

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

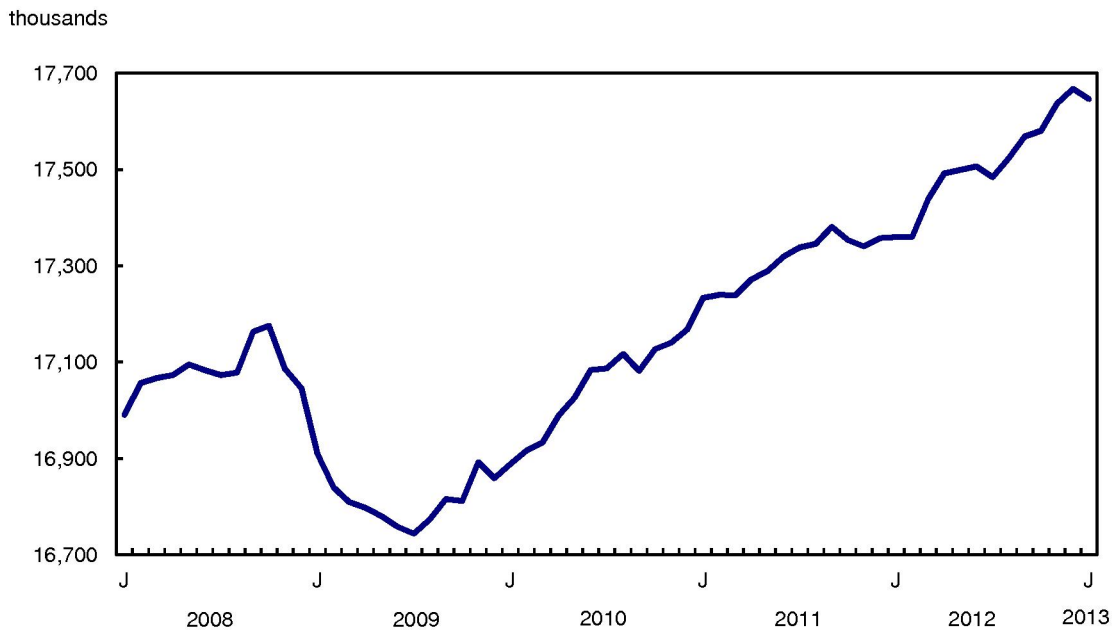
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Releases

Labour Force Survey, January 2013

Following two months of gains, employment decreased slightly in January (-22,000). A decline in the number of people looking for work pushed the unemployment rate down 0.1 percentage points to 7.0%.

Chart 1 Employment



Compared with 12 months earlier, employment increased by 1.6% or 286,000, all in full-time work. Over the same period, the total number of hours worked rose 1.7%.

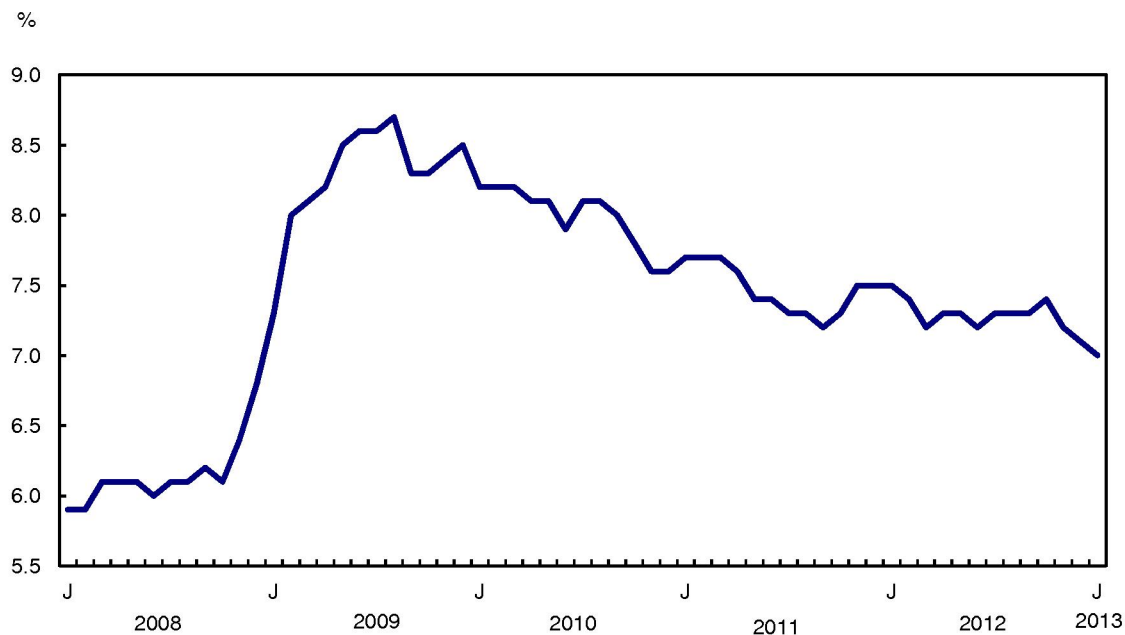
In January, employment declined in Ontario and British Columbia. At the same time, there were increases in Alberta, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick.

