

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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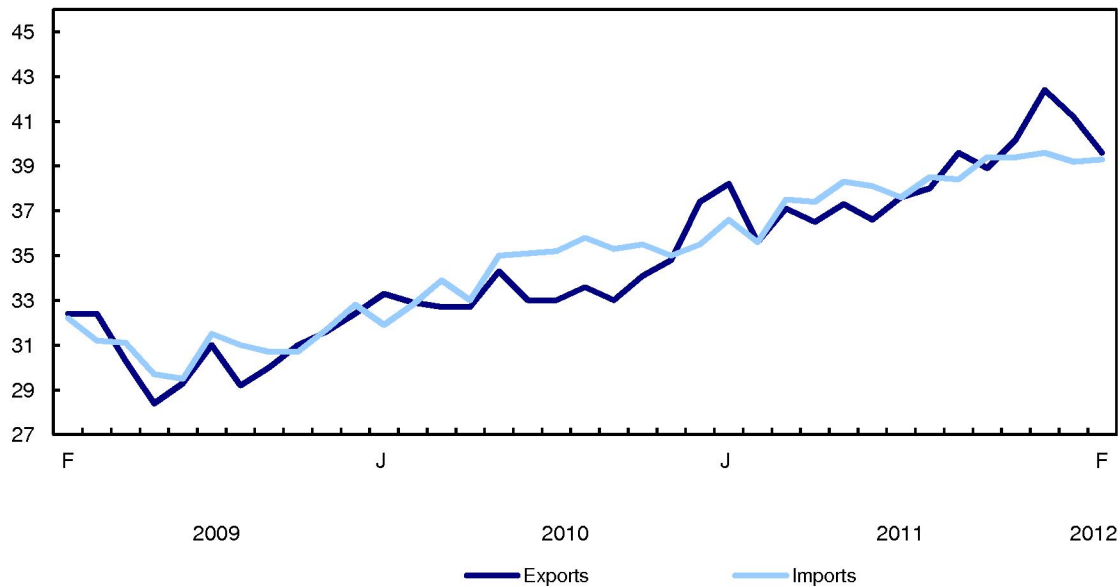
## Releases

### Canadian international merchandise trade, February 2012

Canada's merchandise exports declined 3.9% and imports edged up 0.2%. As a result, Canada's trade surplus decreased from \$1.9 billion in January to \$292 million in February.

#### Chart 1 Exports and imports

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



Exports declined to \$39.6 billion, as volumes fell 3.5% in February. After posting several monthly increases, exports of energy products and automotive products were the main contributors to the overall decline.

Imports increased to \$39.3 billion in February as prices rose 1.0%. The gain in imports of energy products was partially offset by a decline in automotive products.

Exports to the United States decreased 3.8% to \$29.3 billion. Lower exports of crude petroleum were the largest contributor to the decline. Imports from the United States edged up 0.4% to \$24.5 billion. Consequently, Canada's trade surplus with the United States decreased from \$6.1 billion in January to \$4.8 billion in February.

Exports to countries other than the United States fell 4.0% to \$10.3 billion. Imports from countries other than the United States declined 0.2% to \$14.9 billion. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States increased from \$4.1 billion in January to \$4.5 billion in February.

## **Energy products and automotive products lead the decrease in exports**

Following three consecutive monthly increases, exports of energy products fell 6.9% to \$10.7 billion in February. Both volumes and prices were down. Exports of crude petroleum, down 6.4%, and petroleum and coal products were the main contributors to the decline. Exports of coal and other bituminous substances, up 24.7%, recorded the only gain in the sector.

Exports of automotive products declined 11.9% to \$5.4 billion, after five consecutive monthly increases. Volumes fell 11.7%. Exports of passenger autos and chassis, down 18.0%, were the only contributor to the sector's decline.

Exports of agricultural and fishing products decreased 4.7% to \$3.6 billion in February, mainly the result of lower volumes. The decline was led by lower exports of canola, which fell 25.1% after reaching a record high in January.

Exports of industrial goods and materials increased 1.3% to \$9.4 billion, as prices rose 2.4%. Fertilizers and fertilizer materials as well as aluminum including alloys registered the largest gains.

