

SPSD/M 

Commodity Tax User's Guide

This guide describes the commodity tax Input-Output model associated with the SPSM. It combines commodity taxes levied at the industry level with those levied directly on households to produce the retail-equivalent effective sales tax rates. These rates are used in the SPSM to compute 'consumable income'.



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Release Summary

Version 19.0 of the SPSD/M includes Input–Output data up to and including the 2006 final and 2007 preliminary tables. Subsequent year estimates are based upon economic data up to and including 2009 and legislative amendments back to 2008.

WARNING: Use the ct model variables for analysis at the household level only. Errors will result if the ct variables are specified in analyses at the individual level or on other family types.

Guide Summary

This guide describes how the SPSD/M commodity tax model parameters are used to calculate the commodity tax liabilities of households and individuals. The guide also discusses the input-output model system which generates these parameters. The commodity tax model distinguishes eleven separate tax types: four federal commodity taxes and seven provincial commodity taxes.

Guide Contents

- Section *Introduction to Input-Output Methods* is an overview of input-output techniques.
- Section *Modeling Commodity Taxes Using in SPSD/M* begins with an introduction to commodity tax modeling in the SPSD/M and then describes the model parameters, options, etc. necessary to perform commodity tax simulations in the SPSD/M. There are also descriptions of the commodity tax types.
- Appendix I contains a mathematical description of the input-output accounting framework, a simple commodity tax model, and parameter generation formulas.
- Appendix II provides the contents of the expenditure components and discusses the conceptual differences between expenditure in the input-output accounting framework and the SPSD/M.

Introduction to Input-Output Methods

The purpose of the commodity tax model is to create effective tax rates for each tax type (i.e. GST, tobacco tax, PST/HST etc.). These tax rates are then multiplied by household expenditures available on the database (SPSD) to determine the tax burden for these households. These effective tax rates are calculated by dividing total taxes by expenditures (net of taxes).

Total taxes are defined by direct taxes plus indirect taxes. **Direct taxes** are those being levied on the final purchase of a good or service. An example of a direct tax would be HST on clothing purchased by the final user of the clothing, such as households. **Indirect taxes** are those being levied during the production process. An example of an indirect tax would be the gasoline tax paid to ship the clothing to the retailer. In this case the final consumer of

the clothing would not only pay the direct HST but also the indirect gasoline tax on the clothing.

Through input-output techniques, the taxation of business purchases of goods and services can be associated with the products consumed by households, governments, and foreigners (i.e. exports). This section is intended to introduce these input-output concepts. Users who wish to learn of the technical details should consult.

Goods and services in the economy are either consumed by the components of final demand (i.e. households, governments, hospitals, exports, and investment in capital stock) or by business in order to produce their outputs. Input-output techniques determine how the commodities consumed for industrial production are embedded in each final demand component. Therefore, one can associate the commodity taxes paid by business on their inputs to the vector of final demand components.

This association assumes that firms engaged in the production process pass the entirety of their commodity tax costs forward down the production stream. Therefore, the components of final demand ultimately bear both the commodity taxes stemming from purchases made directly by households, governments, etc. and the "indirect" commodity taxes found in the business sector purchases. A number of other assumptions associated with input-output methods are discussed in detail in Appendix II.

Federal and Provincial governments use a number of taxes to generate revenues from the sales of specific goods and services. For example, Table 1 shows the total federal and provincial commodity taxes modeled in the COMTAX levied directly and indirectly (as a reallocation of the taxes paid on inputs for the goods used by the sector) on the household sector and the other sectors of the final demand.

Table 1
Direct and Indirect Taxes by Final Demand Sectors, 2007 (19.0)
(‘000 000)

		Federal		Provincial	
		GST	Other Ind	Sales Tax	Other Ind
Household	Indirect	2456	1435	3513	1494
	Direct	23988	8570	22196	13348
Total Household		26443	10005	25709	14842
Other Sectors	Indirect	1254	2647	7225	2959
	Direct	6753	1147	4986	0
Total Other Sector		8007	3794	12211	2959
Total		34451	13799	37920	17801

Table 2

Shares of Direct and Indirect Taxes by Final Demand Sectors, 2007 (19.0)

		Federal		Provincial	
		GST	Other Ind	Sales Tax	Other Ind
Household	Indirect	7.1%	10.4%	9.3%	8.4%
	Direct	69.6%	62.1%	58.5%	74.1%
Total Household		76.8%	72.5%	67.8%	83.5%
Other Sectors	Indirect	3.6%	19.2%	19.1%	16.5%
	Direct	19.6%	8.3%	13.1%	0.0%
Total Other Sectors		23.2%	27.5%	32.2%	16.5%

Source: COMTAX

Note: totals may not add due to rounding

Table 2 shows the share of the federal and provincial indirect taxes by sector of final demand. The commodity taxes produced by the SPSD/M only reflect the current expenditures of the personal sector, for example households. In 2007, the household sector contributed to 76.8% of all GST collected and for 72.5% of the other federal taxes (excise taxes, excise duties and custom import duties). At the provincial level, the household sector was responsible for 67.8% of the provincial sales tax. This is because universities, colleges, school boards, and municipalities are only partly refunded for their sales tax. The household sector supports a larger share of the other provincial indirect taxes, 83.5%, because tobacco, alcohol and amusement taxes are paid only by the household sector.

The SPSD/M does include one type of tax from the capital expenditures of the personal sector, or non-household sector: it is possible to allocate the GST on residential construction to households in the model. The COMTAX model is not used for this allocation. The resulting GST on housing, *ctfgsths*, is not included in estimates of total GST, total commodity taxes or total taxes.

Modeling Commodity Taxes Using the SPSD/M

CALCULATING THE COMMODITY TAX LIABILITY OF HOUSEHOLDS

Each household observation on the SPSD/M contains variables which represent all the expenditures that the household has made over a given year. The expenditures are grouped into 48 categories. The commodity tax liability of a SPSD/M household is determined by applying the effective commodity tax rate vectors of length 48, generated by the input-output model, to the conceptually equivalent vector of 48 expenditure components contained within each SPSD/M household observation.

Our definition of the effective tax rate for each expenditure component is the ratio total commodity taxes paid to the total selling price of the expenditure component exclusive of these taxes. Thus, the denominator of the rate includes all wholesale, retail, transportation, and other margin's value added as well as the original producer's value added for each final demand component. One could alternately describe the rate as a "tax exclusive retail

equivalent sales tax rate". More succinctly,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{effective sales tax rate} &= (\text{direct taxes} + \text{all taxes re-allocated from the production process}) / \\ &\quad (\text{producers value added} + \text{all trade margins value added}) \\ \text{effective sales tax rate} &= (\text{direct taxes} + \text{indirect taxes}) / \\ &\quad (\text{purchaser price net of taxes}) \end{aligned}$$

Identical effective commodity tax rates are applied to all households who face the same sales and excise tax regimes (i.e. households living in the same province).

The input-output model produces effective commodity tax rate vectors of length 48 for each of the four federal tax types. However, since inter-provincial trade flow data are not available, it is not possible to allocate the provincial commodity taxes levied on business inputs to the province where the final demand component embedding these inputs was consumed. The six provincial tax types levied directly on the final demand components are completely province specific. See section 4 for the variable names and parameters affected by this aggregation.

Providing effective rates for the range of years 1997 to 2007 is straightforward as the Input-Output division of Statistics Canada has produced national input-output tables and detailed commodity tax tables for these years. For subsequent years, up to 2016, the SPSD/M team has estimated i-o and commodity tax tables based upon the most current economic data available and legislative amendments which pertain to commodity taxation at both the federal and provincial levels.

