

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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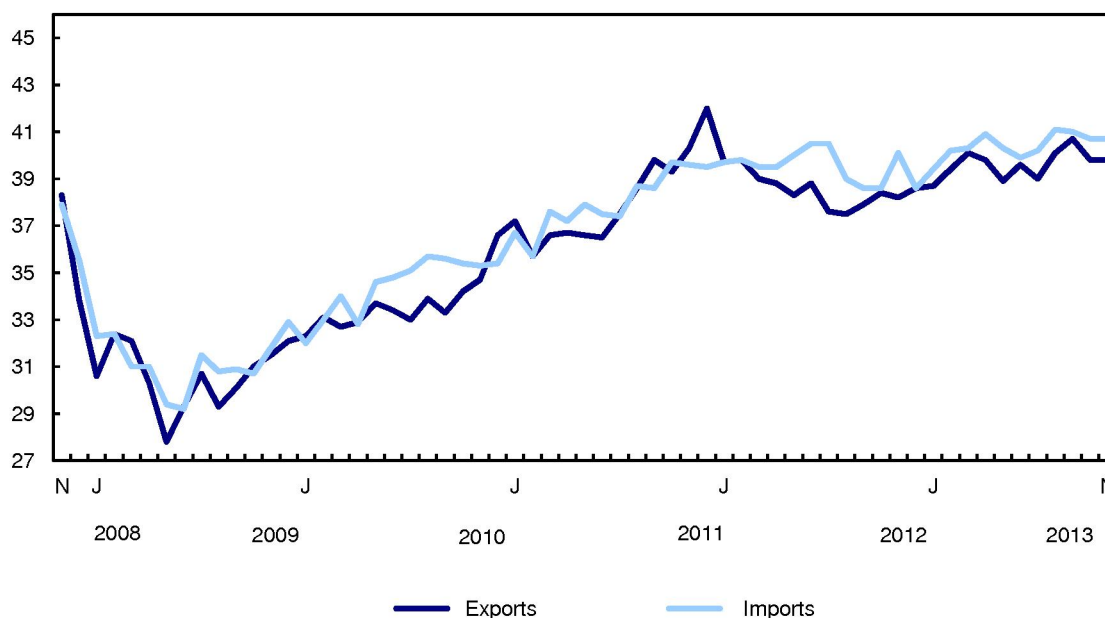
## Releases

### Canadian international merchandise trade, November 2013

Canada's merchandise imports edged up 0.1% while exports were unchanged in November. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with the world went from \$908 million in October to \$940 million in November.

#### Chart 1 Exports and imports

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



Imports edged up to \$40.7 billion, as prices were up 0.1% and volumes remained the same. Increases in imports in most sections were almost offset by large decreases in basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products, as well as in energy products.

Exports were unchanged at \$39.8 billion, as prices increased 0.7% while volumes were down 0.7%. Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products; energy products; industrial machinery, equipment and parts; and consumer goods recorded the largest declines in exports. Motor vehicles and parts had the largest increase.

Imports from the United States grew 2.0% to \$27.2 billion, led by higher imports of aircraft. Exports to the United States were up 0.6% to \$30.0 billion, with motor vehicles and parts being the main contributor. Consequently, Canada's trade surplus with the United States narrowed from \$3.1 billion in October to \$2.8 billion in November.

Imports from countries other than the United States fell 3.6% to \$13.5 billion. There were widespread declines among the principal trading areas, with the largest occurring for "all other countries" (-4.0%). Exports to countries other than the United States declined 2.0% to \$9.8 billion, with the European Union (-6.4%) recording the largest decline. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States narrowed from \$4.0 billion in October to \$3.7 billion in November.

## Imports edge up

Imports of industrial machinery, equipment and parts rose 8.5% to \$3.9 billion in November. Leading the increase were other general-purpose machinery and equipment (+12.4%), and agricultural, lawn and garden machinery and equipment (+28.3%). Overall, volumes were up 7.5%.

Imports of motor vehicles and parts increased 3.4% to \$7.4 billion, almost entirely on volumes (+3.3%). Higher imports of passenger cars and light trucks (+5.5%) as well as motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (+4.9%) were the main contributors to the gain.

Imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts grew 17.3% to \$1.5 billion. Imports of aircraft increased from \$40 million in October to \$313 million in November to lead the gains in this section.

Imports of energy products declined 16.3% to \$2.9 billion. Imports of crude oil and crude bitumen decreased for a third consecutive month, down 24.9% to \$1.5 billion in November on lower volumes and prices.

Imports of basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products fell 16.2% to \$3.2 billion. Imports of lubricants and other petroleum refinery products declined \$624 million to \$353 million in November, after rising by \$478 million in October. Overall, volumes fell 19.8%.

## Exports flat as price increases offset declines in volumes

Exports of basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products fell 7.0% to \$2.8 billion in November, on lower volumes. Lubricants and other petroleum refinery products, as well as basic chemicals were the main contributors to the section's decrease in exports.

Exports of energy products declined 1.6% to \$9.3 billion. Crude oil and crude bitumen fell 2.0% to \$6.7 billion, a third consecutive decrease after reaching a record high in August 2013. Overall, volumes declined 1.2% and prices were down 0.5%.

Exports of industrial machinery, equipment and parts decreased 4.7% to \$2.2 billion, entirely on volumes. The main contributor to this section's decline in exports was other general-purpose machinery and equipment (-11.7%), mainly boilers, tanks and heavy gauge metal containers.

Exports of consumer goods declined 2.2% to \$4.4 billion. Pharmaceutical and medicinal products fell \$113 million to \$559 million in November, after rising by \$141 million in October.

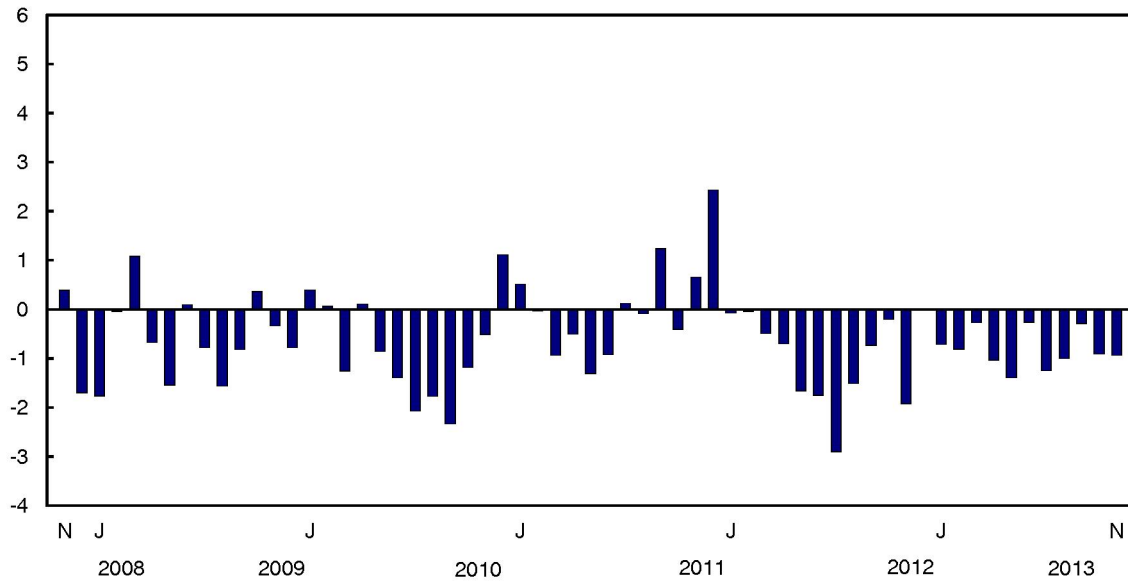
Exports of motor vehicles and parts rose 9.6% to \$6.0 billion. The increase was led by motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (+23.5%) and passenger cars and light trucks (+6.6%). Overall, volumes were up 8.5%.

