# The Daily

# Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 7, 2015 Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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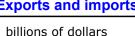
# Releases

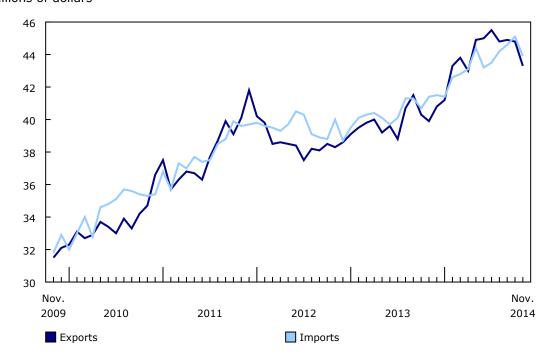
# Canadian international merchandise trade, November 2014

Canada's exports declined 3.5% in November and imports were down 2.7%. As a result, Canada's merchandise trade deficit with the world widened from \$327 million in October to \$644 million in November.

Export prices declined 1.9% and volumes were down 1.6%. Meanwhile, import prices declined 1.0% and volumes decreased 1.7%.

Chart 1 Exports and imports





**Note(s):** Data are seasonally adjusted. **Source(s):** CANSIM table 228-0069.

# Lower exports to the United States and the United Kingdom

Exports to the United States decreased 2.6% to \$32.9 billion in November. Exports to countries other than the United States fell 6.2% to \$10.4 billion; the main contributor was the United Kingdom, down \$787 million. Partially offsetting the decline were increased exports to Mexico, up \$280 million, and Hong Kong, up \$216 million.

Imports from the United States declined 2.1% to \$29.9 billion. Imports from countries other than the United States decreased 4.2% to \$14.0 billion. Imports were down from Belgium (-\$133 million), China (-\$129 million) and Saudi Arabia (-\$114 million).

As a result, Canada's trade surplus with the United States narrowed from \$3.2 billion in October to \$2.9 billion in November. Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States widened from \$3.5 billion in October to \$3.6 billion in November.

## Decline in exports of energy products as well as metal and non-metallic mineral products

Exports declined to \$43.3 billion in November, the lowest level since April 2014. The main contributors to the decrease were energy products and metal and non-metallic mineral products. Notably, 9 of 11 sections declined. Nevertheless, year over year, exports were up 8.4%.

Exports of energy products fell 7.8% to \$9.5 billion in November, the sixth consecutive monthly decrease. Crude oil and crude bitumen was the main contributor to the decline, down 9.9% to \$6.9 billion, as prices fell 6.7% and volumes were down 3.4%. Exports of other energy products (-28.4%), mainly coal, also decreased.

Metal and non-metallic mineral products declined 8.3% to \$5.0 billion. Overall, prices decreased 6.6% and volumes 1.9%. The decrease in exports was almost entirely due to a 26.2% decline in unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys, which was partially offset by a 26.0% increase in unwrought nickel and nickel alloys.

## Widespread declines in imports

Imports decreased to \$43.9 billion in November, the lowest level since July 2014. There were declines in 10 of 11 sections, with the largest decreases recorded in aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts; electronic and electrical equipment and parts; and consumer goods. Motor vehicles and parts (+1.2%) was the lone section to record an increase.

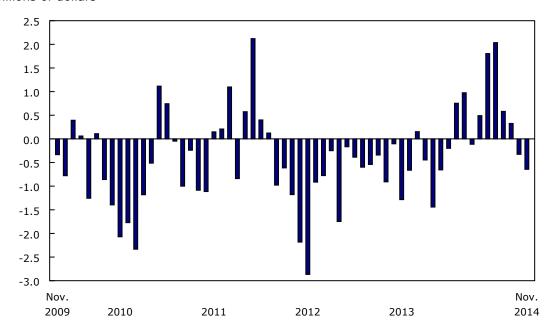
Imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts fell 18.7% to \$1.4 billion. Imports of aircraft decreased 47.3% to \$269 million following two consecutive monthly increases. The commodity grouping "ships, locomotives, railway rolling stock, and rapid transit equipment" also contributed to the decline, down \$173 million to \$48 million in November following an increase of \$183 million in October.

Electronic and electrical equipment and parts declined 5.8% to \$4.8 billion, entirely on lower volumes. The main contributors to the decline in imports were communications and audio and video equipment (-13.1%) as well as computers and computer peripheral equipment (-8.5%).

