

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 11, 2012

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade, August 2012	2
Canada's merchandise imports fell 3.1% and exports edged down 0.1% in August. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with the world narrowed from \$2.5 billion in July to \$1.3 billion in August.	

New Housing Price Index, August 2012	8
--------------------------------------	---

Adult correctional services, 2010/2011	11
--	----

Youth correctional services, 2010/2011	13
--	----

Chain Fisher real export and import values, August 2012	15
---	----

Export and import price indexes, August 2012	16
--	----

New products and studies	17
---------------------------------	----



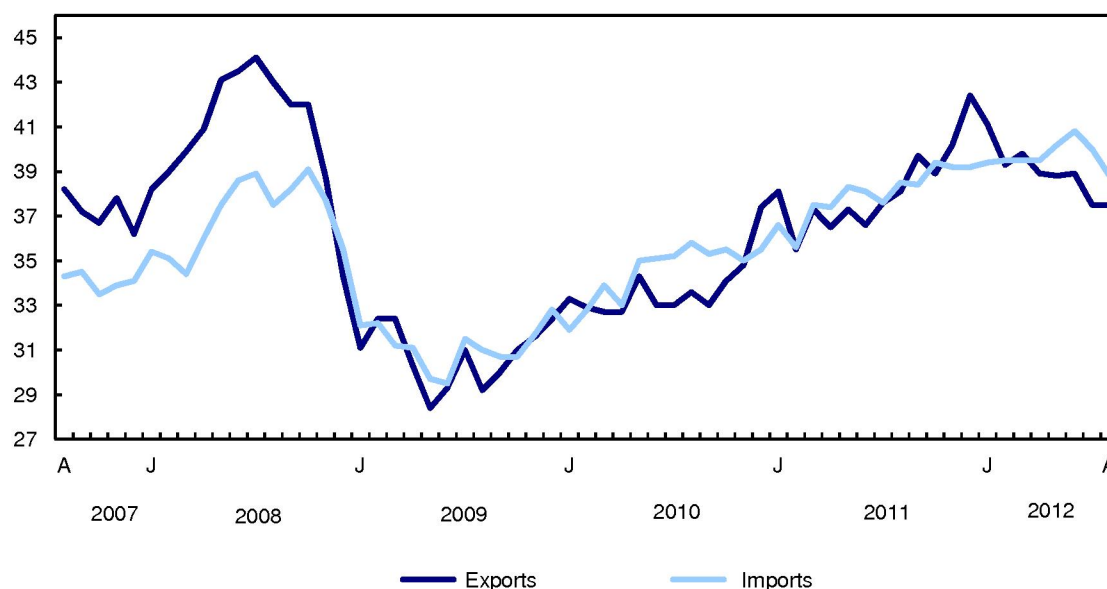
Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade, August 2012

Canada's merchandise imports fell 3.1% and exports edged down 0.1% in August. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with the world narrowed from \$2.5 billion in July to \$1.3 billion in August.

Chart 1 Exports and imports

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



Imports fell to \$38.8 billion as declines occurred in every sector, except energy products. Volumes, which fell in every sector, were down 2.2% in August.

Exports amounted to \$37.5 billion as a decrease in prices offset an increase in volumes. The largest decline occurred in exports of industrial goods and materials, while exports of energy products increased after six consecutive monthly declines.

Imports from the United States fell 4.3% to \$24.2 billion, while exports rose 1.4% to \$27.6 billion. Consequently, Canada's trade surplus with the United States increased from \$2.0 billion in July to \$3.5 billion in August.

Exports to countries other than the United States fell 3.9% to \$9.8 billion, mainly the result of a 19.5% decline in exports to Japan. Imports from countries other than the United States declined 1.0% to \$14.6 billion. Consequently, Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States increased from \$4.5 billion in July to \$4.8 billion in August.

Imports decline as volumes down in every sector

After four consecutive monthly increases, imports of industrial goods and materials fell 7.4% to \$7.9 billion in August. Decreases in the value of imports were widespread throughout this sector. The largest factor was an 11.6% decline in imports of metals and metal ores, mainly precious metals and alloys.

Imports of machinery and equipment decreased 3.8% to \$10.4 billion, as volumes and prices fell. The decline was led by other machinery and equipment, down 5.6% to \$5.0 billion.

