

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 5, 2015

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Releases

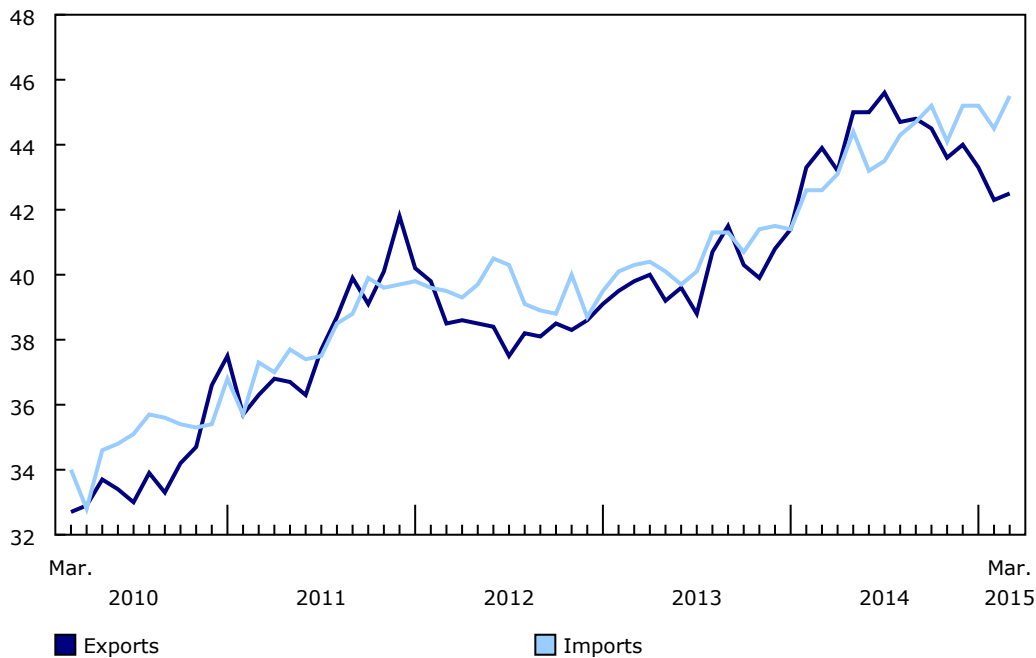
### Canadian international merchandise trade, March 2015

Canada's imports increased 2.2% in March while exports edged up 0.4%. Import volumes rose 1.5% and prices 0.6%. For exports, volumes increased 1.9%, while prices declined 1.5%. As a result, Canada's merchandise trade deficit with the world widened from \$2.2 billion in February to a record \$3.0 billion in March.

February's trade deficit, originally reported as \$984 million in last month's release, was revised to \$2.2 billion as estimates of exports of energy products were updated with administrative and survey data as they became available.

#### Chart 1 Merchandise exports and imports

billions of dollars



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

#### Imports from countries other than the United States increase

Imports from countries other than the United States increased 10.0% to \$16.3 billion in March, on higher imports from China (+\$902 million). Imports from the United States fell 1.7% to \$29.3 billion.

Exports to countries other than the United States rose 4.2% to \$11.1 billion. There were higher exports to Japan (+\$210 million) and Switzerland (+\$108 million). Exports to the United States declined 0.9% to \$31.4 billion.

Consequently, Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States widened from \$4.2 billion in February to \$5.2 billion in March. Canada's trade surplus with the United States widened from \$1.9 billion in February to \$2.2 billion in March.

### **Consumer goods lead the gain in imports**

Imports rose to \$45.5 billion in March, as 7 of 11 sections increased. Imports increased 0.6% in the first quarter of 2015 from the fourth quarter of 2014. However, quarterly imports were down 0.2% in real (or volume) terms.

Imports of consumer goods were up 7.9% to \$10.0 billion in March, the fourth consecutive monthly increase. The increase in March was widespread throughout the section, as 16 of its 20 commodity groupings advanced. The main contributors were clothing, footwear and accessories (+21.1%) and miscellaneous goods and supplies (+6.9%). Overall, volumes were up 6.7% and prices 1.1%.