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**Chart 2**  
**Trade balance**

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billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



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### **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**

	November 2012	October 2013 <sup>r</sup>	November 2013	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>38,201</b>	<b>39,789</b>	<b>39,780</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>
United States	28,902	29,779	29,971	0.6	3.7
Japan	899	889	813	-8.5	-9.6
European Union <sup>1</sup>	2,846	2,876	2,694	-6.4	-5.4
Other OECD countries <sup>2</sup>	1,527	1,445	1,511	4.6	-1.0
All other countries	4,027	4,800	4,792	-0.2	19.0
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>40,126</b>	<b>40,697</b>	<b>40,720</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
United States	24,994	26,698	27,221	2.0	8.9
Japan	838	772	745	-3.5	-11.1
European Union <sup>1</sup>	3,596	3,975	3,862	-2.8	7.4
Other OECD countries <sup>2</sup>	3,235	2,629	2,536	-3.5	-21.6
All other countries	7,463	6,623	6,356	-4.0	-14.8
<b>Trade balance</b>	<b>-1,925</b>	<b>-908</b>	<b>-940</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
United States	3,908	3,081	2,750	...	...
Japan	61	117	68	...	...
European Union <sup>1</sup>	-750	-1,099	-1,169	...	...
Other OECD countries <sup>2</sup>	-1,708	-1,184	-1,025	...	...
All other countries	-3,436	-1,824	-1,564	...	...

<sup>r</sup> revised

... not applicable

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

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

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

**Table 2**  
**Merchandise trade: North American Product Classification<sup>1</sup>– Seasonally adjusted, current dollars**

	November 2012	October 2013 <sup>r</sup>	November 2013	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>38,201</b>	<b>39,789</b>	<b>39,780</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	2,248	2,453	2,429	-1.0	8.1
Energy products	8,861	9,427	9,274	-1.6	4.7
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	1,323	1,509	1,432	-5.1	8.3
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	4,143	4,236	4,223	-0.3	1.9
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	2,745	2,970	2,763	-7.0	0.7
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	2,597	2,866	2,929	2.2	12.8
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	2,200	2,351	2,239	-4.7	1.8
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	1,827	1,818	1,830	0.6	0.2
Motor vehicles and parts	6,042	5,496	6,023	9.6	-0.3
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,514	1,302	1,375	5.6	-9.2
Consumer goods	3,932	4,461	4,364	-2.2	11.0
Special transactions trade <sup>2</sup>	127	218	191	-12.5	49.6
Other balance of payments adjustments	643	682	709	3.9	10.3
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>40,126</b>	<b>40,697</b>	<b>40,720</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	1,064	1,079	1,101	2.0	3.4
Energy products	4,088	3,433	2,875	-16.3	-29.7
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	976	826	901	9.1	-7.7
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	3,626	3,123	3,280	5.0	-9.5
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	3,246	3,871	3,245	-16.2	0.0
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	1,679	1,771	1,806	2.0	7.6
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	3,706	3,629	3,937	8.5	6.2
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	4,651	4,755	4,804	1.0	3.3
Motor vehicles and parts	6,892	7,116	7,359	3.4	6.8
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,074	1,264	1,482	17.3	38.0
Consumer goods	7,853	8,401	8,277	-1.5	5.4
Special transactions trade <sup>2</sup>	452	581	803	38.3	77.6
Other balance of payments adjustments	820	848	852	0.5	4.0

<sup>r</sup> 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 November 2013 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 67, no. 11 (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 December will be released on February 6.

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



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## Education indicators in Canada: An international perspective, 2013

Almost 9 out of 10 people (89%) aged 25 to 64 had completed at least high school in 2011 in Canada, substantially higher than the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average of 75%. Among reporting countries, only the Czech Republic (92%) and the Slovak Republic (91%) posted higher proportions.

Nationally, British Columbia (92%), Ontario (91%) and Alberta (89%) were all at or above the Canadian average. In all other jurisdictions but Nunavut (54%), the proportion of 25 to 64 year-olds who had completed at least high school ranged from 79% in the Northwest Territories to 88% in Saskatchewan and Yukon.

