarter), like most states, this represented a decline from the same quarter of the previous year. Visits by Canadian residents increased for 2 of the top 10 most visited states in the first quarter: Nevada (+23.5%) and Arizona (+11.2%).

Spending in overseas countries up slightly

Canadians residents spent roughly the same amount on overnight trips to countries other than the United States as they did in the United States in the first quarter of 2009. Total expenditures were \$3.5 billion, up 0.6% from the same quarter a year earlier.

In the first quarter, Canadian residents made 2.9 million overnight trips to countries other than the United States, up 5.1%.

Mexico, Cuba and the Dominican Republic continued to be the most popular countries visited in the first quarter by far. While these three countries all had notable increases in 2009, other countries such as the United Kingdom and France received significantly fewer visitors from Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.

This release summarises data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and microdata files of the characteristics of international travellers using preliminary first quarter 2009 data are now available on request.

Data on the characteristics of international travellers for the second quarter of 2009 will be released on November 26.

To obtain one or more of these products, 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 Paul Durk (613-951-5859; fax: 613-951-2909; paul.durk@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division.

Top 10 overseas countries visited by Canadians

	First quarter 2008 ^r	First quarter 2009 ^p	First quarter 2008 to first quarter 2009 % change
overnight visits (thousands)			
Mexico	588	744	26.5
Cuba	504	607	20.4
Dominican Republic	406	466	14.6
Hong Kong	70	91	31.0
United Kingdom	129	76	-41.6
France	96	64	-33.5
China	47	56	19.4
Thailand	48	51	7.8
India	57	50	-12.8
Jamaica	34	49	47.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

Top 10 US states visited by Canadian residents

	First quarter 2008 ^r	First quarter 2009 ^p	First quarter 2008 to first quarter 2009 % change	First quarter 2008 ^r	First quarter 2009 ^p	First quarter 2008 to first quarter 2009 % change
Overnight visits			% change	Expenditures		
	thousands			\$ millions		% change
State						
Florida	1,278	1,099	-14.0	1,287	1,190	-7.5
New York	506	451	-11.0	167	143	-14.6
Nevada	295	365	23.5	245	310	26.1
Washington	420	326	-22.4	88	65	-25.9
California	366	326	-10.9	329	308	-6.6
Arizona	222	247	11.2	242	244	1.0
Michigan	227	194	-14.8	44	37	-16.6
South Carolina	214	189	-11.8	127	126	-0.6
Pennsylvania	188	171	-9.0	33	29	-12.1
Georgia	208	167	-19.7	41	35	-14.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

Overnight travel between Canada and other countries

	First quarter 2008 ^r	Fourth quarter 2008 ^r	First quarter 2009 ^p	First quarter 2008 to first quarter 2009 % change	First quarter 2008 ^r	Fourth quarter 2008 ^r	First quarter 2009 ^p	First quarter 2008 to first quarter 2009 % change
Trips				% change	Expenditures			
	thousands				\$ millions			% change
Canadian trips abroad	7,249	5,437	6,858	-5.4	7,245	4,933	6,963	-3.9
To the United States	4,493	3,766	3,963	-11.8	3,800	2,523	3,498	-8.0
To other countries	2,756	1,671	2,896	5.1	3,445	2,410	3,465	0.6
Travel to Canada	2,407	3,043	2,209	-8.2	1,895	2,192	1,733	-8.5
From the United States	1,727	2,250	1,595	-7.7	883	1,122	807	-8.6
From other countries	680	793	614	-9.7	1,012	1,069	926	-8.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

Public sector employment

Second quarter 2009 (preliminary)

Public sector employment on a seasonally adjusted basis edged down 0.2% between the first and second quarters of 2009 to 3.5 million employees, after growing at a steady pace since 2004. The decline was mostly concentrated in Ontario and Quebec.