Public sector employment fell by 27,000 in January, while self-employment was up slightly and the number of private sector employees was little changed. Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of private sector employees increased by 1.9% or 210,000, while the number of public sector employees and self-employed was little changed.

There were fewer workers in educational services and manufacturing in January, while employment rose in construction and public administration.

After gains in recent months, employment among men aged 25 to 54 declined in January. Employment rose among men aged 55 and over and edged up among youths.

Chart 2
Unemployment rate



Employment down in Ontario and British Columbia

Following two months of increases, employment in Ontario declined by 31,000 in January, all in full-time work. With fewer people searching for work, the unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points to 7.7%. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the province was up 1.2%.

Employment in British Columbia fell by 16,000 in January, and the unemployment rate was 6.3%. With this decline, employment in the province returned to a level similar to that of 12 months earlier.

In Alberta, the number of workers increased by 9,700 in January. However, the unemployment rate remained at 4.5% as more people participated in the labour force. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province was up 1.9%.

Employment in Saskatchewan increased for the second consecutive month, up 7,300 in January. With this gain, the unemployment rate declined 0.6 percentage points to 4.0%, the lowest among the provinces and lowest in Saskatchewan since November 2008. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the province rose by 4.1%, the highest growth in the country.

Employment rose by 2,700 in New Brunswick in January. At the same time, the number of people searching for work increased, pushing the unemployment rate up 0.5 percentage points to 11.3%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province declined by 1.4%.

Employment in Quebec remained little changed for the second consecutive month, and the unemployment rate was 7.1%. Over the 12 months to January, employment increased by 3.3%.

Industry perspective

In January, employment in educational services declined by 31,000. Despite this loss, employment in the industry was up 3.7% from 12 months earlier.

In manufacturing, the number of workers was down 22,000, bringing employment in the industry back to a level similar to that of 12 months earlier.

The number of construction workers increased for the second consecutive month, up 17,000 in January. With this increase, year-over-year employment gains were 2.6% for the industry.

Employment in public administration rose 15,000, offsetting a decline in the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the industry was little changed.

Employment down among people aged 25 to 54

Following gains over the previous four months, employment in January declined by 58,000 among people aged 25 to 54 (core-age group), predominantly men. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment among people of core working-age rose 0.9%.

In January, employment increased by 22,000 among people aged 55 and over, mostly men. Year-over-year employment gains for people aged 55 and over were 5.2%, partly a result of population ageing.

Employment edged up among youths aged 15 to 24. The unemployment rate for this group fell 0.6 percentage points to 13.5%.

Note to readers

Each year, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) revises its estimates for the previous three years, using the latest seasonal factors. These revised estimates became available in CANSIM on February 1, 2013 (tables 282-0087 to 282-0089, 282-0092 to 282-0094, 282-0100, 282-0116 and 282-0117).

The LFS estimates are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. As a result, monthly estimates will show more variability than trends observed over longer time periods. Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries also have more variability. For an explanation of sampling variability of estimates and how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the 'Estimates quality' section of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-X).

The employment rate is the number of employed persons as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The rate for a particular group (for example, youth aged 15 to 24) is the number employed in that group as a percentage of the population for that group.

The unemployment rate is the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed).

The participation rate is the number of employed and unemployed as a percentage of the population. For more detailed information, see the Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G).