Imports of motor vehicles and parts increased 3.7% to \$7.9 billion. All commodity groupings within this section rose. Passenger cars and light trucks led the increase, up 5.7% to \$3.4 billion. For the section as a whole, volumes rose 3.9%.

Meanwhile, aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts declined 8.4% to \$1.6 billion, following two consecutive monthly increases. Lower imports of aircraft were the main contributor, down 36.0% to \$374 million.

### **Exports edge up**

Exports edged up to \$42.5 billion in March. An increase in exports of motor vehicles and parts was mostly offset by a decline in energy products. Excluding energy products, exports increased 2.4% in March. Total exports declined 3.0% in the first quarter of 2015 from the fourth quarter of 2014. However, quarterly exports were up 0.6% in real (or volume) terms.

Exports of motor vehicles and parts increased 11.7% to \$6.6 billion, as volumes rose 10.6%. Higher exports of passenger cars and light trucks, up 18.1% to \$4.4 billion, were by far the largest contributor to the increase in the section.

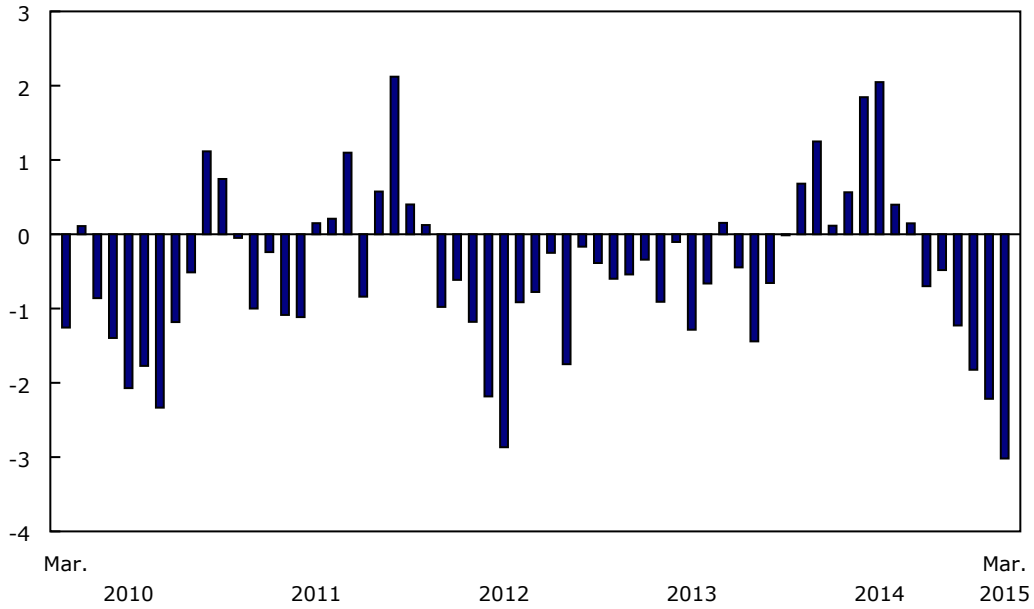
Exports of energy products declined 8.9% to \$6.9 billion. There were widespread decreases in exports among the commodity groupings in the section, led by refined petroleum energy products, down 29.7% to \$855 million. Exports of natural gas (-16.2%) and crude oil and crude bitumen (-2.7%) also declined. For the section as a whole, prices fell 7.0% and volumes 2.1%.

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**Chart 2**  
**International merchandise trade balance**

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billions of dollars



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

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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 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, March and April reference months. To remain consistent with the Canadian System of macroeconomic accounts, revisions to BOP based data for previous 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**

