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Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade, October 2013

2

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Production of principal field crops, November 2013

9

Production of most field crops increased in 2013 compared with 2012 as yields reached a number of record highs. Both canola and wheat production reached record levels in 2013.

Summary elementary and secondary school indicators for Canada, the provinces and territories, 2011/2012

11

Chain Fisher real export and import values, October 2013

13

Export and import price indexes, October 2013

14

Canadian Foreign Post Indexes, December 2013

15

Production and value of honey, 2013

16

New products and studies

17



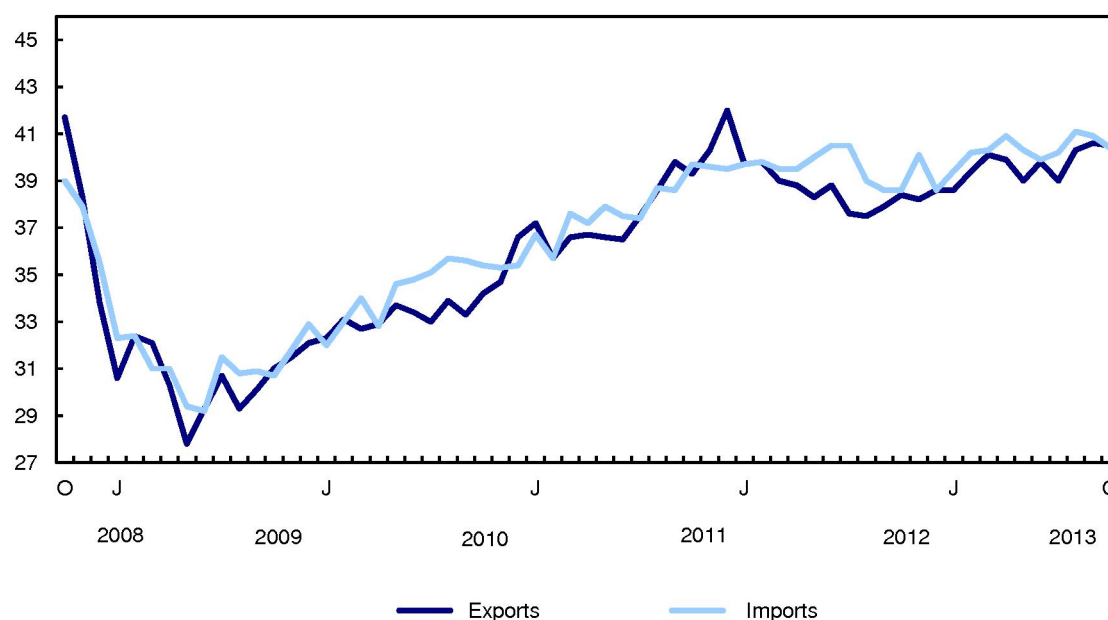
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Chart 1 Exports and imports

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



Imports declined to \$40.4 billion as lower imports of energy products, as well as motor vehicles and parts were partially offset by higher imports of basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products. Overall, prices were down 1.2%.

Exports decreased to \$40.5 billion as prices declined 0.3%. Exports of motor vehicles and parts; metal and non-metallic mineral products; as well as aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts declined, while those of farm, fishing and intermediate food products; and consumer goods increased.

Imports from the United States grew 1.0% to \$26.5 billion on the strength of lubricants and other petroleum refinery products. Exports to the United States edged up 0.2% to \$30.4 billion. Consequently, Canada's trade surplus with the United States narrowed from \$4.1 billion in September to \$3.9 billion in October.

Imports from countries other than the United States fell 5.1% to \$13.9 billion, with declines reported for the principal trading areas "other Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries" (-13.8%) and "all other countries" (-5.6%). Exports to countries other than the United States declined 1.7% to \$10.1 billion as lower exports to the principal trading area "other OECD countries" (-14.7%) were partially offset by higher exports to the principal trading area "all other countries" (+2.5%). As a result, Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States narrowed from \$4.4 billion in September to \$3.9 billion in October.

Imports decline on lower prices

Imports of energy products fell 8.5% to \$3.4 billion in October, as volumes and prices were down. Lower imports of crude oil and crude bitumen (-18.8%) were partially offset by higher imports of refined petroleum energy products (+19.0%).

Imports of motor vehicles and parts declined 2.8% to \$7.1 billion, the first decrease since May 2013. Passenger cars and light trucks were the main contributor to the decline, as imports were down 4.3% to \$2.9 billion. Overall, volumes were down 2.6%.