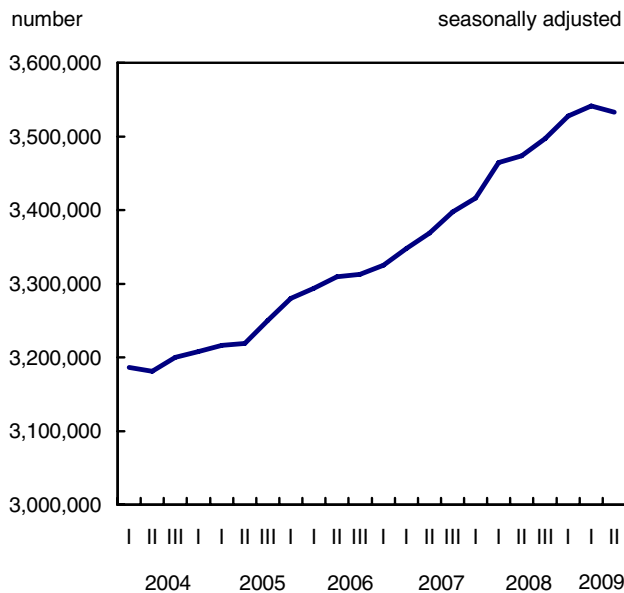
Seasonally adjusted employment statistics are available for the first time for the total public sector, the federal general government, and provincial and territorial general governments.

Employment in the federal general government continued to grow, increasing 1.1% in the second quarter to 414,000.

In the provincial and territorial general government, second-quarter employment amounted to about 355,000 employees, down 0.2%. Employment in this component has been decreasing since its most recent peak of 360,000 in the third quarter of 2008, due mainly to declines in Ontario.

Public sector employees accounted for 20.3% of total employment in Canada in the second quarter, unchanged from the previous quarter. This proportion has been slowly increasing since 2008, as total employment has been declining or growing at a slower pace than public sector employment.

Public sector employment



Public sector employment

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	First quarter to second quarter 2009
Seasonally adjusted			
	thousands		% change
Public sector	3,542	3,533	-0.2
Federal general government	410	414	1.1
Provincial and territorial general government	356	355	-0.2

Seasonally adjusted employment statistics are not available for other public sector components such as local general government, educational institutions, health and social services institutions and government business enterprises, or for wages and salaries. Trend analysis for these components and for wages and salaries is done on a year-over-year basis using unadjusted data.

Between the second quarter of 2008 and the second quarter of 2009, non-seasonally adjusted public sector employment increased 1.7%. This increase was spread among most components of the public sector.

The main contributors were the federal general government, where employment rose 3.8% during this period, and health and social services institutions, which increased 3.1%.

In the educational institutions, employment edged up 0.4%. This was a marked slowdown from the steady year-over-year average growth of 1.9% in this component since the second quarter of 2005.

Total public sector wages and salaries rose by 4.9% on a year-over-year basis. This increase was due mainly to retroactive pay in the wake of collective agreements for a large proportion of federal government employees.

Note: A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. The seasonally-adjusted data series begin in January 2001, due to a modification of the methodology in one of the public sector employment data sources that has caused a break in the unadjusted series that year.

Wages and salaries data are not available on a seasonally adjusted basis.

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 each

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 also includes universities and colleges, and health and social service institutions; local government also includes school boards; and, the fourth component government business enterprises, which are institutional units controlled by government but that operate 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 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

	Second quarter 2008	Second quarter 2009	Second quarter 2008 to second quarter 2009
Unadjusted for seasonality			
	thousands		% change
Public sector	3,550	3,610	1.7
Government	3,240	3,292	1.6
General government	1,343	1,366	1.7
Federal	403	419	3.8
Provincial and territorial	364	361	-0.8
Local	576	587	1.9
Educational institutions	1,100	1,104	0.4
Universities and colleges ¹	361	363	0.5
School boards	738	741	0.3
Health and social service institutions	797	822	3.1
Government business enterprises	310	318	2.6

1. Includes vocational and trade institutions.

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Public school indicators

2000/2001 to 2006/2007

Just over 5.16 million students were enrolled in publicly funded elementary and secondary schools during the academic year 2006/2007, down 0.9% from the previous year and down 3.5% from 2000/2001. Enrolment has declined every year since 2002/2003, as the larger cohorts of graduating students are replaced by the smaller cohorts of grade 1 students.

Between 2005/2006 and 2006/2007, all provinces and territories except Alberta reported declines. In Alberta, enrolment increased 1.6% to just under 561,000.