	March 2014 <sup>r</sup>	February 2015 <sup>r</sup>	March 2015	February to March 2015	March 2014 to March 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>43,863</b>	<b>42,333</b>	<b>42,497</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
United States	33,345	31,707	31,429	-0.9	-5.7
China	1,676	1,740	1,716	-1.4	2.4
Mexico	517	611	659	7.9	27.3
United Kingdom	1,432	1,298	1,369	5.5	-4.5
Japan	907	702	912	29.9	0.6
Germany	261	241	294	21.8	12.9
South Korea	414	353	325	-8.1	-21.6
Hong Kong	513	528	429	-18.7	-16.2
Netherlands	208	278	342	22.9	64.5
France	286	298	265	-10.9	-7.2
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>42,614</b>	<b>44,547</b>	<b>45,516</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>
United States	28,526	29,758	29,252	-1.7	2.5
China	2,854	3,216	4,118	28.1	44.3
Mexico	1,340	1,634	1,502	-8.1	12.1
United Kingdom	574	763	815	6.7	42.0
Japan	711	829	963	16.2	35.5
Germany	1,011	1,036	1,054	1.8	4.3
South Korea	557	514	484	-5.9	-13.1
Hong Kong	325	394	435	10.4	33.8
Netherlands	356	337	333	-1.1	-6.6
France	333	395	471	19.2	41.3
<b>Trade balance</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>-2,215</b>	<b>-3,019</b>	...	...
United States	4,819	1,949	2,178	...	...
China	-1,178	-1,475	-2,402	...	...
Mexico	-822	-1,024	-843	...	...
United Kingdom	859	534	554	...	...
Japan	196	-127	-51	...	...
Germany	-750	-795	-760	...	...
South Korea	-143	-161	-159	...	...
Hong Kong	187	134	-6	...	...
Netherlands	-148	-58	9	...	...
France	-47	-97	-206	...	...

<sup>r</sup> revised

... not applicable

**Note(s):**

Totals do 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.

**Source(s):** CANSIM table [228-0069](#).

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

	March 2014 <sup>r</sup>	February 2015 <sup>r</sup>	March 2015	February to March 2015	March 2014 to March 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>43,863</b>	<b>42,333</b>	<b>42,497</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	2,513	2,667	2,649	-0.7	5.4
Energy products	12,240	7,570	6,893	-8.9	-43.7
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	1,377	1,582	1,699	7.4	23.4
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	4,706	4,969	4,962	-0.1	5.4
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	2,888	2,871	3,025	5.3	4.8
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	2,701	3,259	3,377	3.6	25.0
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	2,410	2,688	2,674	-0.5	10.9
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	1,895	2,347	2,294	-2.2	21.0
Motor vehicles and parts	5,847	5,910	6,602	11.7	12.9
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,674	2,188	1,970	-9.9	17.7
Consumer goods	4,688	5,291	5,337	0.9	13.8
Special transactions trade <sup>2</sup>	192	164	179	8.9	-6.9
Other balance of payments adjustments	733	827	835	1.0	13.8
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>42,614</b>	<b>44,547</b>	<b>45,516</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	1,215	1,322	1,382	4.5	13.7
Energy products	3,896	2,560	2,618	2.3	-32.8
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	943	918	861	-6.2	-8.6
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	3,761	4,222	4,133	-2.1	9.9
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	3,676	3,570	3,690	3.4	0.4
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	1,851	2,040	2,094	2.7	13.2
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	4,132	4,552	4,607	1.2	11.5
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	4,712	5,313	5,279	-0.6	12.0
Motor vehicles and parts	7,085	7,579	7,858	3.7	10.9
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,294	1,742	1,596	-8.4	23.3
Consumer goods	8,625	9,253	9,980	7.9	15.7
Special transactions trade <sup>2</sup>	567	596	531	-10.9	-6.4
Other balance of payments adjustments	857	879	887	0.9	3.6

<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.

**Source(s):** CANSIM table [228-0059](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [228-0059](#) to [228-0069](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2201](#), [2202](#) and [2203](#).

Customs based 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 March 2015 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 69, no. 3 ([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 April will be released on June 3.

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 Nita Boushey (613-404-4965), International Accounts and Trade Division.



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## **Police-reported crime in Canada's Provincial North and territories, 2013**

