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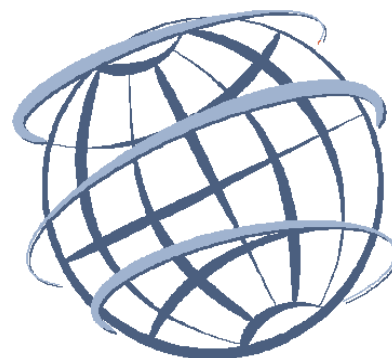
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Canadian Trade Review

A Profile of Canadian Exporters, 1996 to 2009



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A Profile of Canadian Exporters, 1996 to 2009

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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 Exporter Register Database, on exporting establishments for the years 1996 to 2009. This is a follow-up to the Exporter Register Database issue containing data on the years 1993 to 2007¹. This publication begins coverage from 1996 onwards.

This issue continues to provide information on the number of exporters and the value of their domestic exports by industry (North American Industry Classification System—NAICS), exporter size, province of residence, countries of destination, and employment size (2009 only).

As in previous issues, the establishment is the statistical unit of measure. Consequently, any reference made here to “exporters” represents “statistical establishments that exported.” To be included in the Exporter Register, an establishment must have exported commodities valued at \$30,000 or more in at least one year between 1996 and 2009. If an establishment does not export in a given year, that establishment is not included in the register for that year. Also, if the value of exports of an establishment is less than \$30,000 in every year from 1996 to 2009, it is not included in the Exporter Register Database, even though it may be exporting.

This report is divided into four sections:

- “Highlights” consists of an overview of results of the 2009 Exporter Register Database;
- “Findings” contains more detailed analyses of this database;
- “Methodology, data concepts and definitions” outlines the estimation methods and limitations, as well as the fundamentals of this database; and
- “Data tables” contain tabular data for the years from 1996 to 2009.

1. Statistics Canada catalogue no. 65-507-M, January 2010.

Highlights

In 2009:

- widespread economic decline affected the exporting community in most sectors. The number of exporting establishments fell from 51,648 in 2008 to 47,637 in 2009, a decrease of 7.8% (Table 1-1);
- the value of exports was \$329.1 billion, down 26.7% from 2008 (Table 1-2);
- the manufacturing sector, which represents 41.0% of all exporters, experienced a 6.9% decline in number and a 23.6% drop in export value from 2008, resulting in 19,529 establishments exporting \$172.0 billion in merchandise in 2009 (Table 2-1 and Table 2-2);
- the number of Canadian establishments exporting to countries other than the United States rose, accounting for 43.4% of the exporter population and 25.2% of total export value in 2009 (Table 5-1 and Table 5-2);
- the value of exports to the United States fell to \$246.0 billion, a 29.1% decrease from its peak level in 2008 and its lowest value in more than a decade. The number of establishments exporting exclusively to the United States fell to its lowest level since 1997 (Table 3-1 and Table 4-2);
- establishments exporting less than \$1 million fell by 5.9% compared to 2008, while establishments exporting \$25 million and over decreased by 19.8%, the largest decline experienced by this class of exporter (Table 6-1);
- 76.1% of exporting establishments had exports of less than \$1 million. These establishments accounted for 2.0% of the total value of exports (Table 6-1 and Table 6-2);
- establishments employing more than 200 employees represented only 5.8% of the exporter population, while their exports accounted for 44.2% of the total value of exports (\$145.6 billion) (Table 7-1 and Table 7-2);
- the 2,103 new exporters made up 4.4% of the total exporter population and accounted for \$2.2 billion of export value. This was the lowest number of new exporters to enter the market since 1997 (Table 9-1 and Table 9-2).

Findings

Overview

The year 2009 was characterized by widespread decline across sectors due to the weakened economic climate. In Canada, 47,637 establishments exported \$329.1 billion worth of merchandise, a decrease of 26.7% in value from 2008. The number of exporting establishments continued to decline for a fourth consecutive year, down 11.1% from a record 53,559 in 2005 (Table 1-1 and Table 1-2).

The composition of the exporting community remained relatively stable in 2009. The establishments exporting \$25 million and over comprised 3.1% of all establishments in the Exporter Register Database, and accounted for 81.9% of the total value of domestic exports. Conversely, establishments exporting less than \$1 million of merchandise represented 76.1% of the total number of establishments and contributed only 2.0% to the total value of domestic exports (Table 6-1 and Table 6-2).

Widespread decline in most sectors

The manufacturing sector made up the largest share of total exporters, at 41.0%, and accounted for 52.3% of the total value of exports in 2009. The number of exporters in the manufacturing sector continued to decline for the third consecutive year, down 6.9% from 2008, with a 23.6% drop in export value to \$172.0 billion (Table 1-1 and Table 1-2).

Within the manufacturing sector, the petroleum and coal products subsector experienced the largest drop in the number of exporters, decreasing 41.8%. The value of exports within this subsector also declined, falling by half from 2008 to \$6.8 billion. The primary metal manufacturing subsector also experienced a large decline in the value of exports, dropping 33.5% to \$21.0 billion. The number of exporters in this subsector, however, experienced only a slight decrease (Table 2-1 and Table 2-2).

The value of exports by the transportation equipment manufacturing subsector continued to decline for the fifth consecutive year to reach \$47.7 billion. This value was about half the level reached in 1999. In the

same subsector, the number of exporters increased for the first time since 2006 and reached its highest level at 1,373 (Table 2-1 and Table 2-2).

The decline in value and number of exporters was also observed in the non-manufacturing sectors. The overall value of exports by non-manufacturing sectors decreased 29.8% to \$157.2 billion in 2009, and the number of exporters declined 8.4% to 28,108 establishments (Table 1-1 and Table 1-2).

The wholesale trade sector (10,312 establishments) exported \$45.5 billion in 2009, a 29.6% decrease from 2008. This sector was the largest non-manufacturing sector in terms of both the number of establishments and the value of exports (Table 1-1 and Table 1-2).

The number of exporters in the mining, oil, and gas extraction sector declined 35.9% from 2008. The value decreased 29.1% to \$27.4 billion in 2009 (Table 1-1 and Table 2-1).

Expansion to non-U.S. markets

Close to 80% of all exporters in 2009 exported to the United States; however, this share has been declining for the past three years. The value of exports to the United States fell to its lowest level since 1999 to \$246.0 billion, a decline of 29.1% from 2008 (Table 4-1 and Table 4-2).

An increasing number of Canadian exporters expanded to markets outside of the United States. In 2009, 43.4% of exporting establishments exported to countries other than the United States, representing 25.2% of the total export value. In comparison, in 1999, only 29.6% of exporters exported to countries other than the United States, and accounted for 13.4% of the total value (Table 5-1 and Table 5-2).

