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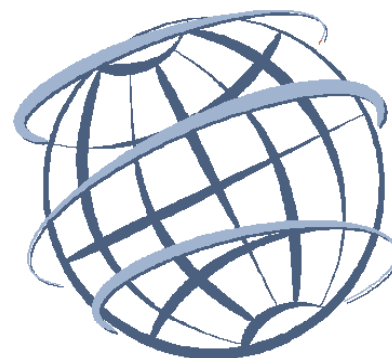
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## Analytical Paper

International Trade Division

# A Profile of Canadian Importers, 2002 to 2007



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## Note of Appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

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## Introduction

This issue presents statistics, derived from the Importer Register Database, on importing establishments for the years 2002 to 2007. This Importer Register Database provides importer statistics such as the number of importers and the value of their imports by industry, importer size, origin and province of residence.

The establishment is the statistical unit of measure. Consequently, any reference made here to “importers” represents “statistical establishments that imported.” Inclusion in the database requires that an establishment has imported merchandise in at least one year from 2002 to 2007. If an establishment does not import in a given year, that establishment is not included in the Register for that year.

This report is divided into four sections:

- “Highlights” consist of an overview of results of the 2007 Importer Register Database;
- “Findings” contains more detailed analyses of the Importer Register Database;
- “Methodology, Data concepts and definitions” outlines the estimation methods and limitations as well as the fundamental principle of the Importer Register Database; and
- “Data tables” contain tabular data for the years from 2002 to 2007.

## Highlights

In 2007:

- the number of establishments that reported merchandise imports rose from 163,401 in 2006 to 168,142 in 2007, an increase of 2.9% (Table 1-1);
- the value of imports for these establishments reached a record high of \$371.2 billion, an increase of 3.1% from 2006 (Table 2-1);
- 135,325 establishments imported goods from the United States, an increase of 3.9% from 2006 (Table 3-2);
- 70,026 establishments imported from both the United States and non-U.S. countries; these establishments imported \$358.5 billion representing 96.6% of the total value of imports (Table 3-1 and Table 4-1);
- 90.3% of importing establishments had imports of less than \$1 million; these establishments accounted for 3.6% of the total value of imports. Conversely, the 1,496 establishments importing more than \$25 million accounted for 78.4% of total imports (Table 5 and Table 6);
- importers in the Non-manufacturing sectors accounted for 83.8% of the population and imported a value of \$241.7 billion. From 2002 to 2007 imports from this group increased by 35.2%. Wholesale trade imports totalled \$112.3 billion and accounted for the largest part of the group (Table 1-1 and Table 2-1);
- Manufacturing sector imports declined by 9.5% from \$143.1 billion in 2002 to \$129.5 billion in 2007, primarily due to a \$30.2 billion drop in imports by establishments in the transportation equipment industry (Table 2-1 and Table 2-2).

## Findings

### Analytical Overview

In 2007, 168,142 establishments imported merchandise into Canada, an increase of 2.9% from 2006, representing a third consecutive increase in the number of importing establishments. The largest increase in the number of importers was 9.8%, occurring between 2005 and 2006. As the number of importers grew, so did the value of imports, increasing 3.1% from their 2006 level, reaching a record high of \$371.2 billion. This growth in value of imports continues a trend which began in 2004 (Table 1-1 and Table 2-1).

The structure of the importing community has remained relatively stable over the years with those importing less than \$30,000 annually accounting for more than half of all importers. The share of establishments importing more than \$25 million (less than 1% of all importers) accounted for the bulk (78.4% in 2007) of the total value of Canadian merchandise imports. Those establishments importing less than \$30,000 worth of goods annually contributed less than 1% of the total value of imports (Table 5 and Table 6).

From 2002 to 2007, the number of importing establishments increased by 21.9%, while the value of imported merchandise increased 15.3% or \$49.3 billion (Table 1-1 and Table 2-1).

### Industry

In contrast to the exporter community, Non-Manufacturing sectors dominated both in terms of the value and number of importing establishments. In 2007, Non-Manufacturing sectors accounted for 83.8% of importers and 65.1% (\$241.7 billion) of the value of imports. From 2002 to 2007 the number of importing establishments in these sectors grew by 26.7% while the value of their imports grew by 35.2%. (Table 1-1 and Table 2-1).

