

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 7, 2015

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade, May 2015

Canada's exports declined 0.6% in May while imports edged up 0.2%. Export volumes decreased 2.5% and prices increased 1.9%. Meanwhile, import volumes were up 0.3% and prices edged down 0.1%.

As a result, Canada's merchandise trade deficit with the world widened from \$3.0 billion in April to \$3.3 billion in May.

Chart 1 Merchandise exports and imports

Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

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

Exports to non-US countries decline

Exports to countries other than the United States fell 1.6% to \$10.0 billion in May. Exports to the United Kingdom were down \$345 million and exports to China decreased by \$307 million. These declines were partially offset by a \$302 million increase in exports to Switzerland. Exports to the United States declined 0.3% to \$32.0 billion.

Imports from the United States increased 0.5% to \$30.0 billion in May. Imports from countries other than the United States were down 0.2% to \$15.5 billion, led by Japan (-\$184 million) and Italy (-\$160 million). Meanwhile, imports from the United Kingdom rose by \$227 million and imports from Norway increased by \$216 million.

Consequently, Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States widened from \$5.3 billion in April to \$5.5 billion in May. Canada's trade surplus with the United States narrowed from \$2.3 billion in April to \$2.1 billion in May.

Exports down on lower volumes

Exports declined to \$42.0 billion in May, the fifth consecutive monthly decrease. The declines in metal and non-metallic mineral products as well as metal ores and non-metallic minerals were largely offset by gains in aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts as well as motor vehicles and parts. Following two consecutive monthly increases, the volume of exports declined 2.5% in May.

Exports of metal and non-metallic mineral products were down 5.8% to \$4.6 billion. Fabricated metal products decreased 19.7% to \$370 million. Exports of unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys (-4.6%) and unwrought nickel and nickel alloys (-13.4%) also fell in May. Overall, volumes decreased 7.0% while prices were up 1.2%.

Metal ores and non-metallic minerals fell 9.2% to \$1.4 billion. There were widespread declines throughout the section, with the largest occurring in other metal ores and concentrates (-41.3%), copper ores and concentrates (-12.2%) and potash (-7.9%). For the section, volumes were down 12.7% while prices increased 4.0%.

Partially offsetting these declines, exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts rose 10.3% to \$2.1 billion in May. The main contributor was aircraft, which increased 30.7% to \$1.0 billion.

Exports of motor vehicles and parts were up 2.7% to \$6.9 billion, as volumes increased. There were higher exports of passenger cars and light trucks, which rose 3.8% to \$4.6 billion.

Imports edge up

Imports edged up to \$45.3 billion in May, as 7 of 11 sections increased.

Imports of consumer goods were up 2.3% to \$9.7 billion, as volumes increased 2.8%. There were higher imports of miscellaneous goods and supplies (+9.1%) and pharmaceutical and medicinal products (+4.8%).

Imports of metal and non-metallic mineral products rose 5.0% to \$3.8 billion. The main contributor was unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys, up 43.6% to \$847 million. Overall, volumes increased 2.8% and prices 2.1%.

Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products increased 5.1% to \$3.7 billion. Volumes were up 10.6% while prices declined 5.0%. Imports of lubricants and other petroleum refinery products rose 20.6% to \$565 million. Basic chemicals increased 12.3% to \$875 million.

Meanwhile, imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts declined 12.4% to \$1.6 billion. Imports of ships, locomotives, railway rolling stock, and rapid transit equipment fell \$181 million to reach \$119 million in May, following a \$184 million increase in April.

Imports of industrial machinery, equipment and parts were down 5.0% to \$4.3 billion, on a 5.1% decline in volumes. There were lower imports of other general-purpose machinery and equipment (-8.1%) and logging, mining and construction machinery and equipment (-13.3%).

Exports and imports of energy products increase

Exports of energy products increased 1.3% to \$7.7 billion in May. Exports of refined petroleum energy products rose 7.4% to \$895 million, but were partially offset by a decline in crude oil and crude bitumen, which fell 1.1% to \$5.3 billion. Overall, prices rose 8.4% while volumes declined 6.5%.

Imports of energy products were up 2.9% to \$3.0 billion, on higher prices. Widespread increases in imports in the section were led by crude oil and crude bitumen, up 5.7% to \$1.7 billion.