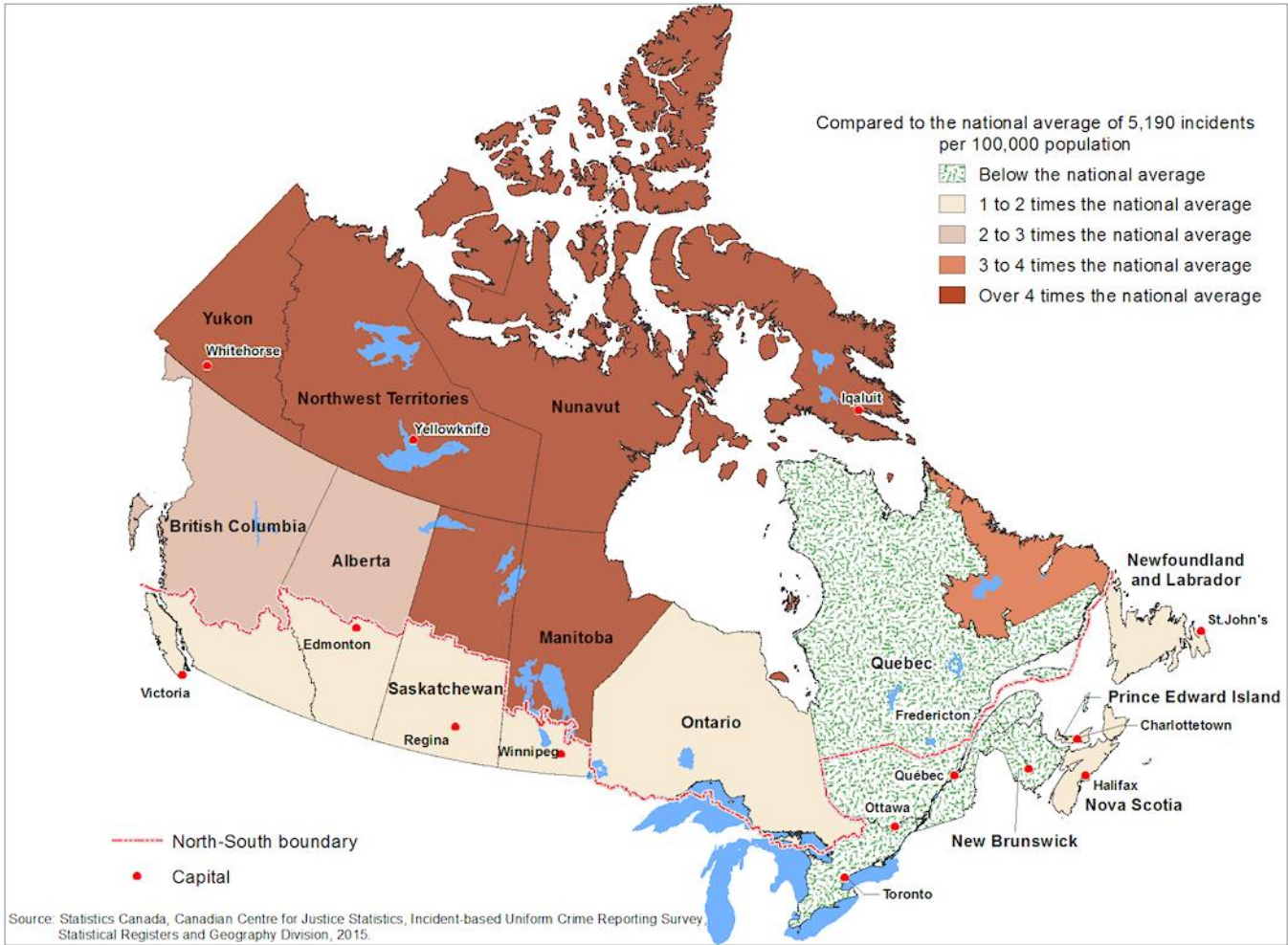
Police-reported crime statistics consistently show that levels of crime in the territories are higher than in the rest of Canada, but there has been little information available on police-reported crime in the Provincial North.

A new study examining police-reported crime in both the territories as well as in the Provincial North found that the northern regions of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and Newfoundland and Labrador all report higher crime rates than their southern counterparts. The police-reported crime rate was twice as high in the Provincial North than in the South (10,425 incidents per 100,000 population). For the territories, the rate was seven times that of southern provincial regions (34,594 compared with 4,749 in the South).

Neither the territories nor the northern regions of the provinces are home to large proportions of Canada's population. For example, the territories account for 0.3% of the Canadian population, but reported 2% of all police-reported criminal incidents in 2013. About 6% of Canadians live in the northern provincial regions, but these areas accounted for 12% of police-reported criminal incidents in 2013.