## **Energy products lead the gain in imports**

Imports of energy products rose 18.3% to \$5.0 billion, its highest level since October 2008. Volumes were up 15.1%. Imports of petroleum and coal products increased 39.2% to a record high of \$2.0 billion in February. The gain was largely because of higher imports of pipeline diluents and aviation fuel.

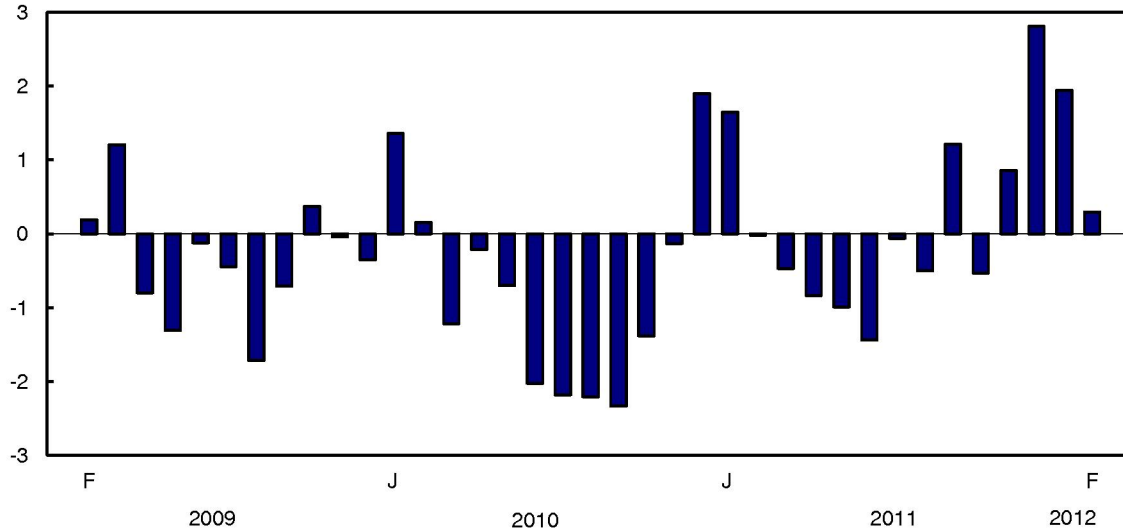
Imports of industrial goods and materials increased 2.1% to \$8.4 billion, as prices were up 3.3%. Imports of metals and metal ores rose 9.6% on the strength of precious metals and alloys.

Imports of automotive products declined 6.2% to \$6.2 billion in February, offsetting the gains recorded in January. Both volumes and prices fell. Imports of motor vehicle parts led the decline, down 9.8%, the result of lower volumes.

Imports of other consumer goods decreased 5.2% to \$4.8 billion, as volumes fell 4.1%. Miscellaneous end products, namely medicinal and pharmaceutical products in dosage, fell 4.9% to \$2.0 billion.

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

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



**Note to readers**

Merchandise trade is one component of Canada's international balance of payments (BOP), which also includes trade in services, investment income, current transfers as well as capital and financial flows.

International merchandise trade data by country are available on both a BOP and a customs basis for the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom. Trade data for all other individual countries are available on a customs basis only. BOP data are derived from customs data by making adjustments for factors such as valuation, coverage, timing and residency. These adjustments are made to conform to the concepts and definitions of the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Data in this release are on a BOP basis, seasonally adjusted and in current dollars. Constant dollars are calculated using the Laspeyres volume formula.

**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 will be revised with the release of the January, February, March and April 2012 reference months.

Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates produced for the energy sector 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, free of charge.