Revisions to April imports and exports

April's imports, originally reported as \$44.9 billion in last month's release, were revised to \$45.2 billion. Exports, originally reported as \$41.9 billion for April, were revised to \$42.3 billion. Revisions reflect initial estimates being updated or replaced with administrative and survey data as they became available, as well as corrections made for late documentation of high-value transactions.

Chart 2 International merchandise trade balance

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, 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.

Next release

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for June will be released on August 5.

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

	May 2014	April 2015 ^r	May 2015	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	45,020	42,253	42,002	-0.6	-6.7
United States	34,212	32,068	31,981	-0.3	-6.5
China	1,766	1,983	1,676	-15.5	-5.1
Mexico	580	607	664	9.4	14.6
United Kingdom	1,017	1,305	960	-26.4	-5.6
Japan	908	744	741	-0.3	-18.3
Germany	297	276	306	10.9	2.9
South Korea	470	464	298	-35.9	-36.7
Hong Kong	268	265	211	-20.6	-21.4
Netherlands	264	300	361	20.2	36.8
France	258	249	264	6.3	2.4
Total imports	44,448	45,245	45,342	0.2	2.0
United States	29,094	29,724	29,859	0.5	2.6
China	3,092	3,066	3,028	-1.2	-2.1
Mexico	1,470	1,565	1,495	-4.5	1.7
United Kingdom	704	576	803	39.2	14.0
Japan	850	1,057	873	-17.5	2.7
Germany	1,155	1,188	1,292	8.8	11.9
South Korea	427	409	497	21.5	16.2
Hong Kong	358	387	395	2.1	10.2
Netherlands	475	323	307	-4.8	-35.2
France	368	349	342	-2.0	-7.1
Trade balance	572	-2,992	-3,340	...	...
United States	5,119	2,344	2,122	...	...
China	-1,326	-1,083	-1,352	...	...
Mexico	-890	-958	-830	...	...
United Kingdom	313	728	158	...	...
Japan	58	-314	-131	...	...
Germany	-858	-912	-986	...	...
South Korea	42	55	-199	...	...
Hong Kong	-90	-121	-184	...	...
Netherlands	-211	-23	54	...	...
France	-110	-100	-77	...	...

^r 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 System¹ – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	May 2014	April 2015 ^r	May 2015	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	45,020	42,253	42,002	-0.6	-6.7
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	2,703	2,634	2,567	-2.5	-5.0
Energy products	11,579	7,560	7,659	1.3	-33.8
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	1,583	1,584	1,439	-9.2	-9.1
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	4,386	4,860	4,577	-5.8	4.3
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	3,018	2,938	2,958	0.7	-2.0
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	3,176	3,167	3,068	-3.2	-3.4
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	2,448	2,651	2,558	-3.5	4.5
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	1,983	2,277	2,167	-4.8	9.3
Motor vehicles and parts	6,646	6,718	6,898	2.7	3.8
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,745	1,893	2,087	10.3	19.6
Consumer goods	4,793	4,981	5,064	1.7	5.7
Special transactions trade ²	177	160	164	2.2	-7.8
Other balance of payments adjustments	783	829	796	-4.0	1.7
Total imports	44,448	45,245	45,342	0.2	2.0
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	1,262	1,296	1,340	3.4	6.2
Energy products	3,889	2,881	2,963	2.9	-23.8
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	1,017	984	876	-10.9	-13.8
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	3,736	3,657	3,842	5.0	2.8
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	3,824	3,521	3,702	5.1	-3.2
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	1,866	2,014	2,018	0.2	8.2
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	4,248	4,488	4,262	-5.0	0.3
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	4,954	5,179	4,983	-3.8	0.6
Motor vehicles and parts	7,812	8,376	8,413	0.4	7.7
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,388	1,864	1,633	-12.4	17.7
Consumer goods	8,984	9,495	9,718	2.3	8.2
Special transactions trade ²	581	617	725	17.4	24.8
Other balance of payments adjustments	888	874	867	-0.8	-2.4

^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.

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

Available in CANSIM: tables [228-0059 to 228-0067](#) and [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 May 2015 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 69, no. 5 ([65-001-X](#)), is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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 (613-404-4965; nita.boushey@statcan.gc.ca), International Accounts and Trade Division.