In 2013, there was substantial variation in police-reported crime rates across the Provincial North and territories, and this variation in crime levels was greater than the variation among the southern regions. It is important to note that there is also substantial variation in various social, demographic and economic characteristics across the North.

**Map 1**  
**Police-reported crime rate by north-south region**



Northern Saskatchewan had the highest police-reported crime rate among the northern regions (54,978 incidents per 100,000 population). The Northwest Territories (45,763), Nunavut (32,345), and northern Manitoba (31,225) also had notably high levels of crime, followed by Yukon (23,523) and northern Newfoundland and Labrador (19,368).

Some northern regions had relatively low levels of police-reported crime. For example, the lowest level of police-reported crime was in northern Quebec (4,404 incidents per 100,000 population), where the crime rate was lower than the rate for Canada (5,190) overall. Northern Ontario (6,290) also reported a relatively low crime rate. In fact, both northern Ontario and northern Quebec reported crime rates at levels similar to or lower than those reported in the southern parts of the western provinces.

As in the South, the majority of police-reported criminal incidents in the Provincial North and territories were non-violent (about 80% in all three regions). However, the nature of non-violent crime in the Provincial North and territories was quite different from non-violent crime in the South.

Mischief and disturbing the peace were the most commonly reported offences in the Provincial North and territories, accounting for 36% of all police-reported crime in the Provincial North and 60% of crime in the territories. This compares with 18% in the South. Together, mischief and disturbing the peace explain much of the difference in overall police-reported crime rates between North and South.

With the exceptions of robbery and extortion, police-reported crime rates for all types of violent crime were higher in the Provincial North and the territories relative to the South.

As in the South, the most frequent violent offence reported by police in the Provincial North and territories was common assault, which represented 53% of all violent crime in the territories and 47% in the Provincial North in 2013. This compares with 40% of violent incidents in the South.

The rates of more serious levels of assault (assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm and aggravated assault) were also higher in the Provincial North (361 incidents per 100,000 population) and territories (844) relative to the South (122). Police-reported crime rates were also higher in the North for sexual assault and sexual violations against children, as well as for criminal harassment, uttering threats and threatening or harassing phone calls.

Northern populations tended, on average, to be slightly younger than in the South. In 2011, the proportion of the population less than 18 years old was 23% in the Provincial North and 28% in the territories compared with 20% in the South.

While youth in the Provincial North and territories (aged 12 to 17) were more likely to be accused of violent crime than in the South, the magnitude of the difference between the North and the South was not as great as it was for older age groups. Rates of youth accused of police-reported violent crime were four times higher in the territories and two times higher in the Provincial North relative to the South.

Rates of violent offending among all adult age groups between 19 and 54 were significantly greater in the North relative to the South, with adult rates of violent crimes per 100,000 population about nine times higher in the territories and about three times higher in the Provincial North than in the South.

Furthermore, a larger proportion of adults (25 and older) in the North were involved in offences typically attributed to youth in the South. For example, mischief, a crime frequently perpetrated by youth and young adults (under age 25) in the South, was more likely to be perpetrated by adults (over the age of 25) in the Provincial North and territories.

**Table 1**  
**Police-reported crime rate, by province and territory and by north-south region, 2013**

	South	North	Total
	crime rate (total) per 100,000 population		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>4,749</b>	<b>11,674</b>	<b>5,190</b>
<b>Total provinces</b>	<b>4,749</b>	<b>10,425</b>	<b>5,093</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,204	19,368	5,955
Prince Edward Island	5,854	...	5,854
Nova Scotia	5,632	...	5,632
New Brunswick	4,813	...	4,813
Quebec	3,833	4,404	3,861
Ontario	3,512	6,290	3,678
Manitoba	6,062	31,225	7,967
Saskatchewan	9,114	54,978	10,644
Alberta	6,300	13,140	7,018
British Columbia	7,050	12,711	7,454
<b>Total territories</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>34,594</b>	<b>34,594</b>
Yukon	...	23,523	23,523
Northwest Territories	...	45,763	45,763
Nunavut	...	32,345	32,345

... not applicable

Source(s): Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

### Note to readers

This release is based on a Juristat article that uses data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey to examine the nature and extent of police-reported crime in the Provincial North and territories, compared with police-reported crime in the South. The analysis focuses on types of crime and characteristics of the accused and victims in these different regions.