**Table 1**  
**Merchandise trade: Principal trading areas – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars**

	February 2011 <sup>f</sup>	January 2012 <sup>f</sup>	February 2012	January to February 2012	February 2011 to February 2012
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Principal trading areas</b>					
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>35,609</b>	<b>41,195</b>	<b>39,606</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>
United States	26,305	30,425	29,270	-3.8	11.3
Japan	973	761	927	21.8	-4.7
European Union <sup>1</sup>	2,795	3,455	3,550	2.7	27.0
Other OECD countries <sup>2</sup>	1,474	1,558	1,620	4.0	9.9
All other countries	4,062	4,995	4,239	-15.1	4.4
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>35,630</b>	<b>39,249</b>	<b>39,314</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>
United States	21,701	24,367	24,463	0.4	12.7
Japan	853	932	932	0.0	9.3
European Union <sup>1</sup>	3,561	3,526	3,627	2.9	1.9
Other OECD countries <sup>2</sup>	2,482	3,036	3,040	0.1	22.5
All other countries	7,034	7,388	7,252	-1.8	3.1
<b>Trade balance</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
United States	4,604	6,058	4,807	...	...
Japan	120	-171	-5	...	...
European Union <sup>1</sup>	-766	-71	-77	...	...
Other OECD countries <sup>2</sup>	-1,008	-1,478	-1,420	...	...
All other countries	-2,972	-2,393	-3,013	...	...

<sup>f</sup> revised

... not applicable

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

2. Other countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) include Australia, Canada, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland and Turkey. Effective February 2012, Chile and Israel are included in "Other OECD countries."

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

**Table 2**  
**Merchandise trade: Principal commodity groupings – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars**

	February 2011 <sup>f</sup>	January 2012 <sup>f</sup>	February 2012	January to February 2012	February 2011 to February 2012
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>35,609</b>	<b>41,195</b>	<b>39,606</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>
Agricultural and fishing products	3,251	3,766	3,590	-4.7	10.4
Energy products	8,865	11,494	10,698	-6.9	20.7
Forestry products	1,790	1,780	1,781	0.1	-0.5
Industrial goods and materials	8,746	9,240	9,362	1.3	7.0
Machinery and equipment	6,267	6,618	6,670	0.8	6.4
Automotive products	4,605	6,109	5,383	-11.9	16.9
Other consumer goods	1,306	1,333	1,240	-7.0	-5.1
Special transactions trade <sup>1</sup>	318	351	359	2.3	12.9
Other balance of payments adjustments	461	503	522	3.8	13.2
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>35,630</b>	<b>39,249</b>	<b>39,314</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Agricultural and fishing products	2,625	2,768	2,738	-1.1	4.3
Energy products	3,712	4,268	5,047	18.3	36.0
Forestry products	215	222	206	-7.2	-4.2
Industrial goods and materials	7,566	8,271	8,448	2.1	11.7
Machinery and equipment	9,858	10,689	10,466	-2.1	6.2
Automotive products	5,622	6,579	6,172	-6.2	9.8
Other consumer goods	4,850	5,061	4,800	-5.2	-1.0
Special transactions trade <sup>1</sup>	400	561	587	4.6	46.8
Other balance of payments adjustments	783	830	851	2.5	8.7

<sup>f</sup> revised

1. 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.**

The merchandise imports and exports data in the following tables are presented in dollar values.

Tables 228-0001 to 228-0003: Customs and balance of payments basis, by major groups and principal trading areas for all countries; monthly, quarterly and annual.

Table 228-0033: Imports, customs-based, by province of clearance; monthly.

Table 228-0034: Domestic exports, customs-based, by province of origin; monthly.

Tables 228-0041 to 228-0043: Customs and balance of payments basis, by sector and subsector, for all countries; monthly, quarterly and annual.

The merchandise imports and exports data in the following tables are indexes (2002=100).

Tables 228-0047 to 228-0049: Balance of payments and customs-based price and volume indexes for all countries; monthly, quarterly and annual.

Tables 228-0050 to 228-0052: Customs-based price indexes, Canada and United States trade, and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC revision 3) price indexes for all countries and United States; monthly, quarterly and annual.

Tables 228-0053 to 228-0055: Price and volume indexes customs and balance of payments basis, by sector and subsector, for all countries; monthly, quarterly and annual.

Tables 228-0056 and 228-0057: Balance of payments basis, by sector, seasonally adjusted, Fisher formula, chained 2002 dollars, for all countries; monthly and quarterly.

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

These data are available in the Canadian international merchandise trade [database](#).

The February 2012 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 66, no. 2 (65-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, service transactions, investment income and transfers) are available quarterly in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-X, free).

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for March will be released on May 10.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marc Nadeau (613-951-3692), International Trade Division.