Residential property values, 2012

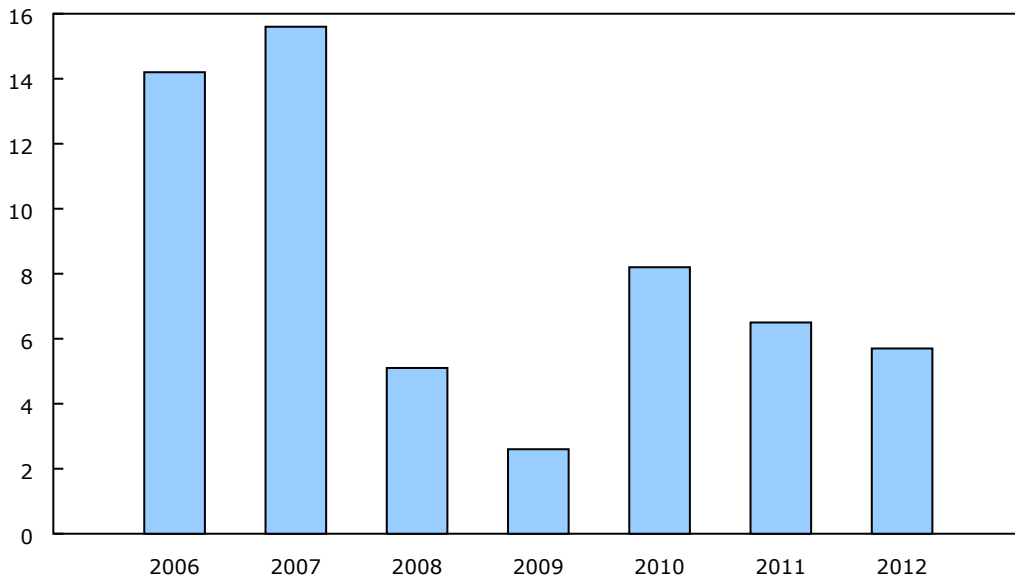
The total market value of residential properties in Canada was \$4,064.5 billion in 2012, up 5.7% from 2011.

Much of the increase in value occurred in Ontario, Alberta and Quebec. Together, these three provinces accounted for 83.8% of the annual increase.

Growth in residential property values was slower in 2012 than the previous year, but remained above the rate observed during the economic slowdown in 2009.

Chart 1 The growth in residential property value declines slightly in 2012

annual % change

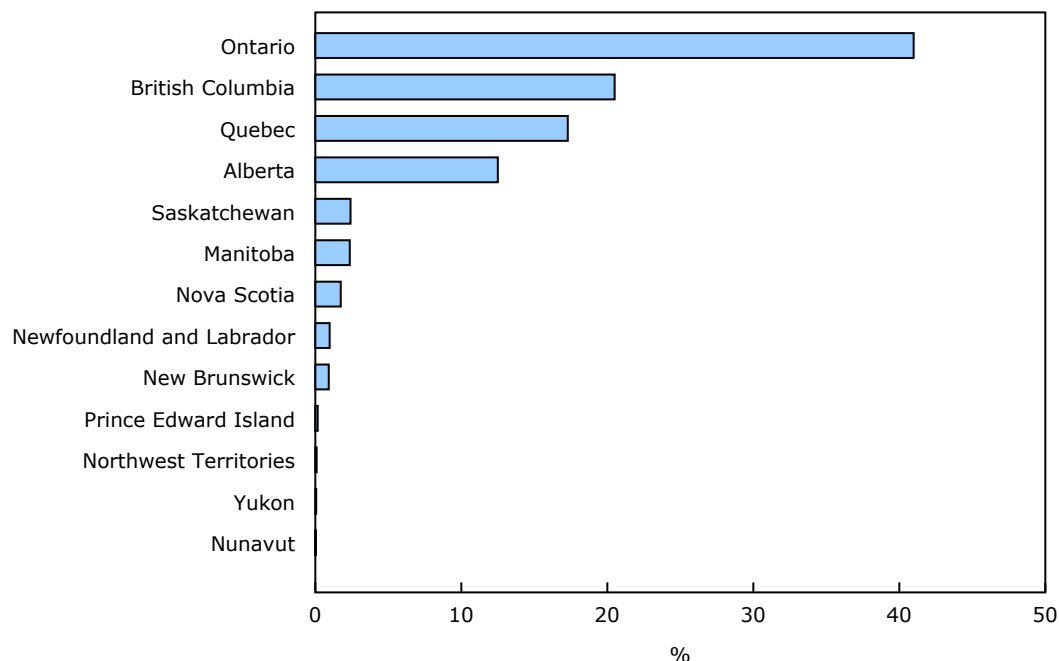


Source(s): CANSIM table [026-0018](#).