Allocating the GST from residential construction

Some users may wish to get an estimate for total GST. As indicated earlier in this guide, the commodity tax model mainly models the household sector. This sector does not include the GST on residential construction (e.g. housing). However, the SPSM does allow users to allocate the amount of GST on residential construction to households on the database. The resulting GST on housing is not included in total GST, commodity taxes, or total taxes as it does not represent a household sector tax.

The methodology used to allocate the GST on housing is to assign it to all households in the model, whether or not they bought a new house (or rented a new dwelling) in the current year. This methodology was chosen for the following reasons:

a- The payment of the GST from a household's perspective is usually spread across multiple years in a mortgage. Its value will also be included in the price of the house when they sell the house, so the next home owners could theoretically be considered to pay part of the tax. It is therefore not an instantaneously paid tax, in the same way as the GST on personal expenditures.

b- The SPSM ensures that income is equal to expenditures. It is not realistic to assume that the price of a new home, or even just the GST on the new home should be included in this balancing. This means that we do not want to include the GST on housing as part of the core GST calculation.

c- If the GST on housing was allocated only to people who bought new homes, the estimates that would be derived from the model might be unreliable due to small sample sizes.

The GST on housing which is to be allocated among households is found in the parameter CTFGSTHOUSE. The dollars of GST on housing are multiplied by an index variable fxgstidx in order to produce the GST on housing allocated to that household, ctfgsths. The fxgstidx variable represents the relative value of the dwelling and is calculated from property taxes for home owners and from rent plus utilities for renters for each province and tenure type.

COMMODITY TAX COVERAGE

The following subsections describe the major commodity taxes taken into account in this model. As an example, Table 3 lists the ten commodity tax types covered by the SPSD/M for the years 2002, 2007, 2012. A short description of each tax type follows. Users interested in more information underlying the tax types that is described here should contact members of the SPSD/M development team.

Table 3
Total Commodity Tax Revenues by Tax Type (19.0)
(millions of dollars)

	2002	2007	2012
Federal Commodity Taxes			
Excise Taxes	5582	3917	4327
Excise Duties	2179	3471	4016
GST	23914	26443	26000
Customs Import Duties	2166	2617	2829
Federal Total	33842	36449	37171
Provincial Commodity Taxes			
Liquor Gallonage Tax	640	653	743
Profits on Liquor Commissions	3298	4432	5913
Gasoline Tax	4727	5066	6413
Amusement Tax	577	552	638
Retail Sales Tax	21307	25709	38376
Tobacco Tax	3660	4111	4886
Carbon Tax	0	27	752
Provincial Total	34209	40551	57721

Source: COMTAX

Note: totals may not add due to rounding

Federal Government Taxes

Federal Customs Import Duties

Customs import duties are levied on imported goods used for both manufacture and final consumption. They are ad-valorem based. Their impact is being diminished as GATT discussions lead to rate reductions. These duties are incorporated into the producer's price of

a good such that subsequent downstream revenues generated by the goods and services taxes and provincial retail sales taxes are affected by the custom import duty rates.

Federal Excise Duties

Under the Excise Act duties are levied on tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (other than wines) made in Canada. These duties, like the customs import duties, are included in the producer's price of the commodity. They typically take the form of specific quantity rates; they are not an ad-valorem tax. By being incorporated into the initial sale price their levels affect the revenue generated by the goods and services taxes and provincial retail sales taxes.

Federal Excise Taxes

A collection of tax types defined in the Excise Tax Act has been merged under this heading. These taxes are not directly applied to exported goods.

Gasoline, Diesel, and Aviation Fuel Excise Tax - this was originally levied on the non-commercial use of these fuels as a specific \$ rate per litre basis.

Tobacco Excise Tax - these commodities are taxed ad-valorem under this scheme.

Alcohol Excise Tax - Only domestically produced wines are taxed in this way as they were exempt from any import or excise duty. The tax is on a \$ per litre basis.

Other taxes - They include: Air Transportation Tax; Telecommunications Programming Tax; other excise taxes levied on heavy cars and automobile air conditioners; jewellery; clocks; watches; lighters; playing cards; and smokers' accessories.

Federal Goods and Services Tax

The GST is levied on the industries gross value added. The tax operates via the application of an ad-valorem tax to the value of their sales while receiving a tax credit for the implicit costs of the GST in the prices of their production inputs.

Provincial Government Taxes

Provincial Profits on Liquor Commissions

These profits are defined as the value of gross sales less the costs of goods sold less administrative and general expenses. The value of the gross sales is, in part, a function of the mark-ups over cost the provincial government applies. Utilizing profits gives governments greater ability to keep revenues on target. Shifts in market demand can be compensated via changes to the mark-ups. These changes do not require statutory revisions.

Provincial Liquor Gallonage Tax

This fee applies to domestic beer producers in only three of the provinces: Ontario, Quebec, and Newfoundland.

Provincial Gasoline Tax

The tax applies to most gasoline used in the production process and all final demand consumption.

Provincial Amusement Taxes

A small amount of revenue is generated through the application of an amusement tax. This tax pertains to admissions to theatres, traveling amusements (i.e. circuses) and the like. This tax is not responsible for revenues earned on pari-mutuel betting activities. There exist as many tax schemes as there are provinces.

Provincial Tobacco Taxes

This tax is applied to cigarettes and cut tobacco. In both cases it is a specific rate tax either by the cigarette or by the gram.

Provincial Retail Sales Taxes

These taxes apply everywhere except Alberta.

Harmonized Sales Tax

In April of 1997, the HST was introduced in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. PST data is available until April of that year and HST data after. The PST and HST data were added together to get a provincial sales tax concept for 1997. The harmonized sales tax is the provincial rate applied to the goods and services covered by the GST.

Ontario and British Columbia introduced the harmonization of their provincial sales tax to begin on July 1st 2010. These taxes, as with the rest of the HST provinces are included in CTPRST. The 2010 transition year will be half provincial sales tax and half the provincial portion of the harmonized sales tax.

Provincial Carbon Tax

The provincial carbon tax only exists in Quebec and British Columbia. The tax began October 2007 in Quebec and July 2008 in British Columbia. The tax is applied to the use of fossil fuel in that province and is dependent on the amount of emissions created in the production of that commodity. The purpose of the tax is make commodities, which create fewer emissions, relatively cheaper to those which create more emissions.

Using BC or Quebec's Carbon Tax rates as a proxy for other provinces

If you decide to proxy BC or Quebec's carbon rates you will have to assume that the same commodities will be taxed, and that you have the same industrial structure as BC or Quebec.

If you include a commodity that BC or Quebec has excluded then it will be missing from the

analysis. The opposite happens if you exclude a commodity that BC or Quebec has included.

Probably the most important point is that provinces do not share the same industrial structure. Some provinces might rely more heavily on coal as opposed to hydroelectric electricity in their manufacturing processes. This would result in higher indirect taxes, since the carbon tax on coal would be passed through to the final demand categories. These higher indirect taxes are added to the direct taxes (if there were any) to produce a higher effective tax rate, which is the input to the SPSM. If both your provincial or federal structure and BC or Quebec's structure are similar, this may be a minimal impact.

