

The Daily

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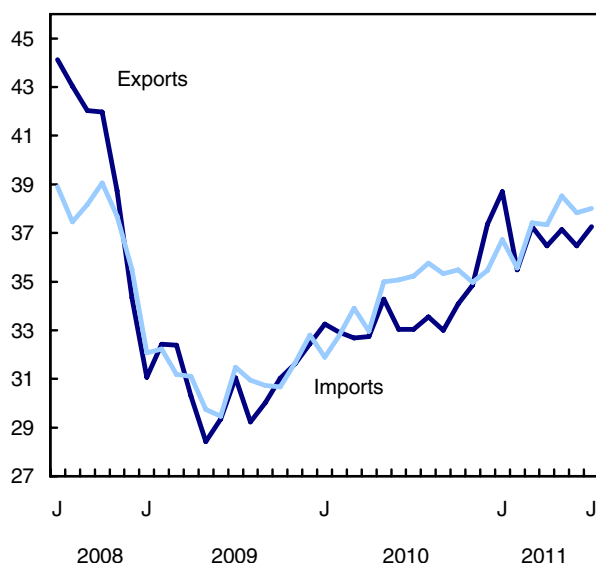
Canadian international merchandise trade

July 2011

Canada's merchandise exports rose 2.2% and imports edged up 0.5% in July. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with the world narrowed from \$1.4 billion in June to \$753 million in July.

Exports and imports

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted



Exports increased to \$37.3 billion, as volumes rose in most sectors. Overall, volumes rose 4.1%, while prices declined 1.9%. Machinery and equipment, automotive products, and industrial goods and materials were the main contributors to the gain in the value of exports.

Imports grew slightly to \$38.0 billion as prices increased 0.9% and volumes decreased 0.4%. In July, imports from Japan surpassed \$800 million, a level

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 BOP 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.

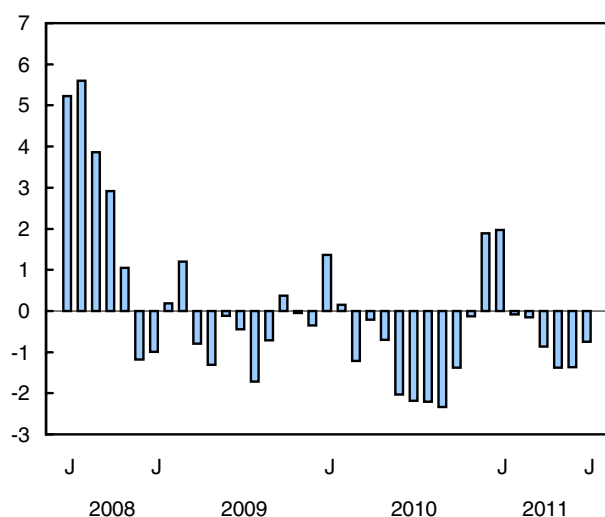
similar to those observed prior to the earthquake and tsunami in March.

Imports from the United States rose 3.1% to \$23.6 billion in July. Exports were up 2.1% to \$27.0 billion. Canada's trade surplus with the United States went from \$3.5 billion in June to \$3.4 billion in July.

Imports from countries other than the United States fell 3.6% to \$14.4 billion. Exports to countries other than the United States increased 2.4% to \$10.3 billion. Consequently, Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States narrowed from \$4.9 billion in June to \$4.1 billion in July.

Trade balance

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted



Exports rise in most sectors

Exports of machinery and equipment increased for a third straight month, rising 5.5% to \$6.8 billion in July. Volumes were up 5.3%. Leading the gain in value were aircraft, engines and parts, up 16.1%; and telecommunication equipment, which increased 12.6%.

Exports of automotive products rose 7.6% to \$4.9 billion, on the strength of higher volumes. Passenger autos and chassis was the main contributor to the gains in this sector.

Exports of industrial goods and materials increased for a third consecutive month, up 2.8% to \$9.9 billion in July. Metal ores rose 48.1% to reach a record high of \$1.6 billion, led by copper ores, concentrates and scrap; and nickel ores, concentrates and scrap. Partially offsetting this increase was a 10.4% decline in chemicals, plastics and fertilizers, largely as a result of lower exports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials.

Exports of energy products decreased 2.1% to \$8.4 billion in July, as both prices and volumes declined. Crude petroleum exports, which were down for a fourth consecutive month, accounted for the decline.