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## Police-reported hate crimes, 2010

Both the number and rate of police-reported hate crimes declined in 2010. Canadian police services reported 1,401 hate crimes in 2010 or 4.1 hate crimes per 100,000 population. This rate was 18% lower than in 2009 and followed two consecutive annual increases.

Most of the decrease in 2010 was a result of a drop in violent hate crimes, which accounted for about 1 in 3 hate crimes. Non-violent hate crimes, primarily mischief, were relatively stable in 2010.

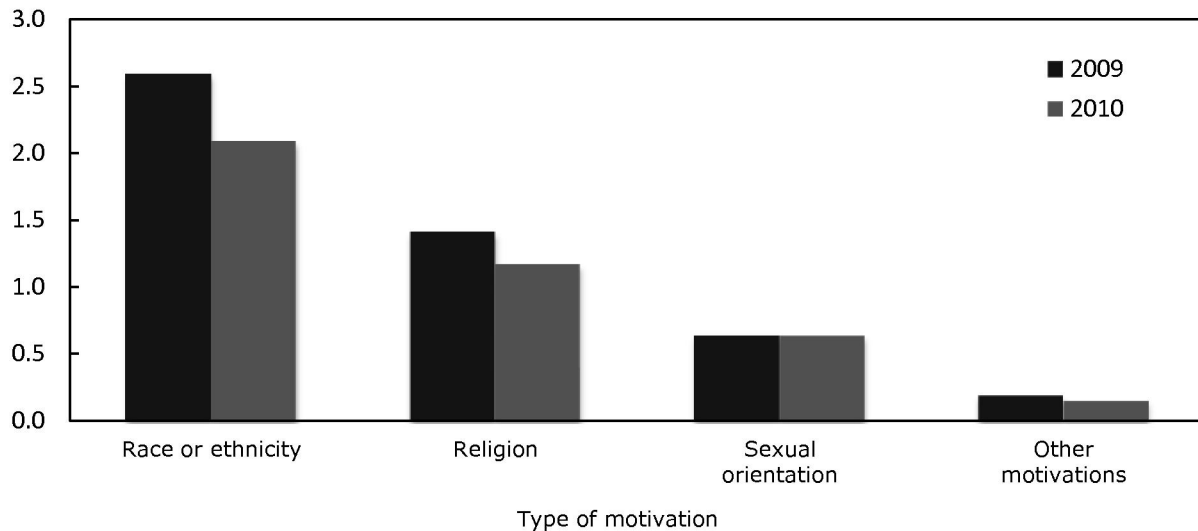
### Hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation are most often violent

In 2010, three primary motivations accounted for over 95% of hate crimes. The 707 hate crimes motivated by race or ethnicity accounted for just over half of all incidents. Of these incidents, one-third were violent.

Police reported 395 hate crimes motivated by religion, of which 17% were violent in nature. A further 218 were motivated by sexual orientation, of which two-thirds were violent.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported hate crimes, by type of motivation, 2009 and 2010**

rate per 100,000 population



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### Decline in hate crimes motivated by race or ethnicity and by religion

From 2009 to 2010, the rate of hate crimes motivated by race or ethnicity (-20%) and those motivated by religion (-17%) declined. Hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation were relatively stable.

Blacks continued to be the most commonly targeted race or ethnic group in 2010. Police reported 271 hate crimes against Blacks, which represented about 4 in 10 incidents motivated by race or ethnicity.

Arabs or West Asians (11%) and South Asians (10%) were the second and third most frequently targeted race or ethnic groups. The rate of hate crimes against all major race or ethnicity categories declined.

Police reported 204 hate crimes against the Jewish faith in 2010, accounting for just over half of all religiously-motivated incidents. The rate of hate crimes against the Jewish faith declined 38%, while increases were reported for hate crimes committed against the Muslim faith (+26%) and the Catholic faith (+32%).

### Ontario records highest rate of hate crime

Provincially, the highest rate of police-reported hate crime occurred in Ontario, with 5.7 incidents per 100,000 population in 2010, followed by Manitoba (4.6) and British Columbia (4.0). The lowest rates were reported in Newfoundland and Labrador (1.0) and Prince Edward Island (1.4).