MODEL FLAGS, OPTIONS, PARAMETERS, AND VARIABLES

Commodity tax analysis in the SPSD/M is conducted by applying a series of 48-element vectors of effective commodity tax rates to household observations. These vectors have all been estimated using a time series of input-output data. Table 4 lists all the commodity tax flags, options, parameters, and variables in the SPSD/M. All model flags, options, and parameters are found in the model parameter (`mpx`) files.

WARNING: Use the `ct` model variables for analysis at the household level only. Errors will result if the `ct` variables are specified in analyses at the individual level or on other family types.

Model Flags and Options

CTFLAG

CTFLAG controls whether any commodity tax calculations are performed at all. When set to 1 (default value), it calculates commodity tax liabilities.

CTOPT

For every household observation there is an explicit disposable income / expenditure identity which stems from the source of SPSD/M expenditure information. It is as follows,

```
hhld disposable income = hhld net expenditure on components 0 through 47
+ all federal and provincial commodity taxes
+ other household costs
```

CTOPT should always be set to 2 for all simulations. Under this setting the SPSD/M modeled household disposable income replaces the survey disposable income value in the identity. The SPSD/M then ensures the identity is satisfied by scaling all the expenditure components appropriately. Therefore, the estimated commodity tax liabilities are conditioned on the SPSD/M income measure which has been corrected for several sources of income under-reporting inherent in Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID). In addition, the simulation results will be linked to any other user specified tax-transfer parameter changes which affect the SPSD/M level of modeled disposable income.

If CTOPT is set to 1 then the raw survey disposable income concept is used in the identity. This option is designed for testing purposes and should never be specified.

CTCAPTOBFLG

When this flag is turned on, tobacco expenditures (including taxes) larger than the maximum amount of tobacco expenditures allowed (CTTOBMAX) are capped and other expenditures are adjusted accordingly.

CTTOBMAX

This is the maximum amount of tobacco expenditures which are expected.

Table 4

Summary of Commodity Tax Model options, parameters, and variables

Model Flags

CTFLAG	Commodity tax activation flag
CTCAPTOBFLG	Flag to cap tobacco expenditures

Model Options

CTOPT	Commodity tax calculation method
-------	----------------------------------

Model Parameters

CTFCID	effective tax rate: federal custom import duties
CTFEXD	effective tax rate: federal excise duties
CTFEXT	effective tax rate: federal excise taxes
CTFGST	effective tax rate: federal goods and services tax
CTFNEW	effective tax rate: new federal tax
CTPPLQ	effective tax rate: prov profits on liquor commissions
CTPLGL	effective tax rate: prov liquor gallonage tax
CTPAMU	effective tax rate: prov amusement tax
CTPGAS	effective tax rate: prov gasoline tax on hhlds
CTPTOB	effective tax rate: prov tobacco tax
CTPRST	effective tax rate: prov sales taxes on hhlds
CTPCAR	effective tax rate: prov carbon taxes on hhlds
CTPNEW	effective tax rate: new provincial tax
CTTOBMAX	Maximum value of tobacco expenditures
CTNES	scaling factor: expenditures not elsewhere specified
CTSAVE	scaling factor: household savings
CTFGSTHOUSE	GST on housing to be allocated [prov][tenure]

Model Tax Variables

imtxfc	total individual federal commodity tax liability
imtxpc	total individual prov commodity tax liability
cttxfc	total hhld federal commodity tax liability
cttxfc0 -> cttxfc47	total hhld fed com tax for expenditure components 0 -> 47
ctfcid	total hhld federal custom import duties
ctfcid0 -> ctfcid47	total hhld fed. custom duties for expenditure components 0 -> 47
ctfexd	total hhld federal excise duties
ctfexd0 -> ctfexd47	total hhld fed. excise duties for expenditure components 0 -> 47
ctfext	total hhld federal excise tax
ctfext0 -> ctfext47	total hhld federal excise tax for expenditure components 0 -> 47
ctfgst	total hhld federal GST
ctfgst0 -> ctfgst47	total hhld federal GST for expenditure components 0 -> 47

ctfnew	total hhld federal new commodity tax
ctfnew0 -> ctfnew47	total hhld federal new tax for expenditure components 0 -> 47
cttxpc	total hhld provincial commodity tax liability
cttxpc0 -> cttxpc47	total hhld prov com tax for expenditure components 0 -> 47
ctplq	total hhld prov profits on liquor commissions
ctplgl	total hhld prov liquor gallonage tax
ctpamu	total hhld prov amusement tax
ctpgas	total hhld prov gas tax levied directly on hhlds
ctpgas0 -> ctpgas47	total hhld prov gas tax for expenditure components 0 -> 47
ctptob	total hhld prov tobacco tax
ctprst	total hhld prov sales tax levied directly on hhlds
ctprst0 -> ctprst47	total hhld prov sales tax for expenditure components 0 -> 47
ctpnew	total hhld prov new commodity tax
ctpnew0 -> ctpnew47	total hhld prov new tax for expenditure components 0 -> 47
ctfgsths	Federal GST on housing
Model Other Variables	
ctnexp	total hhld expenditure net of all commodity taxes
ctnexp0 -> ctnexp47	total hhld net expenditure for components 0 -> 47
ctnsna	total hhld expenditure net of taxes –SNA adjusted
ctnsna0 -> ctnsna47	total hhld net expenditure –SNA adjusted on components 0 -> 47
ctsave	total hhld savings
ctothmon	household money from other sources
ctnes	hhld costs necessary to complete the income-expenditure identity

Model Parameters

The effective commodity tax rate parameters listed in Table 4.3 are all generated by the input-output system. Users should be wary of making changes to these parameters without first contacting members of the SPSD/M team.

The scaling factor model parameters are supplied to allow the adjustment of household savings, and other costs. These parameters could be used to examine the sensitivity of commodity tax liability to changes in the savings rate. Note that the parameters are not used to scale base year savings etc. to the simulation year. That is done through adjustment parameters which are discussed in the sub-section *Adjustment Factors*.

Model Variables: Household Level (all ct variables)

These variables are only valid for household level analysis in the SPSD/M. Simulations specifying ct variables for individual, nuclear, census, or economic family levels will generate double counting errors.

Model Variables: Individual Level (imtxfc imtxpc)

Commodity taxes are allocated to individuals within each household via each member's share of the total disposable income (excluding capital gains). The income share of the household's head includes additional variables from the expenditure survey not otherwise included in the

SPSD disposable income concept but necessary to complete the income - expenditure identity. They are: Dissavings, other money receipts, net sales of durables and negative account balancing difference. The individual shares reflect the within family income distribution after this modification.

ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

Some modifications to the household expenditure observations are performed before the commodity tax calculations can be done. The following adjustment parameters, found in the apr files, control these modifications. These factors should not be modified without first contacting the SPSPD/M development group.

Growth Factor Parameters

The apr files also contain a set of growth factor parameters which take the raw expenditure data on the SPSPD/M and scale it to match the expenditure levels of the year to be simulated. These variables are named GFxxx and should not be changed.

CTTXRM (adjustment parameter)

The SPSPD/M expenditure components must be stripped of their original commodity tax content to get net expenditure values before the effective commodity tax rates can be applied. The SPSPD/M accomplishes this by applying the input-output computed commodity tax removal parameter CTTXRM found in the apr file to expenditures. Appendix I describes mathematically how this commodity tax removal parameter is calculated. The results are stored in the ctnexp variable.

