

The Daily

Statistics Canada

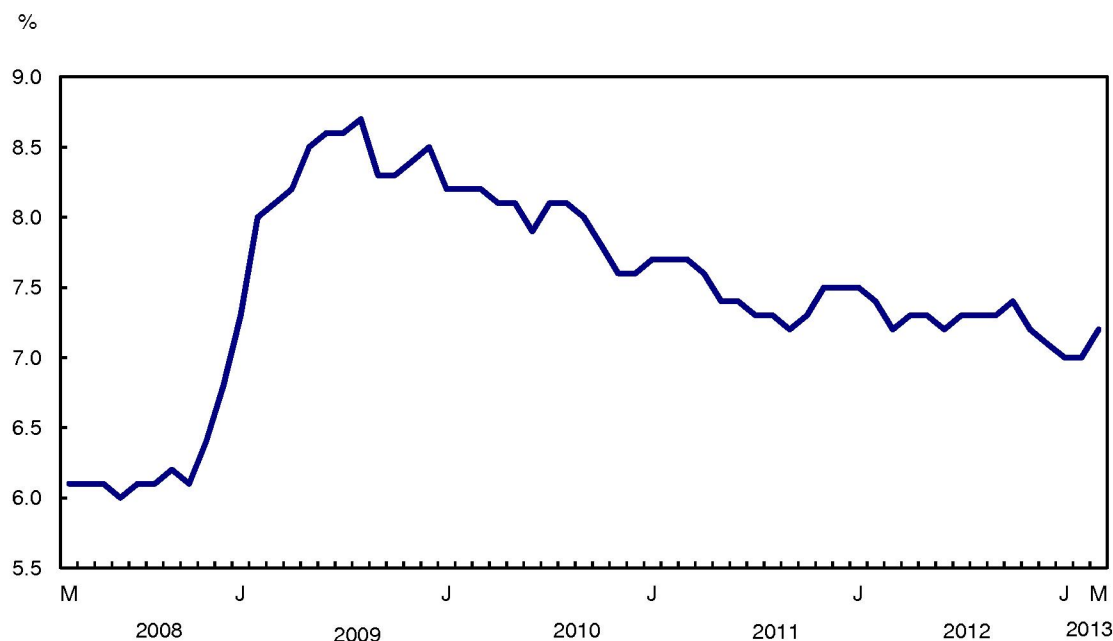
Friday, April 5, 2013
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Labour Force Survey, March 2013	2
Following an increase the previous month, employment declined by 55,000 in March, all in full time. The unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage points to 7.2%.	
Canadian international merchandise trade, February 2013	11
Canada's merchandise exports decreased 0.6% in February, while imports edged up 0.1%. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with the world widened from \$746 million in January to \$1.0 billion in February.	
Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition, January 2013	20
Farm product prices, February 2013	22
Chain Fisher real export and import values, February 2013	23
Export and import price indexes, February 2013	24
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, February 2013	25
New products and studies	26
Release dates: April 8 to 12, 2013	27



Chart 2
Unemployment rate



Provincial summary

Employment in Quebec declined by 17,000 in March, and the unemployment rate rose 0.3 percentage points to 7.7%. Despite this decrease, employment in the province was 1.6% above the level of 12 months earlier, compared with a national growth rate of 1.2%.

Employment in British Columbia was down 15,000, offsetting most of the increase in February. This pushed the unemployment rate up 0.7 percentage points to 7.0%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province was little changed.

In Alberta, there were 11,000 fewer people employed in March, the first notable decline in more than two years. The unemployment rate in the province rose 0.3 percentage points to 4.8%, still one of the lowest in the country. While there were fewer people working in March, Alberta experienced employment growth of 1.7% on a year-over-year basis.

In Ontario, employment edged down by 17,000 in March, following an increase of 35,000 the month before. The unemployment rate held steady at 7.7%, a result of fewer people participating in the labour force. Year-over-year employment growth in the province was 0.8%.

Nova Scotia was the only province with an employment increase in March, up 2,900, following a similar increase the month before. The unemployment rate in the province was 9.5%. Despite the recent gains, employment was little changed compared with 12 months earlier.

While employment in Saskatchewan was little changed in March, the province experienced the strongest year-over-year growth in the country, at 4.6%. The unemployment rate was 3.9% in March, still the lowest among all provinces.

Industry employment

In March, there were notable employment declines in accommodation and food services, public administration and manufacturing.

Employment in accommodation and food services fell by 25,000, offsetting an increase the month before. This left employment in the industry similar to the level of 12 months earlier.

Public administration employment decreased by 24,000 in March, leaving employment in this industry down slightly from 12 months earlier.

The number of workers in manufacturing declined by 24,000 in March, following a similar decrease the previous month. Employment growth in the spring of 2012 was followed by losses since the summer, leaving employment in this industry down 2.8% from 12 months earlier.