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted estimates, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

Table 1
Labour force characteristics by age and sex – Seasonally adjusted

	December 2012	January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over						
Population	28,468.6	28,501.2	32.6	344.8	0.1	1.2
Labour force	19,026.0	18,968.5	-57.5	193.5	-0.3	1.0
Employment	17,667.6	17,645.7	-21.9	286.4	-0.1	1.6
Full-time	14,360.0	14,339.4	-20.6	285.2	-0.1	2.0
Part-time	3,307.6	3,306.2	-1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0
Unemployment	1,358.4	1,322.8	-35.6	-92.9	-2.6	-6.6
Participation rate	66.8	66.6	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.0	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	61.9	-0.2	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	18.7	18.7	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years						
Population	4,456.1	4,454.7	-1.4	-2.3	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	2,836.0	2,831.5	-4.5	-17.0	-0.2	-0.6
Employment	2,435.1	2,449.4	14.3	14.9	0.6	0.6
Full-time	1,276.1	1,301.0	24.9	27.5	2.0	2.2
Part-time	1,159.0	1,148.3	-10.7	-12.7	-0.9	-1.1
Unemployment	400.8	382.1	-18.7	-31.9	-4.7	-7.7
Participation rate	63.6	63.6	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.1	13.5	-0.6	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	54.6	55.0	0.4	0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	47.6	46.9	-0.7	-0.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over						
Population	11,753.6	11,770.7	17.1	174.2	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,566.7	8,544.5	-22.2	112.6	-0.3	1.3
Employment	8,050.4	8,021.3	-29.1	143.1	-0.4	1.8
Full-time	7,444.0	7,418.2	-25.8	152.5	-0.3	2.1
Part-time	606.4	603.0	-3.4	-9.5	-0.6	-1.6
Unemployment	516.3	523.2	6.9	-30.5	1.3	-5.5
Participation rate	72.9	72.6	-0.3	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.1	0.1	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	68.5	68.1	-0.4	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	7.5	7.5	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over						
Population	12,258.9	12,275.8	16.9	172.9	0.1	1.4
Labour force	7,623.3	7,592.5	-30.8	97.9	-0.4	1.3
Employment	7,182.1	7,175.0	-7.1	128.4	-0.1	1.8
Full-time	5,639.9	5,620.2	-19.7	105.1	-0.3	1.9
Part-time	1,542.2	1,554.9	12.7	23.4	0.8	1.5
Unemployment	441.2	417.5	-23.7	-30.5	-5.4	-6.8
Participation rate	62.2	61.8	-0.4	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.5	-0.3	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.4	-0.2	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	21.5	21.7	0.2	0.0	...	...

... not applicable

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Table 2
Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS¹) – Seasonally adjusted

	December 2012	January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	15,016.0	14,970.2	-45.8	252.6	-0.3	1.7
Self-employed	2,651.6	2,675.5	23.9	33.8	0.9	1.3
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,648.5	3,621.5	-27.0	42.4	-0.7	1.2
Private	11,367.5	11,348.7	-18.8	210.2	-0.2	1.9
All industries	17,667.6	17,645.7	-21.9	286.4	-0.1	1.6
Goods-producing sector	3,879.4	3,862.3	-17.1	45.3	-0.4	1.2
Agriculture	313.3	312.3	-1.0	6.0	-0.3	2.0
Natural resources ²	357.4	357.1	-0.3	-5.2	-0.1	-1.4
Utilities	145.0	133.7	-11.3	-5.2	-7.8	-3.7
Construction	1,276.5	1,293.6	17.1	32.4	1.3	2.6
Manufacturing	1,787.2	1,765.6	-21.6	17.3	-1.2	1.0
Services-producing sector	13,788.2	13,783.4	-4.8	241.1	0.0	1.8
Trade	2,690.8	2,689.9	-0.9	33.2	0.0	1.2
Transportation and warehousing	860.1	864.7	4.6	13.7	0.5	1.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,119.5	1,109.2	-10.3	76.0	-0.9	7.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,283.3	1,300.5	17.2	-10.4	1.3	-0.8
Business, building and other support services	698.9	696.0	-2.9	21.5	-0.4	3.2
Educational services	1,323.8	1,292.9	-30.9	46.7	-2.3	3.7
Health care and social assistance	2,173.9	2,165.9	-8.0	66.4	-0.4	3.2
Information, culture and recreation	795.4	791.8	-3.6	-0.3	-0.5	0.0
Accommodation and food services	1,112.5	1,122.2	9.7	13.0	0.9	1.2
Other services	776.6	781.5	4.9	-15.8	0.6	-2.0
Public administration	953.3	968.7	15.4	-3.0	1.6	-0.3