In 2007 more than one fifth of importers (21.0%) were in the Wholesale Trade industry, accounting for 30.3% of the value of all imports in 2007. The Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry and the Construction industry experienced strong growth in importing establishments from 2002 to 2007 (97.0% and 64.1% respectively) (Table 1-1 and Table 2-1).

Merchandise imported by the Manufacturing sector accounted for 34.9% of total imports. The value imported by this sector declined 12.4% from 2006 to 2007, largely due to a decline in the transportation equipment industry from \$80.4 billion in 2002 to \$50.3 billion in 2007 (Table 2-1 and Table 2-2).

### Origin

In 2007, 135,325 establishments imported from the United States. Of these 48.3% imported solely from the United States while 51.7% imported from both the United States and countries other than the United States (Table 3-1 and Table 3-2).

The number of establishments importing from the United States increased by 18.9% from 2002 yet the value of imports remained relatively unchanged (Table 3-2 and Table 4-2).

Approximately 33,000 establishments imported goods exclusively from countries other than the United States. The number of importers in this group increased by 36.2% between 2002 and 2007 (Table 3-1).

In terms of value, establishments importing from both United States and countries other than the United States accounted for the bulk of imported merchandise, totalling \$358.5 billion (96.6%) of imports; a proportion that has remained relatively stable over the period (Table 4-1).

Between 2002 and 2007, imports from countries other than the United States increased from \$123.2 billion to \$172.7 billion. This represented 38.3% of the total value of imports in 2002 and 46.5% in 2007. Over the same period, the proportion of establishments importing from countries other than the United States increased from 58.6% to 61.2% (Table 3-3 and Table 4-3).

### Size

The importer community was structured similarly to the exporter community with a high concentration (90.3%) of establishments importing less than \$1 million annually. Establishments importing more than \$25 million represented less than one percent in 2007 (Table 5).

The number of establishments importing less than \$100,000 increased by 24.9% from 2002 to 2007. Those importing more than \$1 million increased by 12.1% over the same period (Table 5).

Although the number of importers from the largest size class (over \$25 million) was relatively small (1,496 establishments), they represented 78.4% (\$290.9 billion) of total imports. The 151,878 establishments importing less than \$1 million accounted for only 3.6% of total imports (Table 6).

### Provinces

In 2007, 148,003 (88.0%) Canadian importing establishments were located in the following provinces: Ontario (40.1%), British Columbia (17.5%), Quebec (17.4%), and Alberta (13.1%). In terms of the value of imports, Ontario accounted for an even larger portion of the total at 63.5%, followed by Quebec (17.3%), British Columbia (6.8%) and Alberta (6.6%) (Table 7 and Table 8).

Between 2002 and 2007, Ontario's prominence in the Canadian import community experienced a slight decline. The province's share in terms of importing establishments decreased by 2.9% while in terms of value declined by 5.7%. Alberta's share of importers increased 2.1% and both Alberta and British Columbia experienced gains above 2% in their share of import values (Table 7 and Table 8).

In 2007, Ontario had the highest average value of imports per establishment at \$3.5 million and Prince Edward Island the lowest at \$350,000 (Table 7 and Table 8).

## Methodology, data concepts and definitions

### Methodology

This section explains the basic methodology used to estimate the number of importers by industry, importer size, province of residence, countries of origin and number of employees (for 2007 only).

### Data linkage process

The information available on the Importer Register Database is obtained by linking administrative data produced by the Canadian Border Service Agency (CBSA) to Statistics Canada's Business Register (BR).

Import data are captured by the CBSA using B3 forms and electronic import transaction entries. The CBSA's administrative data files are transferred electronically to International Trade Division at Statistics Canada, which creates and maintains an annual universal file of establishments and enterprises having reported at least one import transaction within the reference year. This file contains the value of the imports, country of origin, HS code and importer's Business Number (BN) which is used to link to the BR in order to obtain more information on the importing entity including variables such as North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) classification, the size and province of residence of the importer (establishment level) and the number of employees (current year only).

The information collected for the current year is first matched with records already existing in the database. The unmatched importers are filtered out to be matched with the BR, and their information is then updated.