Residential property values concentrated in four provinces

In 2012, four provinces accounted for more than 90% of total national residential property values: Ontario (41.0%), British Columbia (20.5%), Quebec (17.3%) and Alberta (12.5%).

Chart 2
Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta account for over 90% of Canadian residential property values, 2012



Source(s): CANSIM table [026-0018](#).

Saskatchewan leads provincial residential property value growth

Among the provinces, the highest growth rates were found in Saskatchewan (+9.7%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+9.5%) and Manitoba (+8.8%).

The lowest rates of change in property values were in British Columbia (+1.3%) and Nova Scotia (+3.5%).

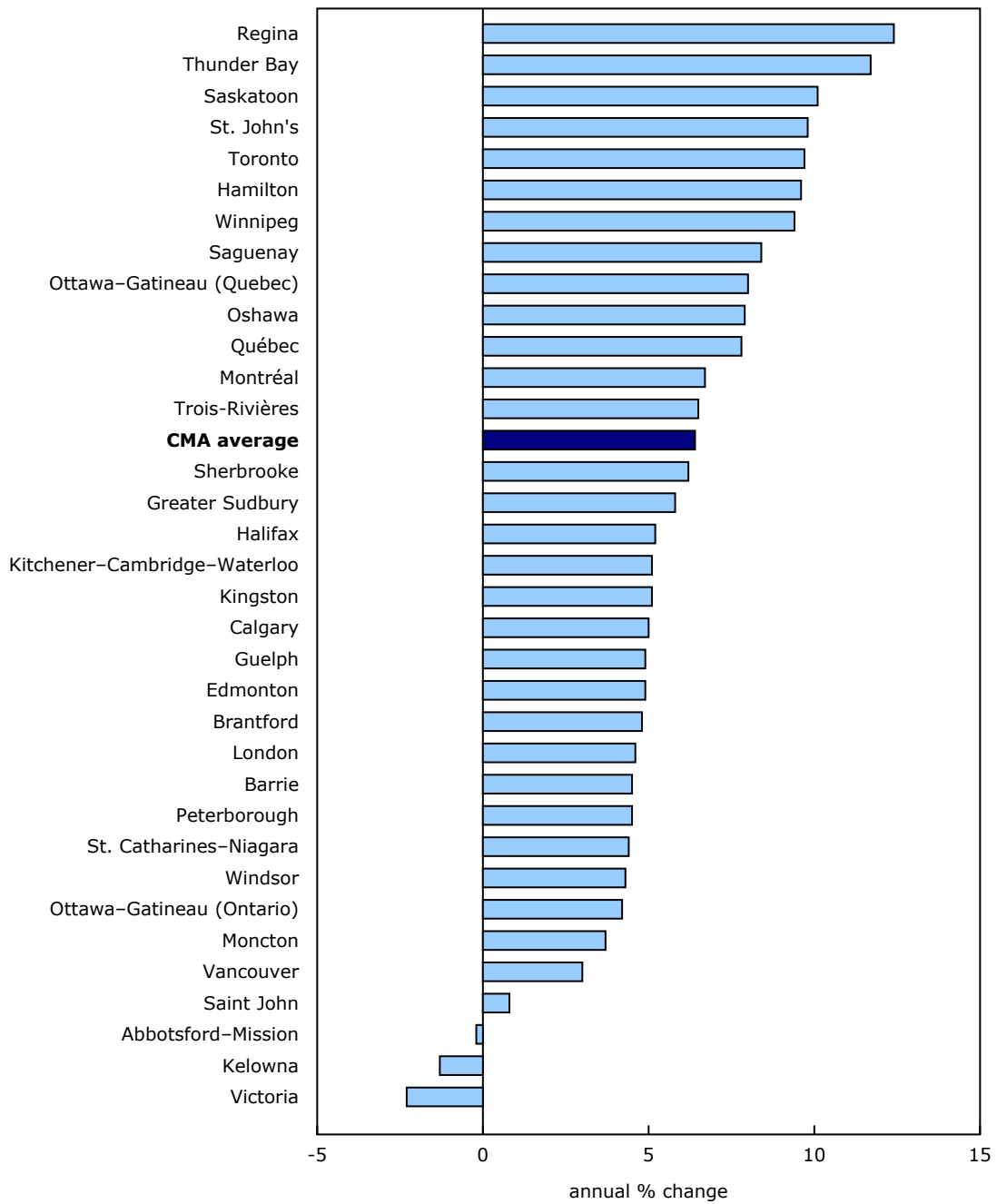
Values grow in nearly every census metropolitan area