Employment declines among people 25 to 54

Among people aged 25 to 54, employment declined by 47,000, equally divided between men and women. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment for this age group was up 0.6% or 68,000.

Employment among those aged 55 and over was little changed in March. On a year-over-year basis, employment among people in this age group rose by 4.2% or 135,000, partly a result of population ageing.

Among youths aged 15 to 24, employment was also little changed in March, while their unemployment rate increased 0.6 percentage points to 14.2%, as more youths searched for work. Employment among youths has been on a slight upward trend since August 2012.

Quarterly update for the territories

The Labour Force Survey also collects labour market information about the territories. This information is produced monthly in the form of three-month moving averages. The following data are not seasonally adjusted; therefore, comparisons should only be made on a year-over-year basis.

In the first quarter of 2013, employment and the unemployment rates in Yukon and the Northwest Territories were similar to those of the first quarter of 2012. The unemployment rate was 7.6% in Yukon and 8.0% in the Northwest Territories in the first quarter of 2013.

In Nunavut, employment increased by 700 in the first quarter of 2013, compared with the same quarter in 2012, and the unemployment rate fell from 15.3% to 11.4% over the same period.

Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (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.

Each year, the LFS revises its estimates for the previous three years, using the latest seasonal factors.

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

	February 2013	March 2013	February to March 2013	March 2012 to March 2013	February to March 2013	March 2012 to March 2013
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over						
Population	28,526.3	28,551.2	24.9	343.1	0.1	1.2
Labour force	19,028.9	19,016.6	-12.3	219.2	-0.1	1.2
Employment	17,696.4	17,641.9	-54.5	203.3	-0.3	1.2
Full-time	14,373.0	14,319.0	-54.0	180.0	-0.4	1.3
Part-time	3,323.4	3,323.0	-0.4	23.4	0.0	0.7
Unemployment	1,332.6	1,374.7	42.1	15.9	3.2	1.2
Participation rate	66.7	66.6	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.2	0.2	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	61.8	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Part-time rate	18.8	18.8	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years						
Population	4,453.8	4,452.5	-1.3	-4.2	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	2,843.4	2,851.2	7.8	7.9	0.3	0.3
Employment	2,456.8	2,446.9	-9.9	0.5	-0.4	0.0
Full-time	1,283.3	1,285.7	2.4	-18.0	0.2	-1.4
Part-time	1,173.5	1,161.1	-12.4	18.4	-1.1	1.6
Unemployment	386.6	404.4	17.8	7.5	4.6	1.9
Participation rate	63.8	64.0	0.2	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.6	14.2	0.6	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	55.2	55.0	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Part-time rate	47.8	47.5	-0.3	0.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over						
Population	11,783.7	11,796.8	13.1	174.6	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,556.8	8,549.5	-7.3	89.1	-0.1	1.1
Employment	8,047.2	8,024.7	-22.5	98.1	-0.3	1.2
Full-time	7,448.3	7,414.7	-33.6	102.7	-0.5	1.4
Part-time	598.9	609.9	11.0	-4.7	1.8	-0.8
Unemployment	509.6	524.8	15.2	-9.0	3.0	-1.7
Participation rate	72.6	72.5	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.1	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	68.3	68.0	-0.3	-0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	7.4	7.6	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over						
Population	12,288.9	12,302.0	13.1	172.8	0.1	1.4
Labour force	7,628.7	7,615.9	-12.8	122.2	-0.2	1.6
Employment	7,192.3	7,170.4	-21.9	104.8	-0.3	1.5
Full-time	5,641.3	5,618.5	-22.8	95.1	-0.4	1.7
Part-time	1,551.0	1,551.9	0.9	9.7	0.1	0.6
Unemployment	436.3	445.5	9.2	17.4	2.1	4.1
Participation rate	62.1	61.9	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.8	0.1	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	58.3	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Part-time rate	21.6	21.6	0.0	-0.2	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