Machinery and equipment moderates the rise in imports

Imports of automotive products increased 5.8% to \$6.1 billion in July, with gains in all sub-sectors. Volumes rose 6.6% while prices declined 0.7%.

Imports of energy products grew 6.1% to \$4.3 billion. Crude petroleum imports rose 44.0% as some refineries resumed production. Following record levels of imports in June, petroleum and coal products, namely light oils and preparations, declined 28.5%.

Imports of industrial goods and materials fell 1.5% to \$8.1 billion in July, as a result of widespread declines. Metals in ores, concentrates and scrap; and organic chemicals were the main contributors to this decrease.

Machinery and equipment fell 5.3% to \$10.2 billion, as volumes declined. After reaching a record level in June, imports of industrial and agriculture machinery decreased in July.

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 July 2011 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 65, no. 7 (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 August will be released on October 13.

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

	July 2010	June 2011 ^r	July 2011	June to July 2011	July to July 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
Principal trading areas					
Exports					
United States	24,496	26,420	26,969	2.1	10.1
Japan	834	739	907	22.7	8.8
European Union ¹	2,976	3,307	3,538	7.0	18.9
Other OECD countries ²	1,292	1,560	1,710	9.6	32.4
All other countries	3,442	4,439	4,131	-6.9	20.0
Total	33,040	36,464	37,255	2.2	12.8
Imports					
United States	22,406	22,877	23,596	3.1	5.3
Japan	823	659	819	24.3	-0.5
European Union ¹	3,278	4,105	3,764	-8.3	14.8
Other OECD countries ²	2,426	2,667	2,636	-1.2	8.7
All other countries	6,287	7,524	7,193	-4.4	14.4
Total	35,220	37,832	38,008	0.5	7.9
Balance					
United States	2,090	3,543	3,373	...	...
Japan	11	80	88	...	...
European Union ¹	-302	-798	-226	...	...
Other OECD countries ²	-1,134	-1,107	-926	...	...
All other countries	-2,845	-3,085	-3,062	...	...
Total	-2,180	-1,368	-753	...	...

^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

	July 2010	June 2011 ^r	July 2011	June to July 2011	July to July 2011
	\$ millions		% change		
Exports					
Agricultural and fishing products	3,036	3,246	3,344	3.0	10.1
Energy products	7,051	8,620	8,439	-2.1	19.7
Forestry products	1,795	1,921	1,839	-4.3	2.5
Industrial goods and materials	7,705	9,582	9,852	2.8	27.9
Machinery and equipment	6,396	6,443	6,797	5.5	6.3
Automotive products	5,012	4,595	4,944	7.6	-1.4
Other consumer goods	1,265	1,294	1,293	-0.1	2.2
Special transactions trade ¹	310	317	280	-11.7	-9.7
Other balance of payments adjustments	470	448	468	4.5	-0.4
Total	33,040	36,464	37,255	2.2	12.8
Imports					
Agricultural and fishing products	2,458	2,728	2,705	-0.8	10.0
Energy products	3,396	4,074	4,323	6.1	27.3
Forestry products	233	199	202	1.5	-13.3
Industrial goods and materials	7,329	8,237	8,117	-1.5	10.8
Machinery and equipment	9,787	10,718	10,153	-5.3	3.7
Automotive products	5,969	5,731	6,064	5.8	1.6
Other consumer goods	4,863	4,964	4,935	-0.6	1.5
Special transactions trade ¹	446	433	704	62.6	57.8
Other balance of payments adjustments	739	749	804	7.3	8.8
Total	35,220	37,832	38,008	0.5	7.9

^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.



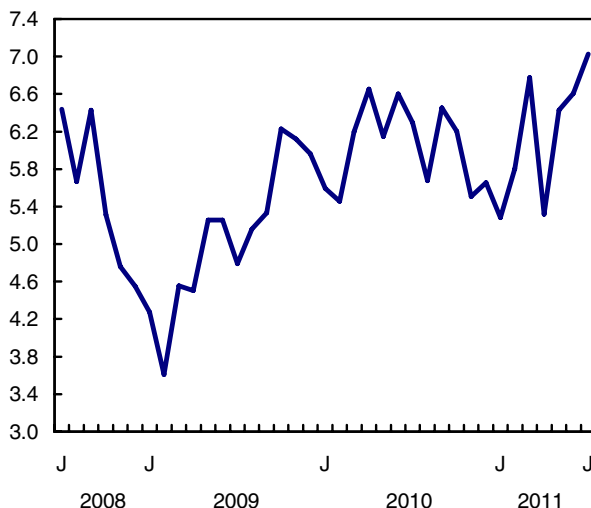
Building permits

July 2011

The value of building permits rose 6.3% to \$7.0 billion in July, matching the record high set in May 2007. The increase in July was mostly the result of advances in multi-family dwelling permits in Ontario.

