

The Daily

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Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade, June 2011	2
Canada's merchandise exports fell 1.7% in June while imports decreased 0.2%. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with the world widened from \$1.0 billion in May to \$1.6 billion in June.	
New Housing Price Index, June 2011	6
Export and import price indexes, June 2011	7
Chain Fisher real export and import values, June 2011	8
Asphalt roofing, June 2011	8
Postal code conversion file plus, May 2011	9

New products and studies	10
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Releases

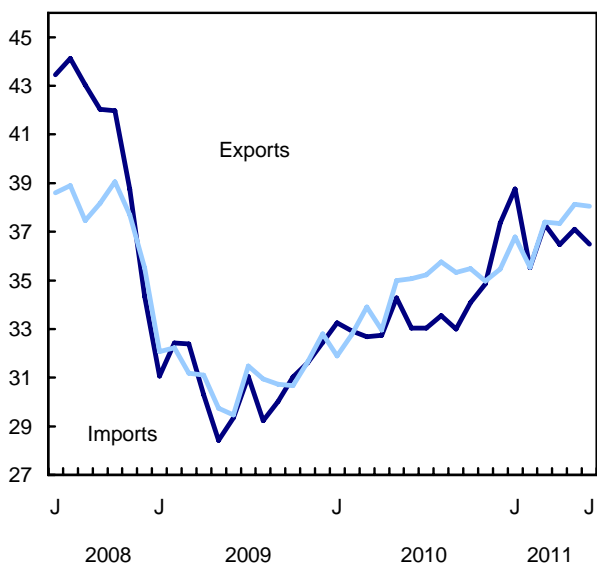
Canadian international merchandise trade

June 2011

Canada's merchandise exports fell 1.7% in June while imports decreased 0.2%. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with the world widened from \$1.0 billion in May to \$1.6 billion in June.

Exports and imports

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted



Exports fell to \$36.5 billion, largely the result of declines in energy products and automotive products. Volumes, which decreased 2.2%, were down in five out of seven sectors. Prices increased 0.5% and were up in all sectors except energy products.

Merchandise imports declined to \$38.0 billion, led by energy products. Overall, prices fell 2.1% and volumes increased 1.9%.

Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of Canada's international balance of payments (BOP), which also includes trade in services, investment income, current transfers as well as capital and financial flows.

International merchandise trade data by country are available on both a BOP and a customs basis for the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom. Trade data for all other individual countries are available on a customs basis only. BOP data are derived from customs data by making adjustments for factors such as valuation, coverage, timing and residency. These adjustments are made to conform to the concepts and definitions of the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Data in this release are on a balance of payments basis, seasonally adjusted in current dollars. Constant dollars are calculated using the Laspeyres volume formula.

New aggregation structure

Statistics Canada will introduce a new aggregation structure, the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS), to organize and present import and export statistics in various programs. The new structure will replace the classification structures known as the summary import groups (SIG) and the summary export groups (SEG) and the higher level aggregations; Major Groups, Subsectors, Sectors and Sections that have been in use for several decades. The first release of data using the new structure will be on June 8, 2012 for the April reference month.

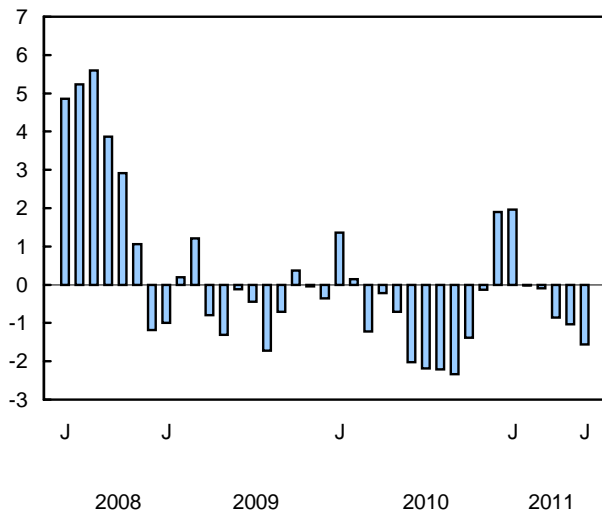
Readers interested in this upcoming change can find more detailed information on our website page dedicated to classification consultation and notification.