The census metropolitan areas (CMAs) with the highest rates of hate crime in 2010 were all in Ontario: Guelph, Ottawa, Peterborough, Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, London, Barrie, Hamilton and Toronto.

Decreases in the rates of police-reported hate crime in the Toronto, Vancouver and Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo CMAs drove the decline in the national rate in 2010.

#### Note to readers

*Police-reported hate crimes refer to criminal incidents that, upon investigation by police, are determined to have been motivated by hate toward an identifiable group. The incident may target race, colour, national or ethnic origin, religion, sexual orientation, language, sex, age, mental or physical disability, or other factors such as profession or political beliefs.*

*Police-reported hate crime data have been collected on an annual basis since 2006 and, as of 2010, cover 99% of the population of Canada.*

*Fluctuations in the annual number of incidents can be influenced by changes in local police service practices and community involvement, as well as the willingness of victims to report incidents to police. The number of hate crimes presented in this release likely undercounts the true extent of hate crime in Canada, as not all crimes are reported to police. Self-reported victimization data from Canadians suggest that about one-third (34%) of incidents perceived by respondents to have been motivated by hate were reported to police.*

**Table 1**  
**Police-reported hate crimes, by province and territory, 2010**

	Number	Rate per 100,000	Percentage that were violent
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>33.6</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	5	1.0	40.0
Prince Edward Island	2	1.4	50.0
Nova Scotia	26	2.8	28.0
New Brunswick	19	2.5	63.2
Quebec	214	2.7	43.6
Ontario	739	5.7	24.6
Manitoba	55	4.6	18.2
Saskatchewan	22	2.2	54.5
Alberta	134	3.6	35.1
British Columbia	179	4.0	48.6
Yukon	3	8.7	66.7
Northwest Territories	3	6.9	33.3
Nunavut	0	0.0	...

... not applicable

**Note(s):** Percentages have been calculated excluding hate crimes where the offence type was not known.



**Table 2**  
**Police-reported hate crimes, by type of motivation, 2010**

	Police-reported hate crimes	Police-reported hate crimes that were violent
	number	%
<b>Total, type of motivation</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>33.6</b>
Total, race or ethnicity	707	34.0
Black	271	34.4
Arab or West Asian	75	48.4
South Asian	67	47.3
East and Southeast Asian	41	35.1
Caucasian	36	38.5
Aboriginal	17	62.5
Multiple races or ethnicities	107	6.9
Other race or ethnicity	75	31.8
Unknown race or ethnicity	18	18.8
Total, religion	395	17.0
Jewish	204	21.8
Muslim (Islam)	52	20.0
Catholic	50	2.2
Other religion	62	22.9
Unknown religion	27	0.0
Total, sexual orientation	218	65.2
Homosexual (lesbian or gay)	196	63.7
Other sexual orientation	17	75.0
Unknown sexual orientation	5	80.0
Total, other motivations	51	37.0
Mental or physical disability	8	71.4
Sex	7	50.0
Language	5	60.0
Other motivations	31	21.4
Unknown	30	6.7

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3302 and 4504.**

The *Juristat* article "Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2010" (85-002-X, free), is now available. From the *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 Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