CTCFALC, CTCFTOB, CTCFGAS (adjustment parameters)

The sum of the expenditure observations on the SPSPD/M for the alcohol, tobacco, and gasoline components is well below the levels of known control totals. The role of these three adjustment parameters is to scale the consumption of these goods on the SPSPD/M to meet the controls. To increase the efficiency of adjusting SPSPD/M to SNA, those parameters are now estimated simultaneously with the other parameters in CTFAMSNA, and those three parameters are now always set to 1.

CTFAMSNA (adjustment parameter)

There exist some conceptual differences between the input-output expenditure components and the SPSPD/M observations stemming from survey data. Appendix II discusses these differences in more detail. This adjustment parameter is used to bring the SPSPD/M observations into alignment with the input-output framework. This ensures that the commodity tax revenues generated by the SPSPD/M are consistent with the input-output model results.

Appendix I - The Input-Output Framework and Commodity Tax Modeling

Note: This section is not intended to detail the conceptual nature of the i-o system, but to

describe one particular application. Although a general overview of the accounting framework is provided here, users requiring more detail as an aid to comprehension should consult the Statistics Canada publication 15-510 "*The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy 1961-1981*". Matrix algebra is used in this section. Uppercase variables denote matrices; lowercase represents vectors.

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE ACCOUNTING FRAMEWORK

The definitions which follow all pertain to the schematic representation of the Canadian input-output (i-o) accounting framework given in Figure 1.

The i-o tables contain two sets of interrelated accounts, the commodity accounts, and the industry accounts. The former details the supply and disposition of individual commodities (goods and non-factor services). The latter details the commodity composition of production (including profits) of industries. For more details concerning the accounting structure see the i-o publication referenced above.

Define V to be the matrix of the values of commodity outputs; also called the "make" matrix. In it, each row shows the distribution by commodity of the aggregate output of each industry, each column shows the distribution by industry of the aggregate output of a commodity. The gross output of an industry is the aggregate value of goods and services produced and work done by the industry. It is equal to the value of industry's sales plus any increase (less any decrease) in the value of physical change in stocks of finished products and work in progress.

Define U to be the matrix of intermediate commodity inputs; also called the "Use" matrix. In it, each row shows the distribution by industry of the input of a commodity, each column shows the distribution by commodity of the input of the industry.

Define F to be the matrix of the values of commodity inputs of final demand categories: personal expenditure on consumer goods and services; fixed capital formation, business and government; value of physical change in inventories, withdrawals and additions; gross government current expenditure on goods and services; exports; imports; and government revenue from the sales of goods and services. It is also called the "Final Demand" matrix. The classification that describes all possible consumers of goods is called the "activity" dimension. It consists of the set of all industries, together with the set of all final demand categories.

Define YI to be the matrix of the values of primary inputs of industries. Primary inputs are those inputs which are not current outputs of other industries. These are indirect taxes, subsidies, wages and salaries, supplementary labour income, net income of unincorporated business, and other operating surplus.

Define YF to be the matrix of the values of primary inputs associated with final demand categories. These consist of indirect taxes, labour income, and depreciation (part of the surplus). Labour income in YF includes wages and salaries and supplementary labour income paid by the government and personal sectors. The surplus portion of YF relates to the government sector and non-profit institutions in the personal sector.

Figure I: The Accounting Framework of Canadian Input-Output Tables

	Commodities	Industries	Final demand categories								Row Total		
			PE	FCF	Less VPCW (v)	VPCA	GGCE	X _D (x)	X _R (r)	Less M (m)		Less GR (a)	
Commodities		U						F					q
Industries													g
Commodity indirect taxes													
Other indirect taxes													
Less subsidies													
Wages and salaries													
Supplementary labour income		YI						YF					n
Net income of unincorporated business													
Other operating surplus													
Column Total	q'	g'						Z'					

Final Demand Categories

- PE - Personal expenditure on goods and services
- FCF - Fixed capital formation, business and government
- VPCW - Value of physical change in V: is a matrix of the values of outputs
Also denoted as the vector v in the mathematical description
- VPCA - Description which follows.
- GGCE - Value of Physical change in inventories, additions
- X_D - Gross government current expenditure on goods and services
Domestic exports of goods and services
Also denoted as the vector x in the mathematical description which follows.
- X_R - re-exports of goods and services
Also denoted as the vector r in the mathematical description which follows.
- M - Imports of goods and services
Also denoted as the vector m in the mathematical description which follows.
- GR - Government revenue from sale of goods and services
Also denoted as the vector in the mathematical descriptions which follows.

Notation

- V: is a matrix of the values of outputs
- U: is a matrix of the values of intermediate inputs
- F: is a matrix of the values of commodity inputs of final demand categories
- YI: is a matrix of the values of primary inputs of industries
- YF: is a matrix of the values of primary inputs of final demand categories
- q: is a vector of the values of total commodity outputs
- g: is a vector of the values of total industry outputs
- z: is a vector of the values of total inputs (commodities plus primary) of final demand categories
- n: is a vector of the values of total primary inputs (industries plus final demand categories)
- e: (not shown) is a vector of the values of total inputs by commodity of final demand categories. It is equal to the sum across final demand categories of F.

MARGINS AND COMMODITY TAX MATRICES

The i-o tables described above are given in producer's prices. This valuation method maintains the link between the original sources of supply of a good (domestic industries or

imports) and the intermediate and final consumer of the goods, with the additional cost elements incurred by the purchaser recorded as separate purchases of commodities. These additional cost elements between the producer's price and the purchaser's price are called margins. In the Use and Final Demand matrices the entries for the margin vectors reflect the total of each type of margin purchased by that industry or category of final demand on all of its commodity purchases.

There are seven margins in all: a retail margin, a wholesale margin, a commodity and other indirect tax margin, a transportation margin, a gas margin, a storage margin, and a pipeline margin. The framework has been extended to add to each element of the Use and Final Demand matrices (valued in producer's prices) their respective value of the seven margins. This adds a third dimension to the framework depicted in Figure 1 with the first "slice" of the matrix being the producer's price valuation and the seven subsequent "slices" corresponding to the margins. Summing across this "slice" dimension produces purchaser price Use and Final Demand matrices valued in purchaser's prices.

A further articulation of the commodity margin "slice" or matrix is available. The single commodity indirect tax margin has been disaggregated into 10 distinct tax types (4 federal taxes and 6 provincial taxes), often by activity (industry and final demand categories) and by commodity. For all tax types we have detail by activity but not necessarily by commodity.

THE INPUT-OUTPUT MODEL

The i-o modeling approach provides a method by which all direct and indirect domestic production activities are associated with final demand requirements. For example, if a household purchases an automobile, then the level of activity in the Steel, Rubber, etc. industries required to produce this product can be determined. Furthermore, Mining, Smelting, etc. are required for the production of steel. Therefore, an increase in the demand for automobiles leads to increased activity in various sectors of the economy. This secondary production requirement can be associated with the responsible final demand category using i-o modeling.

In the same way that one can associate production requirements with final demand goods and services, the commodity indirect taxes associated with production processes can also be linked to final demand. It will be shown below that by constructing tax rates by industry, one can associate these production-related taxes with final demand categories using certain modeling assumptions.

In the following discussion, two input-output models are presented. The first is a simple open model, and is used primarily to introduce the basic i-o identities and concepts. The second model incorporates production leakages. Finally, we show how to compute retail equivalent sales tax rates for each final demand category.