Imports of industrial machinery, equipment and parts decreased 4.5% to \$3.6 billion. Contributing the most to the section's decline were other general-purpose machinery and equipment (-9.9%), primarily turbines and turbine generator set units. Overall, volumes decreased 5.2%.

Imports of electronic and electrical equipment and parts were down 3.3% to \$4.7 billion, as electronic and electrical parts fell 25.2% to \$659 million.

Imports of basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products increased 15.1% to \$3.8 billion, entirely on volumes. The increase in imports was led by lubricants and other petroleum refinery products.

Large offsetting movements underlie modest decline in exports

Exports of motor vehicles and parts declined 5.0% to \$5.5 billion in October, as volumes were down 5.0%. Motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (-12.3%), as well as passenger cars and light trucks (-2.7%) both contributed to the section's decrease in exports.

Exports of metal and non-metallic mineral products decreased 6.2% to \$4.3 billion. The largest declines occurred in unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys (-12.7%), as well unwrought, basic and semi-finished aluminum and aluminum-alloy products (-14.1%). Overall, volumes and prices both decreased.

Exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts fell 16.1% to \$1.3 billion. Exports of aircraft decreased \$187 million to \$435 million in October, following an increase of \$170 million in September.

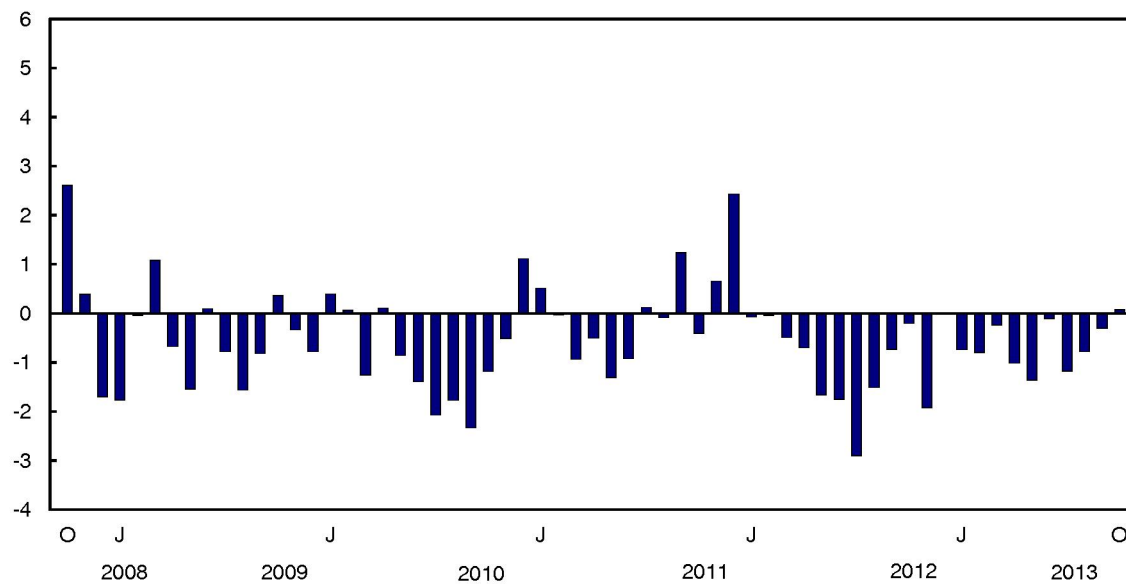
Exports of farm, fishing and intermediate food products rose 11.8% to \$2.5 billion, as volumes were up 10.9%. Higher exports of canola led widespread increases throughout the section.

Exports of consumer goods were up 6.2% to \$4.6 billion. The increase was entirely attributable to exports of pharmaceutical and medicinal products, which rose to \$769 million in October, their highest value since October 2008. Overall, volumes rose 7.6%.

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 (2007=100).

For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

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 are revised with the release of the January, February and March reference months. Revisions to BOP based data for the previous four years were released 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 section 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.

