

The Daily

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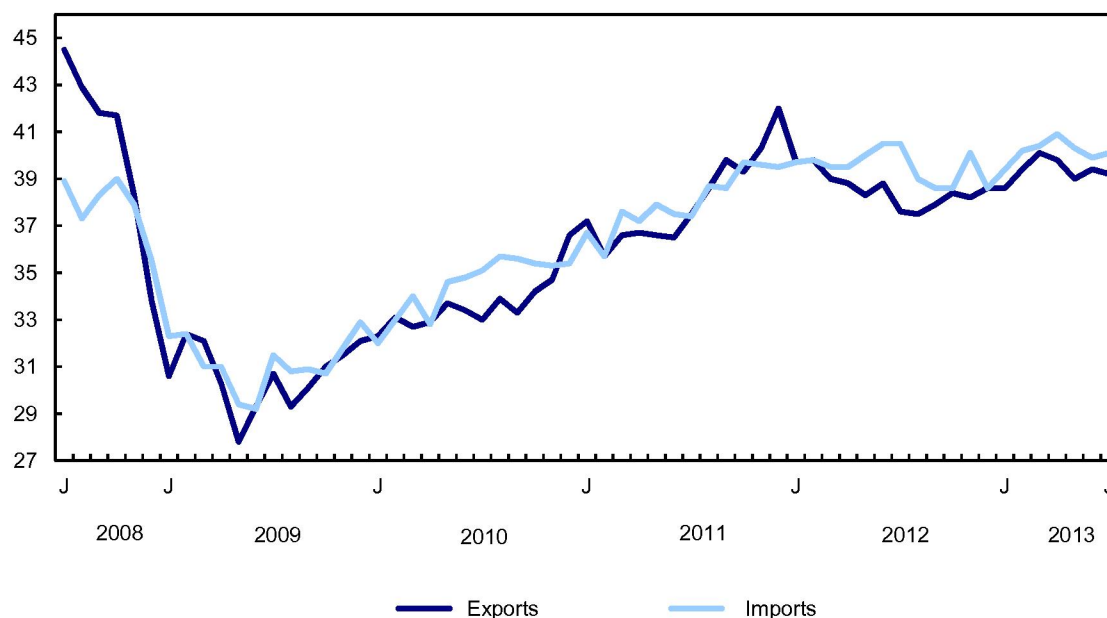
Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade, July 2013

Canada's merchandise imports grew 0.6% in July while exports declined 0.6%. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with the world widened from \$460 million in June to \$931 million in July.

Chart 1 Exports and imports

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



Imports grew to \$40.1 billion, as volumes were up 1.0% and prices edged down 0.4%. Higher volumes were recorded in metal ores and non-metallic minerals, basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products, and metal and non-metallic mineral products.

Exports declined to \$39.2 billion. Lower exports of aircraft as well as unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys were the main contributors to the decline. Overall, volumes were down 1.7% while prices increased 1.1%.

Imports from the United States rose 2.7% to \$26.3 billion, on the strength of imports of lubricants and other petroleum refinery products as well as precious metal ores and concentrates, and precious metal bullion. Exports to the United States were up 0.8% to \$29.4 billion. Consequently, Canada's trade surplus with the United States narrowed from \$3.6 billion in June to \$3.2 billion in July.

Exports to countries other than the United States fell 4.5% to \$9.8 billion, as lower exports were reported for the European Union (-15.9%). Imports from countries other than the United States decreased 3.1% to \$13.9 billion, with the principal trading area "all other countries" (-3.3%) and the European Union (-5.1%) contributing the most to the decline. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States was relatively unchanged from June to July at \$4.1 billion.

Imports rise on higher volumes

Imports of basic and industrial, chemical, plastic and rubber products increased 12.8% to a record high \$3.6 billion in July as volumes rose 15.7%. Lubricants and other petroleum refinery products led the overall gain.