### Estimation of the unlinked portion

A relatively small portion of importers are not successfully linked to the Business Register. Presently, there is no estimation of the unlinked portion of the Importer Register Database. Therefore the data being published in this database consists of linked data only.

### Data concepts and definitions

#### Statistical units of measure

Statistics Canada's Business Register is a central repository of information on businesses operating in Canada. It is used as the principal frame for most of Statistics Canada's economic statistical programs, including the Importer Register Database. The Business Register provides consistent and standardized data at the establishment and enterprise levels for each year under consideration.

The standardized business classification model developed at Statistics Canada comprises a four level hierarchy of statistical entities:

- **Enterprise** — the top of the hierarchy, which is associated with a complete (consolidated) set of financial statements;
- **Company** — the level at which operating profit can be measured;
- **Establishment** — the level at which the accounting data required to measure production are available (principal inputs, revenues, wages, etc.); and
- **Location** — the bottom of the hierarchy, which requires only the number of employees for delineation.

As mentioned in the previous section, the statistical unit used in the Importer Register Database is the statistical establishment, which represents a unit of production, such as a factory, plant or a head office. A statistical enterprise represents the sum of the statistical establishments under its control.

This publication conforms to the NAICS which is an industry classification system developed by the statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico and the United States. It provides common definitions of the industrial structure of the three countries and a common statistical framework to facilitate the analysis of the three economies.

The Importer Register Database provides time-series statistics on importing establishments and enterprises. Using the Business Register to link statistical entities through time is a complex task because of the frequency of re-organizations, mergers and takeovers, which often impact only the structure of the enterprise and leave the structure of the establishment unaffected. A new enterprise identifier is not always created when the structure of an enterprise changes. Therefore, the most recent structure is allocated throughout the period 2002 to 2007 in the Importer Register Database.

Another reason for using the establishment as the main statistical unit of measure is that it allows estimation at the provincial/territorial level. An enterprise often operates several establishments. These establishments can be located in more than one province/territory. Since a single establishment operates from one province or territory only, deriving provincial/territorial estimates at the establishment level is more meaningful.

### Coverage of the Importer Register Database

The Importer Register Database covers all the reported imports to Canada from all countries, except special trade transactions and confidential transactions.

- **Special trade transactions:** Merchandise imports are a record of commodities that cross the border. Importers range from large multinational corporations to individuals sending personal effects to another country. The objective of the Importer Register Database is to identify Canadian establishments that import. Therefore it is important to remove all data unrelated to business activity. One way to do this is to eliminate all commodities that would most likely be imported by individuals for personal, non-business use. These commodities are mainly identified in Chapter 98 and 99 of the Harmonized Description and Coding System used by the International Trade Division at Statistics Canada.
- **Confidential transactions:** Transactions that are allocated to Chapter 99 are not included in the Importer Register Database.

### Existing dimensions of the Importer Register Database

The Importer Register Database currently disseminates data on the number of importers and the value of imports by industry grouping, importer size, province of residence, and countries of origin of import. In this edition of the database, importers are also grouped by their employment size (for 2007 only). Multidimensional tables at aggregated levels are also available. Despite aggregation, not all data in this format can be released because of confidentiality issues. Some descriptive background information on each of these dimensions follows.

- **Industrial classification:** The Importer Register Database classifies importers by the NAICS. The NAICS system is a comprehensive system encompassing all economic activities of the establishment under consideration.

To illustrate, consider an enterprise ABC that is composed of two separate establishments (situated in different provinces). One establishment (a plant) only produces goods, whereas the other establishment (a wholesaler) only distributes them. Each establishment has its own NAICS code. If the distributing establishment always acts as the importer for ABC, then this will be the establishment included in the Importer Register Database and the imports will be attributed to the wholesale trade NAICS code.

The Importer Register Database covers trade in imported merchandise, but does not include trade in services. However, if a service-importing establishment (e.g., a consultant) imported goods (e.g., computer equipment), then this establishment (and the value of the goods imported) would be included on the Importer Register Database, yet the NAICS code would be a business services code.

- **Importer size:** This concept is a key variable in the analysis of the importing community, given the high proportion of imports by a small proportion of importers. Each importing establishment has been assigned to a size class according to the value of its total imports (and employment for 2007 only). Since the 'importer size' variable refers only to the value of the establishment's imports, it is possible



to have a large producer in terms of employment classified as a small importer in terms of the value of imports.