Imports of consumer goods fell 3.0% to \$9.0 billion in November, following a record high in October. The commodity grouping "miscellaneous goods and supplies" decreased 13.5% to \$1.6 billion. In the section as a whole, volumes declined 3.2%.

# **Chart 2 Trade balance**

# billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted. Source(s): CANSIM table 228-0069.

#### 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 trade data by commodity are available on both a BOP and a customs basis. International trade data by country are available on a customs basis for all countries, and on a BOP basis for Canada's 27 principal trading partners (PTPs). The list of PTPs is based on their annual share of total merchandise trade—imports and exports—with Canada in 2012. 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.

For a BOP versus customs-based data conceptual analysis, see "Balance of Payments trade in goods at Statistics Canada: Expanding geographic detail to 27 principal trading partners."

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 Seasonally adjusted data - Frequently asked questions.

#### 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. To remain consistent with the Canadian System of macroeconomic accounts, revisions to BOP based data for the previous four years are released annually in December with the October 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.

For more information on revisions for crude oil and natural gas, see "Revisions to trade data for crude oil and natural gas."

Revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.

Table 1
Merchandise trade: Canada's top 10 principal trading partners – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	November 2013	October 2014 <sup>r</sup>	November 2014	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014	
	millions of dollars			% change		
Total exports	39,915	44,819	43,261	-3.5	8.4	
United States	30,198	33,720	32,852	-2.6	8.8	
China	1,883	1,657	1,496	-9.7	-20.5	
Mexico	527	485	764	57.7	45.0	
United Kingdom	1,102	1,805	1,019	-43.6	-7.6	
Japan	826	997	812	-18.6	-1.7	
Germany	281	326	321	-1.6	14.4	
South Korea	277	328	292	-10.8	5.5	
Hong Kong	216	299	515	72.5	139.0	
Netherlands	218	365	480	31.4	120.2	
France	276	308	286	-7.2	3.8	
Total imports	41,356	45,146	43,906	-2.7	6.2	
United States	27,386	30,539	29,913	-2.1	9.2	
China	2,877	3,158	3,029	-4.1	5.3	
Mexico	1,287	1,485	1,521	2.4	18.2	
United Kingdom	654	738	723	-2.0	10.6	
Japan	800	762	713	-6.5	-10.9	
Germany	1,084	1,045	1,114	6.6	2.8	
South Korea	463	423	449	6.1	-3.0	
Hong Kong	312	393	293	-25.4	-6.2	
Netherlands	303	384	360	-6.3	18.9	
France	327	370	314	-15.1	-4.1	
Trade balance	-1,442	-327	-644			
United States	2,812	3,181	2,939			
China	-994	-1,500	-1,532			
Mexico	-760	-1,001	-757			
United Kingdom	449	1,067	296			
Japan	26	235	99		•••	
Germany	-804	-719	-793			
South Korea	-186	-96	-157			
Hong Kong	-97	-94	222			
Netherlands	-85	-19	120			
France	-52	-62	-28			

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#### Note(s):

Source(s): CANSIM table 228-0069.

<sup>...</sup> not applicable

Totals are not equal the sum of their components.

Countries listed are the top 10 principal trading partners of Canada based on annual 2013 total merchandise trade data.

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

	November 2013	October 2014 <sup>r</sup>	November 2014	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	39,915	44,819	43,261	-3.5	8.4
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	2,424	2,279	2,467	8.2	1.8
Energy products	9,376	10,275	9,476	-7.8	1.1
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	1,376	1,560	1,380	-11.5	0.3
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	4,169	5,398	4,951	-8.3	18.8
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber					
products	2,799	2,956	3,098	4.8	10.7
Forestry products and building and packaging					
materials	2,973	3,184	3,144	-1.3	5.7
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	2,230	2,604	2,513	-3.5	12.7
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	1,843	2,148	2,086	-2.9	13.2
Motor vehicles and parts	5,921	6,350	6,343	-0.1	7.1
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,385	1,983	1,973	-0.5	42.5
Consumer goods	4,529	5,107	4,926	-3.5	8.8
Special transactions trade <sup>2</sup>	180	193	166	-14.0	-8.0
Other balance of payments adjustments	710	783	739	-5.6	4.1
Total imports	41,356	45,146	43,906	-2.7	6.2
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	1,122	1,297	1,252	-3.5	11.6
Energy products	3,402	3,281	3,194	-2.7	-6.1
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	888	1,083	947	-12.6	6.6
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	3,350	4,084	3,952	-3.2	18.0
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber					
products	3,268	3,779	3,692	-2.3	13.0
Forestry products and building and packaging					
materials	1,815	1,942	1,905	-1.9	5.0
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	4,010	4,474	4,333	-3.1	8.1
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	4,810	5,058	4,764	-5.8	-1.0
Motor vehicles and parts	7,478	7,649	7,739	1.2	3.5
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,446	1,734	1,410	-18.7	-2.5
Consumer goods	8,335	9,256	8,977	-3.0	7.7
Special transactions trade <sup>2</sup>	589	616	863	40.1	46.6
Other balance of payments adjustments	842	895	877	-2.0	4.1