The total value of all residential properties in census metropolitan areas (CMAs) increased 6.4% between 2011 and 2012. Regina (+12.4%) increased the most, followed by Thunder Bay (+11.7%) and Saskatoon (+10.1%).

The total value declined in Victoria (-2.3%), Kelowna (-1.3%) and Abbotsford–Mission (-0.2%).

Chart 3

Growth in the total value of residential properties in census metropolitan areas (CMAs) in 2012



Source(s): CANSIM table 026-0018.

Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal account for almost half of total residential property values

The value of the residential stock held in Canadian CMAs totalled \$3,103.5 billion in 2012, representing over three-quarters (76.4%) of the national total.

Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal, the three largest CMAs in terms of residential property values, accounted for 44.4% of Canada's total in 2012.

The other CMAs combined made up 32.0% of total residential property values, while non-CMA regions represented 23.6%.

Note to readers

Residential property includes all types of property categorized as residential in most provinces in the context of assessment for property tax purposes. It includes single- and multi-family properties, farm residences, cottages and vacation homes, mobile homes, institutional and communal residences and vacant lands for residential purposes.

Property values refer to the values of properties determined by the provinces, territories and municipalities using a specific property assessment approach (cost, sales comparison, or income), and adjusted by Statistics Canada to target price and volume dates of the reference year. For a given **reference year**, the target price date is July 1 and the volume state date is December 31. For example, in reference year 2012, the price of properties is as of July 1, 2012, and the stock or volume is as of December 31, 2012.

For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: Ottawa part and Gatineau part.

Estimates of total residential property values, by territory, are now available for reference year 2012, and revised estimates are available for reference years 2008 to 2011. These estimates are subject to revision as more current assessment and auxiliary data become available.

The methodology used in the current release differs from that used in the release on "Residential and non-residential property assessment values" (published in [The Daily](#) on November 21, 2014), to meet Finance Canada's data requirements for fiscal arrangements. For the purposes of fiscal arrangements, values represent taxable property values, expressed according to their taxation year, which corresponds to the year following the value's reference year.

For more information on the different approaches to measuring the stock of residential real estate, consult the document "[Measuring the stock of residential real estate](#)."

Table 1
Residential property values, by province and territory

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	billions of dollars								%
Canada	2,343.4	2,676.8	3,095.5	3,251.9	3,336.5	3,609.4	3,843.7	4,064.5	5.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	18.6	18.7	21.4	26.4	31.3	33.1	36.3	39.8	9.5
Prince Edward Island	4.3	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.4
Nova Scotia	44.3	48.6	53.8	57.2	60.7	63.9	68.2	70.6	3.5
New Brunswick	22.6	23.8	26.0	28.8	31.2	32.8	35.3	37.4	5.9
Quebec	405.3	440.9	481.9	529.1	561.5	613.3	658.3	702.9	6.8
Ontario	1,030.2	1,114.4	1,221.8	1,270.4	1,331.1	1,431.8	1,547.6	1,665.5	7.6
Manitoba	49.3	53.0	61.3	69.8	73.3	82.2	88.0	95.7	8.8
Saskatchewan	36.6	40.1	53.0	70.8	77.9	82.8	89.5	98.1	9.7
Alberta	245.4	331.9	474.2	483.7	446.0	481.8	485.3	507.9	4.7
British Columbia	483.0	596.2	692.3	705.2	712.4	775.3	822.7	833.1	1.3
Yukon	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.3	18.4
Northwest Territories	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.0
Nunavut	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.6

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [026-0018](#).