Similarly, all provinces and territories except Alberta and Nunavut reported declines between 2000/2001 and

2006/2007. During this six-year period, enrolment rose 2.0% in Alberta and 3.6% in Nunavut.

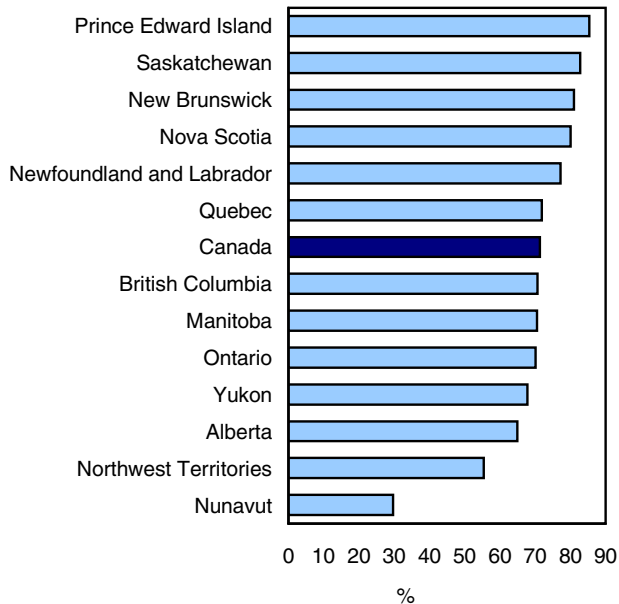
The largest declines during this period occurred in Newfoundland and Labrador (-17.6%), Saskatchewan (-11.6%) and Nova Scotia (-11.0%). This is consistent with population estimates showing that the school-age population fell in all three provinces during the same period.

Enrolment in second-language immersion programs in public elementary and secondary schools increased steadily every year. More than 304,000 students were enrolled in a second-language immersion program in 2006/2007, up 3.1% from a year earlier and up 9.5% compared with 2000/2001.

More than 323,000 students graduated from public secondary schools in 2006/2007, up 3.3% from the previous year and up 5.8% compared with 2000/2001.

In 2006/2007, the graduation rate for publicly funded high schools stood at 71.3%, down from 73.2% in 2005/2006. Among the provinces, Prince Edward Island recorded the highest high school graduation rate at 85.4%, while Alberta recorded the lowest at 65.0%.

Graduation rate, 2006/2007



The high school graduation rate at the Canada level in 2006/2007 was higher for females (75.3%) than for males (67.6%). Provincial graduation rates for both females and males were highest in Prince Edward Island (89.2% and 81.7% respectively) and lowest in Alberta (68.2% and 62.0% respectively).

Total expenditures in Canada's elementary and secondary schools amounted to \$49.6 billion in 2006/2007, up 4.5% from the previous year and up 27.9% since 2000/2001. The six-year rate of growth was almost twice the rate of inflation of 14.4% as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

In 2000/2001, the average cost to educate a student for one year in Canada was \$7,696. By 2006/2007, this had increased 33.3% to \$10,262. This includes all students at the elementary, secondary, adult and vocational levels.

Among the provinces, the annual cost per student in 2006/2007 ranged \$10,823 in Manitoba to \$8,594 in Prince Edward Island.

Part of the increase in costs per student is explained by the fact that despite declining enrolments, the total number of educators (full-time equivalent) increased.

In 2006/2007, there were 329,224 educators, up 2.5% from 2005/2006 and up 4.1% from 2000/2001.

Between 2000/2001 and 2006/2007, publicly funded schools attracted young educators and retained older ones. The number of educators aged 29 or younger rose 80.6% to 59,001, while the number of those aged 60 and above almost tripled to 10,594.

Note: Data are obtained from the Department or Ministry of Education in each province and territory and include publicly funded schools.

The term "educator" refers not only to teachers, but to all employees in the public school system who are required to have teaching certification as a condition of their employment. This definition generally includes principals, vice-principals and professional non-teaching staff.

The graduation rate is calculated by dividing the number of graduates from publicly funded schools by the average population aged 17 and 18. This underestimates the "final" graduation rate and should not be used to infer the dropout rate.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5102.