r revised

International merchandise trade data are based on the North American Product Classification System 2007.
 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.
 Source(s): CANSIM table 228-0059.

Available in CANSIM: tables 228-0059 to 228-0064, 228-0066, 228-0067 and 228-0069.

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 2014 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 68, no. 11 (**65-001-X**), is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for December 2014 will be released on February 5, 2015.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nita Boushey (613-951-3174), International Accounts and Trade Division.

# Travel Survey of Residents of Canada, second quarter 2014

The number of domestic trips decreased 1.3% in the second quarter from the same quarter in 2013 to 79.6 million. Total expenditures for those trips increased 9.7% to \$11.3 billion.

#### Note to readers

The Travel Survey of Residents of Canada underwent a redesign in 2011. The survey scope is more inclusive and allows more trips to be collected. Moreover, its new design makes it easier to report trips. These changes are increasing the survey estimates from previous years. This creates a break in the domestic tourism time series.

A more exhaustive document explaining the differences between the redesigned 2011 Travel Survey of Residents of Canada and the 2010 survey is available on our website.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3810.

# Chain Fisher real export and import values, November 2014

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.

The November 2014 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 68, no. 11 (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 December 2014 will be released on February 5, 2015.

# **Export and import price indexes, November 2014**

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 export and import 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, 228-0064, 228-0066 and 228-0067.

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

The November 2014 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 68, no. 11 (**65-001-X**), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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# **Government Finance Statistics, third quarter 2014**

Quarterly data for Government Finance Statistics (GFS), a system which presents fiscal statistics using the international standard GFS developed by the International Monetary Fund, are now available. This standard allows consistent aggregation and analysis across countries.

Quarterly GFS data are available on CANSIM, for overall government in Canada and for four sectors from 1991 to the third quarter of 2014. These sectors are the federal government, provincial/territorial governments, local governments as well as Canada and Quebec Pension Plans.

#### Note to readers

Currently, Government Finance Statistics (GFS) data are being derived by mapping Canada's System of National Accounts data to GFS concepts and conventions.

Available in CANSIM: table 385-0032.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5174.

Additional information can also be found in the *Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts* (13-605-X), available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

# Financial information of community colleges and vocational schools, 2012/2013

Data for the 2012/2013 academic year from the Financial Information of Community Colleges and Vocational Schools Survey are now available.

The Financial Information of Community Colleges and Vocational Schools Survey provides financial information (income and expenditures) on all community colleges and vocational schools in Canada. This information provides a better understanding of the financial position, how spending takes place and the nature and extent of government support in this sector.

#### Note to readers

Community colleges include colleges of applied arts and technology in Ontario, general and vocational colleges (CEGEPs) in Quebec, institutes of technology and other institutions providing education in fields such as paramedical technologies, nursing, agriculture, forestry and nautical sciences. These institutions offer programs at the postsecondary level (university transfer and career programs) and may offer trade-vocational level programs.

Vocational schools include centres of orientation and training for immigrants in Quebec and any other public institutions offering programs at the trade-vocational level only.

Available in CANSIM: tables 477-0060 and 477-0061.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3146.

# New products and studies

### **New products**

**Canadian International Merchandise Trade**, November 2014, Vol. 68, no. 11 Catalogue number **65-001-X** (HTML | PDF)

Canadian International Merchandise Trade Database, November 2014 Catalogue number 65F0013X (Database)



#### 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.

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