For this analysis, the **North** is broadly defined as the three territories and the northern regions of Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia (the Provincial North). **South** refers to the southern regions of these provinces as well as Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

This definition of the North is defined as a variant of the 2011 Standard Geographical Classification (SGC). The definition of the North is the one used by the Conference Board of Canada's Centre for the North, based on the Northern Development Ministers Forum definition. In this definition, North is based on provincially determined definitions that generally reflect administrative regions.

For more information on the definition of the North and Provincial North, see [North and South – Variant of SGC 2011 – Definition of classes](#).

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3302](#).

The Juristat article "Crime in the Provincial North and Territories, 2013" ([85-002-X](#)) is now available. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice* and *Juristat*.

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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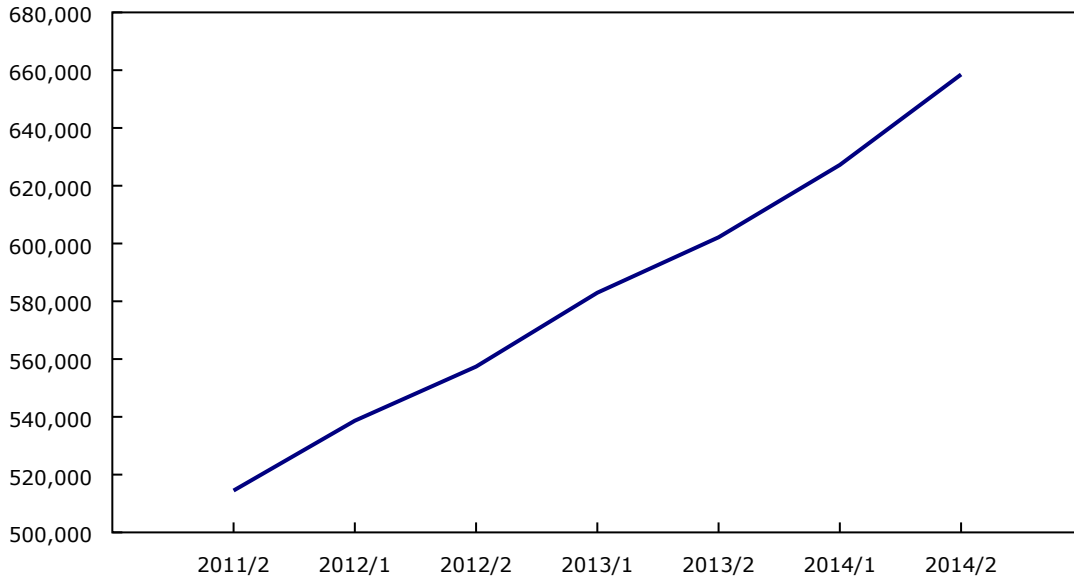
## Biannual Survey of Suppliers of Business Financing, second half 2014

The increase in total credit outstanding and total disbursements in the second half of 2014 was the largest period-over-period variation since the inception of this survey in 2011. Total credit outstanding increased by 5.0% to \$658.5 billion. One key factor contributing to this growth was a 9.6% increase in total disbursements to \$88.2 billion.

### Chart 1 Total credit outstanding

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millions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [190-0001](#).