Table 2
Residential property values, by census metropolitan area¹

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	billions of dollars								
	% change								
Total, census metropolitan areas	1,772.2	2,024.1	2,324.2	2,426.9	2,479.5	2,708.6	2,917.8	3,103.5	6.4
St. John's	8.6	8.7	9.9	12.4	14.8	17.6	19.3	21.2	9.8
Halifax	22.8	25.3	27.7	29.7	31.1	33.7	35.6	37.5	5.2
Saint John	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.6	6.4	6.7	7.4	7.5	0.8
Moncton	4.7	5.0	5.5	6.2	6.8	7.0	7.8	8.1	3.7
Montréal	232.5	252.2	271.8	297.7	313.1	341.5	366.4	391.0	6.7
Québec ²	34.6	38.3	43.1	48.3	53.5	60.5	66.5	71.7	7.8
Saguenay ²	5.4	5.7	6.6	7.2	7.7	8.9	10.1	10.9	8.4
Sherbrooke ²	9.0	10.2	11.0	11.8	12.5	13.4	15.2	16.1	6.2
Trois-Rivières ²	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.7	6.9	7.7	8.3	8.8	6.5
Barrie	14.3	15.9	16.8	17.5	18.2	18.6	19.5	20.4	4.5
Brantford	7.6	8.4	9.2	9.5	9.9	10.1	10.7	11.2	4.8
Greater Sudbury	6.7	7.6	9.4	11.0	10.6	12.6	13.2	13.9	5.8
Guelph ²	9.8	10.9	11.7	12.1	12.6	14.0	16.2	17.0	4.9
Hamilton	52.4	57.5	62.7	66.6	69.4	69.7	75.7	83.0	9.6
Kingston	10.9	12.1	12.8	13.2	13.9	15.2	16.1	16.9	5.1
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	31.0	33.8	36.7	39.9	40.3	44.3	47.2	49.6	5.1
London	28.6	31.1	33.5	35.7	36.5	39.5	40.8	42.7	4.6
Oshawa	25.2	26.5	28.3	29.7	30.6	31.8	34.0	36.7	7.9
Ottawa–Gatineau ²	90.1	95.4	101.7	110.9	118.8	134.8	145.0	152.1	4.9
Ottawa part	73.6	77.6	82.0	89.6	95.9	110.1	118.1	123.1	4.2
Gatineau part	16.5	17.7	19.6	21.3	22.9	24.8	26.8	29.0	8.0
Peterborough	8.5	9.4	10.0	10.3	10.7	11.0	11.6	12.1	4.5
St. Catharines–Niagara	25.3	27.7	30.5	31.4	32.1	32.7	34.0	35.5	4.4
Thunder Bay	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.9	6.8	7.9	8.8	11.7
Toronto	521.3	560.6	621.3	639.7	677.0	733.4	807.3	886.0	9.7
Windsor	19.9	20.2	20.0	19.7	19.0	19.4	20.3	21.2	4.3
Winnipeg	33.3	37.1	42.8	49.2	51.6	57.8	62.0	67.8	9.4
Regina	9.4	10.2	13.2	18.7	19.5	21.0	23.1	26.0	12.4
Saskatoon	11.4	13.0	19.9	25.4	25.3	27.8	29.3	32.3	10.1
Calgary	100.1	147.8	192.9	192.7	173.0	190.2	189.0	198.4	5.0
Edmonton	74.3	93.9	156.7	151.2	136.9	150.4	152.5	159.9	4.9
Kelowna ²	18.7	24.0	24.0	24.7	24.7	25.2	30.4	30.0	-1.3
Abbotsford–Mission ²	12.5	15.2	17.5	17.8	17.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	-0.2
Vancouver	282.7	350.9	400.1	406.9	408.7	460.8	511.1	526.3	3.0
Victoria	45.3	53.3	59.8	60.8	62.9	66.1	65.9	64.4	-2.3

1. It is possible to view online the census subdivisions that comprise census metropolitan areas [census metropolitan areas](#).

2. Changes occurred in census metropolitan area geographical boundaries for reference year 2011.

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [026-0018](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [026-0018](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5213](#).

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 Orane Saint-Denis (613-864-8273), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Farm Input Price Index, first quarter 2015

The Farm Input Price Index decreased by 0.4% in the first quarter.

The main reason for the decline was lower prices for machinery and motor vehicles (-4.2%), in particular for machinery fuel (-16.6%).

To a lesser extent, buildings (-1.4%) also contributed to the decline of the Farm Input Price Index.

Crop production (+1.1%), general business costs (+1.3%) and animal production (+0.1%) recorded price increases.