- **Employment size:** The number of importing establishments and the value of their imports are also grouped according to employment counts for 2007 only.
- **Province of residence:** The term 'province of residence' represents the province/territory where the importing establishment is located. The Importer Register Database reports imports by province of residence of the importing establishment. By identifying the importer, commodities are classified according to the residence of the importer on the establishment level rather than the final destination of the imports. .
- **Countries of Origin:** The countries or states (of the United States) of origin indicated on Customs documents are used to allocate an establishment's imports. Specific origins were aggregated to five U.S. regions and to five country groupings. These groupings are further aggregated to U.S., non-U.S., U.S. only, non-U.S. only, both U.S. and non-U.S., and a total of all countries. The detail break-downs of each of these countries of origin groupings are listed as the follows:

#### U.S. Grouping

- **Eastern Seaboard:** Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia
- **Industrial Heartland:** Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
- **Midwest:** Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wyoming
- **Southeast:** Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, U.S. Virgin Islands

- **West:** Arizona, Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Nevada, Washington

#### Non-U.S. Grouping:

- **European Union:** 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, United Kingdom
- **South America:** Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands, Guyana, Peru, Paraguay, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela
- **Other:** This group includes all countries and territories other than the European Union, Japan, Mexico, South America and the United States.

Note that an establishment can import from different countries of origin and can, therefore, be counted in more than one origin grouping. For this reason, the establishment counts shown in Table 3-1 do not always add up. For example, adding the importers who import from U.S. to the importers who import from non-U.S. countries will not give the total number of importers. However summing importer counts in three aggregates U.S. only, non-U.S. only, and both U.S. and non-U.S. will yield the total number of importers.

## Data tables

**Table 1-1 Number of importing establishments, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)**

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade
				number			
2007	8,634	1,195	302	11,590	27,203	35,325	27,689
2006	7,647	1,114	302	10,354	27,046	35,747	26,998
2005	6,691	868	262	8,659	26,364	34,812	24,264
2004	4,342	845	248	7,789	26,659	34,666	23,778
2003	4,553	773	234	7,722	27,133	34,352	23,336
2002	4,383	742	219	7,063	26,744	33,231	22,125

**Table 1-1 Number of importing establishments, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) (continued)**

	Transportation and Warehousing	Information and Cultural Industries	Finance and Insurance	Business Services <sup>1</sup>	Other <sup>2</sup>	Total
				number		
2007	4,618	2,739	5,936	19,984	22,927	<b>168,142</b>
2006	4,362	2,825	5,882	19,546	21,578	<b>163,401</b>
2005	3,652	2,457	5,045	17,069	18,687	<b>148,830</b>
2004	3,551	2,547	4,780	16,549	17,704	<b>143,458</b>
2003	3,500	2,714	4,817	16,864	18,097	<b>144,095</b>
2002	3,388	2,698	4,654	15,943	16,762	<b>137,952</b>

1. Includes the following industries: Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; and Administrative and support, Waste Management and Remediation Services.

2. Includes the following industries: Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Accommodation and Food Services; Other Services; and Public Administration.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

**Table 1-2 Number of importing establishments in the manufacturing industry, by commodity groups**

	Food	Beverage and Tobacco	Textile Mills	Textile Product Mills	Clothing	Leather and Allied Products	Wood Products	Paper
	number							
2007	1,812	273	276	465	1,114	209	1,332	470
2006	1,822	255	284	485	1,161	217	1,312	467
2005	1,763	233	314	511	1,197	229	1,256	472
2004	1,694	229	352	518	1,307	245	1,271	495
2003	1,785	224	366	532	1,365	260	1,306	502
2002	1,755	211	369	542	1,373	267	1,292	500

**Table 1-2 Number of importing establishments in the manufacturing industry, by commodity groups (continued)**

	Printing and Related Support Activities	Petroleum and Coal Products <sup>1</sup>	Chemical	Plastic and Rubber Products	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	Primary Metal	Fabricated Metal Products
	number						
2007	1,448	x	1,339	1,531	1,022	406	3,875
2006	1,372	91	1,310	1,543	987	394	3,827
2005	1,286	78	1,265	1,540	953	386	3,659
2004	1,291	84	1,260	1,571	917	377	3,698
2003	1,335	72	1,277	1,580	927	373	3,768
2002	1,302	79	1,227	1,590	925	384	3,754