Exports to the United States declined 2.4% to \$26.5 billion in June, while imports fell 2.3% to \$22.8 billion. Canada's trade surplus with the United States went from \$3.7 billion in May to \$3.6 billion in June.

Imports from countries other than the United States increased 3.1% to a record high of \$15.2 billion. Exports to countries other than the United States edged up 0.3% to \$10.0 billion. Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States widened from \$4.8 billion in May to a record \$5.2 billion in June.

Trade balance

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted



Exports: Declines in energy products and automotive products

Exports of energy products declined 5.1% to \$8.7 billion in June, the result of lower volumes and prices. The main contributors to this decrease were petroleum and coal products as well as crude petroleum.

Exports of automotive products fell 5.3% to \$4.5 billion, largely the result of a 6.8% decline in passenger autos and chassis. The latter decrease was due to a 7.7% drop in volume in passenger autos and chassis.

Exports of agricultural and fishing products declined 2.3% to \$3.2 billion in June. The decline was led by lower exports of other cereals unmilled, such as corn to Spain and Egypt, and canola to Japan.

Industrial goods and materials exports increased 0.9% to \$9.5 billion in June, on the strength of metals and alloys, and chemicals, plastics and fertilizers. These increases were partially offset by a decline in exports of metal ores, mainly nickel ores, concentrates and scrap.

Imports: Energy products main factor in decline

Imports of energy products declined 11.7% to \$4.2 billion in June. Volumes were down 6.1% while prices fell 6.0%. Crude petroleum imports fell 22.1%, largely because of timing of shipment and plant shutdowns for maintenance.

Imports of industrial goods and materials declined 0.5% to \$8.2 billion in June. Imports of chemicals and plastics fell 2.6% while other industrial goods and materials declined 1.2%. Partially offsetting this decline was an increase in metals and metal ores, which reached a record high of \$3.5 billion.

Imports of machinery and equipment increased for a fourth consecutive month, rising 2.5% to \$10.6 billion in June. Leading this gain was industrial and agricultural machinery, in particular drilling and mining machinery.

Imports of other consumer goods increased 2.1% to \$5.0 billion; the main contributor was apparel and footwear.

Note: In general, merchandise trade data are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year. Current year revisions are reflected in both the customs and balance of payments (BOP) based data. The previous year's customs data are revised with the release of the January and February reference months as well as on a quarterly basis. The previous two years of customs based data are revised annually and are released in February with the December reference month. The previous year's BOP based data are revised with the release of the January, February and March reference months. Revisions to BOP based data for the previous three years are released annually in June with the April reference month.

Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates produced for the energy sector with actual figures, changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information, and changes to seasonal adjustment factors.

Revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003, 228-0033, 228-0034, 228-0041 to 228-0043 and 228-0047 to 228-0057.

The merchandise imports and exports data in the following tables are presented in dollar values.

Tables 228-0001 to 228-0003: Customs and balance of payments basis, by major groups and principal trading areas for all countries; monthly, quarterly, and annual.

Table 228-0033: Imports, customs-based, by province of clearance, monthly.

Table 228-0034: Domestic exports, customs-based, by province of origin, monthly.

Tables 228-0041 to 228-0043: Customs and balance of payments basis, by sector and sub-sector, for all countries; monthly, quarterly, and annual.

The merchandise imports and exports data in the following tables are indexes (2002=100).

Tables 228-0047 to 228-0049: Balance of payments and customs-based price and volume indexes for all countries; monthly, quarterly, and annual.

Tables 228-0050 to 228-0052: Customs-based price indexes, Canada and United States trade, and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC revision 3) price indexes for all countries and United States; monthly, quarterly, and annual.

Tables 228-0053 to 228-0055: Price and volume indexes customs and balance of payments basis, by sector and sub-sector, for all countries; monthly, quarterly, and annual.

Tables 228-0056 and 228-0057: Balance of payments basis, by sector, seasonally adjusted, Fisher formula, chained 2002 dollars, for all countries; monthly and quarterly.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.

These data are available in the Canadian international merchandise trade database.

The June 2011 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade*, Vol. 65, no. 6 (65-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, service transactions, investment income and transfers) are available quarterly in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-X, free).

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for July will be released on September 8.