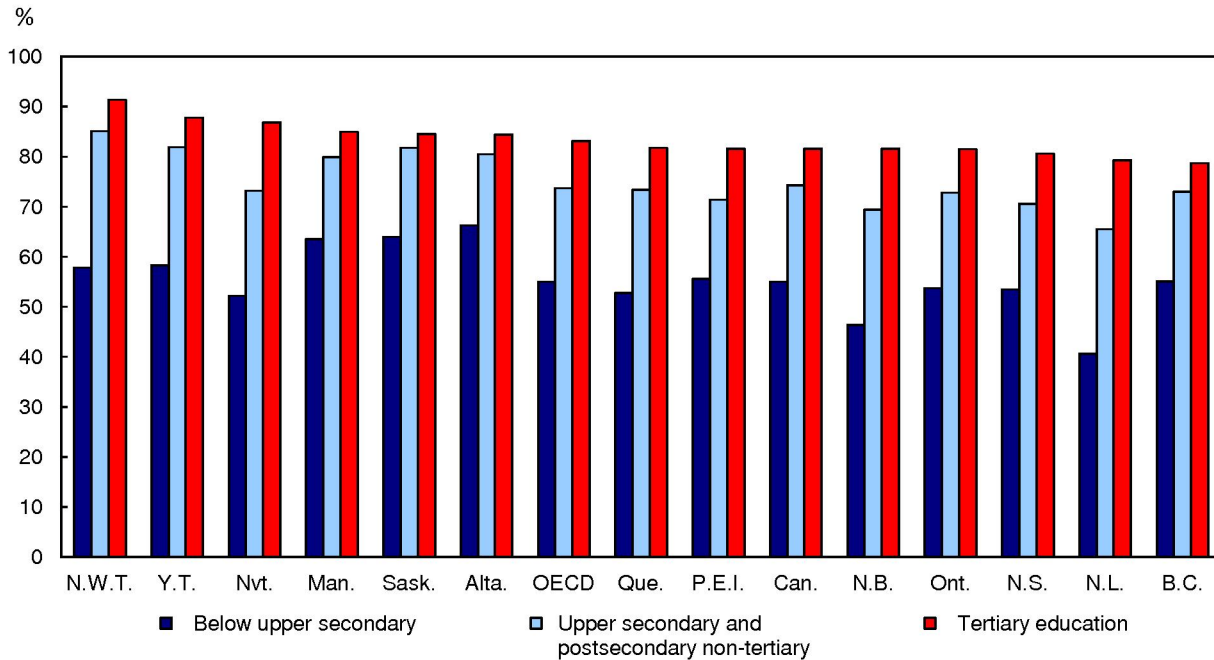
Canada had a high proportion of individuals with a university degree compared with most other OECD countries.

Almost two-thirds (64%) of Canadians aged 25 to 64 had completed a postsecondary education in 2011. Overall, the proportion of individuals who had a university degree (bachelor's to PhD) was 27%, with nine OECD countries recording figures above Canada's. Those attaining a postsecondary education at the college, trade, vocational or university certificate below bachelor's level comprised 37% of Canadians aged 25 to 64. This is partly a reflection of Canada's extensive network of colleges, one not seen in most other OECD countries.

In Canada, 7.5% of all enrolments in tertiary (college and university) programs in 2010 were individuals from other countries, accounting for over 100,000 international students. Almost three-quarters (72%) of these international students were enrolled in Canada's undergraduate and master's university programs that year. China accounted for the largest proportion of international students (26.9%), followed by the United States (7.7%), France (7.4%), India (6.0%) and South Korea (4.4%).

Higher levels of education are linked to improved employment prospects. In Canada in 2011, the employment rate for adults aged 25 to 64 who had not completed upper secondary education (high school) was 55%. In comparison, the employment rate among the same age group was highest for individuals who had a college or university credential: 82%, similar to the OECD average.

**Chart 1**  
**Employment rates of the 25- to 64-year-old population, by highest level of education attained, 2011**



**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Education at a Glance 2013: OECD Indicators*.

The resources devoted to education vary across the OECD, as measured by the share of gross domestic product (GDP). In 2009, Canada spent 6.7% of its GDP on education; this compares with the OECD average of 6.3%. Nationally, the share of GDP devoted to educational institutions varied from 5.5% in Alberta to 8.8% in Nunavut.

Staff compensation is the largest single expense of educational institutions in Canada. At the primary and secondary levels, it accounted for 77.4% of current expenditure in Canada in 2009, a situation mirrored in all other OECD countries. At the tertiary (college and university) level, staff compensation accounted for 64.7%.