1. 2007: Petroleum and Coal Products have been included with Chemicals due to confidentiality

**Table 1-2 Number of importing establishments in the manufacturing industry, by commodity groups (continued)**

	Machinery	Computer and Electronic Products	Electrical Equipment Appliance and Component	Trans- portation Equipment	Furniture and Related Products	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	Manufacturing Industry Total
	number						
2007	3,413	1,538	859	1,508	1,491	2,822	<b>27,203</b>
2006	3,385	1,545	850	1,503	1,485	2,751	<b>27,046</b>
2005	3,363	1,529	829	1,458	1,400	2,643	<b>26,364</b>
2004	3,374	1,565	826	1,462	1,513	2,610	<b>26,659</b>
2003	3,384	1,621	830	1,489	1,500	2,637	<b>27,133</b>
2002	3,340	1,618	831	1,426	1,491	2,468	<b>26,744</b>

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

**Table 2-1 Value of imports, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)**

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade
	millions of dollars						
2007	1,159	2,030	8,758	3,475	129,490	112,328	16,180
2006	911	2,381	8,440	3,678	147,780	106,114	12,506
2005	878	2,365	9,357	3,241	145,577	101,789	11,128
2004	784	2,541	7,440	2,987	139,212	93,741	10,353
2003	885	1,922	6,148	2,849	134,822	85,448	9,242
2002	1,000	1,578	5,604	2,786	143,097	86,112	8,874

**Table 2-1 Value of imports, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) (continued)**

	Transportation and Warehousing	Information and Cultural Industries	Finance and Insurance	Business Services <sup>1</sup>	Other <sup>2</sup>	Total
	millions of dollars					
2007	8,300	2,419	19,684	55,652	11,721	<b>371,196</b>
2006	7,460	1,654	8,535	49,163	11,324	<b>359,945</b>
2005	6,674	1,678	7,664	46,114	12,104	<b>348,570</b>
2004	5,942	1,728	8,102	43,446	10,787	<b>327,064</b>
2003	5,645	1,883	8,010	41,691	9,711	<b>308,256</b>
2002	5,737	2,037	9,180	44,384	11,543	<b>321,932</b>

1. Includes the following industries: Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; and Administrative and support, Waste Management and Remediation Services.

2. Includes the following industries: Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Accommodation and Food Services; Other Services; and Public Administration.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

**Table 2-2 Value of imports of the manufacturing industry, by commodity group**

	Food	Beverage and Tobacco	Textile Mills	Textile Product Mills	Clothing	Leather and Allied Products	Wood Products	Paper
millions of dollars								
2007	5,888	310	553	677	1,096	115	1,097	2,582
2006	5,435	281	551	499	1,157	113	1,311	2,644
2005	5,410	280	683	501	1,129	111	1,361	2,724
2004	5,451	261	730	527	1,186	118	1,429	2,796
2003	5,497	310	793	498	1,178	128	1,372	2,950
2002	5,484	316	892	498	1,267	145	1,386	3,045

**Table 2-2 Value of imports of the manufacturing industry, by commodity group (continued)**

	Printing and Related Support Activities	Petroleum and Coal Products <sup>1</sup>	Chemical	Plastic and Rubber Products	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	Primary Metal	Fabricated Metal Products
millions of dollars							
2007	613	x	26,093	5,500	3,923	6,956	5,385
2006	824	14,218	11,388	5,385	1,840	9,074	5,622
2005	790	15,620	9,384	5,297	1,866	7,619	5,656
2004	755	11,187	8,656	5,261	1,820	5,122	5,422
2003	720	9,456	8,119	4,931	1,767	4,075	4,758
2002	756	7,836	7,927	5,399	1,637	4,528	5,226

1. 2007: Petroleum and Coal Products have been included with Chemicals due to confidentiality