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

	October 2012	September 2013 ^r	October 2013	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	38,429	40,589	40,470	-0.3	5.3
United States	27,662	30,355	30,414	0.2	9.9
Japan	842	923	908	-1.6	7.9
European Union ¹	3,549	2,932	2,898	-1.2	-18.4
Other OECD countries ²	1,485	1,689	1,442	-14.7	-2.9
All other countries	4,890	4,689	4,808	2.5	-1.7
Total imports	38,632	40,891	40,396	-1.2	4.6
United States	24,538	26,227	26,480	1.0	7.9
Japan	899	744	747	0.5	-16.8
European Union ¹	3,423	3,884	3,941	1.5	15.2
Other OECD countries ²	2,634	2,967	2,558	-13.8	-2.9
All other countries	7,139	7,069	6,670	-5.6	-6.6
Trade balance	-203	-303	75	...	...
United States	3,124	4,128	3,934	...	...
Japan	-57	179	161	...	...
European Union ¹	126	-952	-1,044	...	...
Other OECD countries ²	-1,149	-1,278	-1,116	...	...
All other countries	-2,248	-2,380	-1,861	...	...

^r revised

... not applicable

1. The European Union includes Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Effective July 2013, Croatia is included in "European Union".

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: North American Product Classification¹– Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	October 2012	September 2013 ^r	October 2013	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	38,429	40,589	40,470	-0.3	5.3
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	2,653	2,205	2,465	11.8	-7.1
Energy products	8,750	10,099	9,882	-2.1	12.9
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	1,309	1,528	1,515	-0.9	15.7
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	4,594	4,534	4,252	-6.2	-7.5
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	2,596	2,843	3,015	6.1	16.2
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	2,601	2,823	2,859	1.3	9.9
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	2,227	2,211	2,369	7.1	6.4
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	1,826	1,826	1,843	0.9	1.0
Motor vehicles and parts	5,648	5,776	5,490	-5.0	-2.8
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,473	1,559	1,308	-16.1	-11.2
Consumer goods	3,933	4,309	4,574	6.2	16.3
Special transactions trade ²	184	220	221	0.7	20.3
Other balance of payments adjustments	635	657	678	3.2	6.7
Total imports	38,632	40,891	40,396	-1.2	4.6
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	1,021	1,076	1,074	-0.2	5.2
Energy products	3,880	3,734	3,418	-8.5	-11.9
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	811	868	823	-5.2	1.5
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	3,424	3,248	3,120	-4.0	-8.9
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	3,038	3,317	3,819	15.1	25.7
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	1,679	1,749	1,759	0.6	4.8
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	3,736	3,756	3,587	-4.5	-4.0
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	4,351	4,850	4,689	-3.3	7.7
Motor vehicles and parts	6,686	7,273	7,069	-2.8	5.7
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	984	1,232	1,226	-0.5	24.5
Consumer goods	7,800	8,375	8,377	0.0	7.4
Special transactions trade ²	406	570	591	3.7	45.5
Other balance of payments adjustments	814	843	844	0.1	3.7

^r revised

1. International merchandise trade data are based on the North American Product Classification System 2007.

2. 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 in CANSIM: tables 228-0058 to 228-0068.

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

These data are now available in the *Canadian International Merchandise Trade Database* (65F0013X). From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

The October 2013 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 67, no. 10 (65-001-X), is also now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for November will be released on January 7.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Alec Forbes (613-951-0325), International Trade Division.

Production of principal field crops, November 2013

Production of most field crops increased in 2013 compared with 2012 as yields reached a number of record highs. Both canola and wheat production reached record levels in 2013.

Despite a late start to the spring seeding, weather conditions that prevailed up to the end of summer led to higher than normal yields, especially in the West.

Canola

Nationally, canola production increased 29.5% from 2012 to a record 18.0 million tonnes. This was the result of a record average yield of 40.0 bushels per acre, up 42.3% from 2012, which more than offset a 9.0% decline in harvested area.

In Saskatchewan, canola production increased 37.5% to a record 8.9 million tonnes, while average yield rose 49.8% to 37.6 bushels per acre.

In Alberta, a yield of 43.7 bushels per acre resulted in a record canola production of 6.0 million tonnes, up 17.7% from 2012.

Manitoba farmers reported canola production of 2.9 million tonnes, up 36.7% from 2012. The increase was the result of a 57.1% gain in yield to 41.0 bushels per acre.

Wheat

Farmers reported record wheat production of 37.5 million tonnes, a 38.0% increase from 2012. Both harvested area (+9.9%) and average yield (+25.4%) increased compared with 2012.

On the Prairies, Alberta set a production record of 11.3 million tonnes. Meanwhile, both Saskatchewan (+43.8%) and Manitoba (+31.5%) showed increases in production compared with 2012.