The index decreased in four provinces. Saskatchewan (-2.5%) posted the largest decline, followed by Quebec (-1.1%), Manitoba (-1.0%) and New Brunswick (-0.3%).

At the Canada level, farm input prices rose 2.7% in the first quarter compared with the same quarter a year earlier.

The year-over-year increase was largely attributable to animal production (+13.6%).

Compared with the first quarter of 2014, the index was up in six provinces. Alberta (+8.3%) recorded the largest year-over-year increase.

Note to readers

The Farm Input Price Index is an indicator of the change in input costs faced by Canadian farmers. With each release, data for the previous eight quarters may have been revised. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

The indexes are available for 13 geographic areas: each of the 10 provinces, Eastern Canada (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario), Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia) and Canada total (excluding the territories).

The Farm Input Price Index for the second quarter will be released in October.

Table 1
Farm Input Price Index, by component, Canada – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	First quarter 2014 ^r	Fourth quarter 2014 ^r	First quarter 2015 ^p	Fourth quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015	First quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Farm input total	100.00	153.3	158.1	157.5	-0.4	2.7
Buildings	9.36	144.1	143.0	141.0	-1.4	-2.2
Machinery and motor vehicles	19.27	160.8	151.8	145.4	-4.2	-9.6
General business costs	15.33	161.7	165.5	167.7	1.3	3.7
Crop production	23.17	166.7	166.5	168.4	1.1	1.0
Animal production	32.88	138.6	157.3	157.5	0.1	13.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the average values of production from 2002 to 2005.

Source(s): CANSIM table [328-0015](#).

Table 2
Farm Input Price Index, total, by region – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	First quarter 2014 ^r	Fourth quarter 2014 ^r	First quarter 2015 ^p	Fourth quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015	First quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00	153.3	158.1	157.5	-0.4	2.7
Eastern Canada	44.21	146.8	150.0	150.4	0.3	2.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.23	151.9	149.9	151.8	1.3	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	0.99	141.5	141.3	143.1	1.3	1.1
Nova Scotia	1.15	145.8	144.5	146.9	1.7	0.8
New Brunswick	1.13	148.2	148.2	147.8	-0.3	-0.3
Quebec	16.24	142.3	144.3	142.7	-1.1	0.3
Ontario	24.47	149.9	154.5	156.1	1.0	4.1
Western Canada	55.79	158.5	164.5	163.1	-0.9	2.9
Manitoba	9.96	155.0	156.4	154.8	-1.0	-0.1
Saskatchewan	16.14	171.2	171.2	167.0	-2.5	-2.5
Alberta	23.62	154.9	167.5	167.8	0.2	8.3
British Columbia	6.06	144.1	147.9	148.1	0.1	2.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the average values of production from 2002 to 2005.

Source(s): CANSIM table [328-0015](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [328-0015](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2305](#).

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) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports, March 2015

Take-offs and landings at 122 Canadian airports without air traffic control towers reached 44,465 movements in March.

Seven airports, each with more than 1,000 movements, accounted for 29% of the month's activity: Peterborough, Ontario (3,597 movements), Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador (2,542), Comox, British Columbia (1,696), Red Lake, Ontario (1,353), Trois-Rivières, Quebec (1,329), Moosonee, Ontario (1,151) and Pickle Lake, Ontario (1,082).

Note to readers

Data for March 2014 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables [401-0021](#) and [401-0022](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2715](#).

Additional analytical information is now available in "[Monthly Aircraft Movements: Small airports – Airports Without NAV CANADA Towers or Flight Service Stations](#)," as part of the service bulletin *Aviation (51-004-X)*, from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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Export and import price indexes, May 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.

Note to readers

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for June will be released on August 5.

Available in CANSIM: tables [228-0063](#) to [228-0067](#).

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

The May 2015 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 69, no. 5 ([65-001-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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Chain Fisher real export and import values, May 2015

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

Note to readers

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for June will be released on August 5.

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

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

The May 2015 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 69, no. 5 ([65-001-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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New products and studies

New products

Aviation: "Monthly Aircraft Movements: Small airports – Airports Without NAV CANADA Towers or Flight Service Stations", March 2015, Vol. 47, no. 10
Catalogue number [51-004-X2015010](#) (HTML)

Canadian International Merchandise Trade, May 2015, Vol. 69, no. 5
Catalogue number [65-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Canadian International Merchandise Trade Database, May 2015
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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