**Table 2-2 Value of imports of the manufacturing industry, by commodity group (continued)**

	Machinery	Computer and Electronic Products	Electrical Equipment Appliance and Component	Trans- portation Equipment	Furniture and Related Products	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	Manufacturing Industry Total
millions of dollars							
2007	5,738	5,593	2,990	50,267	1,217	2,899	<b>129,490</b>
2006	5,454	6,248	2,534	68,842	1,193	3,165	<b>147,780</b>
2005	5,152	5,314	2,205	70,711	1,138	2,626	<b>145,577</b>
2004	4,745	5,666	2,156	72,127	1,200	2,598	<b>139,212</b>
2003	4,107	5,298	2,580	72,744	1,193	2,347	<b>134,822</b>
2002	4,554	5,376	2,530	80,417	1,310	2,567	<b>143,097</b>

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

**Table 3-1 Number of importing establishments, by origin**

	United States only	Non-United States only	Both United States and Non-United States	Total
	number			
2007	65,299	32,817	70,026	<b>168,142</b>
2006	63,450	33,180	66,771	<b>163,401</b>
2005	57,064	28,911	62,855	<b>148,830</b>
2004	54,677	26,016	62,765	<b>143,458</b>
2003	58,055	26,228	59,812	<b>144,095</b>
2002	57,187	24,095	56,670	<b>137,952</b>

**Note:** The categories United States only; Non-United States only; and Both United States and non-United States will add up to the Importer Register Database total.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

**Table 3-2 Number of establishments importing from the United States**

	Eastern Seaboard	Industrial Heartland	Midwest	Southeast	West	Total
	number					
2007	78,491	55,638	51,584	37,747	54,168	<b>135,325</b>
2006	75,926	53,721	48,248	36,255	52,714	<b>130,221</b>
2005	71,767	50,782	45,141	34,576	50,285	<b>119,919</b>
2004	71,303	49,671	43,746	34,246	49,901	<b>117,442</b>
2003	69,861	48,969	42,997	34,014	49,434	<b>117,867</b>
2002	67,948	48,220	41,813	33,400	48,110	<b>113,857</b>

**Note:** The categories Eastern Seaboard, Industrial Heartland, Midwest, Southeast and West will not add up to the United States total because an importer can be included in multiple origins.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

**Table 3-3 Number of establishments importing from Non-United States countries**

	European Union	Japan	Mexico	South America	Other	Total
	number					
2007	48,872	18,488	14,755	8,587	79,793	<b>102,843</b>
2006	48,417	17,493	13,734	8,581	76,609	<b>99,951</b>
2005	46,271	16,408	13,116	8,328	69,906	<b>91,766</b>
2004	45,069	16,290	12,625	7,942	68,112	<b>88,781</b>
2003	44,667	15,918	11,478	6,947	65,103	<b>86,040</b>
2002	42,804	15,146	10,405	5,947	60,462	<b>80,765</b>

**Note:** The categories European Union; Japan; Mexico; South America and Other will not add up to the Non-United States total because an importer can be included in multiple origins.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

**Table 4-1 Value of imports by origin**

	United States only	Non-United States only	Both United States and Non-United States	Total
millions of dollars				
2007	7,510	5,166	358,519	<b>371,196</b>
2006	7,495	4,473	347,977	<b>359,945</b>
2005	7,403	4,287	336,879	<b>348,570</b>
2004	7,177	3,869	316,018	<b>327,064</b>
2003	5,659	3,710	298,886	<b>308,256</b>
2002	6,504	3,847	311,581	<b>321,932</b>

**Note:** Due to rounding, components may not add to the total

**Source:** Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

**Table 4-2 Value of imports from the United States**

	Eastern Seaboard	Industrial Heartland	Midwest	Southeast	West	Total
millions of dollars						
2007	41,763	79,447	32,815	22,229	22,284	<b>198,539</b>
2006	43,202	77,711	31,942	23,424	20,502	<b>196,781</b>
2005	42,402	78,076	30,450	23,655	20,178	<b>194,762</b>
2004	41,691	77,656	28,724	23,241	18,697	<b>190,008</b>
2003	39,517	77,686	27,336	22,066	18,118	<b>184,723</b>
2002	43,760	83,533	29,358	23,540	18,558	<b>198,749</b>