	February 2013	March 2013	February to March 2013	March 2012 to March 2013	February to March 2013	March 2012 to March 2013
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	15,008.8	14,915.7	-93.1	148.2	-0.6	1.0
Self-employed	2,687.5	2,726.2	38.7	55.1	1.4	2.1
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,630.9	3,623.2	-7.7	37.3	-0.2	1.0
Private	11,377.9	11,292.5	-85.4	110.9	-0.8	1.0
All industries	17,696.4	17,641.9	-54.5	203.3	-0.3	1.2
Goods-producing sector	3,853.7	3,824.5	-29.2	-26.2	-0.8	-0.7
Agriculture	319.6	322.2	2.6	22.0	0.8	7.3
Natural resources ²	351.1	356.7	5.6	-15.6	1.6	-4.2
Utilities	133.6	129.6	-4.0	-7.5	-3.0	-5.5
Construction	1,309.4	1,300.1	-9.3	23.4	-0.7	1.8
Manufacturing	1,740.0	1,715.8	-24.2	-48.6	-1.4	-2.8
Services-producing sector	13,842.7	13,817.4	-25.3	229.5	-0.2	1.7
Trade	2,703.1	2,701.1	-2.0	80.1	-0.1	3.1
Transportation and warehousing	861.4	873.5	12.1	31.8	1.4	3.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,108.0	1,110.9	2.9	35.7	0.3	3.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,326.7	1,337.0	10.3	27.6	0.8	2.1
Business, building and other support services	706.0	707.3	1.3	18.3	0.2	2.7
Educational services	1,280.8	1,289.6	8.8	50.0	0.7	4.0
Health care and social assistance	2,165.6	2,169.0	3.4	59.4	0.2	2.8
Information, culture and recreation	785.6	785.2	-0.4	-36.0	-0.1	-4.4
Accommodation and food services	1,143.3	1,118.4	-24.9	13.5	-2.2	1.2
Other services	777.2	764.7	-12.5	-31.6	-1.6	-4.0
Public administration	985.0	960.7	-24.3	-19.3	-2.5	-2.0

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

	February 2013	March 2013	February to March 2013	March 2012 to March 2013	February to March 2013	March 2012 to March 2013
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	429.0	429.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.2
Labour force	265.4	268.0	2.6	5.9	1.0	2.3
Employment	234.4	235.1	0.7	6.9	0.3	3.0
Full-time	200.5	202.2	1.7	5.0	0.8	2.5
Part-time	33.9	32.9	-1.0	1.9	-2.9	6.1
Unemployment	31.0	32.9	1.9	-1.0	6.1	-2.9
Participation rate	61.9	62.4	0.5	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.7	12.3	0.6	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	54.6	54.8	0.2	1.5	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	120.5	120.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Labour force	85.1	85.4	0.3	4.2	0.4	5.2
Employment	75.2	75.0	-0.2	3.0	-0.3	4.2
Full-time	61.6	62.0	0.4	3.1	0.6	5.3
Part-time	13.6	13.0	-0.6	-0.2	-4.4	-1.5
Unemployment	9.9	10.3	0.4	1.1	4.0	12.0
Participation rate	70.6	70.8	0.2	3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.6	12.1	0.5	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.4	62.2	-0.2	2.3	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	781.0	781.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1
Labour force	499.5	503.4	3.9	4.9	0.8	1.0
Employment	452.9	455.8	2.9	-0.4	0.6	-0.1
Full-time	362.8	368.4	5.6	0.3	1.5	0.1
Part-time	90.0	87.4	-2.6	-0.7	-2.9	-0.8
Unemployment	46.7	47.6	0.9	5.3	1.9	12.5
Participation rate	64.0	64.5	0.5	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.5	0.2	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.0	58.4	0.4	-0.1	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	619.9	619.8	-0.1	-0.6	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	393.0	392.6	-0.4	5.9	-0.1	1.5
Employment	353.3	351.2	-2.1	4.2	-0.6	1.2
Full-time	297.6	294.9	-2.7	0.6	-0.9	0.2
Part-time	55.7	56.4	0.7	3.7	1.3	7.0
Unemployment	39.7	41.3	1.6	1.5	4.0	3.8
Participation rate	63.4	63.3	-0.1	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.1	10.5	0.4	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.0	56.7	-0.3	0.8	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,671.3	6,674.7	3.4	56.3	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,356.9	4,354.2	-2.7	59.8	-0.1	1.4
Employment	4,036.6	4,019.8	-16.8	61.6	-0.4	1.6
Full-time	3,293.2	3,268.2	-25.0	58.0	-0.8	1.8
Part-time	743.3	751.6	8.3	3.5	1.1	0.5
Unemployment	320.3	334.4	14.1	-1.8	4.4	-0.5
Participation rate	65.3	65.2	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.7	0.3	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	60.2	-0.3	0.4	...	...