1. North American Industry Classification System.

2. Also referred to as forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas.

Note(s): Related CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	December 2012	January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	428.1	428.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Labour force	266.8	265.1	-1.7	3.6	-0.6	1.4
Employment	235.7	234.7	-1.0	8.1	-0.4	3.6
Full-time	200.5	202.1	1.6	5.2	0.8	2.6
Part-time	35.2	32.6	-2.6	2.9	-7.4	9.8
Unemployment	31.0	30.4	-0.6	-4.5	-1.9	-12.9
Participation rate	62.3	61.9	-0.4	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.6	11.5	-0.1	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.1	54.8	-0.3	1.9	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	120.6	120.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5
Labour force	83.8	83.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.8
Employment	74.5	73.9	-0.6	1.7	-0.8	2.4
Full-time	60.7	60.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.0
Part-time	13.8	13.2	-0.6	1.0	-4.3	8.2
Unemployment	9.2	9.9	0.7	-0.2	7.6	-2.0
Participation rate	69.5	69.5	0.0	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.0	11.8	0.8	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.3	-0.5	1.1	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	780.8	780.9	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.2
Labour force	495.9	498.4	2.5	-1.1	0.5	-0.2
Employment	449.8	449.9	0.1	-7.7	0.0	-1.7
Full-time	363.2	363.4	0.2	-5.6	0.1	-1.5
Part-time	86.6	86.5	-0.1	-2.1	-0.1	-2.4
Unemployment	46.1	48.5	2.4	6.6	5.2	15.8
Participation rate	63.5	63.8	0.3	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.7	0.4	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	57.6	57.6	0.0	-1.1	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	620.0	620.1	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0
Labour force	389.8	395.0	5.2	2.3	1.3	0.6
Employment	347.7	350.4	2.7	-5.0	0.8	-1.4
Full-time	293.4	292.8	-0.6	-5.1	-0.2	-1.7
Part-time	54.3	57.6	3.3	0.1	6.1	0.2
Unemployment	42.1	44.6	2.5	7.3	5.9	19.6
Participation rate	62.9	63.7	0.8	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	11.3	0.5	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	56.5	0.4	-0.8	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,664.3	6,668.3	4.0	58.2	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,364.5	4,360.9	-3.6	86.4	-0.1	2.0
Employment	4,044.2	4,049.7	5.5	129.9	0.1	3.3
Full-time	3,288.2	3,301.5	13.3	133.5	0.4	4.2
Part-time	756.1	748.2	-7.9	-3.6	-1.0	-0.5
Unemployment	320.3	311.2	-9.1	-43.5	-2.8	-12.3
Participation rate	65.5	65.4	-0.1	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.1	-0.2	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	60.7	0.0	1.4	...	...

Table 3 - continued
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	December 2012	January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
Ontario						
Population	11,128.1	11,140.0	11.9	136.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	7,442.0	7,388.4	-53.6	55.6	-0.7	0.8
Employment	6,854.2	6,823.0	-31.2	81.1	-0.5	1.2
Full-time	5,547.2	5,504.2	-43.0	56.5	-0.8	1.0
Part-time	1,307.1	1,318.7	11.6	24.4	0.9	1.9
Unemployment	587.7	565.5	-22.2	-25.4	-3.8	-4.3
Participation rate	66.9	66.3	-0.6	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	7.7	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.2	-0.4	-0.1	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	967.3	968.3	1.0	9.5	0.1	1.0
Labour force	673.5	673.8	0.3	11.9	0.0	1.8
Employment	638.4	640.0	1.6	13.8	0.3	2.2
Full-time	515.9	515.2	-0.7	11.3	-0.1	2.2
Part-time	122.5	124.8	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.0
Unemployment	35.2	33.8	-1.4	-1.8	-4.0	-5.1
Participation rate	69.6	69.6	0.0	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.0	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	66.0	66.1	0.1	0.8	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	817.6	818.8	1.2	13.8	0.1	1.7
Labour force	570.6	574.9	4.3	17.8	0.8	3.2
Employment	544.3	551.6	7.3	21.8	1.3	4.1
Full-time	447.1	452.9	5.8	18.5	1.3	4.3
Part-time	97.2	98.8	1.6	3.4	1.6	3.6
Unemployment	26.3	23.2	-3.1	-4.1	-11.8	-15.0
Participation rate	69.8	70.2	0.4	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.0	-0.6	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	66.6	67.4	0.8	1.6	...	...
Alberta						
Population	3,111.5	3,121.7	10.2	88.8	0.3	2.9
Labour force	2,267.6	2,276.3	8.7	31.0	0.4	1.4
Employment	2,165.3	2,175.0	9.7	41.1	0.4	1.9
Full-time	1,826.7	1,835.3	8.6	38.2	0.5	2.1
Part-time	338.5	339.6	1.1	2.7	0.3	0.8
Unemployment	102.3	101.4	-0.9	-9.9	-0.9	-8.9
Participation rate	72.9	72.9	0.0	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.5	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	69.6	69.7	0.1	-0.7	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,830.3	3,834.0	3.7	36.5	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,471.6	2,451.9	-19.7	-15.5	-0.8	-0.6
Employment	2,313.5	2,297.6	-15.9	1.8	-0.7	0.1
Full-time	1,817.1	1,811.3	-5.8	31.9	-0.3	1.8
Part-time	496.4	486.3	-10.1	-30.1	-2.0	-5.8
Unemployment	158.1	154.4	-3.7	-17.2	-2.3	-10.0
Participation rate	64.5	64.0	-0.5	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.3	-0.1	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	59.9	-0.5	-0.6	...	...