**Note:** Due to rounding, components may not add to the total.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

**Table 4-3 Value of imports from Non-United States countries**

	European Union	Japan	Mexico	South America	Other	Total
millions of dollars						
2007	46,026	14,857	15,858	9,773	86,144	<b>172,657</b>
2006	46,200	14,785	14,914	9,892	77,374	<b>163,165</b>
2005	42,669	14,131	13,610	9,063	74,335	<b>153,808</b>
2004	39,490	12,993	12,493	6,344	65,736	<b>137,056</b>
2003	37,948	13,271	11,401	4,728	56,186	<b>123,533</b>
2002	37,761	15,308	12,081	4,944	53,089	<b>123,183</b>

**Note:** Due to rounding, components may not add to the total.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

**Table 5** Number of establishments, by importer size

	Less than \$30,000	\$30,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$24,999,999	\$25,000,000 and over	Total
	number						
2007	93,068	26,030	32,780	10,753	4,015	1,496	<b>168,142</b>
2006	91,384	24,745	31,465	10,480	3,854	1,473	<b>163,401</b>
2005	80,831	22,948	29,955	10,019	3,709	1,368	<b>148,830</b>
2004	77,175	22,309	29,099	9,913	3,595	1,367	<b>143,458</b>
2003	79,652	21,745	28,386	9,523	3,491	1,298	<b>144,095</b>
2002	74,394	20,924	28,125	9,580	3,590	1,339	<b>137,952</b>

**Source:** Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

**Table 6** Value of imports, by importer size

	Less than \$30,000	\$30,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$24,999,999	\$25,000,000 and over	Total
	millions of dollars						
2007	707	1,476	11,270	23,999	42,808	290,936	<b>371,196</b>
2006	679	1,410	10,833	23,365	41,175	282,483	<b>359,945</b>
2005	615	1,311	10,409	22,380	39,857	273,999	<b>348,570</b>
2004	589	1,276	10,034	21,989	37,936	255,239	<b>327,064</b>
2003	597	1,245	9,853	21,005	36,815	238,741	<b>308,256</b>
2002	568	1,196	9,888	21,432	38,000	250,847	<b>321,932</b>

**Note:** Due to rounding, components may not add to the total.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.



**Table 7** Number of importing establishments, by province of residence

	Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>1</sup>	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
				number		
2007	1,365	562	3,283	2,942	29,219	67,358
2006	x	533	4,429	2,772	28,989	66,632
2005	1,111	453	2,790	2,411	26,805	61,671
2004	1,061	427	2,694	2,362	26,378	61,318
2003	1,080	426	2,741	2,316	26,648	61,535
2002	1,040	415	2,652	2,243	25,859	59,281

1. 2006: Newfoundland and Labrador has been included with Nova Scotia due to confidentiality.

**Table 7** Number of importing establishments, by province of residence (continued)

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia <sup>2</sup>	Canada
			number		
2007	6,042	5,945	21,991	29,435	<b>168,142</b>
2006	5,634	5,362	20,267	28,783	<b>163,401</b>
2005	5,292	4,820	17,459	26,018	<b>148,830</b>
2004	4,909	3,129	16,124	25,056	<b>143,458</b>
2003	4,857	3,256	15,985	25,251	<b>144,095</b>
2002	4,768	3,046	15,156	23,492	<b>137,952</b>

2. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been combined with British Columbia.

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

**Table 8 Value of imports, by province of residence**

	Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>1</sup>	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
millions of dollars						
2007	3,348	197	1,691	6,392	64,016	235,624
2006	x	139	4,426	6,496	59,433	235,021
2005	2,632	122	2,406	6,856	58,194	229,596
2004	2,387	118	1,985	5,756	53,677	220,811
2003	2,548	114	1,657	4,938	51,224	209,486
2002	1,778	95	1,680	4,797	52,288	222,648

1. 2006: Newfoundland and Labrador has been included with Nova Scotia due to confidentiality.

**Table 8 Value of imports, by province of residence (continued)**

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia <sup>2</sup>	Canada
millions of dollars					
2007	7,184	2,765	24,619	25,361	<b>371,196</b>
2006	7,336	3,063	24,603	19,428	<b>359,945</b>
2005	7,310	2,853	21,872	16,731	<b>348,570</b>
2004	6,420	2,713	17,719	15,479	<b>327,064</b>
2003	6,143	2,005	15,963	14,178	<b>308,256</b>
2002	8,005	2,072	14,460	14,108	<b>321,932</b>

2. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been combined with British Columbia.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.