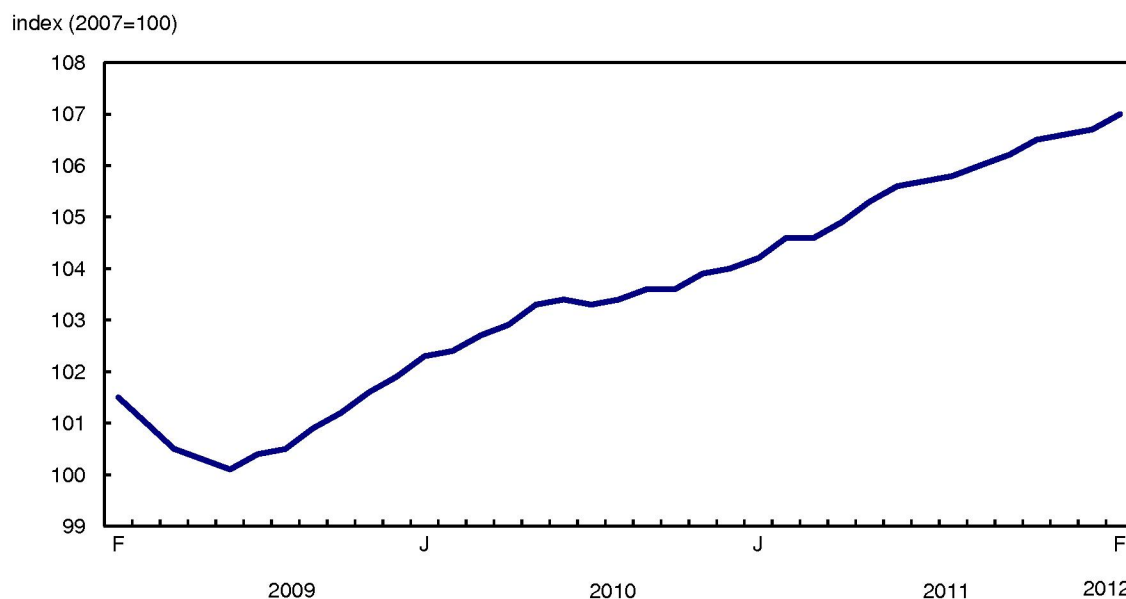
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## New Housing Price Index, February 2012

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) rose 0.3% in February, following a 0.1% increase in January.

### Chart 1 Evolution of the New Housing Price Index

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The metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa was the top contributor to the increase in February. The positive impact of this region on the overall index was slightly offset by the decrease observed in Vancouver.

From January to February, Regina (+2.4%) posted the largest monthly price advance, followed by Halifax (+1.2%) and St. Catharines–Niagara (+1.1%).

In Regina, price increases were primarily the result of higher land development costs as well as increased material and labour costs.

In Halifax and St. Catharines–Niagara, the rise in prices was predominantly explained by higher material and labour costs.

In February, prices were unchanged in 5 of the 21 metropolitan regions surveyed.

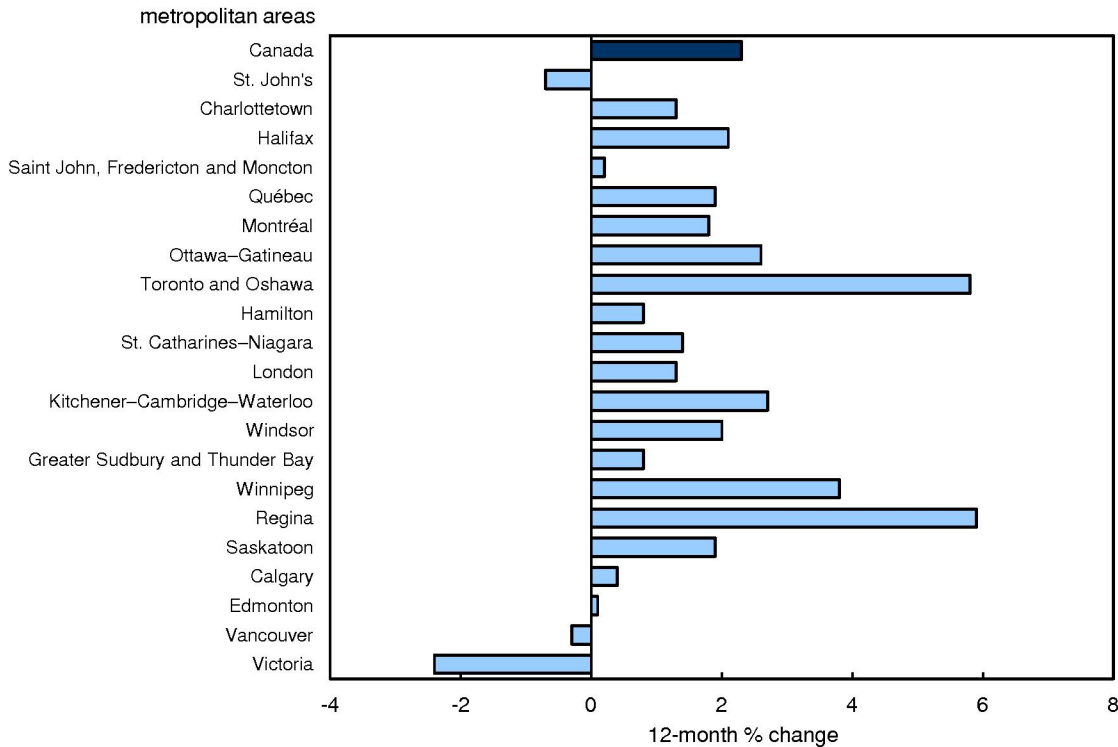
The most significant monthly price declines were recorded in Charlottetown (-0.5%) and Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton (-0.4%).