For further information, contact the National Contact Centre (613-951-8116; toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marc Nadeau (613-951-3692), International Trade Division.

Merchandise trade: Principal trading areas – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	June 2010	May 2011 ^r	June 2011	May to June 2011	June 2010 to June 2011
	\$ millions		% change		
Principal trading areas					
Exports					
United States	24,845	27,099	26,454	-2.4	6.5
Japan	851	942	749	-20.5	-12.0
European Union ¹	2,459	3,352	3,298	-1.6	34.1
Other OECD countries ²	1,411	1,625	1,570	-3.4	11.3
All other countries	3,474	4,077	4,410	8.2	26.9
Total	33,040	37,095	36,481	-1.7	10.4
Imports					
United States	22,432	23,372	22,826	-2.3	1.8
Japan	961	619	633	2.3	-34.1
European Union ¹	3,097	3,725	4,045	8.6	30.6
Other OECD countries ²	2,328	2,696	2,691	-0.2	15.6
All other countries	6,250	7,721	7,847	1.6	25.6
Total	35,068	38,132	38,042	-0.2	8.5
Balance					
United States	2,413	3,727	3,628	...	...
Japan	-110	323	116	...	...
European Union ¹	-638	-373	-747	...	...
Other OECD countries ²	-917	-1,071	-1,121	...	...
All other countries	-2,776	-3,644	-3,437	...	...
Total	-2,028	-1,037	-1,561	...	...

^r revised

... not applicable

1. The European Union includes 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.

2. Other countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) include Australia, Canada, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland and Turkey.

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of their components.

Merchandise trade: Principal commodity groupings – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	June 2010	May 2011 ^r	June 2011	May to June 2011	June 2010 to June 2011
	\$ millions		% change		
Exports					
Agricultural and fishing products	3,042	3,314	3,239	-2.3	6.5
Energy products	6,876	9,217	8,745	-5.1	27.2
Forestry products	1,893	1,897	1,926	1.5	1.7
Industrial goods and materials	7,418	9,459	9,544	0.9	28.7
Machinery and equipment	6,540	6,337	6,400	1.0	-2.1
Automotive products	5,101	4,794	4,539	-5.3	-11.0
Other consumer goods	1,389	1,331	1,290	-3.1	-7.1
Special transactions trade ¹	371	304	326	7.2	-12.1
Other balance of payments adjustments	411	443	472	6.5	14.8
Total	33,040	37,095	36,481	-1.7	10.4
Imports					
Agricultural and fishing products	2,406	2,674	2,723	1.8	13.2
Energy products	3,008	4,710	4,157	-11.7	38.2
Forestry products	230	207	197	-4.8	-14.3
Industrial goods and materials	7,566	8,252	8,214	-0.5	8.6
Machinery and equipment	9,812	10,382	10,641	2.5	8.4
Automotive products	5,984	5,759	5,772	0.2	-3.5
Other consumer goods	4,885	4,901	5,006	2.1	2.5
Special transactions trade ¹	430	438	582	32.9	35.3
Other balance of payments adjustments	746	810	749	-7.5	0.4
Total	35,068	38,132	38,042	-0.2	8.5

^r revised

1. These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of their components.



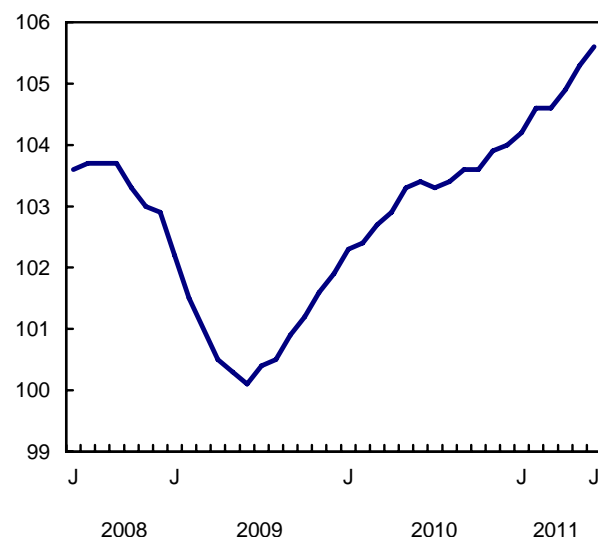
New Housing Price Index

June 2011

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) rose 0.3% in June, following a 0.4% advance in May.