Establishments exporting exclusively to the United States, which accounted for 56.6% of the exporter population, fell to their lowest level since 1997, at 26,950 exporters. Conversely, the proportion of establishments exporting exclusively to countries other than the United States has been gradually increasing,

comprising 20.7% of exporters in 2009. The value of exports by this group of exporters, experienced a 14.1% drop, down to \$38.1 billion. In 2009, however, this group exceeded 10% of the total value of exports for the first time, reaching 11.6%, which coincided with China replacing Japan as Canada's third-largest export market (Table 3-1, Table 3-2 and Table 4-2).

Biggest loss in large exporters

The impact of the weakening economic environment was pronounced for both small and large exporters. The number of establishments exporting \$25 million and over decreased 19.8%. This was the largest decrease for this class of exporters since 1996. In 2009, the decline in the number of establishments exporting less than \$1 million continued for the fourth consecutive year, falling 5.9% from 2008. (Table 6-1).

Over three-quarters of all exporters in 2009 employed fewer than 50 employees. These exporters accounted for less than one-third of the total export value. In contrast, the exporters employing more than 200 employees represented only 5.8% of the exporter population, while their exports represented 44.2% of the total value of exports (Table 7-1 and Table 7-2).

In 2009, 63.9% of exporters employed fewer than 50 workers and exported less than \$1 million in goods. This group accounted for only 1.6% of the total value of exports. The exporters who had over 200 employees and exported \$25 million and over accounted for 1.3% of total exporters and represented 41.6% of the total value of exports (Table 7-1 and Table 7-2).

Top four provinces account for the majority of exports

In 2009, most of the exporting establishments were located in Ontario (44.9%), Quebec (22.4%), British Columbia (13.4%) and Alberta (9.2%). Ontario accounted for the largest share of the value of exports at 37.7%, followed by Alberta at 23.3%, Quebec at 18.7% and British Columbia at 7.0% (Table 8-1 and Table 8-2).

Almost all the provinces faced a decline in the value of exports from 2008 to 2009. Ontario experienced a 24.3% decrease in the value of its exports to \$123.9 billion. Alberta's value of exports decreased 37.3% to \$76.7 billion. Prince Edward Island was the only province to experience any gains in export value, increasing 10.8% to \$749 million (Table 8-2).

Alberta accounted for about one-tenth of total export value in 1999, and this share increased to close to one-fourth in 2009. Comparatively, Ontario's share of total export value decreased from approximately half in 1999 to just more than one-third in 2009 (Table 8-2).

Number of new exporters at its lowest since 1997

The 2,103 new exporters in 2009 made up 4.4% of the total exporter population and accounted for \$2.2 billion of export value. This was the lowest number of new exporters to enter the market since 1997. In 2009, exports exclusively to countries other than the United States accounted for 66.4% of the export value by new exporters. On the other hand, exports exclusively to the United States accounted for 30.7% of the export value by new exporters in 2009, compared with 70.7% in 1999 (Table 9-1 and Table 9-2).

The dominance of the manufacturing sector with respect to entrants to the export market had dissipated over the years. In 1997, about one-third of new exporters belonged to this sector; in 2009, this proportion had shrunk to approximately one-tenth (Table 10-1).

The business services sector had the largest number of new exporters, while the mining, oil, and gas extraction sector had the highest export value by new exporters at \$674.0 million (Table 10-1 and Table 10-2).

Methodology, data concepts and definitions

Methodology

This section explains the basic methodology used to estimate the number of exporters by industry, exporter size, province of residence, destination and number of employees (for 2009 only). Essentially, there are two fundamental parts involved in this process: the data linkage process and the estimation of the unlinked documents.

Data linkage process

Statistics Canada obtains trade data from two main sources: United States Customs documents and Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) documents.

In 1990, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between Canada and the United States to exchange import data. Through this MOU, each country obtains a comprehensive list of exports to the other country. This is currently the largest source of export data in Canada. All remaining data on Canadian commodity exports destined for consumption in countries other than the United States are obtained from CBSA documents. The data from the two different sources are processed differently during the linkage process.

Step 1. Validate the exporter.

Each United States Customs document contains a vendor identification (ID) code. This code is constructed using the name and address of the Canadian exporter.

For each vendor ID code, it is necessary to:

- Standardize: Each initial vendor ID code is assigned two codes. The first is a revised/standardized municipality, based on the Statistics Canada (STC) municipality library. The second is a revised/standardized province code (two-digit STC numeric code); and
- Un-duplicate: Each initial vendor ID code (for a unique exporter and location) is linked to a single standard identification code for each vendor.

The duplication problem arises because the descriptive information (namely, vendor name and address) is not a standardized field on the United States Customs document.

For example, the municipality of "ST JOHNS" (as it is written in the STC municipality library) in Newfoundland (standardized province is 10) has been reported in a number of ways, including "Saint Johns", "St. Johns", "St. John's", "Saint John", "Saint Jean" and "St Jean", while the province has been reported as "Newfoundland", "Nfld", "Terre-Neuve", and "TN".

This makes any automated linkage exercise very difficult, because each different spelling or listing is considered a different item. So, an initial automated processing of the file is performed using the Postal Address Analysis System at Statistics Canada. This generalized application attempts to rearrange a freeform address into standardized positioned components.

Within each record, an exporter ID code is attached. Unlike documents for exports to the United States, the exporter ID code can come from various sources. The exporter ID can be a payroll deduction number, a Customs and Excise number or, since 1997, a business number (BN). However, in many cases, the exporter ID field is not completed. In such instances, a 'dummy' code is assigned, and then the name and address information is captured and stored. Each of the previously mentioned codes also has a repository of names and addresses.

For each exporter ID code, it is necessary to

- Standardize: Each initial exporter ID code is assigned a revised/standardized municipality, based on the STC municipality library, and a revised/standardized province (two-digit STC numeric code); and
- Un-duplicate: Each initial exporter ID code for a single exporter and location is linked to a unique revised exporter ID code.

As with exports to the United States, the present descriptive information (name and address) is not standardized. Again, an initial automated processing of the file is performed using the Postal Address Analysis System.

Step 2: Link exports to countries other than the United States by Business Number

Business numbers are obtained for exporters to countries other than the United States. The BN is used to link to the Business Register (BR) and obtain more information on the exporting entity such as North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) classification, the province of residence of the exporter, and the number of employees (current year only).

Step 3: Link exports to United States destinations and countries other than the United States by name and address of the exporter.

After the standardizing and unduplication processes are completed, it is then possible to aggregate exports by unique exporter at the location level.

This process delivers a concordance file containing many initial ID codes for United States and countries other than the United States destinations linked to one standardized exporter ID.

Step 4: Link unduplicated exporter information.

The final step is to ensure a proper linkage between the BR and the new file of exporters created for the Exporter Register Database.

Non-residents: Where feasible, exports by non-residents are allocated to their Canadian subsidiaries. When no Canadian subsidiary exists, non-residents are considered unlinked and Canadian exporters are estimated during the estimation process. For example, if a United States corporation is listed as the exporter of record on the Customs documentation for a given domestic export from Canada, then the corporation's Canadian subsidiary, not the United States establishment, will be linked as the exporter.