Imports of automotive products declined 3.3% to \$6.7 billion in August, as volumes (-1.9%) and prices (-1.4%) fell. The decrease in the sector was largely the result of lower imports of motor vehicle parts as well as trucks and other motor vehicles.

On the strength of crude petroleum, the energy products sector grew 6.1% to \$4.1 billion, and partially offset the decline in overall imports. Crude petroleum rose 15.4% to \$2.6 billion, as a result of higher volumes and prices. Imports of petroleum and coal products fell 5.5% to \$1.2 billion, on lower volumes.

Industrial goods and materials largest contributor to the decline in exports

Exports of industrial goods and materials fell 6.1% to \$8.8 billion, as decreases were recorded throughout the sector. The biggest factors were exports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials (-22.3%) as well as iron ores, concentrates and scrap (-26.8%) on lower volumes. A 13.3% increase in exports of precious metals and alloys partially offset the decrease.

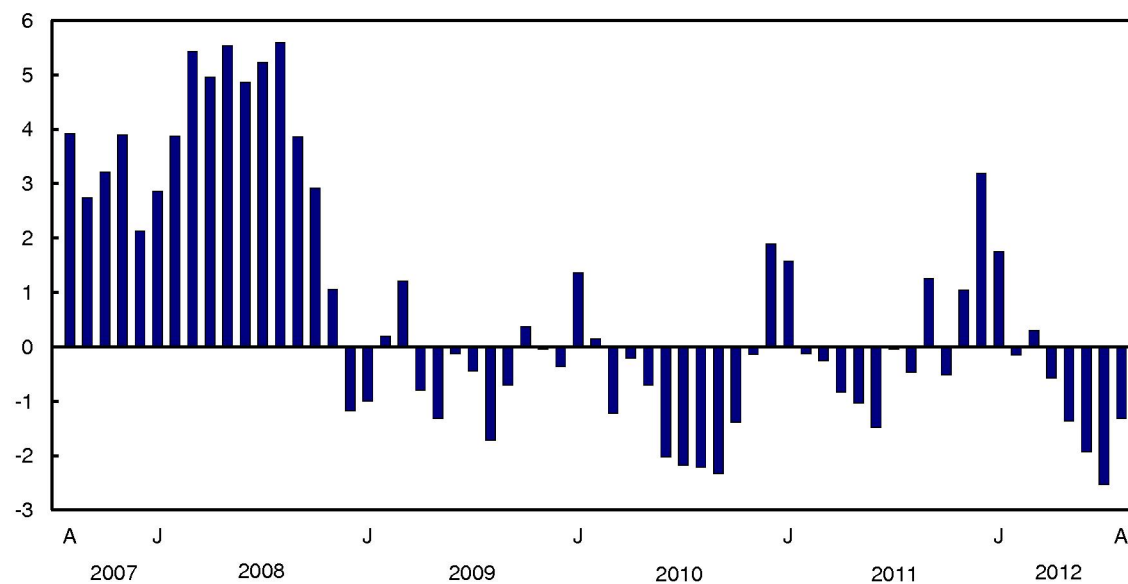
Exports of automotive products declined 2.3% to \$5.7 billion in August. Motor vehicle parts fell 6.0% to \$1.5 billion, mainly on lower volumes.

Exports of energy products rose 5.5% to \$8.6 billion, halting six consecutive monthly decreases. Exports of crude petroleum, the main contributor, increased 9.1% to \$5.5 billion, mostly on higher prices. Also, petroleum and coal products rose 10.6%. These gains were partially offset by the fourth consecutive monthly decline in exports of coal and other bituminous substances.

Exports of agricultural and fishing products grew 6.5% to \$3.6 billion. The main factor was wheat exports, which rose 57.5% as volumes were up for the first time in four months.

Chart 2
Trade balance

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



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 and in current dollars. Constant dollars are calculated using the Laspeyres volume formula.

For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

New aggregation structure

Statistics Canada will introduce the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) for merchandise import and export statistics. 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.

This month's release is the last Canadian international merchandise trade data release based on the SIG and SEG classification structure. As of November 8 (September reference month), Canadian international merchandise trade data releases will be based on NAPCS.

Revised data based on NAPCS for the reference period of January 1988 to August 2012 will be disseminated on October 18.

Readers interested in this upcoming change can find more detailed information on our web page dedicated to [classification](#) consultation and notification.