The report "Summary public school indicators for the provinces and territories, 2000/2001 to 2006/2007" (81-595-M2009078, free), is now available as part of the *Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Research Papers* series. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *All subjects*, choose *Education, training and learning*, then *Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; educationstats@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Machinery and equipment price indexes

Second quarter 2009

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) fell by 4.6% in the second quarter of 2009. The import component fell by 6.6% over this period, while the domestic component declined by 0.5%. Compared with the second quarter of 2008, the total MEPI increased by 12.9%, with the import component rising by 18.1%, while the domestic component increased by 4.6%.

All industries recorded decreases in prices of machinery and equipment purchased in the second

quarter. The manufacturing sector (-4.7%) contributed the most to the total MEPI quarterly decline. Among the sector's subcomponents, the largest contributors to the quarterly decrease were transportation equipment manufacturing (-4.5%), primary metal and fabricated metal product manufacturing (-5.0%) and paper manufacturing (-4.0%). The second largest contributor to the total quarterly decrease was finance, insurance and real estate (-4.7%).

Among commodities, price declines for other industry specific machinery (-5.5%) and computers and peripherals equipment such as terminals, printers and storage devices (-10.8%) were the largest contributors to the quarterly decrease.

The Canadian dollar appreciated by 6.7% against the US dollar in the second quarter of 2009, while, year over year, it lost 13.5% against its US counterpart. Variations in exchange rates can have a strong

influence on the MEPI given the high weight that imported machinery and equipment has in the index.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0041 and 327-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2312.

The second quarter 2009 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in October.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-3117; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Machinery and equipment price indexes

Industries	Relative importance	Second quarter 2009 ^P	First quarter to second quarter 2009	Second quarter 2008 to second quarter 2009
	(1997=100)		% change	
Total machinery and equipment price index	100.00	97.4	-4.6	12.9
Domestic	32.03	109.3	-0.5	4.6
Imported	67.97	91.9	-6.6	18.1
Crop and animal production	4.07	111.4	-4.5	16.4
Forestry and logging	0.27	109.0	-5.0	15.2
Fishing, hunting and trapping	0.08	115.9	-2.4	9.2
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.10	108.3	-4.0	15.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	4.26	116.8	-4.9	16.0
Utilities	3.55	108.3	-5.0	16.8
Construction	3.54	106.4	-5.1	16.5
All manufacturing	22.34	105.1	-4.7	13.7
Trade	8.38	93.1	-3.8	10.0
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	7.66	111.0	-5.3	12.3
Pipeline transportation	1.18	113.7	-4.2	15.1
Warehousing and storage	0.26	114.0	-3.2	13.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	19.90	88.5	-4.7	12.3
Private education services	0.12	81.3	-5.6	13.4
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	2.09	91.5	-4.2	11.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	16.39	82.9	-4.1	10.2
Public administration	5.81	89.1	-4.0	11.5

^P preliminary

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

July 2009

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 1.3% from June to 139.1 (2003=100) in July. The courier portion rose 1.6% and the local messengers component remained unchanged.

Note: The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index 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.

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 Client Services (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-3117; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

Production and disposition of tobacco products

July 2009

Canadian manufacturers produced 1.2 billion cigarettes in July, down 37.5% from the previous month. The total number of cigarettes sold decreased by 1.1% to 1.7 billion and closing inventories fell by 25.1% to 1.7 billion cigarettes in July.

Note: This survey collects data on the production of tobacco products in Canada by Canadian manufacturers and the disposition or sales of this production. It does not collect data on imported tobacco products. Therefore, sales information in this release is not a proxy for domestic consumption of tobacco products.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

The July 2009 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, Vol. 38, no. 7 (32-022-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 the dissemination officer (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

New products

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,
July 2009, Vol. 38, no. 7
Catalogue number 32-022-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Aviation, Civil Aviation, Monthly Key Operating
Statistics, Major Canadian Air Carriers**, January to
December 2008, Vol. 41, no. 4
Catalogue number 51-004-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Engineering Services, 2007
Catalogue number 63-258-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 29, 2008
Released at 9:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008 2
The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.5 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several export commodities combined with a lower import deficit. In the financial account, foreign investment flows into Canada slowed significantly from the expansion-driven pace of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

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2006 Census profiles

With the inclusion of the income and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profile is now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions. To obtain these profiles in electronic format (links vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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