Barley and oats

Nationally, barley production increased 27.8% from 2012 to 10.2 million tonnes. While harvested area fell 3.6%, average yield increased 32.5% to a record 71.7 bushels per acre.

Oat production at the national level totalled 3.9 million tonnes, a 38.3% increase over 2012. This growth was the result of a 12.5% rise in harvested area, as well as a record yield of 92.1 bushels per acre.

Soybeans

Overall, national soybean production rose 2.2% to a record 5.2 million tonnes, despite a 5.6% decline in average yield.

Manitoba farmers reported another record soybean production, up 38.7% from 2012 to 1.1 million tonnes.

In the East, Ontario soybean production declined 9.5% to 3.1 million tonnes, largely as a result of a decrease in yield (-6.2%), while Quebec production (+0.5%) was virtually unchanged from 2012.

Corn for grain

Farmers reported an 8.7% increase in corn for grain production to a record 14.2 million tonnes. This was the result of a record harvested area of 3.7 million acres.

In Ontario, production of corn for grain rose 4.8% to a record 9.0 million tonnes. This was the direct result of a 4.8% increase in average yield, as harvested area was unchanged from 2012.

Corn for grain production in Quebec increased 7.7% to 3.8 million tonnes, mainly as a result of a 6.5% increase in harvested area to 1.0 million acres.

Note to readers

Effective July 2013, the Canadian totals for the July, September and March farm surveys on field crops do not include data for the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia. Production in these provinces accounts for 2% to 4% of the national total and is excluded. Data for these provinces are now available twice a year in the June Farm Survey on seeded area estimates and in the November Farm Survey on final production estimates.

The November Farm Survey of field crop production contacted approximately 33,400 Canadian farmers from October 26 to November 13, 2013. Farmers were asked to report their estimated area, yield and production of grains, oilseeds and special crops.

Auxiliary data source: As an additional tool to assess growing conditions of field crops during the crop year, readers are invited to visit the [Crop Condition Assessment Program](#) web application, which uses remote sensing technology (satellite images). Readers can monitor a vegetation index of crop land on a weekly basis.

Table 1
November estimates of production of principal field crops¹

	2011	2012	November 2013	2011 to 2012	2012 to November 2013
	thousands of tonnes			% change	
Total wheat ²	25,288	27,205	37,530	7.6	38.0
Spring wheat	18,019	18,845	27,239	4.6	44.5
Durum wheat	4,172	4,627	6,505	10.9	40.6
Winter wheat	3,097	3,733	3,786	20.5	1.4
Canola	14,608	13,869	17,960	-5.1	29.5
Corn for grain	11,359	13,060	14,194	15.0	8.7
Barley	7,892	8,012	10,237	1.5	27.8
Soybeans	4,298	5,086	5,198	18.4	2.2
Oats	3,158	2,812	3,888	-10.9	38.3
Dry field peas	2,502	3,341	3,849	33.5	15.2
Lentils	1,574	1,538	1,881	-2.3	22.3
Flaxseed	399	489	712	22.6	45.7

1. Effective July 2013, the Canadian totals for the July, September and March farm surveys on field crops do not include data for the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia. Production in these provinces accounts for 2% to 4% of the national total and is excluded. Data for these provinces are now available twice a year in the June Farm Survey on seeded area estimates and in the November Farm Survey on final production estimates.

2. Total wheat is the sum of winter wheat, spring wheat and durum wheat.

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Available in CANSIM: tables 001-0010, 001-0017 and 001-0040 to 001-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3401, 3403, 3404, 3443, 3464, 3476, 5046 and 5153.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Summary elementary and secondary school indicators for Canada, the provinces and territories, 2011/2012

Just over 5 million students were enrolled in elementary and secondary public school programs in Canada during the 2011/2012 school year, down 0.4% from the previous year. Over the five-year period from 2007/2008 to 2011/2012, the number of young Canadians enrolled in an elementary or secondary public school decreased annually.

Second language programs

Nationally, regular second language program enrolments declined 7.2% over the five-year period. New Brunswick experienced the largest decrease (-28.8%). Among the provinces and territories, Alberta was the only province to post an increase (+1.9%).

On the other hand, enrolments in second language immersion programs increased in almost every province and territory (+14.6% nationally). New Brunswick experienced a decline equivalent to the national increase.

At the Canada level, enrolments in minority language programs decreased by 2.1% over the five-year period.