A Simple Open Model and Assumptions

The first assumption involves the allocation of commodity production among industries. It is assumed commodity irrespective of the levels of production. The mathematical expression of this assumption is the following equation:

$$g = D * q \quad (1)$$

As Figure 1 depicts, vector g represents the value of industry outputs and vector q the value of domestically-produced commodity outputs. The matrix D , denoted as the *market share matrix*, is a coefficient matrix constructed by dividing each element in a column of the output matrix V by the corresponding total commodity output.

The second assumption relates to the production functions of each industry. It is assumed that the values of the inputs of each industry are fixed proportions of the value of the total output of the industry and are therefore independent of the composition, or level, of this output. The mathematical expression of this assumption is the following equation:

$$U * I = B * g \quad (2)$$

In this equation i is a column vector, equal in dimension to the number of industries, whose elements are equal to 1. The matrix product on the left hand side of the equation represents a vector containing the sum of the intermediate inputs of all industries classified by commodity. Matrix B , termed the industry technology matrix, is obtained by dividing each element in a column of matrix U by the corresponding industry output.

If the economy is a simplified one in which no leakages (i.e. imports, exports, government production, withdrawals from inventories) exist, then the identity of total supply versus total disposition would be:

$$q = B * g + e \quad (3)$$

Which reads: *the commodity vector of domestic output of an economy is equal to the transformed industrial production requirements, i.e. intermediate outputs, plus a commodity column vector of final demand requirements, denoted as e .*

Using the basic assumptions of equations (1), (2), and (3) we now proceed to the formulation of a simple open input-output model which computes the level of industrial activity (g) from the level of Final Demand (e).

Pre-multiply equation (3) by D , to get:

$$D * q = D * B * g + D * e$$

Substitute using equation (1) to get:

$$g = D * B * g + D * e$$

Rearrange terms to get:

$$(I - D * B) * g = D * e$$

The final simplified I-O model equation becomes,

$$g = (I - D * B)^{-1} * D * e \quad (4)$$

The Leakage Adjusted I-O Model

In order to perform commodity tax modeling, the following enhancement to the above system must be made. First, the introduction of a more detailed supply versus disposition identity is necessary. It is as follows:

$$q + m + a + v = B * g + e * + x + r \quad (3a)$$

where,

e^* = domestic final demand vector
 = personal expenditure
 + fixed capital formation
 + additions to inventories
 + total government current expenditure

m = imports

a = government production

v = withdrawals from inventories

x = domestic exports

r = re-exports

Using this extended notation, the equation for the simple open model becomes:

$$g = (I - D * B)^{-1} * D * (e^* + x + r - m - v - a) \quad (4a)$$

This model does not account for any leakages from domestic industries. To the extent that imports, and/or withdrawals from inventories, and/or government production of goods and services share with the domestic industries in the supply of a commodity, the impact in the increase of the final demand on domestic industries will be reduced. These leakages are specified in the three following equations.

$$m = mu * (B * g + e^* + r) \quad (5)$$

In this equation, the vector m represents imports and mu is a diagonal matrix of coefficients whose elements are calculated as the ratios of imports to the total domestic market by commodity, defined as $B * g + e^* + r$. This import share assumption implies that domestic exports of a commodity are supplied from domestic industries that produce the commodity. Of course, exports may have imports directly embodied in them to the extent that producing

industries import their intermediate inputs.

$$a = \alpha * (B * g + e^* + x) \quad (6)$$

In this equation, the vector a represents government production of goods and services and α is a diagonal matrix of coefficients whose elements are calculated as the ratio of government production to use, use being defined as $B * g + e^* + x$.

$$v = \beta * (B * g + e^* + x) \quad (7)$$

In this equation, the vector v represents withdrawals from inventories (VPC) and β is a diagonal matrix of coefficients whose elements are calculated as the ratio of withdrawals to use, use defined as $B * g + e^* + x$.

Equations (3a) and (4a) can now be rewritten as,

$$q = B * g + e^* + r - \mu * (B * g + e^* + r) - \alpha * (B * g + e^* + x) - \beta * (B * g + e^* + x) \quad (3b)$$

$$g = (I - D * (I - \mu - \alpha - \beta) * B)^{-1} * D * [(I - \mu - \alpha - \beta) * e^* + (I - \alpha - \beta) * x + (I - \mu) * r] \quad (4b)$$

CALCULATING COMMODITY TAXES USING THE I-O MODEL

The commodity taxes collected from intermediate use are "pushed forward" to final demand space using equation (4b) with an articulated e^* that is not collapsed over its commodity dimension. Define the leakage-adjusted Final Demand matrix F^* as follows using the notation for sub-matrices of the Final Demand matrix F given in Figure 1.

$$F^*_{PE} = (I - \mu - \alpha - \beta) * PE \quad \text{adjusted personal expenditure sub-matrix}$$

$$F^*_{FCF} = (I - \mu - \alpha - \beta) * FCF \quad \text{adjusted investment sub-matrix}$$

$$F^*_{VPCA} = (I - \mu - \alpha - \beta) * VPCA \quad \text{adjusted additions from inventories vector}$$

$$F^*_{GGCE} = (I - \mu - \alpha - \beta) * GGCE \quad \text{adjusted current government expenditure matrix}$$

$$F^*_{Xd} = (I - \alpha - \beta) * x \quad \text{adjusted exports vector}$$

$$F^*_{Xr} = (I - \mu) * r \quad \text{adjusted re-exports vector}$$

Note that F^* is simply an articulation, into final demand categories, of the term in square brackets in equation (4b). Therefore, the other sub-matrix components of F^* are set to zero. They are: $VPCW$ (withdrawals from inventories), m (imports), and GR (government production).

F^* and equation (4b) can be combined to give an industry output matrix whose dimensions are industry by final demand category. Denote this matrix as G . Note that the row sum of

this matrix exactly equals the vector g .

$$G = (I - D * (I - \mu - \alpha - \beta) * B)^{-1} * D * F \quad (8)$$

For a given commodity tax margin matrix, T levied on business inputs, we can compute a vector whose elements are the ratios of commodity taxes to industry outputs with i and j denoting the commodity and industry dimensions respectively,

$$(\Omega)_j = \sum_i T_{ij} / g_j$$

If we pre-multiply the G matrix by this vector of ratios we obtain a vector whose elements are the "indirect" commodity taxes associated the vector of final demand components.

$$\bar{t} = \omega * G$$

The commodity tax incidence tax associated with each final demand category is completed by adding the "indirect" taxes to the observed "direct" taxes associated with final demand purchases. With S denotes the tax margin matrix for final demand components with dimension h , we have

$$t_h = \sum_i S_{ih} + \bar{t}_h$$

The above three equations have been repeated for each commodity tax type since separate commodity tax matrices are available for each tax.