Teachers in Canada reached the top of their salary scales much more quickly than their counterparts in other OECD countries. Information collected on teacher's salaries reveals that in Canada, on average, it takes 11 years to reach the top of a salary scale, compared with an OECD average of 24 years.

However, teachers in Canada, on average, spend more time teaching than their OECD counterparts. For example, Canadian primary teachers averaged 799 hours per year in 2010/2011, compared with an average of 790 for the OECD countries overall. The same differences are reflected at the lower secondary level (generally Grades 7 to 9), with 743 hours per year in Canada versus 709 hours for the OECD average. For the upper secondary level (generally Grades 10 to 12), Canadian teachers taught an average of 747 hours, compared with 646 hours for the OECD overall.

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### **Note to readers**

*Education Indicators in Canada: An International Perspective, 2013, is the fifth in a series of reports designed to complement the OECD's annual report on education indicators, Education at a Glance.*

*The 11 indicators presented in this 2013 Canadian compendium represent a selection of indicators that were developed to align with the definitions and methodologies used by the OECD in its most recent report, Education at a Glance 2013: OECD Indicators. Data for Canada and its provinces and territories were drawn from several data sources and various reference years, as required to provide comparisons with OECD figures.*

*The 2013 indicator set for Canada, the provinces and territories captures information on educational attainment, graduation and completion rates at the secondary level, labour market outcomes, expenditures per student, expenditures on education, international students, transitions to the labour market and the learning environment and organization of schools.*

*The information contained in the report was prepared by the Canadian Education Statistics Council, a joint venture of Statistics Canada and the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. The report is part of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program of Statistics Canada.*

*Data for the 34 OECD member countries are from the OECD publication Education at a Glance 2013: OECD Indicators, available on the OECD website ([www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)).*

The publication *Education Indicators in Canada: An International Perspective, 2013* (81-604-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

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## Farm product prices, November 2013

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

The November Saskatchewan feeder cattle price was \$130.18 per hundredweight, down 3.2% from October, but up 5.5% from November 2012 when the price was \$123.34.

The Ontario soybean price in November was \$485.94 per tonne, up 2.8% from October, but down 4.1% from November 2012 when the price was \$506.74.

### **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; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

## Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition, September 2013

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons rose 11.0% to 16.6 million cubic metres in September from September 2012.

During the same period, crude oil exports increased 4.3%.

Marketable natural gas production increased 1.1% to 10.8 billion cubic metres.

Domestic sales of natural gas rose 1.5% while natural gas exports fell 9.0%.

### Note to readers

Data are subject to revision.

Selected series are available on CANSIM up to September 2013 inclusive. All series are available for crude oil (126-0001) up to April 2013 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to August 2013 inclusive.

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

	September 2012	August 2013	September 2013 <sup>P</sup>	August to September 2013	September 2012 to September 2013
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons</b>					
Supply <sup>1</sup>					
Production	14 919.9	17 704.4	16 558.5	-6.5	11.0
Imports <sup>2</sup>	2 989.8	3 444.1	3 286.0	-4.6	9.9
Disposition					
Refinery receipts <sup>3</sup>	7 439.2	8 931.6	8 187.6	-8.3	10.1
Exports <sup>4</sup>	11 260.2	12 132.9	11 749.1	-3.2	4.3
	millions of cubic metres			% change	
<b>Natural gas</b>					
Supply <sup>5</sup>					
Marketable production <sup>6</sup>	10 711.2	11 224.9	10 828.7	-3.5	1.1
Imports	2 600.4	1 934.2	2 019.4	4.4	-22.3
Disposition					
Domestic sales <sup>7</sup>	4 785.5	4 865.9	4 856.6	-0.2	1.5
Exports	7 388.2	6 781.1	6 721.2	-0.9	-9.0

<sup>P</sup> 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 and 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 include 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.**

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## Chain Fisher real export and import values, November 2013

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

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

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

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## Export and import price indexes, November 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.**

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Canadian International Merchandise Trade**, November 2013, Vol. 67, no. 11  
Catalogue number 65-001-X (HTML | PDF)

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

**Education Indicators in Canada: An International Perspective**, 2013  
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