Estimation of the unlinked portion

A relatively small but still significant portion of the documents was not successfully linked to the BR. Therefore, based on the linked portion alone, the

number of exporters underestimates the true size of the exporting community. Moreover, the linked portion cannot provide consistent estimates when the linkage rate changes over time. This is the case for exports to countries other than the United States, where the proportion of unlinked documents shrank from an average of about 45% between 1993 and 1995 down to around 10% between 1996 and 2009. By contrast, coverage for United States destinations was high and relatively constant from 1993 to 2009.

The number of exporting establishments and the value of their exports were estimated for the unlinked portion, in order to provide a more complete and reliable picture of the exporting community.

The estimation methodology first uses the patterns of the linked portion to provide estimates for the unlinked portion, and then follows these steps:

Step 1. Estimate the export value of the unlinked portion by NAICS industry, exporter size, employee class (for 2009 only), province and trading area.

First for 1997 to 1999, the estimated total value of non-captured documents is distributed to commodities, provinces and destinations, for inclusion in the estimates as part of the unlinked portion. These non-captured documents show exports of less than \$10,000 in value to destinations other than the United States. This is done using the distribution of the value observed in similar recorded transactions within the linked portion of exports to countries other than the United States. All documents were captured in 2009 regardless of destination or export value.

Second, the export value of the unlinked portion is distributed by NAICS industry, exporter size and employment (for 2009 only) based on observed patterns in the linked portion. For example, in the Fruit and other vegetable farms industry, if the export values of apples in documents of \$30,000 to \$100,000 has been equally reported by establishments of two sizes (\$30,000 to \$99,999 and \$100,000 to \$999,999) in the linked portion, then the value of the exported apples in an unlinked \$50,000 document would be distributed equally between these two exporter sizes in this industry.

Third, the province of origin reported on the unlinked documents is used to approximate the province of residency of the exporters.

Fourth, the destination reported on the unlinked portion by NAICS industry, size and employee class (for 2009 only) is distributed to various trading area combinations based on the linked patterns. For example, exports to Japan of \$30,000 to \$100,000 from the Fruit and other vegetable farms industry would be equally distributed to 'Japan only' and 'Japan and Mexico', if this were the pattern observed in the linked portion. This is necessary because an exporter can export to multiple countries. Therefore, summing the number of exporters by destination will not yield the accurate number of exporters. The distribution by trading area combination tries to split exports by 'unique exporters', where the sum of exporters by these trading area combinations equals the total number of exporters.

Step 2. Calculate the average exports per establishment for each industry, exporter size and employee class (for 2009 only) in the linked portion.

It is assumed that this average should be the same for a given industry, size and employee class (for 2009 only) across provinces and destinations. The geometric mean formula has been used because of the uneven distribution of exports by establishment. Namely, there is a much greater number of smaller exporting establishments than larger ones.

Step 3. Estimate the number of exporters by NAICS industry, size, employee class (for 2009 only), province and destination.

To obtain counts of exporting establishments, divide the exports (sorted by NAICS industry, size, and province and trading area combination, as well as by employee class for 2009 only), by the average export value per establishment and size.

Estimates of the population counts by destination are obtained by adding all the trading area combinations for each destination in which the unlinked portion is involved. For example, for Japan, to obtain the total number of unlinked exporters of size \$30,000 to \$100,000 for the Fruit and other vegetable farms industry, add the count of 'Japan only' plus 'Japan

and Mexico;' for Mexico, add 'Mexico only' plus 'Japan and Mexico.' In this way, the exporter exporting to both Mexico and Japan is counted as exporting to both countries.

This methodology is applied at an aggregation level that balances homogeneity of the aggregates and reliability (minimum of observations). The most detailed level of industry classification available for establishments was the six-digit NAICS. To ensure a minimum number of exporters in the linked portion, establishments were aggregated to the four-digit NAICS level (or higher in some cases) to form 137 industry classes.

The exporter size, employment class (for 2009 only) and destination categories used in the tables of this publication were the same as those used for aggregation. The province and territory categories were used without aggregation. At this level of aggregation, estimated counts were rounded to the closest integer value.

In cases where unlinked documents did not have the corresponding patterns in the linked portion at the detailed level, the closest pattern available was used. For example, if the linked establishments did not export apples, then the exports of 'unlinked apples' was distributed according to the distribution of a more aggregated HS (Harmonized Description and Coding System) class for apples.

Potential sources of error

The unique nature of the source data in the Exporter Register Database lends itself to unique potential sources of error. The following are the most prominent sources of error:

- Incorrect classification of commodities
- Incorrect identification of destination or origin (a trade misallocation - for example, some exports are reported as going to the United States, when in fact they are only traveling through the United States on their way to another country)
- Trade undercoverage (occurs when exporting establishments do not file export documents)

- Incorrect valuation of exports
- Data capture errors
- Incorrect data linkages (owing to clerical errors or poorly reported information).

Data quality of unlinked establishments

There are two main sources of error to consider:

Biases

The main problem with these estimates relates to biases in the linked portion patterns. The most important bias stems from the assumption that the average export value per establishment is the same in both the linked and unlinked portions. This assumption means that the unlinked documents are not related to establishments already in the linked portion. However, an unknown proportion of unlinked documents are indeed related to linked establishments. This implies that the number of establishments corresponding to the unlinked portion is overestimated.

This overestimation is not believed to be too serious and is partially offset by a second source of bias. The larger establishments tend to be matched more effectively to the Business Register.

This increases the average exports per establishment in the linked portion, and thus creates a downward bias in the population estimates. This was more prevalent in the period 1993 to 1995 for low-value export documents to countries other than the United States.

Variance

If the observed exports per establishment in the linked portion vary a lot between establishments within the same group, the resulting estimates are likely to be less reliable. Therefore, the variance of the population estimates is directly related to the variance of the exports per establishment within establishment groupings. For 2009, the coefficient of variation of exports (after logarithmic transformation) by industry, exporter size, employee class, province and destination was less than 1% for 97% of the groups.

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 Exporter Register Database. The BR 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.

The Exporter Register Database provides time-series statistics on exporting 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 1996 to 2009 in the Exporter Register Database.

Coverage of the Exporter Register Database

Merchandise trade transactions for a given year include domestically produced exports as well as re-exports. Re-exports represent commodities imported to Canada and exported to another country without being materially transformed. This includes

foreign goods withdrawn for export from bonded customs warehouses. This definition does not apply to commodities of United States origin that return to the United States from Canada without being transformed. These goods are coded to HS 9904.00.