Imports of metal ores and non-metallic minerals grew 38.5% to \$1.0 billion, as volumes increased 68.8%. Higher imports of other metal ores and concentrates (+44.6%), mainly precious metal ores and concentrates, and precious metal bullion, were the main contributor to the section's growth.

Imports of metal and non-metallic mineral products rose 7.3% to \$3.4 billion, as volumes increased 7.5%. Imports of unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys led the gain, up 19.9% to \$681 million.

Imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts declined 18.1% to \$1.1 billion, as imports of aircraft fell in July after posting a large increase in June. Overall, volumes were down 18.3%.

Imports of energy products fell 14.2% to \$3.2 billion. Volumes were down 9.6%, and prices 5.2%. Imports of crude oil and crude bitumen (-14.0%) as well as refined petroleum energy products (-30.1%) led the section's decline.

Aircraft and unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys contribute the most to decline in exports

Exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts fell 22.8% to \$1.3 billion in July, as volumes were down 23.0%. Lower exports of aircraft were the main contributor to the section's decline in July, after a large increase in June.

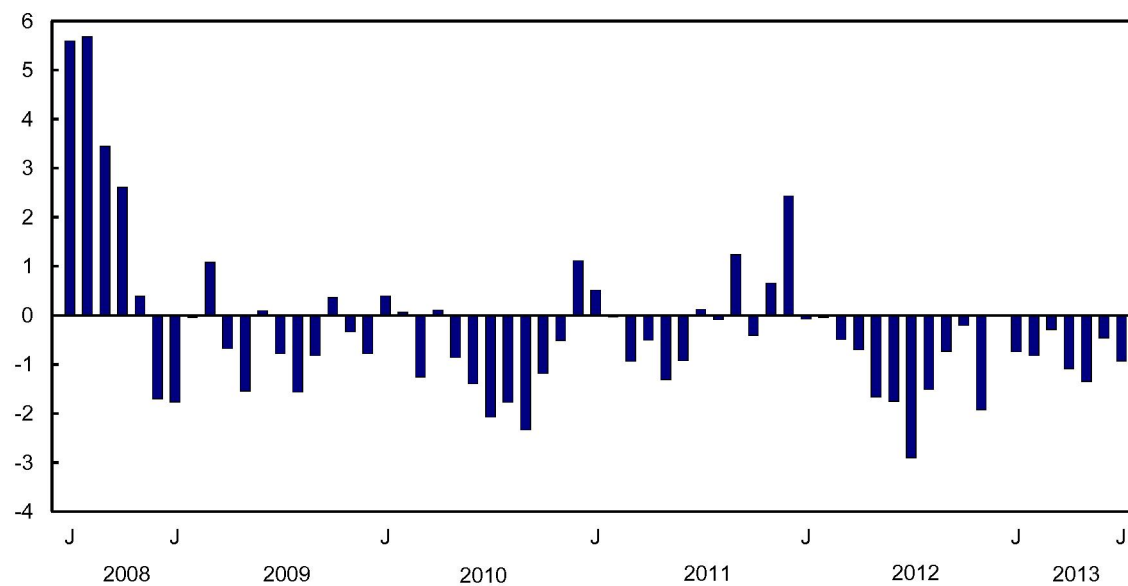
Exports of metal and non-metallic mineral products declined 7.3% to \$4.4 billion. The main contributor to this decline was unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys, down 17.0% on lower volumes (-15.8%).

Exports of forestry products and building and packaging materials rose 8.2% to \$2.8 billion. Volumes were up 7.5%. The section's growth in exports was led by pulp and paper stock (+9.6%), as well as lumber and other sawmill and millwork products (+10.0%).

Exports of farm, fishing and intermediate food products grew 10.5% to \$2.3 billion in July, following a large decline in June. Wheat (+19.9%) and canola (+39.5%) exports posted the largest gains, on the strength of 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](#).