Revisions

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 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 were revised with the release of the January, February, March and April 2012 reference months.

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, free of charge.

Table 1
Merchandise trade: Principal trading areas – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	August 2011	July 2012 ^r	August 2012	July to August 2012	August 2011 to August 2012
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	38,075	37,499	37,471	-0.1	-1.6
United States	26,798	27,263	27,638	1.4	3.1
Japan	982	893	719	-19.5	-26.8
European Union ¹	3,986	3,380	3,372	-0.2	-15.4
Other OECD countries ²	1,886	1,650	1,522	-7.8	-19.3
All other countries	4,423	4,313	4,220	-2.2	-4.6
Total imports	38,544	40,029	38,790	-3.1	0.6
United States	24,096	25,244	24,157	-4.3	0.3
Japan	809	961	882	-8.2	9.0
European Union ¹	3,815	3,844	4,021	4.6	5.4
Other OECD countries ²	2,847	2,804	2,768	-1.3	-2.8
All other countries	6,977	7,175	6,963	-3.0	-0.2
Trade balance	-469	-2,530	-1,319	...	...
United States	2,702	2,019	3,481	...	...
Japan	173	-68	-163	...	...
European Union ¹	171	-464	-649	...	...
Other OECD countries ²	-961	-1,154	-1,246	...	...
All other countries	-2,554	-2,862	-2,743	...	...

^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 the United Kingdom.

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

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

Table 2
Merchandise trade: Principal commodity groupings – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	August 2011	July 2012 ^r	August 2012	July to August 2012	August 2011 to August 2012
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	38,075	37,499	37,471	-0.1	-1.6
Agricultural and fishing products	3,367	3,365	3,583	6.5	6.4
Energy products	8,592	8,143	8,593	5.5	0.0
Forestry products	1,846	1,804	1,843	2.2	-0.2
Industrial goods and materials	10,136	9,397	8,823	-6.1	-13.0
Machinery and equipment	7,321	6,680	6,703	0.3	-8.4
Automotive products	4,559	5,875	5,740	-2.3	25.9
Other consumer goods	1,413	1,408	1,354	-3.8	-4.2
Special transactions trade ¹	377	309	300	-2.9	-20.4
Other balance of payments adjustments	464	519	533	2.7	14.9
Total imports	38,544	40,029	38,790	-3.1	0.6
Agricultural and fishing products	2,813	2,969	2,869	-3.4	2.0
Energy products	4,042	3,893	4,130	6.1	2.2
Forestry products	211	244	229	-6.1	8.5
Industrial goods and materials	8,312	8,556	7,923	-7.4	-4.7
Machinery and equipment	10,564	10,865	10,447	-3.8	-1.1
Automotive products	6,283	6,943	6,716	-3.3	6.9
Other consumer goods	5,066	5,196	5,043	-2.9	-0.5
Special transactions trade ¹	468	525	608	15.8	29.9
Other balance of payments adjustments	785	838	827	-1.3	5.4

^r revised

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

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

Available without charge in 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 subsector, 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 subsector, 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 2201, 2202 and 2203.

These data are available in the Canadian international merchandise trade [database](#).

The August 2012 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 66, no. 8 (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 September will be released on November 8.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; 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.