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

	February 2013	March 2013	February to March 2013	March 2012 to March 2013	February to March 2013	March 2012 to March 2013
Ontario						
Population	11,150.2	11,159.5	9.3	132.4	0.1	1.2
Labour force	7,431.5	7,410.2	-21.3	80.7	-0.3	1.1
Employment	6,858.3	6,840.9	-17.4	56.1	-0.3	0.8
Full-time	5,516.6	5,508.3	-8.3	21.5	-0.2	0.4
Part-time	1,341.7	1,332.6	-9.1	34.6	-0.7	2.7
Unemployment	573.1	569.3	-3.8	24.6	-0.7	4.5
Participation rate	66.6	66.4	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	61.3	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	969.1	969.8	0.7	9.2	0.1	1.0
Labour force	669.3	672.3	3.0	6.0	0.4	0.9
Employment	636.8	638.8	2.0	7.7	0.3	1.2
Full-time	512.0	511.1	-0.9	1.7	-0.2	0.3
Part-time	124.8	127.7	2.9	6.0	2.3	4.9
Unemployment	32.5	33.5	1.0	-1.7	3.1	-4.8
Participation rate	69.1	69.3	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.0	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	65.7	65.9	0.2	0.2	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	819.7	820.6	0.9	14.0	0.1	1.7
Labour force	574.1	577.3	3.2	20.5	0.6	3.7
Employment	552.3	554.7	2.4	24.5	0.4	4.6
Full-time	456.8	458.1	1.3	19.4	0.3	4.4
Part-time	95.5	96.6	1.1	5.1	1.2	5.6
Unemployment	21.8	22.6	0.8	-4.1	3.7	-15.4
Participation rate	70.0	70.4	0.4	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.9	0.1	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	67.4	67.6	0.2	1.9	...	...
Alberta						
Population	3,128.4	3,135.3	6.9	92.9	0.2	3.1
Labour force	2,282.0	2,277.5	-4.5	28.7	-0.2	1.3
Employment	2,179.2	2,167.9	-11.3	36.8	-0.5	1.7
Full-time	1,847.0	1,843.4	-3.6	60.9	-0.2	3.4
Part-time	332.1	324.5	-7.6	-24.2	-2.3	-6.9
Unemployment	102.8	109.6	6.8	-8.1	6.6	-6.9
Participation rate	72.9	72.6	-0.3	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.8	0.3	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	69.7	69.1	-0.6	-0.9	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,837.2	3,840.5	3.3	36.6	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,472.1	2,475.7	3.6	2.6	0.1	0.1
Employment	2,317.4	2,302.6	-14.8	2.8	-0.6	0.1
Full-time	1,824.8	1,802.4	-22.4	9.3	-1.2	0.5
Part-time	492.7	500.2	7.5	-6.4	1.5	-1.3
Unemployment	154.7	173.1	18.4	-0.2	11.9	-0.1
Participation rate	64.4	64.5	0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	7.0	0.7	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	60.0	-0.4	-0.5	...	...

... 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 March 16. 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 May 10.

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

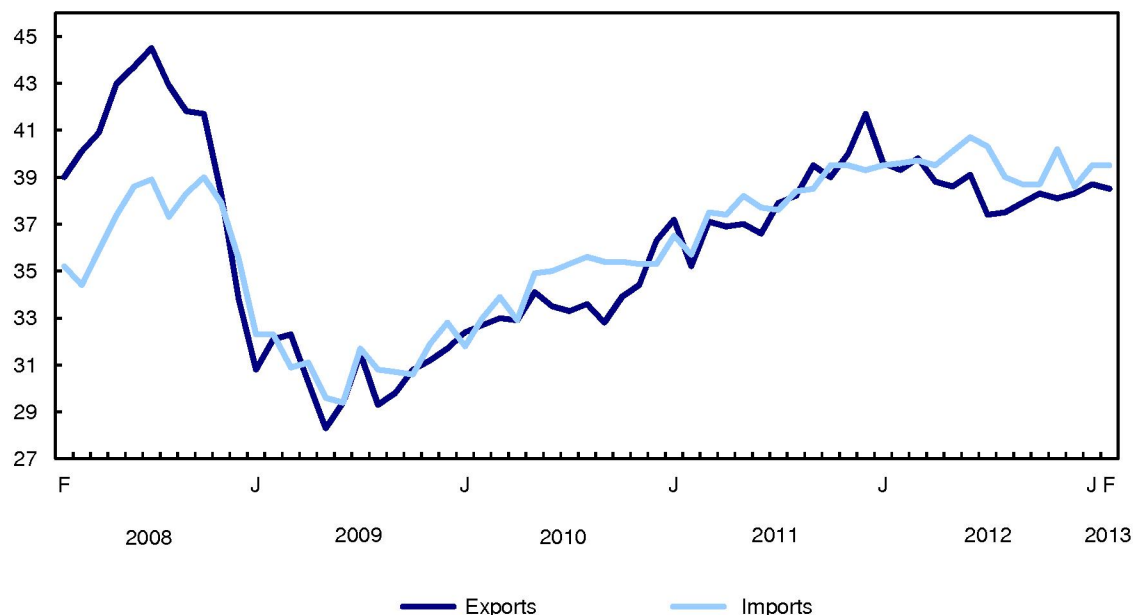
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca) or Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720; jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Canadian international merchandise trade, February 2013

Canada's merchandise exports decreased 0.6% in February, while imports edged up 0.1%. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with the world widened from \$746 million in January to \$1.0 billion in February.

Chart 1 Exports and imports

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



Exports decreased to \$38.5 billion, as volumes were down 0.6% and prices were flat. Overall, exports of metal and non-metallic mineral products contributed the most to the decline. This was partially offset by an increase in motor vehicles and parts.

Imports edged up to \$39.5 billion, as prices rose 0.6% and volumes declined 0.4%. Increases in 7 of the 11 import sections were mostly offset by a large decrease of energy products.