The Exporter Register Database includes only the value of domestically produced exports and covers more than 95% of these domestic exports. The remaining share not covered can be attributed to the following:

- **Very small exporters:** Establishments with annual exports of less than \$30,000 during every year from 1996 to 2009 are outside the scope of the Exporter Register Database. It can be difficult to identify, track and classify small exporters by business frame because of the infrequency of their exports or the low quality of the source documents. Many of these exporters are unincorporated businesses, individuals or institutions whose export patterns are irregular and difficult to monitor. As a result, exporters with less than \$30,000 in exports for every year from 1996 to 2009 are not included in the Exporter Register Database.
- **Special trade transactions:** Merchandise exports are a record of commodities that cross the border. Exporters range from large multinational corporations to individuals sending personal effects to another country. The objective of the Exporter Register Database is to identify Canadian establishments that export. 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 exported by individuals for personal, non-business use. These commodities are mainly identified in Chapter 99 of the Harmonized Description and Coding System used by the International Trade.
- **Confidential transactions:** Transactions that are allocated to Chapter 99 are not included in the Exporter Register Database.

Non-reported trade

Canadian export transactions valued at less than \$2,000 to countries other than the United States are not required to be reported to Canada Border

Services Agency (CBSA). Therefore, this information does not appear in Statistics Canada's export statistics, and as a result they do not appear on the Exporter Register Database.

Existing dimensions of the Exporter Register Database

The Exporter Register Database currently disseminates data on the number of exporters and the value of exports by industry grouping, exporter size, province of residence, and destination of export. In this edition of the Register, exporters are also grouped by their employment size (for 2009 only). Multidimensional tables at aggregated levels are also available. Some descriptive background information on each of these dimensions follows.

- **Industrial classification:** The Exporter Register Database classifies exporters by the NAICS. The NAICS system is a comprehensive system encompassing all economic activities of the establishment under consideration.
- **Exporter size:** This variable refers to the value of an establishment's exports. Each exporting establishment has been assigned to a size class according to the value of its total domestic exports (and employment for 2009 only). This concept is a key variable in the analysis of the exporting community, given the high proportion of exports by a small proportion of exporters.
- **Employment size:** The number of exporting establishments and the value of their exports are also grouped according to employment counts for 2009 only.
- **Province of residence:** The term 'province of residence' represents the province/territory where the exporting establishment is located. 'Province of origin' represents the province/territory where the commodities under consideration are grown, extracted, processed or manufactured.

Statistics Canada's International Trade Division reports merchandise trade statistics by province of origin. The Exporter Register Database reports exports by province of residence of the exporting establishment. By identifying the exporter, com-

modities are classified according to the residence of the exporter, rather than the origin of the manufacturer or producer. This is important because manufacturing a commodity is a different activity than exporting one.

For example, suppose a commodity is manufactured in Ontario and exported by an establishment located in Nova Scotia. Ontario would be the province of origin reported on the Customs document, despite the fact that the exporter resides in Nova Scotia. The exporter's province of residence is obtained from the Customs document. Often, the same establishment performs the production and exporting activities. However when these activities are separated and located in different provinces/territories, the province of origin and province of residence do not coincide.

- **Destination:** The destination countries or states (of the United States) indicated on Customs documents are used to allocate an establishment's exports. Specific destinations were aggregated to five United States regions and to five country groupings. These groupings are further aggregated to United States, countries other than the United States, United States only, countries other than the United States only, both United States and other countries, and a total of all countries. The detailed break-downs of each of these destination groupings are listed as the follows:

United States Groupings:

- **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

Countries other than the United States 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, and 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.

Data tables

Table 1-1 Number of exporting 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			
2009	2,387	510	69	1,489	19,529	10,312	2,269
2008	2,687	796	74	1,687	20,970	11,310	2,306
2007	2,542	640	67	1,775	21,514	11,486	2,420
2006	2,441	580	80	1,774	21,999	11,719	2,533
2005	2,506	551	70	1,793	21,981	11,946	2,687
2004	2,554	505	64	1,737	21,739	11,831	2,743
2003	2,499	500	58	1,602	21,593	11,614	2,557
2002	2,653	462	66	1,497	21,309	11,272	2,721
2001	2,584	489	54	1,355	20,700	11,016	2,451
2000	2,518	433	58	1,258	20,408	10,760	2,302
1999	2,295	394	50	1,170	19,761	10,615	2,206
1998	2,289	384	56	971	19,128	10,289	1,832
1997	2,155	404	51	929	18,585	10,234	1,657
1996	2,080	380	46	860	17,689	9,798	1,661

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

	Transportation and Warehousing	Information and Cultural Industries	Finance and Insurance	Business Services ¹	Other ²	Total
				number		
2009	1,806	590	1,543	4,794	2,339	47,637
2008	1,921	548	1,627	5,316	2,406	51,648
2007	2,008	597	1,705	5,304	2,482	52,540
2006	2,270	609	1,720	5,257	2,507	53,489
2005	2,018	656	1,703	5,167	2,481	53,559
2004	2,006	654	1,637	5,075	2,365	52,910
2003	1,699	614	1,430	4,516	1,961	50,643
2002	1,689	591	1,306	4,150	1,767	49,483
2001	1,659	595	1,235	3,905	1,625	47,668
2000	1,647	608	1,196	3,714	1,489	46,391
1999	1,532	571	1,107	3,483	1,359	44,543
1998	1,541	547	1,023	3,274	1,219	42,553
1997	1,301	547	1,041	3,154	1,139	41,197
1996	1,256	517	927	2,859	1,081	39,154

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, Exporter Register Database.

Table 1-2 Value of domestic exports, 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						
2009	3,881	27,447	13,963	1,618	171,997	45,487	3,568
2008	4,438	38,690	17,234	1,673	225,027	64,649	5,823
2007	4,473	34,147	6,556	1,922	235,566	54,309	3,396
2006	4,430	31,873	4,916	1,747	236,892	50,309	2,331
2005	4,523	26,906	4,725	2,261	234,231	49,661	1,994
2004	4,245	22,412	2,818	1,634	234,290	49,144	1,545
2003	4,376	17,764	2,947	1,699	216,552	44,561	1,558
2002	5,333	15,653	3,946	1,376	241,029	38,832	2,014
2001	4,606	14,211	6,663	1,066	233,097	44,879	1,943
2000	4,434	15,032	9,182	802	248,641	42,028	1,639
1999	3,800	9,756	5,546	620	223,647	37,590	1,456
1998	3,689	9,547	4,656	525	196,870	38,143	1,111
1997	3,739	11,316	5,695	436	176,948	40,441	945
1996	3,557	11,061	5,656	459	161,631	36,305	944