Total value of permits

\$ billions



It was the third consecutive monthly increase in permits, which rose in six provinces, led by Ontario. The largest decline occurred in Quebec, where building intentions fell in the non-residential sector following gains the previous three months.

In the residential sector, the value of permits nationally increased 14.6% to \$4.3 billion, the third consecutive monthly gain and the highest level since December 2005. Ontario accounted for most of the advance.

After two consecutive monthly increases, permits in the non-residential sector decreased 4.5%

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 95% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity.

The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (for example, waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: Gatineau part and Ottawa part.

Revision

Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Revised data, based on late responses, are updated for the previous month.

to \$2.7 billion. Declines in Quebec and Manitoba were partially offset by advances in the eight other provinces.

Residential sector: Increase in intentions for multi-family dwellings in Ontario

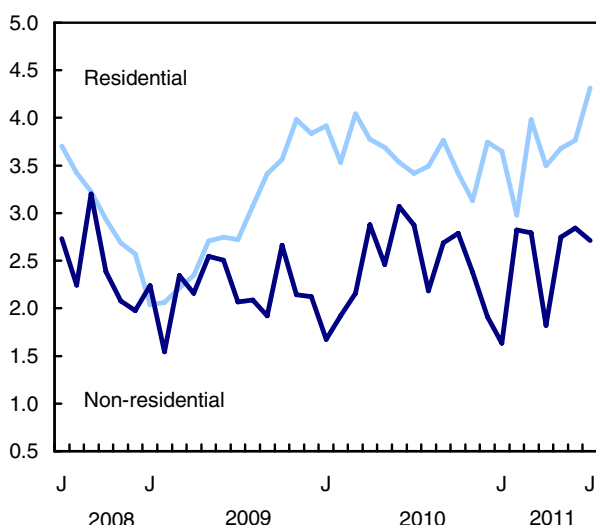
Municipalities issued \$2.0 billion in building permits for multiple-family dwellings in July, up 30.4%, following a small decline in June. Permit values rose in six provinces, with Ontario accounting for most of the increase.

Intentions for single-family dwellings increased 3.4% to \$2.3 billion, the second consecutive monthly advance. The largest gains were in Alberta and Ontario. Single-family construction intentions fell in six provinces.

Municipalities across Canada approved 21,022 new dwellings, up 22.0% from June. The gain was the result of a 36.1% increase in multi-family dwellings to 13,913 units. The number of single-family dwellings rose 1.5% to 7,109 units.

Residential and non-residential sectors

\$ billions

**Non-residential sector: Decrease in the industrial component**

In the industrial component, the value of permits declined 40.1% in July to \$368 million, following a large increase in June. The decline was mostly a result of lower construction intentions for utility buildings and transportation facilities in Ontario and for manufacturing plants in Quebec. Industrial intentions fell in four provinces, led by Ontario and Quebec.

In the institutional component, construction intentions rose 17.1% to \$758 million in July, the third consecutive monthly increase. Intentions were up in four provinces, led by permits for educational facilities in Ontario and Saskatchewan.

In the commercial component, the value of permits remained largely unchanged at \$1.6 billion, following a 16.0% decline in June. Gains in seven provinces were offset by declines in Quebec, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island.

Ontario posts the biggest gain

The total value of building permits increased in six provinces in July.

Ontario posted the largest increase, its third consecutive month of gains. The increase was mostly attributable to higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and, to a lesser extent, commercial and institutional permits.

Alberta posted the second highest increase in July, where the result came mostly from gains in single-family dwellings and commercial permits.

The largest decrease in the value of building permits was in Quebec, following two months of gains. Declines occurred in all three non-residential components.

Strong intentions in Ottawa and Toronto

The total value of permits increased in 16 of the 34 census metropolitan areas in July.

The largest increases occurred in Ottawa and Toronto. In Ottawa, the value of building permits quadrupled from the previous month. The increase came from a record-high level of multi-family permits. Most of the increase in Toronto originated from multi-family dwellings and institutional permits.

The largest declines occurred in Montréal, London and Calgary. The declines in Montréal and Calgary came primarily from permits for commercial buildings, while in London the main factor was a decline in institutional permits.

Available on CANSIM: tables 026-0001 to 026-0008 and 026-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.