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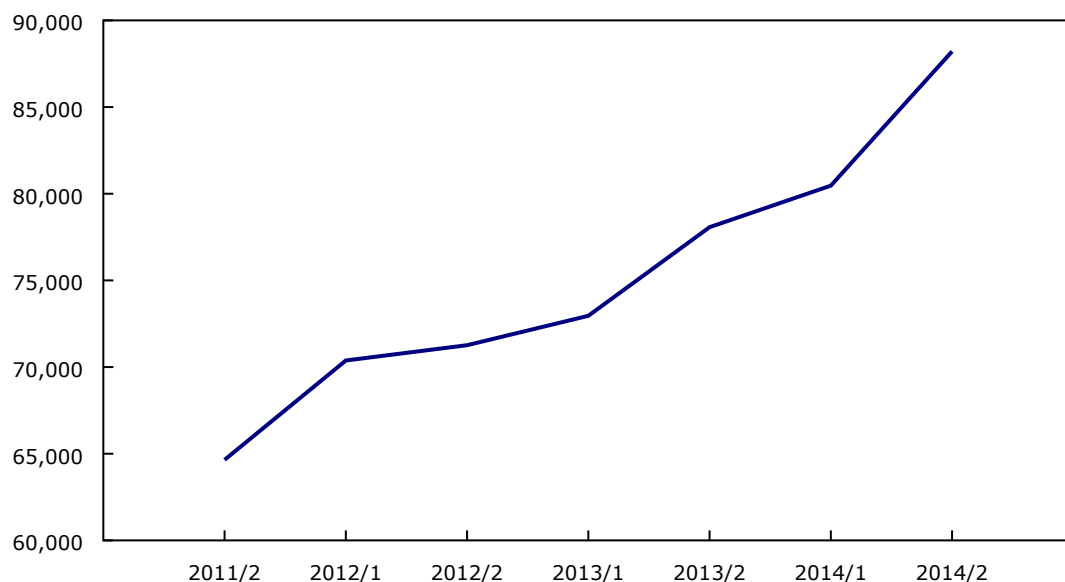
Total credit outstanding increased by \$31.3 billion to \$658.5 billion. The largest loan category of \$5 million or more was up 7.5% or \$30.6 billion, making it the major contributor to the increase in total credit outstanding.

Some of the industries that contributed significantly to the increase in total credit outstanding at the end of 2014 were real estate and rental and leasing, up \$5.3 billion (+4.5%), other primary industries, up \$4.2 billion (+9.7%), and construction, up \$3.2 billion (+6.3%). Wholesale and retail trade was the lone industry category to report a decline, edging down 0.5% to \$424 million.

Term instruments increased the most by the end of 2014, up 5.5% to \$395.7 billion.

## Chart 2 Total disbursements

millions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [190-0001](#).

Total disbursements had significant gains in the second half of 2014, rising 9.6% to \$88.2 billion.

The largest loan category of \$5 million or more grew by \$6.4 billion or 11.7%. In contrast, the loan category of \$50,000 or less declined by \$150 million or 19.6%.

Some of the industries that contributed significantly to the \$7.7 billion growth were finance and insurance, up \$1.4 billion (+25.8%), real estate and rental and leasing, up \$1.1 billion (+8.2%) and construction, up \$1.1 billion (+12.9%). The lone industry category to decline was agriculture, down 3.9% to \$372 million.

### Note to readers

Data for the Biannual Survey of Suppliers of Business Financing have been revised for the first half of 2014.

Available in CANSIM: tables [190-0001](#) to [190-0003](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2514](#).

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 Robert Fair (613-864-8308; [robert.fair@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:robert.fair@statcan.gc.ca)) or Philippe Marceau (613-864-8790; [philippe.marceau@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:philippe.marceau@statcan.gc.ca)), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

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## Farm product prices, March 2015

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

The March Quebec hogs price was \$71.49 per hundredweight, down 4.7% from February and down 32.3% from March 2014 when the price was \$105.61.

The Saskatchewan canola price in March was \$443.81 per tonne, down 2.1% from February but up 1.2% from March 2014 when the price was \$438.38.

### **Note to readers**

*Farm commodity prices are now available on CANSIM. Prices for over 35 commodities are available by province, with some series going back 35 years. Prices data are extracted from administrative files and derived from Statistics Canada surveys.*

**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)).



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## Export and import price indexes, March 2015

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 to 228-0067](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2201](#), [2202](#) and [2203](#).**

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## Chain Fisher real export and import values, March 2015

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

**Available in CANSIM:** tables [228-0061](#) and [228-0062](#).

**Definitions, data sources and methods:** survey numbers [2201](#), [2202](#) and [2203](#).

The March 2015 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 69, no. 3 ([65-001-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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## Canadian foreign post indexes, May 2015

Data on Canadian foreign post indexes are now available for May.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2322](#).**

The May 2015 issue of *Canadian Foreign Post Indexes* ([62-013-X](#)) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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## New products and studies

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**Canadian Foreign Post Indexes, May 2015**  
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**Juristat, Vol. 35, no. 1**  
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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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