... not applicable

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Available in CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0051, 282-0054, 282-0055, 282-0060 to 282-0063, 282-0069 to 282-0089, 282-0092 to 282-0095, 282-0100 to 282-0121 and 282-0200 to 282-0219.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)*, is now available online for the week ending January 19. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

[Data tables](#) are also now available online. From the *Browse by subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on March 8.

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

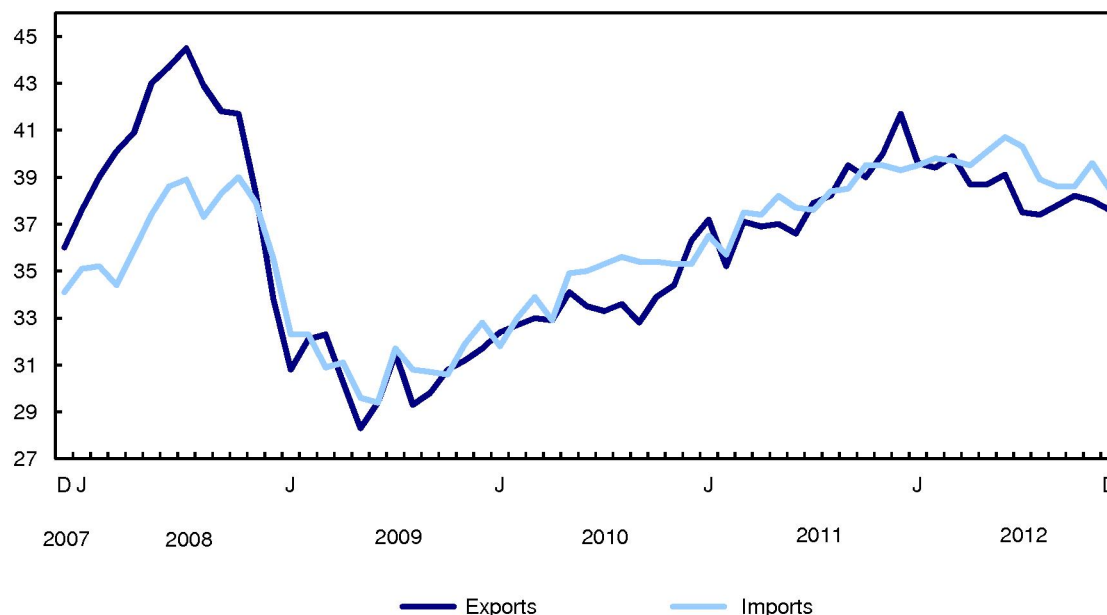
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact May Roos (613-951-6014; may.roos@statcan.gc.ca) or Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Canadian international merchandise trade, December 2012

Canada's merchandise imports fell 2.8% in December and merchandise exports declined 0.9%. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with the world decreased from \$1.7 billion in November to \$901 million in December.

Chart 1 Exports and imports

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



Volumes largely accounted for the declines in imports and exports.

Imports fell to \$38.5 billion, as volumes decreased 2.7%. Imports were down in most sections with the largest decrease in basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products.

Exports declined to \$37.6 billion as volumes fell 2.1%, while prices rose 1.2%. Decreases in exports of energy products as well as motor vehicles and parts were partly offset by an increase in metal ores and non-metallic minerals.

Exports to the United States fell 4.0% to \$27.6 billion, mainly on lower exports of motor vehicles and parts. Imports from the United States decreased 3.3% to \$24.1 billion. Consequently, Canada's trade surplus with the United States narrowed from \$3.8 billion in November to \$3.5 billion in December.