The July 2011 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-X, free) will be available soon.

The August building permit data will be released on October 6.

To order data, contact Jasmine Gaudreault (toll-free 1-800-579-8533; 613-951-6321; bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Don Overton (613-951-1239), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

□

Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^r	July 2011 ^p	June to July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011
	\$ millions			% change		
Total	6,294.8	6,429.4	6,606.4	7,025.8	6.3	11.6
Residential	3,420.0	3,679.9	3,765.2	4,313.4	14.6	26.1
Single ¹	2,106.6	2,115.4	2,209.5	2,284.4	3.4	8.4
Multiple	1,313.4	1,564.5	1,555.8	2,029.1	30.4	54.5
Non-residential	2,874.9	2,749.6	2,841.2	2,712.3	-4.5	-5.7
Industrial	389.9	344.1	613.7	367.6	-40.1	-5.7
Commercial	1,293.9	1,879.6	1,579.7	1,586.3	0.4	22.6
Institutional	1,191.1	525.8	647.7	758.4	17.1	-36.3
	number of units			% change		
Total dwellings	16,348	16,970	17,228	21,022	22.0	28.6
Single ¹	7,138	6,634	7,004	7,109	1.5	-0.4
Multiple	9,210	10,336	10,224	13,913	36.1	51.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Included in this category are the following types of dwellings: single-detached, mobile home and cottage.

Note: Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Value of building permits, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^r	July 2011 ^p	June to July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011
	\$ millions				% change	
Canada	6,294.8	6,429.4	6,606.4	7,025.8	6.3	11.6
Residential	3,420.0	3,679.9	3,765.2	4,313.4	14.6	26.1
Non-residential	2,874.9	2,749.6	2,841.2	2,712.3	-4.5	-5.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	87.1	79.0	92.0	95.1	3.4	9.2
Residential	45.3	58.5	62.4	63.5	1.8	40.2
Non-residential	41.8	20.5	29.6	31.6	6.7	-24.5
Prince Edward Island	17.3	14.5	23.8	25.6	7.6	48.0
Residential	11.6	8.4	12.1	11.4	-5.3	-1.6
Non-residential	5.7	6.0	11.8	14.2	20.8	149.0
Nova Scotia	130.2	101.0	121.5	174.9	44.0	34.3
Residential	69.9	60.0	82.0	86.1	4.9	23.2
Non-residential	60.3	41.0	39.5	88.8	125.1	47.2
New Brunswick	115.3	98.4	85.3	82.2	-3.7	-28.7
Residential	49.4	53.5	55.3	40.6	-26.5	-17.8
Non-residential	65.9	44.9	30.1	41.5	38.1	-37.0
Quebec	1,248.6	1,649.3	1,657.1	1,337.6	-19.3	7.1
Residential	767.5	929.4	866.8	915.0	5.6	19.2
Non-residential	481.1	719.9	790.3	422.6	-46.5	-12.2
Ontario	2,559.0	2,166.7	2,299.9	2,925.7	27.2	14.3
Residential	1,205.8	1,298.9	1,237.1	1,815.4	46.7	50.6
Non-residential	1,353.2	867.8	1,062.8	1,110.2	4.5	-18.0
Manitoba	156.0	189.9	186.0	120.0	-35.5	-23.0
Residential	92.2	116.9	122.9	89.4	-27.3	-3.1
Non-residential	63.8	73.0	63.1	30.7	-51.4	-51.9
Saskatchewan	158.7	205.1	229.6	294.8	28.4	85.7
Residential	73.5	105.7	138.0	138.6	0.4	88.5
Non-residential	85.2	99.5	91.6	156.2	70.5	83.4
Alberta	943.9	1,093.1	1,001.8	1,111.2	10.9	17.7
Residential	587.0	569.8	566.5	641.6	13.3	9.3
Non-residential	356.9	523.3	435.3	469.7	7.9	31.6
British Columbia	863.9	805.2	887.8	816.1	-8.1	-5.5
Residential	510.3	456.0	606.2	502.4	-17.1	-1.6
Non-residential	353.6	349.2	281.6	313.7	11.4	-11.3
Yukon	6.8	10.1	15.8	36.5	131.2	438.9
Residential	2.9	5.9	10.4	8.1	-22.9	178.8
Non-residential	3.9	4.2	5.3	28.4	432.8	632.3
Northwest Territories	5.4	0.8	2.0	3.1	54.5	-42.3
Residential	1.8	0.5	1.7	0.6	-64.6	-65.9
Non-residential	3.6	0.3	0.3	2.5	796.0	-30.5
Nunavut	2.7	16.3	3.8	3.1	-19.6	13.0
Residential	2.7	16.3	3.8	0.8	-78.9	-69.8
Non-residential	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	...	...