Public school graduates

Between 2010/2011 and 2011/2012, the number of students who obtained a secondary school diploma from a public institution fell 1.1% from 353,000 to 349,000 graduates. This was the second consecutive annual decline in the number of public school graduates at the national level.

Table 1
Headcount enrolments in public elementary and secondary schools, Canada, provinces and territories, 2007/2008 to 2011/2012

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	number of students				
Canada	5,115,075	5,088,481	5,076,730	5,053,820	5,032,183
Newfoundland and Labrador	72,109	70,641	69,665	68,655	67,829
Prince Edward Island	20,813	20,324	19,955	21,162	20,831
Nova Scotia ¹	135,303	133,134	130,550	128,131	125,540
New Brunswick ¹	110,288	108,407	106,394	104,421	102,579
Quebec ¹	1,188,904	1,187,608	1,189,865	1,179,961	1,172,003
Ontario	2,087,588	2,070,736	2,061,390	2,051,865	2,043,117
Manitoba ¹	179,320	177,962	177,500	177,679	178,919
Saskatchewan	167,066	166,696	168,077	169,129	170,408
Alberta ²	559,118	564,051	567,979	573,198	577,759
British Columbia	571,268	565,875	562,743	557,102	550,747
Yukon	5,227	5,005	5,010	5,086	5,037
Northwest Territories	9,048	8,762	8,564	8,576	8,512
Nunavut	9,023	9,280	9,038	8,855	8,902

1. Excludes upgrading programs for adults and vocational programs. In the case of New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba, these programs were included until 2000/2001. Starting in 2010/2011, vocational programs in Nova Scotia were integrated into the regular program and included in this table.

2. May include home schooled students.

Note(s): Data are subject to revision. The enrolment count represents the number of students (headcount) at the beginning of the school year (in September or as close as possible thereafter).

Table 2
Number of graduates in public schools, Canada, provinces and territories, 2007/2008 to 2011/2012

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	number of graduates				
Canada	331,492	344,257	355,533	353,029	349,113
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,356	5,034	5,122	4,641	4,914
Prince Edward Island	1,771	1,764	1,738	1,727	1,644
Nova Scotia ¹	10,570	10,296	10,217	10,103	9,791
New Brunswick	8,030	8,095	8,251	7,853	7,797
Quebec	73,354	75,443	78,821	78,046	74,426
Ontario	131,283	141,572	147,332	147,076	149,139
Manitoba	11,882	11,995	11,805	12,231	12,513
Saskatchewan	12,142	11,892	11,914	11,738	11,754
Alberta	33,344	33,722	34,587	34,285	31,721
British Columbia	42,752	43,417	44,739	44,382	44,433
Yukon	347	323	343	310	336
Northwest Territories	451	459	427	408	406
Nunavut	210	245	237	229	239

1. Graduates of general training programs offered to similarly aged students. Starting in 2010/2011, vocational programs in Nova Scotia were integrated into the regular program. Graduates from these programs were included in this table.

Note(s): Data are subject to revision. Care should be taken with cross jurisdictional comparisons. The proportion of graduates from regular programs for youth, as well as adult upgrading or vocational training programs, differs in each jurisdiction.

Available in CANSIM: tables 477-0025 to 477-0028 and 477-0037 to 477-0039.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5102.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Chain Fisher real export and import values, October 2013

The monthly chain Fisher real dollar values (reference year 2007) for Canadian international merchandise trade are now available for October.

Available in CANSIM: tables 228-0061 and 228-0062.

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

The October 2013 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 67, no. 10 (65-001-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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Export and import price indexes, October 2013

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (2007=100) on a customs or balance of payments basis are now available based on the North American Product Classification System 2007.

Current- and fixed-weighted import and export price indexes (2007=100) for all countries and the United States on customs basis, by Standard International Trade Classification, are also available.

Available in CANSIM: tables 228-0063 to 228-0068.

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

The October 2013 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 67, no. 10 (65-001-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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Canadian Foreign Post Indexes, December 2013

Data on Canadian foreign post indexes are now available for December.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2322.

The December 2013 issue of *Canadian Foreign Post Indexes* (62-013-X) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claudio Perez (613-951-1733; claudio.perez@statcan.gc.ca), Consumer Prices Division.

Production and value of honey, 2013

Data for the production and value of honey are now available for 2013.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3419.

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New products and studies

New products

Canadian Foreign Post Indexes, December 2013
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