Chart 1 New Housing Price Index

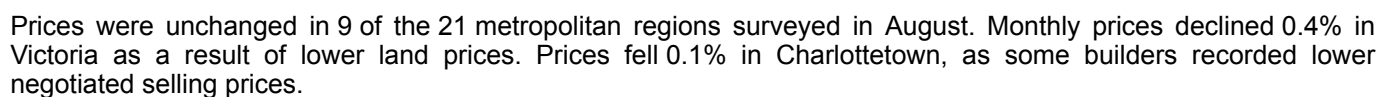
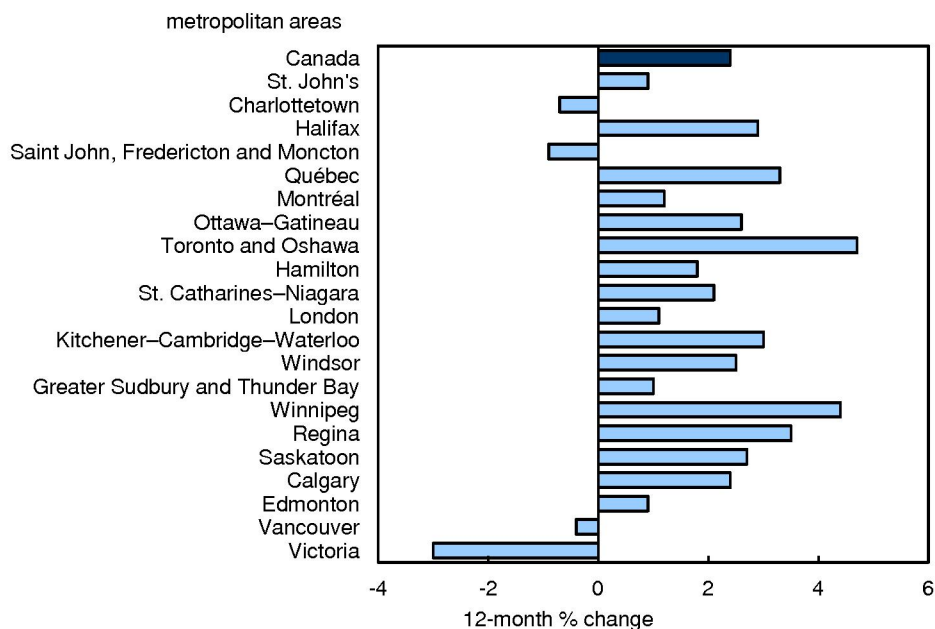


Chart 2

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



On a year-over-year basis, the NHPI rose 2.4% in the 12 months to August, following a 2.3% increase in July. The main contributor to the advance was the combined metropolitan regions of Toronto and Oshawa.

The largest year-over-year increases in contractors' selling prices occurred in Toronto and Oshawa (+4.7%), Winnipeg (+4.4%) and Regina (+3.5%).

Other significant year-over-year increases occurred in Québec (+3.3%) and Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo (+3.0%).

Among the 21 metropolitan regions surveyed, 4 posted 12-month price declines in August. The largest decrease was in Victoria (-3.0%).

Note to readers

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.

The provincial government of British Columbia introduced legislation on May 14, 2012, announcing the return to a Provincial Sales Tax on April 1, 2013. From April 1, 2012, until March 31, 2013, there are new housing transitional rebates in place. After the transition is complete, the provincial sales tax on building materials in British Columbia will be embedded in contractors' selling prices of new houses. These changes will be reflected in the New Housing Price Index as reported by respondents.

The indexes are not subject to revision and are not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1
New housing price indexes – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	August 2011	July 2012	August 2012	July to August 2012	August 2011 to August 2012
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Canada total	100.0	105.8	108.1	108.3	0.2	2.4
House only	...	105.9	108.5	108.7	0.2	2.6
Land only	...	105.1	106.8	106.9	0.1	1.7
St. John's	1.99	146.7	147.9	148.0	0.1	0.9
Charlottetown	0.25	103.4	102.8	102.7	-0.1	-0.7
Halifax	1.25	111.8	114.5	115.0	0.4	2.9
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton ²	0.67	108.7	107.7	107.7	0.0	-0.9
Québec	2.98	118.0	121.2	121.9	0.6	3.3
Montréal	10.79	114.2	115.5	115.6	0.1	1.2
Ottawa–Gatineau	5.67	113.3	116.1	116.2	0.1	2.6
Toronto and Oshawa ²	26.56	111.9	116.8	117.2	0.3	4.7
Hamilton	3.08	104.1	105.9	106.0	0.1	1.8
St. Catharines–Niagara	1.01	104.0	106.2	106.2	0.0	2.1
London	1.58	108.8	109.5	110.0	0.5	1.1
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	2.32	108.1	111.3	111.3	0.0	3.0
Windsor	0.50	96.1	98.5	98.5	0.0	2.5
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay ²	0.62	106.4	107.5	107.5	0.0	1.0
Winnipeg	2.28	124.2	129.5	129.7	0.2	4.4
Regina	0.99	149.3	154.5	154.5	0.0	3.5
Saskatoon	1.76	115.9	119.0	119.0	0.0	2.7
Calgary	10.84	95.2	97.2	97.5	0.3	2.4
Edmonton	11.99	89.9	90.7	90.7	0.0	0.9
Vancouver	11.48	98.7	98.3	98.3	0.0	-0.4
Victoria	1.39	88.0	85.7	85.4	-0.4	-3.0

... 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(s): View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 327-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The second quarter 2012 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available soon.