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

Note: Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area – Seasonally adjusted¹

	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^r	July 2011 ^p	June to July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011
	\$ millions				% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	4,728.6	4,921.8	5,086.9	5,214.0	2.5	10.3
St. John's	44.1	55.9	56.4	66.2	17.5	50.3
Halifax	63.2	55.6	72.3	80.0	10.7	26.6
Moncton	31.7	39.3	33.8	19.4	-42.6	-39.0
Saint John	12.0	11.6	10.9	14.0	27.9	16.2
Saguenay	25.6	48.1	34.2	26.5	-22.5	3.5
Québec	112.7	161.3	182.1	115.1	-36.8	2.2
Sherbrooke	61.4	26.7	32.3	33.9	5.0	-44.8
Trois-Rivières	51.9	25.9	15.5	26.7	72.2	-48.6
Montréal	614.8	992.8	974.3	707.5	-27.4	15.1
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	198.6	173.0	204.0	682.1	234.4	243.4
Gatineau part	43.0	40.4	46.6	47.8	2.7	11.3
Ottawa part	155.7	132.7	157.4	634.3	302.9	307.4
Kingston	15.3	20.0	22.8	42.3	85.1	176.3
Peterborough	11.5	28.3	17.7	16.2	-8.2	41.4
Oshawa	75.2	56.5	95.4	51.8	-45.7	-31.1
Toronto	1,021.9	1,165.8	945.2	1,217.2	28.8	19.1
Hamilton	137.2	101.7	114.3	113.2	-1.0	-17.5
St. Catharines–Niagara	447.4	48.8	40.2	47.6	18.2	-89.4
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	95.6	99.1	149.3	141.1	-5.5	47.5
Brantford	29.4	9.9	10.1	6.2	-38.4	-78.9
Guelph	11.0	17.9	14.8	16.2	9.1	46.9
London	102.8	78.6	231.0	85.2	-63.1	-17.2
Windsor	36.4	27.5	28.3	29.6	4.4	-18.8
Barrie	18.1	19.2	33.4	37.4	11.9	106.8
Greater Sudbury	49.2	19.5	20.9	27.9	33.4	-43.3
Thunder Bay	12.5	11.7	28.2	11.9	-57.7	-4.5
Winnipeg	93.2	104.5	105.3	74.1	-29.6	-20.4
Regina	29.3	17.9	50.3	74.9	48.9	155.7
Saskatoon	79.9	112.4	108.2	100.6	-7.0	26.0
Calgary	284.4	286.0	446.0	370.5	-16.9	30.3
Edmonton	356.1	527.2	311.1	359.7	15.6	1.0
Kelowna	40.7	24.4	62.6	23.5	-62.4	-42.2
Abbotsford–Mission	12.2	108.6	19.0	14.3	-24.7	17.2
Vancouver	495.6	370.1	527.7	520.9	-1.3	5.1
Victoria	57.7	76.3	89.2	60.4	-32.3	4.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

Note: Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

■

New Housing Price Index

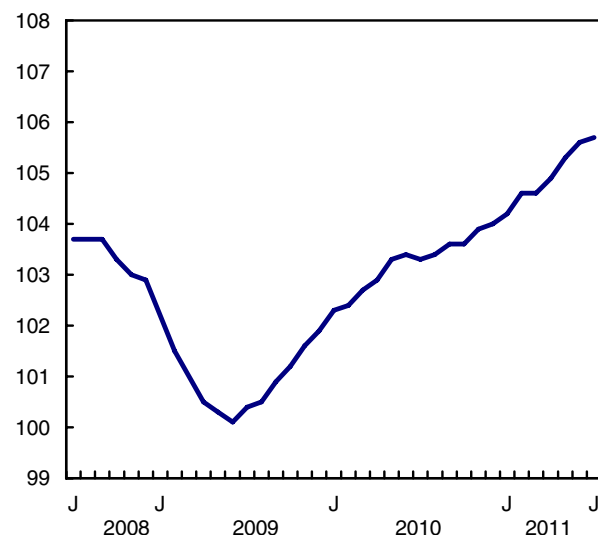
July 2011

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) rose 0.1% in July, following a 0.3% advance in June.

The metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa was the top contributor to the increase in July.