Exports to the United States decreased 1.1% to \$28.4 billion in February, while imports were up 0.8% to \$25.0 billion. Consequently, Canada's trade surplus with the United States decreased from \$3.9 billion in January to \$3.4 billion in February.

Exports to countries other than the United States increased 0.9% to \$10.1 billion. Imports declined 0.9% to \$14.5 billion. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States narrowed from \$4.6 billion in January to \$4.4 billion in February.

Metal and non-metallic mineral products section leads decline in exports

Exports of metal and non-metallic mineral products declined 7.0% to \$4.7 billion in February, as prices decreased 5.9%. The main contributor to the overall decline was exports of unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys, which fell 16.3%.

After three consecutive monthly increases, exports of basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products decreased 4.3% to \$2.8 billion in February. Lower volumes of dyes and pigments; petrochemicals (-23.8%) and of basic chemicals (-19.6%) led the decline. Partially offsetting these declines were higher exports of lubricants and other petroleum refinery products, which rose as a result of both higher prices and volumes.

Exports of electronic and electrical equipment declined 5.2% to \$1.8 billion. Widespread decreases were recorded throughout the section, led by lower exports of communications and audio and video equipment as well as electronic and electrical parts.

Exports of motor vehicles and parts rose 5.6% to \$5.4 billion, led by higher volumes of passenger cars and light trucks (+4.4%).

Rise in imports moderated by decline in energy products

Imports of motor vehicles and parts increased 5.5% to \$6.8 billion in February, on higher volumes (+4.7%). The overall gain was split between passenger cars and light trucks (+6.0%), and motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (+6.1%).

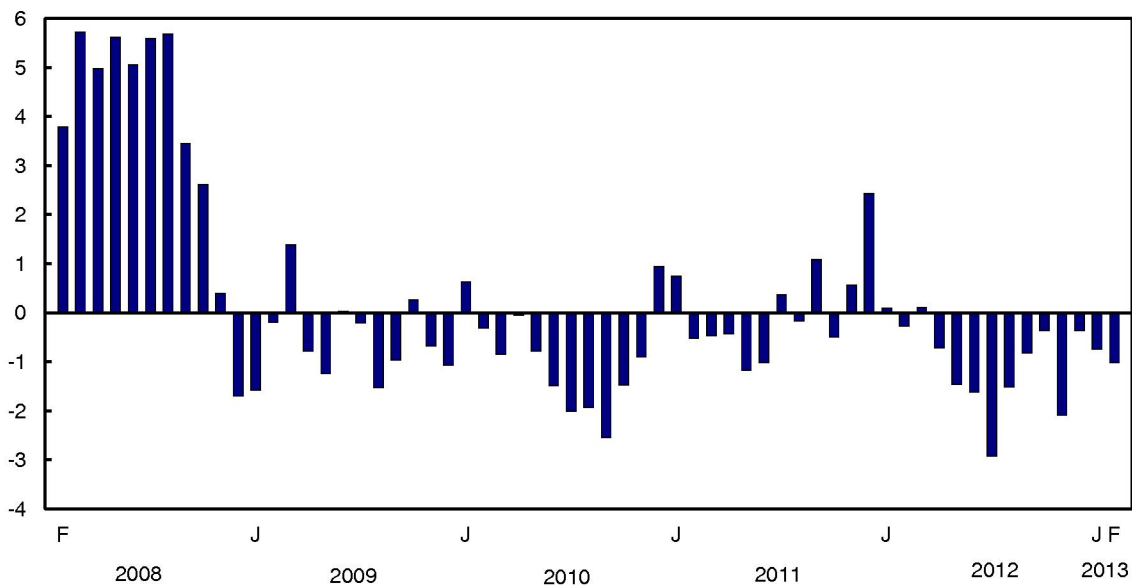
Imports of basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products rose 10.3% to \$3.4 billion. The increase was led by a 48.5% gain in volumes of lubricants and other petroleum refinery products. Also contributing to the overall gain were higher imports of basic chemicals, and of fertilizer, pesticide and other chemical products.

Widespread increases led imports of consumer goods to rise 2.3% in February to a record high of \$8.0 billion. Overall, prices grew 1.3%, and volumes were up 1.0%.

Imports of energy products fell 19.3% to \$3.5 billion, as a result of lower volumes (-18.7%). Imports of crude oil and crude bitumen declined 25.8% to lead the overall decrease.