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

	Transportation and Warehousing	Information and Cultural Industries	Finance and Insurance	Business Services ¹	Other ²	Total
	millions of dollars					
2009	20,642	509	10,571	25,668	3,767	329,120
2008	34,589	670	19,395	33,303	3,325	448,815
2007	15,584	621	29,657	25,166	2,286	413,683
2006	15,382	594	28,871	24,904	2,094	404,344
2005	19,164	692	31,121	24,368	1,862	401,508
2004	15,989	785	23,985	19,944	1,705	378,497
2003	16,115	682	21,636	18,232	2,006	348,129
2002	11,279	652	17,632	19,270	2,132	359,148
2001	15,566	707	23,137	18,696	2,669	367,239
2000	12,671	636	20,612	20,253	2,425	378,357
1999	8,353	617	13,291	18,816	2,273	325,766
1998	5,733	578	12,759	18,394	1,880	293,885
1997	6,579	427	12,234	18,198	2,004	278,960
1996	5,747	546	11,286	17,677	2,292	257,159

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

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

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

Table 2-1 Number of exporting establishments in the manufacturing sector by sub-sector

	Food	Beverage and Tobacco	Textile Mills	Textile Product Mills	Clothing	Leather and Allied Products	Wood Products	Paper	
	number								
2009	1,363	126	210	238	691	118	1,014	501	
2008	1,455	129	226	281	788	124	1,143	590	
2007	1,470	141	245	277	892	129	1,261	585	
2006	1,522	149	260	293	968	129	1,332	587	
2005	1,526	149	264	293	900	137	1,398	579	
2004	1,534	153	273	286	808	133	1,404	609	
2003	1,529	151	262	292	866	138	1,447	592	
2002	1,520	154	278	289	880	139	1,452	598	
2001	1,493	134	260	291	888	146	1,411	592	
2000	1,489	132	269	284	886	149	1,412	576	
1999	1,446	130	258	280	880	156	1,366	560	
1998	1,437	137	248	266	837	164	1,289	553	
1997	1,448	140	237	248	804	152	1,281	527	
1996	1,356	127	223	240	757	146	1,228	517	

Table 2-1 Number of exporting establishments in the manufacturing sector by sub-sector (continued)

	Printing and Related Support Activities	Petroleum and Coal Products	Chemical	Plastic and Rubber Products	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	Primary Metal	Fabricated Metal Products
	number						
2009	678	107	1,176	1,548	490	428	2,583
2008	759	184	1,259	1,707	560	447	2,789
2007	812	141	1,229	1,619	607	436	2,858
2006	822	151	1,212	1,693	622	428	2,837
2005	863	155	1,201	1,691	590	435	2,840
2004	863	138	1,171	1,664	604	440	2,789
2003	859	118	1,147	1,680	581	432	2,780
2002	855	109	1,098	1,635	595	439	2,712
2001	821	109	1,089	1,598	583	414	2,652
2000	781	104	1,082	1,561	573	417	2,606
1999	762	98	1,067	1,496	552	398	2,525
1998	715	96	1,038	1,472	540	404	2,433
1997	712	95	1,015	1,406	514	401	2,339
1996	660	100	963	1,332	498	386	2,215

Table 2-1 Number of exporting establishments in the manufacturing sector by sub-sector (continued)

	Machinery	Computer and Electronic Products	Electrical Equipment Appliance and Component	Trans- portation Equipment	Furniture and Related Products	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	Manufacturing Industry Total
				number			
2009	2,886	1,236	640	1,373	845	1,278	19,529
2008	2,984	1,307	683	1,269	952	1,334	20,970
2007	3,060	1,315	697	1,328	1,028	1,384	21,514
2006	3,087	1,361	697	1,347	1,091	1,411	21,999
2005	3,029	1,393	676	1,331	1,138	1,393	21,981
2004	2,942	1,337	683	1,334	1,177	1,397	21,739
2003	2,864	1,309	676	1,322	1,205	1,343	21,593
2002	2,786	1,316	667	1,266	1,206	1,315	21,309
2001	2,691	1,234	682	1,224	1,183	1,205	20,700
2000	2,655	1,211	637	1,214	1,155	1,215	20,408
1999	2,593	1,206	621	1,147	1,093	1,127	19,761
1998	2,518	1,164	601	1,110	1,028	1,078	19,128
1997	2,455	1,142	584	1,076	946	1,063	18,585
1996	2,359	1,090	561	1,054	887	990	17,689

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

Table 2-2 Value of domestic exports of the manufacturing sector by sub-sector

	Food	Beverage and Tobacco	Textile Mills	Textile Product Mills	Clothing	Leather and Allied Products	Wood Products	Paper
				millions of dollars				
2009	12,229	751	715	423	537	55	4,535	11,225
2008	13,264	838	877	565	698	82	6,253	13,918
2007	11,568	891	1,023	669	955	91	8,864	13,925
2006	11,257	919	1,229	791	1,200	108	11,261	14,997
2005	11,877	913	1,518	881	1,324	123	12,625	14,879
2004	12,252	1,112	1,645	790	1,653	130	14,909	15,760
2003	11,096	1,212	1,729	753	1,810	135	12,505	15,607
2002	11,595	1,284	1,861	834	2,003	169	12,770	17,499
2001	11,065	1,436	1,934	709	2,010	195	12,906	18,873
2000	9,902	1,290	1,803	711	2,213	188	12,809	19,543
1999	9,110	1,370	1,671	663	2,101	210	11,955	17,155
1998	8,366	1,343	1,591	556	1,976	233	10,573	15,414
1997	7,651	1,234	1,440	459	1,602	246	10,171	14,123
1996	6,428	1,147	1,172	468	1,297	226	9,404	14,623

Table 2-2 Value of domestic exports of the manufacturing sector by sub-sector (continued)

	Printing and Related Support Activities	Petroleum and Coal Products	Chemical	Plastic and Rubber Products	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	Primary Metal	Fabricated Metal Products
	millions of dollars						
2009	990	6,754	17,137	7,377	1,284	20,957	6,556
2008	1,179	13,500	20,898	8,802	1,831	31,532	8,409
2007	1,278	10,032	20,120	9,867	2,015	32,917	8,615
2006	1,401	9,247	18,301	10,817	2,224	28,004	8,681
2005	1,552	8,640	16,434	10,981	2,085	23,097	8,770
2004	1,572	6,893	15,488	10,974	2,169	20,725	8,733
2003	1,774	4,767	13,097	10,855	2,120	15,817	8,532
2002	1,911	3,912	12,896	11,161	2,240	17,012	9,333
2001	1,795	3,941	12,633	9,782	2,303	15,756	8,897
2000	1,664	3,282	12,211	9,314	2,319	16,243	8,806
1999	1,448	2,235	10,205	8,360	2,338	15,347	8,171
1998	1,269	1,824	9,316	7,480	2,150	15,828	7,425
1997	1,057	2,362	8,874	6,535	2,008	15,208	6,470
1996	937	2,879	7,591	5,782	1,817	14,260	6,080