Evolution of the New Housing Price Index

index (2007=100)



The metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa was the top contributor to this rise and registered the largest increase of the 21 metropolitan regions surveyed in June.

Between May and June, prices in Toronto and Oshawa increased by 0.8% followed by Winnipeg (+0.7%).

In Toronto and Oshawa, the price increases were primarily a result of good market conditions. Builders in Winnipeg cited higher material costs as the main reason for the price increase in that metropolitan region.

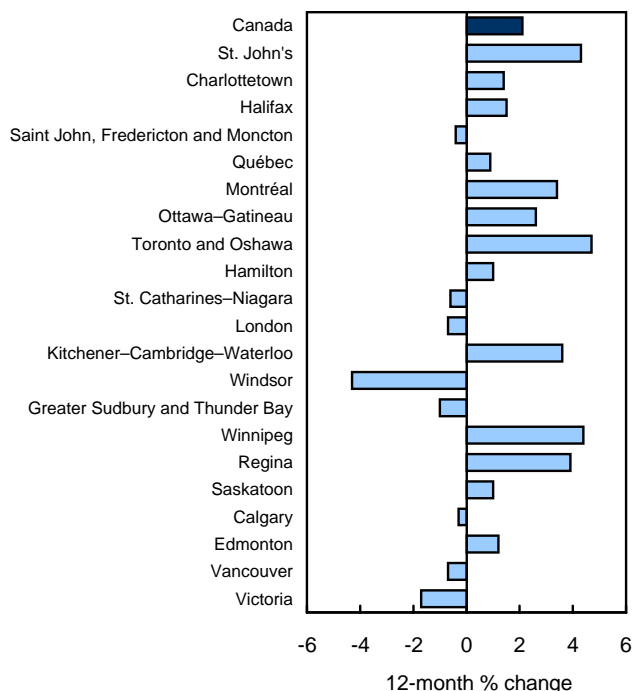
In June, prices remained unchanged in 10 of the 21 metropolitan regions surveyed.

The most significant monthly price decline was recorded in Calgary (-0.3%), as some builders offered promotional pricing to generate sales.

Year over year, the NHPI was up 2.1% in June following a 1.9% increase in May. The main contributors to the advance in June were the metropolitan regions of Toronto and Oshawa as well as Montréal.

The largest year-over-year price increase was in Toronto and Oshawa (+4.7%) followed by Winnipeg (+4.4%).

Toronto and Oshawa posts the highest year-over-year price increase



Compared with June 2010, contractors' selling prices were also higher in St. John's (+4.3%), Regina (+3.9%), Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo (+3.6%) and Montréal (+3.4%).

Among the 21 metropolitan regions surveyed, 8 posted 12-month price declines in June, led by Windsor (-4.3%) and Victoria (-1.7%).

Note: The New Housing Price Index measures changes over time in the selling prices of new residential houses agreed upon between the contractor and the buyer at the time of the signing of the contract. It is designed to measure the changes in the selling prices of new houses where detailed specifications pertaining to each house remain the same between two consecutive periods. The prices collected from builders and included in the index are market selling prices less value added taxes, such as the Federal Goods and Services Tax or the Harmonized Sales Tax.

This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are final.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The second quarter 2011 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in October.

The new housing price indexes for July will be released on September 8.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550 or 613-951-4550; fax: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