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 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

	February 2012 ^r	January 2013 ^r	February 2013	January to February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	39,332	38,730	38,515	-0.6	-2.1
United States	28,774	28,735	28,429	-1.1	-1.2
Japan	981	829	876	5.7	-10.7
European Union ¹	3,690	3,391	3,328	-1.9	-9.8
Other OECD countries ²	1,604	1,388	1,583	14.0	-1.3
All other countries	4,282	4,387	4,299	-2.0	0.4
Total imports	39,605	39,476	39,532	0.1	-0.2
United States	24,532	24,839	25,027	0.8	2.0
Japan	974	813	724	-10.9	-25.7
European Union ¹	3,640	3,356	3,660	9.1	0.6
Other OECD countries ²	2,897	3,050	3,272	7.3	12.9
All other countries	7,562	7,418	6,849	-7.7	-9.4
Trade balance	-273	-746	-1,017	...	...
United States	4,243	3,896	3,402	...	...
Japan	7	16	152	...	...
European Union ¹	50	35	-332	...	...
Other OECD countries ²	-1,293	-1,662	-1,690	...	...
All other countries	-3,279	-3,030	-2,549	...	...

^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 Classification¹– Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	February 2012 ^f	January 2013 ^f	February 2013	January to February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	39,332	38,730	38,515	-0.6	-2.1
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	2,264	2,360	2,284	-3.2	0.9
Energy products	9,671	8,938	8,923	-0.2	-7.7
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	1,564	1,376	1,476	7.3	-5.6
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	4,771	5,043	4,692	-7.0	-1.7
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	2,743	2,958	2,831	-4.3	3.2
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	2,501	2,656	2,723	2.5	8.9
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	2,317	2,155	2,145	-0.5	-7.4
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	1,980	1,868	1,772	-5.2	-10.5
Motor vehicles and parts	5,545	5,095	5,378	5.6	-3.0
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,244	1,324	1,355	2.3	8.9
Consumer goods	3,881	4,099	4,062	-0.9	4.7
Special transactions trade ²	238	199	201	1.2	-15.3
Other balance of payments adjustments	613	659	674	2.3	10.0
Total imports	39,605	39,476	39,532	0.1	-0.2
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	967	1,096	1,108	1.1	14.6
Energy products	4,198	4,333	3,496	-19.3	-16.7
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	891	1,073	946	-11.8	6.3
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	3,764	3,191	3,294	3.2	-12.5
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	3,412	3,050	3,365	10.3	-1.4
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	1,648	1,710	1,726	1.0	4.7
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	3,703	3,659	3,732	2.0	0.8
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	4,663	4,548	4,535	-0.3	-2.8
Motor vehicles and parts	6,550	6,484	6,839	5.5	4.4
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,059	1,218	1,035	-15.0	-2.2
Consumer goods	7,498	7,843	8,025	2.3	7.0
Special transactions trade ²	436	449	599	33.5	37.4
Other balance of payments adjustments	815	820	832	1.4	2.1

^f 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.

Canada's merchandise trade: An annual overview of 2012

In 2012, Canada's annual merchandise imports grew at a faster pace than its exports, rising 4.2% and 1.3%, respectively.

Total imports rose to \$474.5 billion, a level 7.0% higher than in 2008. Imports of motor vehicles and parts, up 11.7% to \$82.8 billion in 2012, were the main contributor to the annual and four-year growth, as structural changes occurred in the automobile manufacturing industry following the downturn in 2009. Moreover, motor vehicles and parts' share of total imports reached 17.5% in 2012, compared with 16.6% in 2008 and 16.3% in 2011.

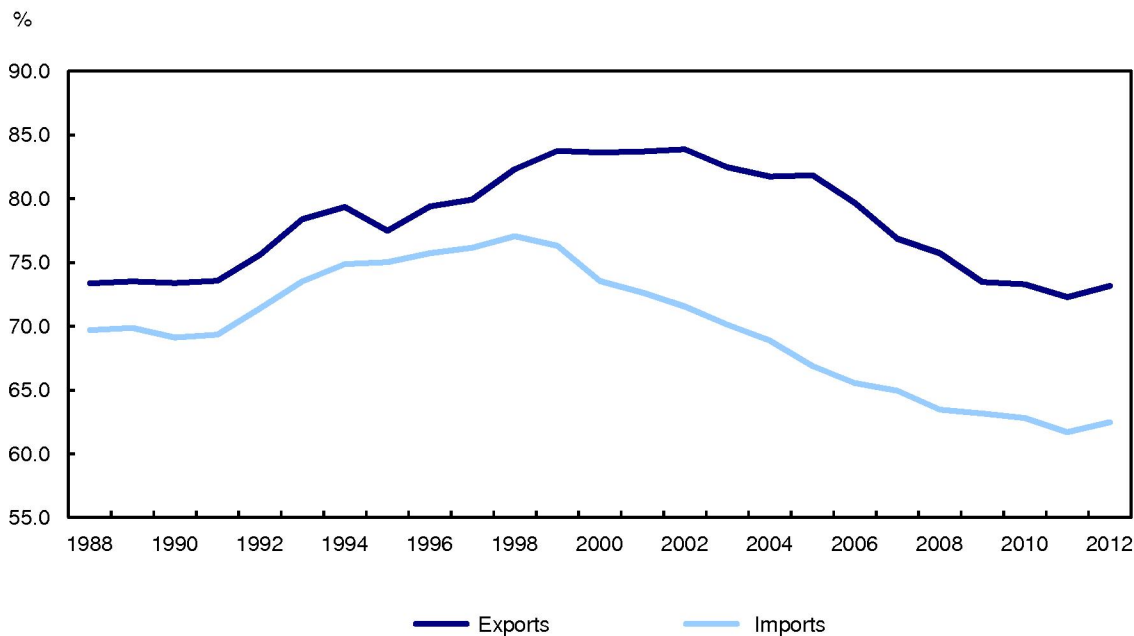
Canada's merchandise exports rose to \$462.6 billion in 2012, the third consecutive annual gain. However, the total level of exports was 5.1% lower than the record high reached in 2008. In 2012, two sections, motor vehicles and parts and farm, fishing and intermediate food products, had higher export levels compared with 2008. The annual gain in motor vehicles and parts (+14.9%), was largely the result of higher exports of passenger cars and light trucks. Exports of farm, fishing and intermediate food products (+13.0%) increased as a result of favourable weather conditions in Canada, while other major exporting nations experienced drought conditions. Partially offsetting the annual increase in exports was the metal and non-metallic mineral products section, while the energy products section recorded the largest decline from 2008 to 2012.