Table 2-2 Value of domestic exports of the manufacturing sector by sub-sector (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						
2009	13,936	8,489	2,938	47,734	2,162	5,210	171,997
2008	18,850	10,397	3,777	61,509	2,998	4,851	225,027
2007	16,649	9,999	3,755	74,687	3,412	4,232	235,566
2006	16,258	10,687	3,957	77,601	3,778	4,176	236,892
2005	14,771	11,033	3,590	81,662	4,065	3,408	234,231
2004	12,843	11,681	3,431	83,589	4,337	3,605	234,290
2003	11,859	10,622	3,202	81,273	4,511	3,274	216,552
2002	13,116	12,358	3,751	96,898	4,990	3,439	241,029
2001	12,833	14,918	5,063	88,292	4,943	2,813	233,097
2000	12,708	25,176	6,153	93,278	5,123	3,901	248,641
1999	11,206	15,616	4,685	92,665	4,443	2,692	223,647
1998	10,902	12,307	3,673	77,990	3,719	2,928	196,870
1997	9,244	10,701	3,172	68,914	2,872	2,601	176,948
1996	8,143	9,555	2,672	62,582	2,319	2,246	161,631

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

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

Table 3-1 Number of exporting establishments, by export destination

	United States only	Countries other than the United States only	Both United States and Non-United States	Total
			number	
2009	26,950	9,845	10,842	47,637
2008	29,507	10,427	11,714	51,648
2007	30,806	10,058	11,676	52,540
2006	32,046	9,764	11,679	53,489
2005	31,851	9,933	11,775	53,559
2004	32,047	9,565	11,298	52,910
2003	32,452	7,830	10,361	50,643
2002	34,472	6,329	8,682	49,483
2001	34,081	5,607	7,980	47,668
2000	33,498	5,343	7,550	46,391
1999	31,374	5,489	7,680	44,543
1998	29,181	5,689	7,683	42,553
1997	27,487	5,789	7,921	41,197
1996	24,366	6,020	8,768	39,154

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

Table 3-2 Value of domestic exports by export destination

	United States only	Countries other than the United States only	Both United States and other countries	Exporter Register Total	Published Total ¹
			millions of dollars		
2009	156,444	38,090	134,586	329,120	334,560
2008	220,437	44,333	184,045	448,815	455,337
2007	188,555	29,633	195,494	413,683	419,944
2006	187,306	28,169	188,869	404,344	411,493
2005	164,065	21,142	216,302	401,508	408,550
2004	176,886	17,726	183,886	378,497	385,526
2003	162,028	13,483	172,617	348,129	354,395
2002	163,186	14,282	181,681	359,148	365,295
2001	187,418	14,531	165,290	367,239	375,230
2000	172,816	14,625	190,916	378,357	385,679
1999	149,323	15,167	161,276	325,766	331,749
1998	131,452	17,763	144,670	293,885	297,481
1997	133,260	21,034	124,667	278,960	280,031
1996	111,870	15,950	129,339	257,159	259,295

1. Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Canadian International Merchandise Trade, CANSIM table 228-0034.

Note: The categories United States only; Countries other than United States only; and Both United States and other countries will add up to the Exporter Register Database total. Due to rounding, components may not add to the total.

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

Table 4-1 Number of exporting establishments by export destination, the United States

	Eastern Seaboard	Industrial Heartland	Midwest	Southeast	West	Total
	number					
2009	23,956	19,935	19,559	15,535	17,556	37,792
2008	26,170	21,671	21,583	16,996	19,563	41,221
2007	26,982	22,059	21,741	17,555	20,356	42,482
2006	27,728	22,735	21,946	18,034	21,018	43,725
2005	27,680	22,444	21,503	17,926	20,807	43,626
2004	27,580	22,497	21,175	17,518	20,422	43,345
2003	27,276	22,040	20,685	17,077	20,088	42,813
2002	27,251	21,863	20,604	16,618	20,013	43,154
2001	26,489	21,253	19,908	16,236	19,447	42,061
2000	26,282	20,853	19,408	15,936	19,194	41,048
1999	25,325	19,908	18,397	15,211	18,109	39,054
1998	24,099	19,075	17,680	14,501	17,182	36,864
1997	23,253	18,352	16,719	13,883	16,315	35,408
1996	21,618	16,906	15,395	12,729	15,101	33,134

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

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

Table 4-2 Value of domestic exports by export destination, the United States

	Eastern Seaboard	Industrial Heartland	Midwest	Southeast	West	Total
	millions of dollars					
2009	65,380	82,094	42,773	19,862	35,924	246,033
2008	91,883	121,266	61,205	26,350	46,202	346,906
2007	83,680	118,670	53,649	26,142	45,276	327,418
2006	84,762	120,360	52,198	27,258	45,518	330,096
2005	87,556	121,901	51,638	27,975	48,028	337,098
2004	81,321	121,147	46,137	25,483	46,157	320,246
2003	75,633	115,537	42,286	22,543	42,934	298,934
2002	78,408	122,691	43,823	23,923	43,446	312,292
2001	83,446	119,508	42,588	23,858	49,691	319,092
2000	92,307	121,987	44,392	23,746	45,698	328,127
1999	82,059	108,045	33,736	20,088	38,301	282,230
1998	72,484	96,505	30,828	17,587	30,157	247,561
1997	63,046	94,029	30,591	15,036	24,257	226,960
1996	56,320	88,733	28,203	13,530	19,863	206,648

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

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

Table 5-1 Number of exporting establishments by export destination, countries other than the United States

	European Union	Japan	Mexico	South America	Other	Total
				number		
2009	10,812	2,985	2,239	3,850	15,877	20,687
2008	12,076	3,208	2,352	4,317	16,717	22,141
2007	11,711	3,313	2,242	3,913	16,240	21,734
2006	11,516	3,369	2,163	3,638	15,969	21,443
2005	11,842	3,540	2,062	3,557	16,076	21,708
2004	11,236	3,395	1,771	3,253	14,942	20,863
2003	9,983	3,126	1,531	2,616	12,687	18,191
2002	8,016	2,553	1,131	2,019	10,003	15,011
2001	7,329	2,376	847	2,002	8,784	13,587
2000	6,847	2,267	739	1,863	8,062	12,893
1999	7,129	2,272	698	1,934	8,276	13,169
1998	7,210	2,401	625	2,219	8,426	13,372
1997	7,014	2,577	582	2,108	9,001	13,710
1996	8,154	2,750	736	2,208	9,899	14,788

Note: The categories European Union, Japan, Mexico, South America and Other will not add up to the Total because an exporter can be included in multiple destinations.