Exports to countries other than the United States rose 8.5% to \$10.0 billion while imports declined 2.0% to \$14.5 billion. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States decreased from \$5.5 billion in November to \$4.4 billion in December.

Widespread declines in import volumes

Imports of basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products fell 9.7% to \$2.9 billion in December, as widespread declines in volumes occurred throughout the section. The main contributor to the overall decrease was imports of lubricants and other petroleum refinery products, which fell 43.8% on lower volumes.

Imports of motor vehicles and parts declined 3.9% to \$6.6 billion, as the holiday season plant shutdowns were longer than in previous years. Motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts fell 8.6% to \$2.7 billion, the largest decrease in the section, as volumes declined 8.0%.

Imports of industrial machinery, equipment and parts decreased 6.8% to \$3.4 billion as volumes were down 6.5%. Contributing the most to the decline were imports of logging, mining and construction machinery, which fell 18.9%. This was the sixth consecutive monthly decrease for this group following a record high in June.

Metal ores and non-metallic minerals fell 19.0% to \$786 million in December, after three consecutive monthly increases. This decline was led by a 20.5% decrease in imports of metal ores and concentrates, primarily lead and zinc ores and concentrates. Overall, volumes of metal ores and non-metallic minerals declined 18.0%.

An increase in volumes and prices pushed imports of energy products up 5.1% to \$3.8 billion. Crude oil and crude bitumen was the main contributor to the gain, rising 7.4% to \$2.6 billion.

Energy products leads decline in exports

Following four consecutive monthly increases, exports of energy products fell 6.9% to \$8.0 billion in December as volumes fell 10.0%. Overall, the main contributor to the decline was crude oil and crude bitumen, followed by natural gas, and other energy products, primarily coal.

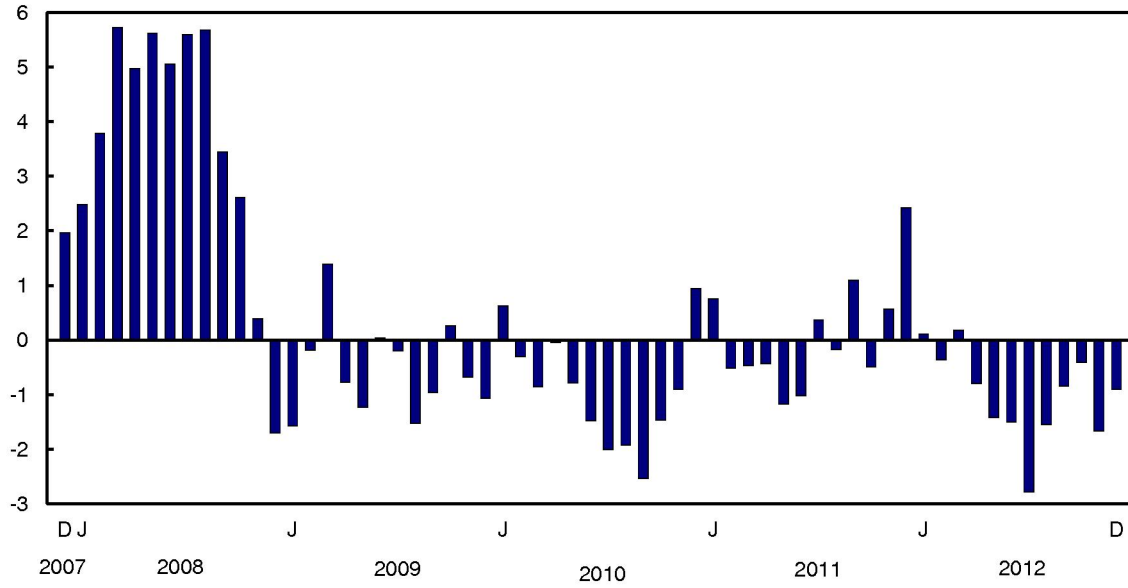
Exports of motor vehicles and parts decreased 6.8% to \$5.6 billion, largely the result of lower volumes. Exports of passenger cars and light trucks, which fell 10.5% to \$3.8 billion, accounted for the majority of the decrease.

Exports of metal ores and non-metallic minerals rose 26.3% to \$1.7 billion. Leading the gain were exports of copper ores and concentrates, as well as potash, the result of higher volumes.

Metal and non-metallic mineral products increased 7.7% to \$4.6 billion. Gains were widespread throughout the section. Exports of unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys rose 15.3% to \$1.5 billion on higher volumes.