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

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Adult correctional services, 2010/2011

On any given day in 2010/2011, there were about 38,000 adults in Canada's prisons. This was nearly 900 more than the year before, resulting in a 0.9% increase in the rate of incarceration per 100,000 adults.

Adults serving a federal sentence of two years or more accounted for 36% of those in prison. Another 29% of adults were serving a provincial/territorial sentence of less than two years. The remaining 34% had been remanded to a provincial/territorial facility to await trial or sentencing.

For the sixth year in a row, provincial/territorial custody facilities housed more adults in remand than in sentenced custody. Regardless, the rate of adults in remand was down 6% from the previous year, the first notable decline in over a decade.

In contrast, the rate of adults serving sentences in provincial/territorial institutions rose 7% between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011, one of the few times this rate has increased since the early 1990s. The 2010/2011 rate of adults serving sentences in federal prisons also rose from the year before, up 3%.

An additional 125,000 adult offenders were under community supervision, usually on probation, on any given day in 2010/2011.

Following a period of decline throughout the mid-1990s to the mid-2000s, the rate of offenders on probation has remained relatively stable.

Spending on adult corrections in Canada, including salaries and operating costs, totalled about \$4.1 billion in 2010/2011, up 1.4% from the previous year after taking inflation into account.

Costs associated with custodial services accounted for the majority (72%) of this amount.

Note to readers

This release is based on a [Juristat](#) article that presents 2010/2011 information on adults aged 18 and older in custody and under community supervision in Canada. Data on adults in custody reflect the average daily count of adults residing in a correctional facility on any given day. These data differ from Census data, published on September 19, 2012, which reflect the number of adults who, on May 10, 2011, had been residing in a correctional facility for a minimum of six months. Adults who had been in correctional facilities for less than six months were counted according to their regular place of residence.

Data are drawn from three sources: the Adult Correctional Services Survey, the adult component of the Integrated Correctional Services Survey, and the Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults. The analysis controls for differences in reporting by jurisdiction which vary depending on the data element being discussed. For full information on coverage, consult the Juristat article.

Table 1
Average counts of adults under correctional supervision, Canada

	2010/2011		Percent change in rate 2009/2010 to 2010/2011
	number	rate ¹	
Total correctional supervision^{2, 3}	163,229	615.9	-0.9
Custody			
Federal custody	13,758	50.6	2.6
Provincial and territorial custody	24,461	89.9	-0.1
Sentenced custody	10,916	40.1	7.1
Remand	13,086	48.1	-6.2
Other	458	1.7	31.9
Total custody	38,219	140.5	0.9
Community supervision			
Probation ^{2, 3}	103,955	393.2	-0.9
Conditional sentences ^{2, 3}	13,211	50.0	-4.2
Full parole	3,652	13.4	-3.3
Statutory release	2,389	8.8	-4.9
Day parole	1,143	4.2	-1.1
Provincial parole ⁴	659	3.9	-8.1
Total community supervision^{2, 3}	125,010	472.9	-1.5

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 adult population (18 years and over).

2. Data for 2010/2011 excludes community supervision counts in Nova Scotia.

3. The percent change in rates from 2009/2010 to 2010/2011 exclude Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia.

4. The 2010/2011 figures as well as the percent change in rate reflect data from Quebec and Ontario, the only provinces that currently operate provincial parole boards.

Note(s): Counts are based on the average number of adults in correctional services on any given day. Figures may not add up as a result of rounding.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3306 and 3313.

The *Juristat* article "[Adult correctional statistics in Canada, 2010/2011](#)" (85-002-X, free) is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice*, and *Juristat*. For information on youth correctional statistics, see [Youth correctional statistics in Canada, 2010/2011](#).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Youth correctional services, 2010/2011

On any given day in 2010/2011, there were about 14,800 young people aged 12 to 17 under the supervision of Canada's correctional system. Of these, just over 13,300 (90%) were under supervision in the community, usually on probation. The remaining 1,500 (10%) were in custody.

The youth corrections rate per 10,000 population aged 12 to 17 has generally been on a downward trend in recent years. The 2010/2011 rate was 6% lower than in 2009/2010 and 12% lower than five years earlier.