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

Table 5-2 Value of domestic exports by export destination, countries other than the United States

	European Union	Japan	Mexico	South America	Other	Total
				millions of dollars		
2009	27,438	8,102	3,831	4,051	39,665	83,087
2008	33,801	11,002	5,161	5,691	46,254	101,909
2007	31,179	8,930	4,285	4,071	37,801	86,265
2006	25,862	9,294	4,038	3,459	31,594	74,248
2005	22,242	8,959	3,083	2,967	27,159	64,409
2004	20,271	8,404	2,851	2,586	24,138	58,252
2003	17,967	7,925	2,144	2,049	19,110	49,195
2002	16,362	8,190	2,258	2,103	17,944	46,857
2001	17,415	8,067	2,333	2,594	17,740	48,149
2000	18,441	8,955	1,917	2,775	18,141	50,229
1999	15,291	8,299	1,534	2,398	16,013	43,536
1998	15,794	8,610	1,394	3,236	17,289	46,324
1997	15,101	11,149	1,224	3,761	20,765	52,001
1996	15,393	11,149	1,214	3,152	19,604	50,511

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

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

Table 6-1 Number of exporting establishments, by exporter size

	Less than \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$24,999,999	\$25,000,000 and over	Total
	number			
2009	36,248	9,913	1,476	47,637
2008	38,501	11,306	1,841	51,648
2007	39,558	11,146	1,836	52,540
2006	40,421	11,213	1,855	53,489
2005	40,494	11,256	1,809	53,559
2004	40,113	11,037	1,760	52,910
2003	38,183	10,794	1,666	50,643
2002	36,789	10,933	1,761	49,483
2001	35,275	10,679	1,714	47,668
2000	34,282	10,430	1,679	46,391
1999	33,050	9,908	1,585	44,543
1998	31,608	9,425	1,520	42,553
1997	30,958	8,856	1,383	41,197
1996	29,671	8,191	1,292	39,154

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

Table 6-2 Value of domestic exports, by exporter size

	Less than \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$24,999,999	\$25,000,000 and over	Total
	millions of dollars			
2009	6,455	53,177	269,487	329,120
2008	6,850	60,441	381,526	448,815
2007	6,779	60,987	345,917	413,683
2006	6,812	60,964	336,567	404,344
2005	6,838	61,586	333,083	401,508
2004	6,759	60,130	311,609	378,497
2003	6,536	58,055	283,536	348,129
2002	6,570	59,465	293,114	359,148
2001	6,330	59,007	301,901	367,239
2000	6,201	57,351	314,805	378,357
1999	6,068	53,607	266,094	325,766
1998	5,822	50,352	237,712	293,885
1997	5,517	47,594	225,850	278,960
1996	5,233	44,066	207,860	257,159

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

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

Table 7-1 Number of exporting establishments by employee class and exporter size, 2009

	Less than 50	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 and over	Total
			number		
Less than \$999,999	30,426	3,032	1,591	1,199	36,248
\$1,000,000 to \$24,999,999	5,728	1,902	1,309	974	9,913
\$25,000,000 and Over	431	191	251	603	1,476
Total	36,585	5,125	3,151	2,776	47,637

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

Table 7-2 Value of domestic exports by employee class and exporter size, 2009

	Less than 50	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 and over	Total
			millions of dollars		
Less than \$999,999	5,172	694	342	247	6,455
\$1,000,000 to \$24,999,999	24,021	10,869	9,721	8,566	53,177
\$25,000,000 and Over	70,954	35,695	26,084	136,754	269,487
Total	100,147	47,258	36,147	145,567	329,119

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

Table 8-1 Number of exporting establishments, by province of residence

	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
			number			
2009	307	203	851	728	10,681	21,400
2008	484	193	919	912	11,291	23,298
2007	343	183	979	904	11,532	23,752
2006	309	177	1,003	881	11,884	24,416
2005	324	185	1,038	927	11,773	24,093
2004	310	173	1,066	904	11,530	23,938
2003	294	158	993	881	11,095	22,806
2002	257	165	1,006	927	10,577	22,175
2001	244	159	958	918	10,356	21,170
2000	228	163	958	861	10,114	20,859
1999	223	163	941	843	9,620	20,419
1998	198	144	846	821	9,079	19,787
1997	205	128	866	786	8,849	19,125
1996	210	137	870	752	8,344	18,252

Table 8-1 Number of exporting establishments, by province of residence (continued)

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia ¹	Canada
			number		
2009	1,564	1,128	4,374	6,401	47,637
2008	1,763	1,235	4,729	6,824	51,648
2007	1,745	1,118	4,698	7,286	52,540
2006	1,679	1,075	4,566	7,499	53,489
2005	1,740	1,061	4,512	7,906	53,559
2004	1,719	1,069	4,406	7,795	52,910
2003	1,722	1,003	4,163	7,528	50,643
2002	1,769	1,017	4,285	7,305	49,483
2001	1,683	977	4,090	7,113	47,668
2000	1,609	937	3,840	6,822	46,391
1999	1,496	864	3,571	6,403	44,543
1998	1,481	841	3,270	6,086	42,553
1997	1,421	815	3,107	5,895	41,197
1996	1,356	802	2,873	5,558	39,154

1. Yukon and Northwest Territories have been combined with British Columbia for the years 1996 to 2009. Nunavut is combined with British Columbia for 1999 to 2009.

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

Table 8-2 Value of domestic exports, by province of residence

	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
			millions of dollars			
2009	6,558	749	3,725	9,732	61,515	123,927
2008	12,404	676	4,488	12,443	73,761	163,731
2007	9,044	582	4,421	10,836	70,767	177,159
2006	3,692	578	4,161	10,064	70,843	175,348
2005	3,238	606	4,591	10,341	68,856	177,313
2004	3,314	478	4,848	9,212	66,601	175,721
2003	2,888	458	4,974	8,279	63,393	163,648
2002	2,907	515	4,951	8,036	66,411	177,748
2001	2,630	458	4,706	8,180	67,534	175,261
2000	2,654	515	4,538	6,972	72,219	181,141
1999	1,974	514	4,260	5,659	61,922	171,770
1998	1,633	464	3,815	4,995	57,488	152,845
1997	1,784	328	3,800	5,058	51,015	141,571
1996	1,696	309	3,178	4,913	46,917	129,221

Table 8-2 Value of domestic exports, by province of residence (continued)

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia ¹	Canada
			millions of dollars		
2009	14,084	9,062	76,722	23,046	329,120
2008	15,104	13,306	122,446	30,455	448,815
2007	12,336	7,478	89,797	31,261	413,683
2006	10,776	5,999	89,769	33,116	404,344
2005	9,012	6,023	88,328	33,202	401,508
2004	9,449	4,968	71,739	32,170	378,497
2003	9,685	4,410	62,649	27,745	348,129
2002	10,546	5,465	53,921	28,649	359,148
2001	10,583	5,277	61,125	31,486	367,239
2000	11,089	5,883	57,943	35,403	378,357
1999	10,039	4,990	34,286	30,352	325,766
1998	8,435	4,553	29,879	29,777	293,885
1997	8,616	4,246	32,173	30,372	278,960
1996	8,741	3,935	30,131	28,118	257,159

1. Yukon and Northwest Territories have been combined with British Columbia for the years 1996 to 2009. Nunavut is combined with British Columbia for 1999 to 2009.