Canada's annual trade balance with the world went from a surplus of \$912 million in 2011 to a record deficit of \$12.0 billion in 2012. This was the result of a lower trade surplus with Canada's largest trading partner, the United States, as well as a larger trade deficit with countries other than the United States.

Canada's trade surplus with the United States narrowed from \$48.9 billion in 2011 to \$42.0 billion in 2012, less than half of what was recorded in 2008. In 2012, Canada's imports from the United States gained 5.5%, while exports to the United States were up 2.6%.

In 2012, the share of Canada's exports to and imports from the United States increased to 73.2% and 62.5%, respectively. The exports' share grew for the first time in 7 years, while the imports' share rose for the first time in 14 years.

Chart 3
United States' share of Canada's annual merchandise trade



Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States increased for a third consecutive year, rising from \$48.0 billion in 2011 to \$53.9 billion in 2012. Imports from these countries rose for a third year in a row, increasing 2.0% to \$178.1 billion in 2012, while exports declined 2.0% to \$124.1 billion.

Table 3
Annual merchandise trade: Principal trading areas – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Difference from 2011 to 2012	Difference from 2008 to 2012
	billions of dollars					% change	
Total exports	487.3	367.4	403.1	456.5	462.6	1.3	-5.1
United States	368.9	269.9	295.4	329.9	338.4	2.6	-8.3
Japan	11.8	8.8	9.7	11.3	10.8	-4.4	-8.0
European Union ¹	39.1	31.8	36.3	42.3	41.0	-3.1	4.9
Other OECD countries ²	20.7	16.6	17.8	20.5	18.5	-9.6	-10.4
All other countries	46.9	40.4	43.8	52.5	53.8	2.5	14.9
Total imports	443.6	374.0	413.8	455.6	474.5	4.2	7.0
United States	281.4	236.1	259.9	281.0	296.5	5.5	5.3
Japan	11.7	9.3	10.1	9.4	10.8	15.2	-7.5
European Union ¹	46.6	38.8	40.3	45.8	44.6	-2.6	-4.3
Other OECD countries ²	27.4	26.0	29.0	32.7	36.0	10.1	31.4
All other countries	76.5	63.7	74.5	86.7	86.7	0.0	13.3
Trade balance	43.7	-6.6	-10.8	0.9	-12.0	...	...
United States	87.5	33.7	35.5	48.9	42.0	...	...
Japan	0.1	-0.5	-0.4	2.0	0.0	...	...
European Union ¹	-7.5	-7.0	-4.1	-3.5	-3.6	...	...
Other OECD countries ²	-6.7	-9.4	-11.2	-12.2	-17.5	...	...
All other countries	-29.6	-23.4	-30.6	-34.2	-32.9	...	...

... 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. Chile and Israel were included in the principal trading area Other OECD countries as of February 2012.