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

	July 2012	June 2013 ^r	July 2013	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	37,581	39,448	39,215	-0.6	4.3
United States	27,299	29,217	29,446	0.8	7.9
Japan	927	846	911	7.7	-1.7
European Union ¹	3,325	3,095	2,602	-15.9	-21.7
Other OECD countries ²	1,723	1,664	1,539	-7.5	-10.7
All other countries	4,307	4,625	4,717	2.0	9.5
Total imports	40,484	39,907	40,146	0.6	-0.8
United States	25,273	25,594	26,273	2.7	4.0
Japan	994	819	822	0.4	-17.3
European Union ¹	3,953	3,787	3,592	-5.1	-9.1
Other OECD countries ²	2,867	2,996	2,969	-0.9	3.6
All other countries	7,396	6,713	6,490	-3.3	-12.3
Trade balance	-2,903	-460	-931	...	...
United States	2,026	3,623	3,173	...	...
Japan	-67	27	89	...	...
European Union ¹	-628	-691	-990	...	...
Other OECD countries ²	-1,145	-1,332	-1,430	...	...
All other countries	-3,089	-2,087	-1,773	...	...

^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. 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

	July 2012	June 2013 ^r	July 2013	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	37,581	39,448	39,215	-0.6	4.3
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	1,972	2,120	2,344	10.5	18.9
Energy products	7,677	8,813	8,962	1.7	16.7
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	1,803	1,524	1,364	-10.5	-24.3
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	4,402	4,736	4,388	-7.3	-0.3
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	2,757	2,982	2,865	-3.9	3.9
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	2,580	2,624	2,840	8.2	10.1
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	2,233	2,227	2,207	-0.9	-1.2
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	1,941	1,922	1,926	0.2	-0.8
Motor vehicles and parts	6,018	5,813	5,831	0.3	-3.1
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,306	1,674	1,292	-22.8	-1.1
Consumer goods	4,087	4,179	4,337	3.8	6.1
Special transactions trade ²	165	187	207	10.4	25.6
Other balance of payments adjustments	640	646	652	0.9	1.8
Total imports	40,484	39,907	40,146	0.6	-0.8
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	1,043	1,080	1,124	4.1	7.7
Energy products	3,745	3,767	3,231	-14.2	-13.7
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	817	717	994	38.5	21.7
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	3,868	3,178	3,409	7.3	-11.9
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	3,285	3,163	3,569	12.8	8.7
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	1,800	1,707	1,729	1.3	-3.9
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	3,848	3,806	3,761	-1.2	-2.3
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	4,683	4,810	4,647	-3.4	-0.8
Motor vehicles and parts	7,181	6,999	6,971	-0.4	-2.9
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,047	1,287	1,055	-18.1	0.7
Consumer goods	7,893	8,031	8,112	1.0	2.8
Special transactions trade ²	444	536	711	32.8	60.1
Other balance of payments adjustments	830	826	834	1.0	0.4

^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 July 2013 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 67, no. 7 (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 August will be released on October 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 Alec Forbes (613-951-0325), International Trade Division.

Study: Inter-provincial Employees in Alberta, 2004 to 2009

The expansion of Alberta's oil and gas sector and the broader economic activity associated with it made the province an attractive destination for job seekers throughout the 2000s. While some job seekers moved to Alberta on a permanent basis, others maintained their primary residence elsewhere in Canada and commuted to Alberta for work.

At the high-point of the business cycle in 2008, there were approximately 133,000 of these inter-provincial employees working in Alberta, accounting for 6.2% of provincial employment and 3.6% of provincial wages and salaries. That number declined to about 106,000 in 2009.

In most years from 2004 to 2009, the number of inter-provincial employees working in Alberta was higher than the number of new residents moving to the province.

Residents of British Columbia and Saskatchewan comprised the largest share of the inter-provincial employees in Alberta, accounting for almost 59% of this workforce in 2004. However, large in-flows of inter-provincial employees from other provinces pushed this proportion down to 43% by 2008. The number of inter-provincial employees from the Atlantic region increased three-fold between 2004 and 2008, and by 2008, Atlantic Canadians accounted for 26% of inter-provincial employees in Alberta.