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](#).

Beginning with the release of the January 2013 reference month, the Canadian international merchandise trade data will be made available on average 35 days after the end of the reference month, 5 days earlier than previously. For further information, consult the [release date calendar](#).

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 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 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

	December 2011	November 2012 ^r	December 2012	November to December 2012	December 2011 to December 2012
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	41,742	37,964	37,604	-0.9	-9.9
United States	30,078	28,725	27,578	-4.0	-8.3
Japan	1,032	898	835	-7.0	-19.1
European Union ¹	3,772	2,829	2,977	5.2	-21.1
Other OECD countries ²	1,671	1,528	1,659	8.6	-0.7
All other countries	5,189	3,983	4,554	14.3	-12.2
Total imports	39,317	39,629	38,505	-2.8	-2.1
United States	24,629	24,883	24,050	-3.3	-2.4
Japan	1,028	850	718	-15.6	-30.2
European Union ¹	3,520	3,567	3,226	-9.6	-8.3
Other OECD countries ²	2,690	3,008	2,997	-0.3	11.4
All other countries	7,451	7,322	7,514	2.6	0.9
Trade balance	2,425	-1,665	-901	...	...
United States	5,449	3,843	3,529	...	...
Japan	5	48	118	...	...
European Union ¹	252	-737	-249	...	...
Other OECD countries ²	-1,019	-1,480	-1,338	...	...
All other countries	-2,262	-3,339	-2,960	...	...

^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: North American Product Classification – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	December 2011	November 2012 ^r	December 2012	November to December 2012	December 2011 to December 2012
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	41,742	37,964	37,604	-0.9	-9.9
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	2,214	2,309	2,464	6.7	11.3
Energy products	9,838	8,556	7,967	-6.9	-19.0
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	1,806	1,311	1,656	26.3	-8.3
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	5,369	4,237	4,565	7.7	-15.0
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	2,880	2,709	2,797	3.2	-2.9
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	2,606	2,564	2,538	-1.0	-2.6
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	2,406	2,199	2,189	-0.4	-9.0
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	2,043	1,804	1,757	-2.6	-14.0
Motor vehicles and parts	5,634	6,052	5,639	-6.8	0.1
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,476	1,573	1,365	-13.2	-7.5
Consumer goods	4,665	3,902	3,909	0.2	-16.2
Special transactions trade ¹	169	114	141	23.4	-16.8
Other balance of payments adjustments	636	634	615	-3.0	-3.3
Total imports	39,317	39,629	38,505	-2.8	-2.1
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	995	1,051	1,035	-1.6	4.1
Energy products	3,620	3,618	3,802	5.1	5.0
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	714	970	786	-19.0	10.1
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	4,007	3,705	3,604	-2.7	-10.0
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	3,026	3,251	2,934	-9.7	-3.0
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	1,665	1,654	1,607	-2.8	-3.5
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	3,801	3,693	3,443	-6.8	-9.4
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	4,905	4,653	4,555	-2.1	-7.1
Motor vehicles and parts	6,576	6,908	6,639	-3.9	1.0
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,019	1,088	1,233	13.3	21.1
Consumer goods	7,752	7,785	7,625	-2.1	-1.6
Special transactions trade ¹	428	436	439	0.6	2.5
Other balance of payments adjustments	810	814	800	-1.7	-1.2

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

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

These data are available in the *Canadian International Merchandise Trade Database* (65F0013X), is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The December 2012 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 66, no. 12 (65-001-X), is also available from the *Browse by 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).