THE EFFECTIVE COMMODITY TAX RATES AND TAX REMOVAL RATES

The tax-exclusive retail-equivalent effective tax rates for each federal level tax type can be written as,

$$(\Omega)_h = t_h / \sum_p N_{hp}$$

Provincial tax-exclusive retail-equivalent effective tax rates are written in the same fashion except they include a provincial dimension, p

$$(\Omega)_{hp} = t_{hp} / N_{hp}$$

The calculation of these rates require, N , the matrix of expenditures net of both indirect and direct commodity taxes by expenditure component and province. N is calculated through the following identity.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{expenditures net of commodity taxes} &= \text{gross expenditures} \\ &\quad - (\text{indirect} + \text{direct federal commodity taxes}) \end{aligned}$$

- (indirect + direct provincial commodity taxes)

$$\text{or } N_{hp} = E_{hp} - t_{hp}^f - t_{hp}^p$$

Unfortunately, the federal taxes are not observed by province. Therefore, we solve for N the following way,

$$\text{let } n_h = e_h - t_h^f - \sum_p t_{hp}^p \text{ and } (\text{lambda})_h = t_h^f / n_h$$

$$\text{then } n_h = e_h / (1 + (\text{lambda})_h)$$

which can be extended to the provincial dimension in the following manner,

$$N_{hp} = (E_{hp} - t_{hp}^p) / (1 + (\text{lambda})_h) \text{ for all } p$$

The SPSPD/M contains expenditure information which includes direct and indirect commodity taxes. In the base year, it is necessary to remove the taxes from each household's expenditure before applying any alternative effective tax rate. This matrix of tax removal rates, the CTTXRM adjustment parameter, is simply,

$$(\text{epsilon})_{hp} = N_{hp} / E_{hp}$$

Appendix II - Details on the Expenditure Components

CONTENTS OF THE EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS

Table II.1 lists the 48 household expenditure components for the years 2002, 2007 and 2012. Additional information on the contents of the expenditure components follows.

Expenditure Components	2002	2007	2012
0- food & non-alcoholic beverage	62075	74936	95989
1- alcoholic beverages	13271	16832	20899
2- tobacco products	12109	12903	14947
3- men's and boy's clothing	9862	11363	12707
4- men's and boy's repair & alt.	35	37	44
5- women's&children's clothing	14981	18065	20551
6- women's&children's repair & alt.	203	256	317
7- footwear	4281	5231	6072
8- shoe repair	118	139	163
9- gross imputed rents	90041	116897	149146
10- gross rent paid	31256	38949	49099
11- other lodging	5273	7458	9542
12- electricity	12483	15153	17811

13- natural gas	5163	7188	7369
14- other fuels	2464	3716	3529
15- "furn.,carpets&floor" covering	8087	11257	12293
16- upholstery & furniture repair	276	367	418
17- durable hhld. Appliances	8792	11728	13968
18- Household equipments repair	451	588	714
19- semi-dur hhld furn&supplies	15954	20198	22834
20- non-durable hhld. Supplies	11249	13693	16948
21- domestic & child care services	5198	6418	8189
22- other household services	3959	5412	6825
23- medical care	15361	21058	27612
24- hospital care and the like	1576	2197	2853
25- Accident and sickness insurance	4543	6081	7392
26- drugs and sundries	12085	18238	22919
27- new & used (net) motor vehicles	42848	47996	51084
28- motor vehicles parts & acces.	6349	8636	10701
29- motor vehicles repairs	6687	8996	10615
30- motor fuels and lubricants	20236	31955	34202
31- other auto related services	6669	9286	11108
32- purchased transportation	11759	15383	17982
33- communications	14399	18593	22307
34- "rec.," sports & camping equip	22738	28544	31738
35- rec. equip. repair and rentals	2229	2924	3583
36- reading & entertainment supp.	11232	13509	15839
37- recreational services	27506	34105	41510
38- education & cultural services	9016	12001	15514
39- "jewellery,watches"	3027	3644	4093
40- "jewellery,watches" repairs	149	183	219
41- Leather goods & other pers. goods	549	684	812
42- toilet "articles,cosmetics"	6685	8706	10643
43- personal care	6838	8726	10485
44- restaurants & hotels	46697	56358	66626
45- "financial,legal" & other serv.	43982	60581	71862
46- oper. exp. non-profit orgn.	14558	20710	26151
47- net expenditures abroad	0	0	0

Source: COMTAX

0 - food and non-alcoholic beverages

- locally and on day trips
- while on trips overnight or longer

1 - alcoholic beverages

- beer
- wine & cider
- liquor

- expenditures on supplies and fees for self-made beer, wine or liquor

2 - tobacco products

- tobacco
- cigars & similar products
- cigarettes

3 – men’s and boys’ clothing

- leather or fur coats & jackets
- winter-weight coats & jackets
- other light-weight coats & jackets
- suits
- sport jackets & blazers
- jeans
- other pants (incl. shorts)
- dress shirts
- woven sport shirts
- knitted sport shirts
- sweaters
- t-shirts and other shirts
- socks
- underwear
- pyjamas & loungewear
- skiwear
- other active sportswear
- other specialized clothing
- gloves & mitts
- neckties
- belts and wallets
- other accessories

4 - men's and boys' clothing repair & alteration

- apparel

5 – women’s and children’s clothing

- leather coats & jackets
- fur coats & jackets
- winter-weight coats & jackets
- raincoats (incl. all-weather coats)
- other light-weight coats & jackets
- suits (incl. pant suits)
- dresses
- jeans
- pants & shorts (excl. jeans)
- skirts

- blouses & shirts
- t-shirts & other tops
- sweaters
- skiwear
- beachwear
- other active sportswear
- other specialized clothing
- foundation garments
- lingerie
- hosiery
- sleepwear
- loungewear
- gloves & mitts
- belts, handbags & wallets
- other accessories
- skirts, slacks, shorts & beachwear
- socks, other hosiery & underwear
- sweaters, headwear & mittens
- sleepwear
- other infants clothing

6 – women’s and children’s clothing repair and alterations

- apparel

7 – footwear

- shoes and fashion boots
- athletic shoes
- other footwear

8 – footwear repair

- shoe repair
- shines

9 - gross imputed rents

- regular mortgage payments
- property taxes
- condominium charges
- mortgage insurance premiums
- property taxes and sewage charges - vacation homes
- maintenance of vacation homes
- other expenses associated with a vacation or secondary residence (e.g., survey costs, legal fees, etc.)

10 - gross paid rents

- rent

- security deposit

11 - other shelter expenses

- water
- premiums for homeowners' insurance covering fire, theft and other perils
- other accommodation while at school or away from home

12 - electricity

13 - natural gas

- piped gas

14 - other fuels

- fuel oil and other liquid fuel
- bottled gas
- fuel wood
- other fuel and heating costs

15 – furniture and floor coverings

- convertible sofas
- chesterfields(incl. matching chairs)
- other upholstered furniture
- wooden furniture
- bedroom furniture
- living room furniture
- dining room furniture
- kitchen furniture
- bookcases, wall units, desks, etc
- other e.g. nursery & bathroom, etc.
- other indoor furniture
- outdoor furniture
- springs, mattresses, bases and frames
- replacement of carpeting
- room-size and area rugs, mats and under-padding
- other furnishings

16 - upholstery and furniture repair

- maintenance and repairs

17 - household appliances

- refrigerators & refrigerator-freezers
- freezers
- washing machines
- clothes dryers
- cooking stoves and ranges

- microwave ovens & convection ovens
- replacement built-in appliances
- purchase of telephones etc.
- room air conditioner, portable humid/dehumidifiers
- gas barbecues
- vacuum cleaners & rug cleaning equipment
- automatic dishwashers
- electric sewing machines
- major household appliances, attachments and parts
- other for cooking & warming food
- electric appliances for food preparation
- electric irons
- other electric equipment & appliances
- electric hair-styling equipment
- personal care electric equipment
- repairs & maintenance
- major household appliances
- lawn & garden tractors and tillers
- power lawn-mowers
- other lawn & garden tools and equipment
- snow-blowers

18 – household equipment repairs

- major household appliances
- other equipment

19 - semi-durable household furnishings

- curtains
- draperies
- other (shades & blinds)
- sheets and pillow cases
- other bedding
- other household textiles
- mirror and picture frames
- art goods & decorative ware
- original works of art
- antiques
- glass mirrors
- hand operated kitchen tools etc.
- tableware and flatware
- precious metal
- stainless steel & other metal
- other (excl. disposable)
- china, porcelain & other ceramic