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

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

Table 9-1 Number of new exporters, by export destination and employment class

	United States Only	Countries other than the United States only	Both United States and Non-United States	Total
			number	
2009	1,255	770	78	2,103
2008	1,938	1,340	202	3,480
2007	2,582	1,473	204	4,259
2006	3,006	1,378	211	4,595
2005	3,437	1,770	248	5,455
2004	3,603	2,390	329	6,322
2003	3,503	2,095	299	5,897
2002	4,691	1,713	289	6,693
2001	4,463	1,066	170	5,699
2000	4,664	1,079	138	5,881
1999	4,650	1,080	150	5,880
1998	4,396	1,109	153	5,658
1997	5,575	1,500	251	7,326

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

Table 9-2 Value of exports by new exporters, by export destination

	United States Only	Countries other than the United States only	Both United States and Non-United States	Total
	millions of dollars			
2009	681	1,476	65	2,221
2008	1,777	1,388	1,865	5,030
2007	1,399	1,460	536	3,394
2006	1,732	1,305	359	3,395
2005	2,123	1,875	860	4,858
2004	1,729	1,445	443	3,617
2003	2,219	1,100	2,458	5,777
2002	11,848	753	557	13,157
2001	2,321	442	118	2,881
2000	1,605	293	373	2,271
1999	1,635	234	444	2,313
1998	1,205	350	536	2,091
1997	1,565	509	367	2,441

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

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

Table 10-1 Number of new exporters, 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						
2009	207	31	8	156	274	290	167
2008	414	59	7	209	577	640	265
2007	342	84	4	273	878	773	276
2006	276	91	15	309	1,022	838	344
2005	342	92	9	322	1,264	972	398
2004	416	73	13	365	1,241	1,298	510
2003	320	62	6	342	1,446	1,316	409
2002	442	78	15	403	1,755	1,381	566
2001	403	77	10	324	1,419	1,234	496
2000	447	72	10	284	1,615	1,274	491
1999	369	62	11	320	1,665	1,369	537
1998	419	69	12	256	1,704	1,356	435
1997	445	94	13	284	2,346	1,964	426

Table 10-1 Number of new exporters, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)
(continued)

	Transportation and Warehousing	Information and Cultural Industries	Finance and Insurance	Business Services ¹	Other ²	Total
	number					
2009	119	36	171	373	271	2,103
2008	180	38	216	546	329	3,480
2007	217	54	283	680	395	4,259
2006	272	60	262	680	426	4,595
2005	268	75	356	817	540	5,455
2004	349	97	397	1,007	556	6,322
2003	273	85	332	848	458	5,897
2002	273	99	358	891	432	6,693
2001	279	85	274	704	394	5,699
2000	305	105	266	675	337	5,881
1999	265	87	234	656	305	5,880
1998	250	81	201	594	281	5,658
1997	325	128	244	757	300	7,326

1. Includes the following industries: Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; 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, Exporter Register Database.

Table 10-2 Value of domestic exports by new exporters, 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						
2009	125	674	63	122	219	167	79
2008	243	820	16	111	1,046	1,042	239
2007	72	474	1	67	1,087	547	35
2006	75	469	3	71	974	899	61
2005	238	160	437	780	884	494	304
2004	152	195	8	77	893	1,154	73
2003	98	1,225	0	199	1,501	1,022	65
2002	72	541	118	212	7,438	3,241	111
2001	113	99	3	79	1,163	511	200
2000	79	245	8	75	872	439	110
1999	138	28	1	58	734	577	88
1998	97	265	7	70	879	315	67
1997	55	293	40	37	786	353	38

Table 10-2 Value of domestic exports by new exporters, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) (continued)

	Transportation and Warehousing	Information and Cultural Industries	Finance and Insurance	Business Services ¹	Other ²	Total
	millions of dollars					
2009	49	6	282	217	219	2,221
2008	229	10	420	354	498	5,030
2007	171	9	144	666	121	3,394
2006	305	6	204	249	80	3,395
2005	167	13	498	400	482	4,858
2004	79	19	127	708	130	3,617
2003	360	21	221	928	137	5,777
2002	201	74	289	770	89	13,157
2001	311	32	128	158	85	2,881
2000	60	51	68	209	53	2,271
1999	108	11	256	271	43	2,313
1998	61	52	79	173	26	2,091
1997	44	9	261	486	40	2,441

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

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

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

Table 11 Number and value of domestic exports by regular exporters

	Number	Value (\$ millions)
2009	11,436	191,386
2008	12,428	261,723
2007	13,422	277,654
2006	14,422	277,860
2005	15,518	292,681
2004	16,677	287,623
2003	18,133	274,680
2002	19,682	290,828
2001	21,368	323,303
2000	23,190	341,904
1999	25,265	302,386
1998	28,081	279,606
1997	31,853	269,806

Note: Regular exporters are the exporters that exported every year since 1996.

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

Table 12 Data linkage rates

	Document			Value		
	United States	Non-United States	Total	United States	Non-United States	Total
	percentage					
2009	89.1	87.1	89.5	91.5	90.6	91.2
2008	90.1	88.4	90.4	91.3	91.8	91.4
2007	92.5	90.1	92.5	93.9	94.6	94.1
2006	92.1	88.6	91.8	94.7	93.9	94.6
2005	93.7	89.4	93.1	95.3	95.2	95.3
2004	94.5	91.3	94.1	96.2	95.9	96.2
2003	95.1	92.0	94.8	96.8	93.2	96.3
2002	96.3	94.9	96.2	97.5	97.0	97.4
2001	97.1	94.8	96.8	97.6	96.6	97.5
2000	96.8	94.1	96.4	98.2	97.3	98.1
1999	96.0	90.3	95.2	98.3	95.6	97.9
1998	96.0	88.8	94.7	98.4	95.0	97.9
1997	96.1	89.8	95.1	98.1	95.3	97.6
1996	96.8	94.4	96.5	97.9	96.5	97.7

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

Table 13 Commodities excluded from the Exporter Registry Database

HS Code	Description
9901.00.00	Unclassifiable exports
9902.00.00	Groceries
9903.00.00	Duty-free shop exports
9904.00.00	Goods of U.S. origin returning to the U.S. without undergoing any transformation

Source: The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.

Table 14 Comparing total value of exports by province of residence and province of origin, 2009

Province	Residence	Origin
	percentage of the total value	
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.0	2.6
Prince Edward Island	0.2	0.2
Nova Scotia	1.1	1.3
New Brunswick	3.0	3.0
Quebec	18.7	16.8
Ontario	37.7	37.5
Manitoba	4.3	3.2
Saskatchewan	2.8	6.5
Alberta	23.3	20.9
British Columbia ¹	7.0	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0

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

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Export Register Database and Canadian International Merchandise Trade, December 2010 (Catalogue no. 65-001-X, table 5-2).