New housing price indexes

	Relative importance ¹	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011	May to June 2011	June 2010 to June 2011
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Canada total	100.00	103.4	105.3	105.6	0.3	2.1
House only	...	103.5	105.4	105.8	0.4	2.2
Land only	...	103.0	104.8	104.8	0.0	1.7
St. John's	1.79	140.9	147.0	146.9	-0.1	4.3
Charlottetown	0.25	100.7	102.1	102.1	0.0	1.4
Halifax	1.24	110.0	111.6	111.6	0.0	1.5
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton ²	0.70	108.3	107.7	107.9	0.2	-0.4
Québec	2.91	116.5	117.3	117.6	0.3	0.9
Montréal	11.19	110.4	114.2	114.1	-0.1	3.4
Ottawa-Gatineau	5.68	109.8	112.3	112.6	0.3	2.6
Toronto and Oshawa ²	27.39	106.2	110.3	111.2	0.8	4.7
Hamilton	2.94	103.3	104.2	104.3	0.1	1.0
St. Catharines-Niagara	0.96	104.6	104.0	104.0	0.0	-0.6
London	1.60	109.3	107.9	108.5	0.6	-0.7
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	2.21	103.9	107.6	107.6	0.0	3.6
Windsor	0.45	100.5	96.2	96.2	0.0	-4.3
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay ²	0.67	106.5	105.4	105.4	0.0	-1.0
Winnipeg	2.14	118.6	122.9	123.8	0.7	4.4
Regina	0.92	142.1	147.6	147.6	0.0	3.9
Saskatoon	1.36	114.8	115.9	115.9	0.0	1.0
Calgary	11.44	95.8	95.8	95.5	-0.3	-0.3
Edmonton	11.87	89.0	89.8	90.1	0.3	1.2
Vancouver	10.97	99.8	99.1	99.1	0.0	-0.7
Victoria	1.39	89.7	88.2	88.2	0.0	-1.7

... not applicable

1. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building completions for each metropolitan area.

2. In order to ensure data confidentiality, the following census metropolitan areas and census agglomeration are grouped together as follows: Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton; Toronto and Oshawa; and Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay.

Note: View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.

Export and import price indexes

June 2011

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (2002=100) on a customs or balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 2002 to June 2011 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted US price indexes (2002=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 2002 to June 2011. Included with the US commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and US-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

Note: Statistics Canada will introduce a new aggregation structure, the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS), to organize and present import and export statistics in various programs. The new structure will replace the classification structures known as the summary import groups (SIG) and the summary export groups (SEG) and the higher level aggregations; Major Groups, Subsectors, Sectors and Sections that have been in use for several decades. The first release of data using the new structure will be on June 8, 2012 for the April reference month.

Readers interested in this upcoming change can find more detailed information on our website page dedicated to classification consultation and notification.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0047 to 228-0055.

Merchandise imports and exports data in the following tables are indexes (2002=100).

Tables 228-0047 to 228-0049: Balance of payments and customs-based price and volume indexes for all countries, monthly, quarterly and annual.

Tables 228-0050 to 228-0052: Customs-based price indexes, Canada and the United States trade, and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC revision 3) price indexes for all countries and the United States, monthly, quarterly and annual.

Tables 228-0053 to 228-0055: Price and volume indexes, customs and balance of payments basis, by sector and sub-sector, for all countries, monthly, quarterly and annual.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.

The June 2011 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 65, no. 6 (65-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for July will be released on September 8.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the National Contact Centre (613-951-8116; toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division. ■

Chain Fisher real export and import values
June 2011

The monthly chain Fisher real dollar values (reference year 2002) for Canadian international merchandise trade are now available for June.

Note: Statistics Canada will introduce a new aggregation structure, the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS), to organize and present import and export statistics in various programs. The new structure will replace the classification structures known as the summary import groups (SIG) and the summary export groups (SEG) and the higher level

aggregations; Major Groups, Subsectors, Sectors and Sections that have been in use for several decades. The first release of data using the new structure will be on June 8, 2012 for the April reference month.

Readers interested in this upcoming change can find more detailed information on our website page dedicated to classification consultation and notification.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0056 and 228-0057.

Tables 228-0056 and 228-0057: Balance of payments basis, by sector, seasonally adjusted, Fisher formula, chained 2002 dollars, for all countries, monthly and quarterly.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.

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Asphalt roofing
June 2011

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for June.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Postal code conversion file plus

May 2011

The *Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+)*, Version 5J, with postal codes through May 2011, complements the *Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF)*. When the association between the postal code and census geography is not unique, the PCCF+ allows for a proportional allocation based on the population count.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The *Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+)*, Version 5J (82F0086X, various prices), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The PCCF+ is only available to purchasers of the PCCF. Also, users require the Statistical Analysis System program to run this application.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Russell Wilkins (613-951-5305; russell.wilkins@statcan.gc.ca) or Saeeda Khan (613-951-4765; saeeda.khan@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division. ■

New products and studies

Canadian International Merchandise Trade,
June 2011, Vol. 65, no. 6
Catalogue number 65-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+),
May 2011
Catalogue number 82F0086X (Diskette, various prices)

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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