The number of young people in remand awaiting trial or sentencing outnumbered those in sentenced custody for the fourth consecutive year. Of the 1,500 young people in custody in 2010/2011, 54% (or 820 youth) were in remand, while 44% were in sentenced custody.

Between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011, the rate of youth under community supervision fell 6%, while rates for those in sentenced custody and remand both declined 5%.

Note to readers

This release is based on a [Juristat](#) article that presents 2010/2011 information on youth aged 12 to 17 (at the time of the offence) in custody and under community supervision in Canada. Data on youth in custody reflect the average daily count of youth residing in a correctional facility on any given day. These data differ from Census data, published on September 19, 2012, which reflect the number of youth who, on May 10, 2011, had been residing in a correctional facility for a minimum of six months. Youth who had been in correctional facilities for less than six months were counted according to their regular place of residence.

Data are drawn from three sources: the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, the youth component of the Integrated Correctional Services Survey, and the Corrections Key Indicator Report for Youth. The analysis controls for differences in reporting by jurisdiction, which vary depending on the data element being discussed. For full information on coverage, consult the Juristat article.

Table 1
Average counts of youth in correctional services, Canada

	2010/2011		Percent change in rate 2009/2010 to 2010/2011 ²
	number	rate ¹	
Total correctional services^{3, 4}	14,820	79	-6
Custody ³			
Remand	820	4	-5
Sentenced custody	669	3	-5
Secure custody	352	2	-3
Open custody	317	2	-7
Provincial director remand	16	0	-6
Total custody	1,505	8	-5
Community supervision ^{3, 4}			
Probation	12,141	65	-6
Intensive support and supervision program	425	2	-0
Deferred custody and supervision order	422	2	-4
Community portion of a custody and supervision order	328	2	-17
Total community supervision	13,315	71	-6

1. Rates are calculated per 10,000 youth population (12 to 17 years).

2. Percent change in rate from 2009/2010 to 2010/2011 for community supervision and total correctional services excludes Nova Scotia and Quebec.

3. Excludes data from Quebec.

4. Excludes data on youth under community supervision in Nova Scotia.

Note(s): Counts are based upon the average number of youth in correctional services on any given day. Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3313 and 3323.

The *Juristat* article "[Youth correctional statistics in Canada, 2010/2011](#)" (85-002-X, free) is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice*, and *Juristat*. For information on adult correctional statistics, see "[Adult correctional statistics in Canada, 2010/2011](#)".

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Chain Fisher real export and import values, August 2012

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

Note to readers

New aggregation structure

Statistics Canada will introduce the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) for merchandise import and export statistics. 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.

This month's release is the last Canadian international merchandise trade data release based on the SIG and SEG classification structure. As of November 8 (September reference month), Canadian international merchandise trade data releases will be based on NAPCS.

Revised data based on NAPCS for the reference period of January 1988 to August 2012 will be disseminated on October 18.

Readers interested in this upcoming change can find more detailed information on our web page dedicated to [classification](#) consultation and notification.

Available without charge in 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 2201, 2202 and 2203.

The August 2012 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 66, no. 8 (65-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Export and import price indexes, August 2012

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 August 2012 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 August 2012. Included with the US commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and US-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

Note to readers

New aggregation structure

Statistics Canada will introduce the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) for merchandise import and export statistics. 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.

This month's release is the last Canadian international merchandise trade data release based on the SIG and SEG classification structure. As of November 8 (September reference month), Canadian international merchandise trade data releases will be based on NAPCS.

Revised data based on NAPCS for the reference period of January 1988 to August 2012 will be disseminated on October 18.

Readers interested in this upcoming change can find more detailed information on our web page dedicated to [classification](#) consultation and notification.

Available without charge in 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 subsector, for all countries; monthly, quarterly and annual.

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

The August 2012 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 66, no. 8 (65-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Inter-corporate Ownership, Third quarter 2012
Catalogue number 61-517-X (CD-ROM, \$375/\$1,065)

Canadian International Merchandise Trade, August 2012, Vol. 66, no. 8
Catalogue number 65-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Juristat
Catalogue number 85-002-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

New studies

Adult correctional statistics in Canada, 2010/2011
Juristat

Youth correctional statistics in Canada, 2010/2011
Juristat



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access or subscribe to *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our website at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2012. All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the [Statistics Canada Open Licence Agreement](#):

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/reference/copyright-droit-auteur-eng.htm>