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

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

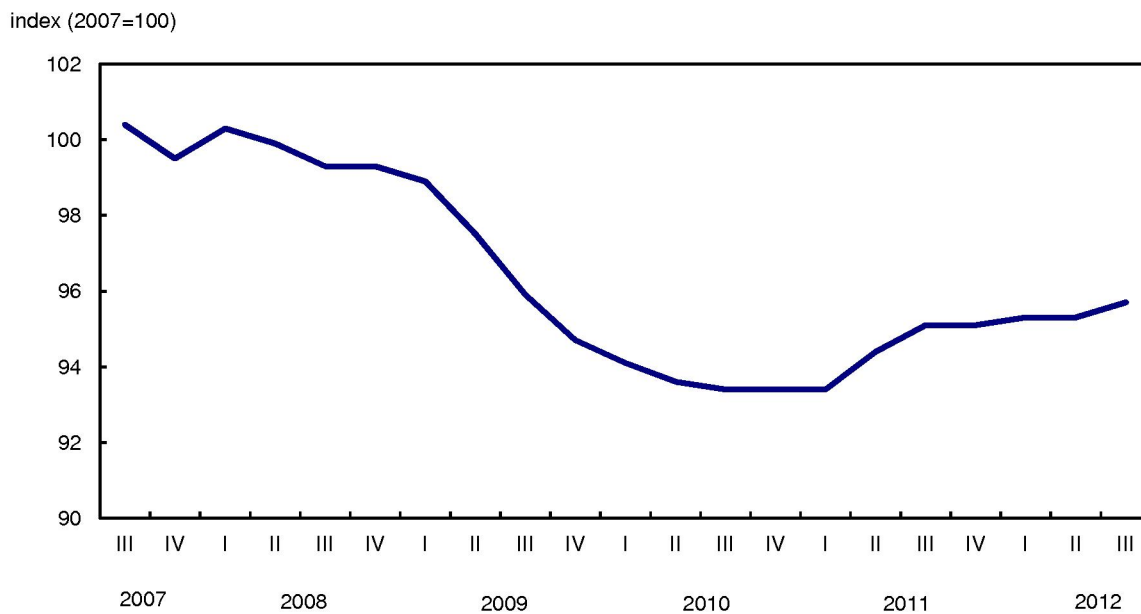
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anne Couillard (613-951-6867), International Trade Division.

Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index, third quarter 2012

The Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index rose 0.4% in the third quarter.

Office machinery and other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services increased 1.0%. Heavy machinery and equipment rental and leasing services (construction, transportation, mining and forestry) rose 0.2% from the previous quarter.

Chart 1
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index



The index increased 0.6% in the third quarter compared with the same quarter of 2011.

Note to readers

This price index measures price changes of rental and leasing activities for the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment industry.

With each release, data for the previous quarter may have been revised. The series are also subject to an annual revision with the release of second quarter data of the following reference year. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

The Office and Other Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index combines the North American Industry Classification System codes 53242 and 53249.

Table 1
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index –
Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	Third quarter 2011	Second quarter 2012 ^r	Third quarter 2012 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2012	Third quarter 2011 to third quarter 2012
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index	100.00	95.1	95.3	95.7	0.4	0.6
Construction, transportation, mining, and forestry machinery and equipment rental and leasing	68.21	96.3	97.0	97.2	0.2	0.9
Office machinery and equipment rental and leasing and other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing ²	31.79	92.4	91.6	92.5	1.0	0.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the weight that each five-digit North American Industry Classification System contributes to the overall Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index.

2. Data for office machinery and equipment rental and leasing services and other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services were collected separately; the indexes were then combined at aggregation.

Available in CANSIM: tables 332-0005 and 332-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5137.

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

Chicken production, 2012

Chicken production data are now available for 2012.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

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

Chain Fisher real export and import values, December 2012

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

Note to readers

Beginning with the release of the January 2013 reference month, the Canadian international merchandise trade data will be made available on average 35 days after the end of the reference month, on average 5 days earlier than previously. For further information, consult the [release date calendar](#).

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

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

The December 2012 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 66, no. 12 (65-001-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

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

Export and import price indexes, December 2012

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 (NAPCS) 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.

Note to readers

Beginning with the release of the January 2013 reference month, the Canadian international merchandise trade data will be made available on average 35 days after the end of the reference month, on average 5 days earlier than previously. For further information, consult the [release date calendar](#).

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

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

The December 2012 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 66, no. 12 (65-001-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

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

New products and studies

New products

Building Permits, December 2012, Vol. 56, no. 12
Catalogue number 64-001-X (HTML | PDF)

Canadian International Merchandise Trade, December 2012, Vol. 66, no. 12
Catalogue number 65-001-X (HTML | PDF)

Canadian International Merchandise Trade Database, December 2012
Catalogue number 65F0013X (Database)

Labour Force Information, January 13 to 19, 2013
Catalogue number 71-001-X (HTML | PDF)

Labour Force Survey Microdata File, January 2013
Catalogue number 71M0001X (CD-ROM)

New studies

Labour Statistics: Research Papers: "Employment Instability Among Younger Workers", No. 2
Catalogue number 75-004-M2013001 (HTML | PDF)

Release dates: February 11 to 15, 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
14	Hours worked and labour productivity in the provinces and territories	Historical revision, 2007 to 2011
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 2012

See also the release dates for major economic indicators for the rest of the year.



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