- glass and crystal
- other household equipment and accessories
- notions
- material (for curtains, draperies etc.)
- yarn (excl. craft)
- suitings and coatings
- dress material
- other clothing material
- collector's items
- pet related goods
- non-electric laundry equipment
- portable electric lamps
- lamps and lampshades
- home security equipment
- tools & equipment purchased for work
- power hand tools
- other power tools and equipment
- other tools and equipment

20 - non-durable household supplies

- canned dog and cat food
- other dog and cat food
- other pet food
- laundry detergent (incl. soap)
- liquid detergent (excl. laundry)
- automatic-dishwasher detergent
- toilet-bowl cleaner
- cleaning and scouring powders
- polishes and waxes
- other cleaning & polishing supplies
- bleach
- fabric softeners
- disinfectants and deodorizers
- other chemical specialties
- paper towels
- facial and bathroom tissue
- plastic garbage bags
- other plastic supplies
- foil supplies
- other household supplies
- disposable diapers
- nursery & greenhouse stock (shrubs, trees)
- potted plants, cut flowers, etc.
- herbicides, insecticides & rodenticides

- fertilizers, soil, & soil conditioners

21 - domestic and child care services

- domestic & other custodial services
- week-day child care in the home
- other child care in the home
- day-care centers & day nurseries
- other child care outside the home

22 - other household services

- veterinarian and other services
- dressmaking and tailoring
- other services of furniture and equipment (e.g. making of draperies)
- clothing storage
- other clothing services
- laundry service
- dry-cleaning service
- horticultural services
- snow removal
- rental of heating equipment

23 - medical care

- physicians care
- orthodontic & periodontal procedures
- prescription & fitting of dentures
- other dental procedures
- other health care practitioners
- weight/smoking control programs
- other medical services

24 - hospital care and the like

- hospital care

25 - accident and sickness insurance

- public hospital and medical plans
- private health care plans

26 - drugs & pharmaceutical products

- health care supplies
- prescription drugs
- other pharmaceutical products
- eye glasses
- prescription contact lenses
- other eye care goods
- other health care goods

27 - new and net used motor vehicles

- automobiles
- separate sale of automobiles
- trucks (incl. vans)
- separate sale of trucks
- motor homes
- truck campers

28 - motor vehicle parts and accessories

- automobile radios & tape players
- other accessories & attachments
- tires
- batteries
- other maintenance & repair parts and supplies

29 - motor vehicle repairs

- oil changes and lubrication
- tune-ups
- other mechanical and electrical
- body (including painting)
- other maintenance and repair

30 - motor fuels and lubricants

- gasoline and other fuels

31 - other motor vehicle related services

- private & public vehicle insurance premiums
- insurance premiums on recreational vehicles
- garage rent and parking at dwelling (not incl. in rent)
- other parking costs
- other operation services
- driving lessons
- registration fees & licences
- rental fees (incl. basic insurance)
- optional insurance charges
- other expenses
- leasing fees for automobiles & trucks
- rental & leasing fees

32 - purchased transportation

- package travel tours
- sightseeing tours & excursion pkgs
- street car, city bus & subway
- commuter bus & train
- other local transportation

- rail
- highway bus
- other passenger transportation
- air
- other inter-city transportation
- local taxi service
- delivery services (local and inter-city)
- household movers, storage, & delivery
- household movers & storage

33 - communications

- installation and repairs
- basic charge for telephone services
- other local charges
- long distance toll charges
- cellular services
- internet services
- postal & other comm. serv. (ex. parcels)

34 - recreation sporting and camping equipment

- golf
- ice hockey equipment
- ice skates
- downhill skiing
- cross-country skiing
- fishing
- home exercise equipment
- other sporting & athletic equipment
- playground equipment incl. aboveground pools
- computer hardware
- computer software
- computer supplies
- 35-millimetre cameras
- other cameras
- camera parts & accessories
- other photographic goods (excl. film)
- musical instruments, accessories and parts
- camping and picnic equipment (excluding BBQ's)
- supplies and parts for recreational equipment
- bicycles, parts and accessories
- travel trailers
- tent trailers
- snowmobiles
- motorcycles

- truck campers
- outboard motors
- personal watercraft
- rental, maintenance & repairs
- audio components
- radios (incl clock & tel. combinations)
- audio combinations
- records, c.d.s & pre-rec. audio tapes
- blank audio tapes
- television sets (incl combinations)
- videotape recorders/players
- television/video components
- blank & pre-rec. videotapes & discs
- other home entertainment equipment

35 - recreation equipment repair and rentals

- recreation equipment rental
- maintenance and repair
- video game rental
- bicycle maintenance and repair
- maintenance and repair supplies and parts
- maintenance and repair jobs
- rental of videotapes and video discs
- rental of home entertainment equipment
- other services re. home entertainment equipment

36 - reading and entertainment supplies

- purchase of pets & related goods
- photography film
- dolls (incl. clothing)& stuffed toys
- toy vehicles & construction toys etc.
- other toys
- sleighs, toboggans & children's vehicles
- electronic games & parts
- artists' materials
- handicraft kits
- handicraft materials
- hobbycraft kits and materials
- other games & puzzles
- other recreation equipment
- stationary (excluding school supplies)
- other paper supplies
- newspapers
- subscriptions paid

- purchase of single copies
- paper backed books
- hard cover books
- maps, sheet music & other printed matter
- nursery, elem. & secondary textbooks and supplies
- post-secondary textbooks and supplies
- duplicating, library fees and fines

37 - recreational services

- photographers
- photographic services
- motion picture showings
- football
- hockey
- baseball
- other live sports spectacles
- live staged performances (eg. concerts)
- admission to other activities and venues
- rental of cablevision
- rental of satellite services
- membership fees and dues for sports clubs
- golf
- bowling and billiards
- skiing
- racquet sports
- health clubs & recreation assoc.
- coin-operated amusement games, etc.
- other recreation facilities & serv.
- children's camps
- other cultural and recreational services and facilities
- government-run pool & lottery tickets
- casinos and slot machines
- bingos
- other lottery, pool & raffle tickets
- winnings from games of chance

38 - education and cultural services

- admission to museums, exhibitions etc
- nursery, elem. & secondary education
- post-secondary
- other lessons & courses (excl. driving)
- other education services

39 - jewellery and watches

- watches
- precious jewellery
- other jewellery (incl. costume)

40 - jewellery and watch repair

- watches
- precious jewellery
- other jewellery (incl. costume)

41 – leather goods and other personal effects

- leather accessories
- luggage
- matches
- other smokers' supplies

42 - toilet articles and cosmetics

- creams & lotions
- eye make-up
- lip preparations
- other make-up
- perfumes, toilet water & colognes
- other fragrance preparations
- hair conditioners & cream rinses
- shampoos
- home permanents, hair tints & dyes
- other hair preparations
- manicuring preparations
- personal deodorants
- soaps
- shaving cream & soap
- pre-shave & after-shave products
- other toilet preparations & cosmetics
- toothpaste
- other oral hygiene products
- disposable razors & razor blades
- other personal care supplies and equipment

43 - personal care

- men's hair
- women's hair
- other hair grooming services
- other personal care supplies & equipment
- other personal grooming services
- other miscellaneous services

44 - restaurants and accommodations services

- while on trips overnight or longer
- at work
- at school
- other meals out
- between-meal food
- on a job
- at school & college
- on vacation & other trips
- hotels
- motels
- campgrounds
- tourist homes & other acc.
- board paid by family members incl. roomers

- rented vacation homes

45 - financial and other legal services

- premiums on life and disability insurance
- stock and bond commissions
- legal fees not elsewhere stated
- financial services: banks, tax advice, etc.
- legal fees not related to accommodation

46 - operating expenses of non-profits org.