In 2008, 74% of inter-provincial employees in Alberta were men. Most were under 35 years of age, although between 2004 and 2009 the share of inter-provincial employees who were aged 35 or older rose from 35% to 47%.

Industry

The incidence of inter-provincial employment varied across industries in Alberta. In 2008, inter-provincial employees accounted for 14% of employment in construction, 12% of employment in oil, gas extraction and support activities, 10% of employment in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, and 9% of employment in accommodation and food services.

About one-half of male inter-provincial employees in Alberta were employed in construction and oil and gas extraction, while about one-third of female inter-provincial employees worked in accommodation and food services and retail trade.

Earnings

A significant portion of inter-provincial employees received T4 earnings from Alberta and another province. This was the case for 55% of them in 2009. Among male inter-provincial employees who received T4 earnings only in Alberta, the median earnings of those employed in oil, gas extraction and support activities were just under \$60,000 in 2009, but one in four of these workers earned about \$96,000 or more.

Comparing annual median earnings before and after becoming an inter-provincial employee in Alberta, men aged 35 to 49 saw their earnings increase by approximately 38%, or \$13,200. Men from Atlantic Canada had the largest earnings gains, at 79%.

Moving to Alberta

Of the individuals who first became inter-provincial employees in 2005, about one in four became an Alberta resident during the next five years. Inter-provincial employees who were younger, single, and from Atlantic Canada were among those most likely to subsequently move full time to Alberta.

Note to readers

This release uses administrative data from four sources: T4 (Statement of Remuneration Paid) Files, T1 (General Tax Form) Family File (T1FF), T1 (General Tax Form) Historical File (T1H) and Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP).

Individuals are identified as "inter-provincial employees" if they receive T4 earnings in Alberta during a given year but report that they reside in another province or territory on their T1 returns.

Included in the analysis are individuals: who received one or more T4 Statements of Remuneration from employment in Alberta; whose T4 from Alberta could be matched to their T1FF or T1H record; who were aged 18 or older; and whose total annual T4 earnings were \$1,000 or more.

The research paper "*Inter-provincial Employees in Alberta*", part of the Analytical Studies Research Paper Series (11F0019M), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Highlights of the findings of this paper as well as detailed information by province of residence and province of work are available in the article "*Inter-provincial Employees in Canada*", part of the *Economic Insights* series (11-626-X), from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*.

Similar studies from the Social Analysis Division are available online at (www.statcan.gc.ca/socialanalysis).

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 Grant Schellenberg (613-951-9580) or Christine Laporte (613-951-4248), Social Analysis Division.

Chain Fisher real export and import values, July 2013

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

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

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

The July 2013 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 67, no. 7 (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, July 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 July 2013 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 67, no. 7 (65-001-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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Investment in non-residential building construction (revised data), second quarter 2013

Following the release of the "Canadian economic accounts" for the second quarter, revised data on investment in non-residential building for the second quarter are now available.

Available in CANSIM: table 026-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5014.

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 Mahamat Hamit-Haggar (613-951-0862), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Residential construction investment, second quarter 2013

Data on residential construction investment are now available for the second quarter.

Available in CANSIM: table 026-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5016.

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 Mariane Nozière Bien-Aimé (613-951-7520), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

New products and studies

New products

Sawmills, June 2013, Vol. 67, no. 6
Catalogue number 35-003-X (HTML | PDF)

Canadian International Merchandise Trade, July 2013, Vol. 67, no. 7
Catalogue number 65-001-X (HTML | PDF)

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

New studies

Economic Insights: "Inter-provincial Employees in Canada", No. 29
Catalogue number 11-626-X2013029 (HTML | PDF)

Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: "Inter-provincial Employees in Alberta", No. 350
Catalogue number 11F0019M2013350 (HTML | PDF)



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