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

Table 4
Annual merchandise trade: North American Product Classification¹ – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Difference from 2011 to 2012	Difference from 2008 to 2012
	billions of dollars					% change	
Total exports	487.3	367.4	403.1	456.5	462.6	1.3	-5.1
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	24.0	20.3	20.1	24.1	27.3	13.0	13.8
Energy products	118.0	74.1	83.6	103.5	105.1	1.5	-11.0
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	19.1	13.1	15.6	19.9	18.5	-7.2	-2.8
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	55.1	37.8	48.7	59.0	54.4	-7.8	-1.2
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	35.1	26.3	30.9	35.8	33.0	-7.8	-6.1
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	35.5	27.5	29.3	30.5	30.6	0.5	-13.8
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	28.1	23.6	22.5	25.4	26.8	5.6	-4.6
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	28.7	24.1	22.5	23.2	22.9	-1.3	-20.2
Motor vehicles and parts	61.3	44.2	57.4	59.6	68.5	14.9	11.7
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	18.2	17.7	15.8	16.2	17.3	6.7	-4.8
Consumer goods	50.5	47.7	47.6	49.8	48.5	-2.6	-3.8
Total imports	443.6	374.0	413.8	455.6	474.5	4.2	7.0
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	10.8	11.0	11.0	12.1	12.3	1.7	13.9
Energy products	51.7	32.2	37.5	46.2	45.7	-1.0	-11.6
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	9.0	6.6	9.0	10.6	10.0	-4.9	11.9
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	38.3	30.5	37.6	44.1	43.5	-1.3	13.6
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	32.2	26.9	30.8	35.8	38.1	6.4	18.3
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	18.2	16.3	17.5	18.6	20.5	10.2	12.3
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	40.8	33.3	36.0	42.3	45.2	6.9	10.8
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	52.0	46.9	51.0	55.1	55.5	0.8	6.6
Motor vehicles and parts	73.6	58.2	71.7	74.1	82.8	11.7	12.4
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	15.6	13.7	12.1	12.8	12.7	-0.4	-18.6
Consumer goods	86.5	86.1	86.1	89.4	93.0	4.0	7.5

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

Note(s): Totals will not be the sum of all NAPCS sections, as Special transaction trade and Other balance of payments adjustments are not shown in this table.

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 February 2013 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 67, no. 2 (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 March will be released on May 2.

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 Marc Nadeau (613-951-3692), International Trade Division.

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition, January 2013

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons increased 5.0% to 17.0 million cubic metres in January from January 2012.

During the same period, crude oil exports increased 3.6%.

Marketable natural gas production decreased 0.8% to 13.3 billion cubic metres.

Domestic sales of natural gas rose 4.4% while natural gas exports decreased 3.4%.

Note to readers

Data are subject to revision.

Selected series are available on CANSIM up to January 2013 inclusive. All series are available for crude oil (126-0001) up to March 2012 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to December 2012 inclusive.

Table 1
Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition (key indicators)

	January 2012	December 2012	January 2013 ^P	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons					
Supply ¹					
Production	16 187.5	17 480.4	17 000.7	-2.7	5.0
Imports ²	3 300.6	3 408.9	3 714.2	9.0	12.5
Disposition					
Refinery receipts ³	7 550.9	8 995.8	9 044.1	0.5	19.8
Exports ⁴	12 144.7	12 162.1	12 582.0	3.5	3.6
	millions of cubic metres			% change	
Natural gas					
Supply ⁵					
Marketable production ⁶	13 355.5	12 926.3	13 251.3	2.5	-0.8
Imports	2 745.2	3 087.2	2 873.9	-6.9	4.7
Disposition					
Domestic sales ⁷	9 531.8	9 372.8	9 950.6	6.2	4.4
Exports	7 737.0	6 873.9	7 475.6	8.8	-3.4

^P preliminary

1. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, own consumption, losses and adjustments.

2. Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.

3. Volumetric receipts at refineries of all domestic and imported crude oils for refinery processing or storage.

4. Exports may include some volumes that are not included in the supply, such as imports used for re-export and diluents that are blended in exports.

5. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations.

6. Receipts from fields after processing for the removal or partial removal of some constituents and impurities and that meet specifications for residential, commercial and industrial use; and including other adjustments.

7. Domestic sales includes residential, commercial, industrial and direct sales (for example direct, non-utility, sales for consumption where the utility acts solely as transporter).

Available in CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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).

Farm product prices, February 2013

Prices received by farmers in February for grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, potatoes, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products are now available.

The February Saskatchewan feeder cattle price was \$118.64 per hundredweight, up 0.2% from January, but down 11.1% from February 2012 when the price was \$133.39.

The Quebec soybeans price in February was \$540.00 per tonne, up 0.9% from January and up 14.9% from February 2012 when the price was \$470.00.

Note to readers

Farm commodity prices are now available on CANSIM. Prices for over 35 commodities are available by province, some series going back 30 years.

Available in CANSIM: table 002-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3436.

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, February 2013

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

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

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

The February 2013 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 67, no. 2 (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 March will be released on May 2.

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, February 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 February 2013 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 67, no. 2 (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 March will be released on May 2.

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).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, February 2013

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for February.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

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

Canadian International Merchandise Trade, February 2013, Vol. 67, no. 2
Catalogue number 65-001-X (HTML | PDF)

Canadian International Merchandise Trade Database, February 2013
Catalogue number 65F0013X (Database)

Labour Force Information, March 10 to 16, 2013
Catalogue number 71-001-X (HTML | PDF)

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

Release dates: April 8 to 12, 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
9	Building permits	February 2013
11	New Housing Price Index	February 2013

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



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, 2013. 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>