- dues to unions & professional association
- contributions and dues for social clubs
- religious organizations
- other charitable organizations

47 - Net Expenditures Abroad (=0)

- Since there is no commodity taxes associated with expenditures abroad we have set this variable to zero.

other hhld costs

- replacements
- replacement of equipment
- other replacements
- commissions for sale of real estate
- interest on personal loans
- annuity contracts
- other (excl. rrsp)
- drivers
- registration fees (excl. govt ins.)
- forfeit of deposits, fines, money lost etc
- other miscellaneous goods
- gifts to persons living inside Canada
- gifts to persons living outside Canada
- other gifts eg. flowers, clothing, toys

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE INPUT-OUTPUT AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY DATA

The input-output based commodity tax model calculates tax rates for 48 personal expenditure categories. The tax rates are based upon gross personal expenditure whose source is the System of National Accounts (SNA). These rates are applied to SPSD/M households to analyze their impact at the micro level. However, the personal expenditure components of the SPSD are derived solely from The Survey of Household Spending (SHS). The following table presents a detailed comparison between the two sources of personal expenditure data in 2002

Table II.2 is for illustrative purposes only. The purpose being to understand the conceptual difference between SNA expenditure data and expenditure data received via expenditure

surveys.

Table II.2: Differences between the Expenditure Components – v14.2 (2002)			
System of National Accounts (SNA)			
Survey of Household Spending (SHS)			
(millions of dollars)			
Expenditure Components	SHS	COMTAX	%DIFF
0- food & non-alcoholic beverage	61294	62075	-1.26%
1- alcoholic beverages	7103	13271	-46.48%
2- tobacco products	8489	12109	-29.90%
3- men's and boy's clothing	8494	9862	-13.86%
4- men's and boy's repair & alt.	94	35	167.89%
5- women's&children's clothing	12176	14981	-18.72%
6- women's&children's repair & alt.	121	203	-40.31%
7- footwear	4457	4281	4.11%
8- shoe repair	51	118	-56.87%
9- gross imputed rents	59163	90041	-34.29%
10- gross rent paid	29783	31256	-4.71%
11- other lodging	7784	5273	47.61%
12- electricity	12585	12483	-0.81%
13- natural gas	5040	5163	-2.38%
14- other fuels	2884	2464	17.08%
15- "furn.,carpets&floor" covering	8121	8087	0.43%
16- upholstery & furniture repair	453	276	64.43%
17- durable hhld. appliances	6201	8792	-29.47%
18- Household equipments repair	209	451	-53.57%
19- semi-dur hhld furn&supplies	8181	15954	-48.72%
20- non-durable hhld. supplies	9846	11249	-12.47%
21- domestic & child care services	4805	5198	-7.55%
22- other household services	4825	3959	21.89%
23- medical care	5180	15361	-66.28%
24- hospital care and the like	180	1576	-88.57%
25- Accident and sickness insurance	6346	4543	39.70%
26- drugs and sundries	6844	12085	-43.37%
27- new & used (net) motor vehicles	43649	42848	1.87%
28- motor vehicles parts & acces.	3127	6349	-50.74%
29- motor vehicles repairs	6200	6687	-7.27%
30- motor fuels and lubricants	21082	20236	4.18%
31- other auto related services	18508	6669	177.54%
32- purchased transportation	9628	11759	-18.12%
33- communications	14167	14399	-1.61%
34- "rec.," sports & camping equip	18460	22738	-18.81%
35- rec. equip. repair and rentals	2137	2229	-4.09%
36- reading & entertainment supp.	9290	11232	-17.29%
37- recreational services	16924	27506	-38.47%
38- education & cultural services	9199	9016	2.03%

39- "jewellery,watches"	1675	3027	-44.67%
40- "jewellery,watches" repairs	66	149	-55.52%
41- Leather goods & other pers. goods	238	549	-55.64%
42- toilet "articles,cosmetics"	4081	6685	-38.96%
43- personal care	5053	6838	-26.11%
44- restaurants & hotels	26596	46697	-43.05%
45- "financial,legal" & other serv.	10722	43982	-75.62%
46- oper. exp. non-profit orgn.	5878	14558	-59.62%
47- net expenditures abroad	0	0	0.00%
Total	507393	655294	-22.57%

Source: COMTAX,SHS 2002

User's should remember that the SHS data apply only to the household sector alone while the personal sector is the scope for SNA personal expenditure. The personal sector includes self-employed professionals and non-profit organizations as well as the household sector. Users interested in a more general discussion of these sectoral differences should consult: Adler, H., Wolfson, M. [1987]:"A Prototype Macro-Micro Link for the Canadian Household Sector", Statistics Canada, Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series #7, Ottawa, Canada or Review of Income and Wealth December, 1988. The remainder of this section details some specific differences.

1 Alcohol and 2 Tobacco

It is well known that SHS under-reports these two series. The SNA uses provincial government sales numbers. Note that in the default modeling setting described in the next section we have adjusted the SPSD figures to concord exactly with that of the SNA. This was done due to the importance of these two commodities within the current tax structure. In effect, uniform proportional under-reporting has been assumed.

9 Gross Imputed Rents

The SHS does not impute the rent of any owner-occupied dwellings. There is a secondary difference: house insurance premiums are net of claims in the SNA and not in SHS.

19 Semi-Durable Supplies

It is not known why this major discrepancy exists although it is often difficult to distinguish between some imputed rent items and semi-durable items. In the default modeling setting described in a previous section we have adjusted the SPSD figures to concord exactly with that of the SNA. This was done due to the importance of this component within the current taxation structure.

23 Medical Care

Most often visits to Health Care professionals and clinics. The SNA figures are the

gross sales by these agents. The SHS is the personal contribution alone.

24 Hospital Care

The SNA figures are gross sales of profit making hospitals, and special care facilities. The SHS is the personal contribution alone.

25 Other Medical Care

Mostly private insurance schemes (plus Worker's Compensation) so SNA nets out claims while the SHS does not.

31 Other Auto Related Services

SHS is greater as it does not net claims on auto insurance.

32 Purchased Transportation

There are two differences: 1) SHS distinguishes packaged trips from other air travel and therefore there exists a blurring between allocating this item between travel & hotel expenses; 2) Foreigners could purchase transportation here which would not be picked up by SHS.

34 Recreation, Sports, & Camping Equipment

The SNA estimate is higher as it includes equipment purchases by non-profit organizations as well as households.

36 Reading and Entertainment Supplies

The SNA estimate is higher as it includes books purchased by educational institutions as well as households.

37 Recreational Services

SHS may be missing some lottery expenses (however SNA is net of claims) and some pari-mutual betting.

44 Expenditures in Restaurants & Hotels

Recall the problem with package trips and tourists in the Purchased Transportation series. Note that in the default modeling setting, we have adjusted the SPSD figures to concord exactly with that of the SNA. This was done due to the importance of this component within the current tax structure.

45 Financial, Legal and other Services

The SNA imputes a large number of financial service items, the largest being banking services.