Evolution of the New Housing Price Index

index (2007=100)



Between June and July, Charlottetown (+1.3%) posted the largest increase followed by Toronto and Oshawa (+0.4%).

In Charlottetown, the price increases were primarily the result of some builders re-evaluating their current prices and others moving to new phases of development. Builders in the metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa cited good market conditions as the main reason for the price increase.

In July, prices remained unchanged in 6 of the 21 metropolitan regions surveyed.

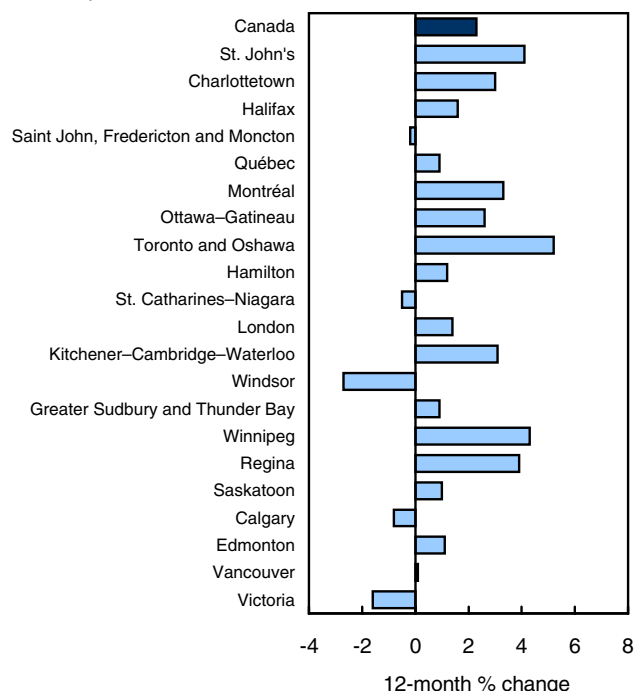
The most significant monthly price decline was recorded in Calgary (-0.5%), as some builders offered free upgrade packages and promotional pricing to generate sales.

Year over year, the NHPI was up 2.3% in July following a 2.1% increase in June. The main contributors to the advance in July were the metropolitan regions of Toronto and Oshawa as well as Montréal.

The largest year-over-year price increase was in Toronto and Oshawa (+5.2%) followed by Winnipeg (+4.3%).

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

metropolitan areas



Compared with July 2010, contractors' selling prices were also higher in St. John's (+4.1%), Regina (+3.9%), Montréal (+3.3%) and Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo (+3.1%).

Among the 21 metropolitan regions surveyed, 5 posted 12-month price declines in July, led by Windsor (-2.7%) and Victoria (-1.6%).

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 August will be released on October 12.

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 – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	July 2010	June 2011	July 2011	June to July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Canada total	100.00	103.3	105.6	105.7	0.1	2.3
House only	...	103.4	105.8	105.8	0.0	2.3
Land only	...	102.8	104.8	105.0	0.2	2.1
St. John's	1.79	140.9	146.9	146.7	-0.1	4.1
Charlottetown	0.25	100.4	102.1	103.4	1.3	3.0
Halifax	1.24	110.0	111.6	111.8	0.2	1.6
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton ²	0.70	108.3	107.9	108.1	0.2	-0.2
Québec	2.91	116.5	117.6	117.6	0.0	0.9
Montréal	11.19	110.4	114.1	114.0	-0.1	3.3
Ottawa-Gatineau	5.68	109.8	112.6	112.7	0.1	2.6
Toronto and Oshawa ²	27.39	106.2	111.2	111.7	0.4	5.2
Hamilton	2.94	103.0	104.3	104.2	-0.1	1.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	0.96	104.5	104.0	104.0	0.0	-0.5
London	1.60	107.3	108.5	108.8	0.3	1.4
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	2.21	104.5	107.6	107.7	0.1	3.1
Windsor	0.45	99.0	96.2	96.3	0.1	-2.7
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay ²	0.67	104.5	105.4	105.4	0.0	0.9
Winnipeg	2.14	118.9	123.8	124.0	0.2	4.3
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	95.5	95.0	-0.5	-0.8
Edmonton	11.87	89.0	90.1	90.0	-0.1	1.1
Vancouver	10.97	99.0	99.1	99.1	0.0	0.1
Victoria	1.39	89.7	88.2	88.3	0.1	-1.6

... 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

July 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 July 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 July 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 July 2011 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 65, no. 7 (65-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for August will be released on October 13.

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
July 2011

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

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.

The July 2011 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 65, no. 7 (65-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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