Builders in Charlottetown reported lower negotiated selling prices in February, while those in Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton reduced their prices to stimulate sales as a result of slower market conditions.

Year over year, the NHPI was up 2.3% in February, following a 2.4% increase the previous month. The main contributor to the advance was the metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa.

The largest year-over-year price increases were recorded in Regina (+5.9%), Toronto and Oshawa (+5.8%) and Winnipeg (+3.8%).

**Chart 2**  
**Regina posts the highest year-over-year price increase**



Other notable year-over-year increases in contractors' selling prices were observed in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo (+2.7%) and Ottawa–Gatineau (+2.6%).

Among the 21 metropolitan regions surveyed, 3 posted 12-month price declines in February, with Victoria (-2.4%) posting the largest decrease.

**Note to readers**

The New Housing Price Index measures changes over time in the selling prices of new residential houses agreed upon between the contractor and the buyer at the time of the signing of the contract. It is designed to measure the changes in the selling prices of new houses where detailed specifications pertaining to each house remain the same between two consecutive periods. The prices collected from builders and included in the index are market selling prices less value added taxes, such as the Federal Goods and Services Tax or the Harmonized Sales Tax.

This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are final.

**Table 1**  
**New Housing Price Indexes – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	February 2011	January 2012	February 2012	January to February 2012	February 2011 to February 2012
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
<b>Canada total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>
House only	...	<b>104.3</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Land only	...	<b>104.4</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
St. John's	1.99	147.2	146.2	146.2	0.0	-0.7
Charlottetown	0.25	101.5	103.3	102.8	-0.5	1.3
Halifax	1.25	111.6	112.6	113.9	1.2	2.1
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton <sup>2</sup>	0.67	107.8	108.4	108.0	-0.4	0.2
Québec	2.98	118.0	119.4	120.2	0.7	1.9
Montréal	10.79	113.1	115.0	115.1	0.1	1.8
Ottawa–Gatineau	5.67	111.5	114.1	114.4	0.3	2.6
Toronto and Oshawa <sup>2</sup>	26.56	108.4	114.2	114.7	0.4	5.8
Hamilton	3.08	103.9	104.6	104.7	0.1	0.8
St. Catharines–Niagara	1.01	104.0	104.4	105.5	1.1	1.4
London	1.58	107.5	108.9	108.9	0.0	1.3
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	2.32	106.5	108.6	109.4	0.7	2.7
Windsor	0.50	96.8	98.1	98.7	0.6	2.0
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay <sup>2</sup>	0.62	105.3	106.1	106.1	0.0	0.8
Winnipeg	2.28	122.3	126.4	126.9	0.4	3.8
Regina	0.99	144.7	149.7	153.3	2.4	5.9
Saskatoon	1.76	115.9	118.1	118.1	0.0	1.9
Calgary	10.84	95.5	95.8	95.9	0.1	0.4
Edmonton	11.99	90.0	90.2	90.1	-0.1	0.1
Vancouver	11.48	98.5	98.4	98.2	-0.2	-0.3
Victoria	1.39	88.8	86.7	86.7	0.0	-2.4

... not applicable

1. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building completions for each metropolitan area.

2. In order to ensure data confidentiality, the following census metropolitan areas and census agglomeration are grouped together as follows: Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton; Toronto and Oshawa; and Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay.

**Note(s):** View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.

**Available in CANSIM: table 327-0046.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.**

The fourth quarter 2011 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will soon be available.

The new housing price indexes for March will be released on May 10.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

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## Commercial Rents Services Price Index, fourth quarter 2011

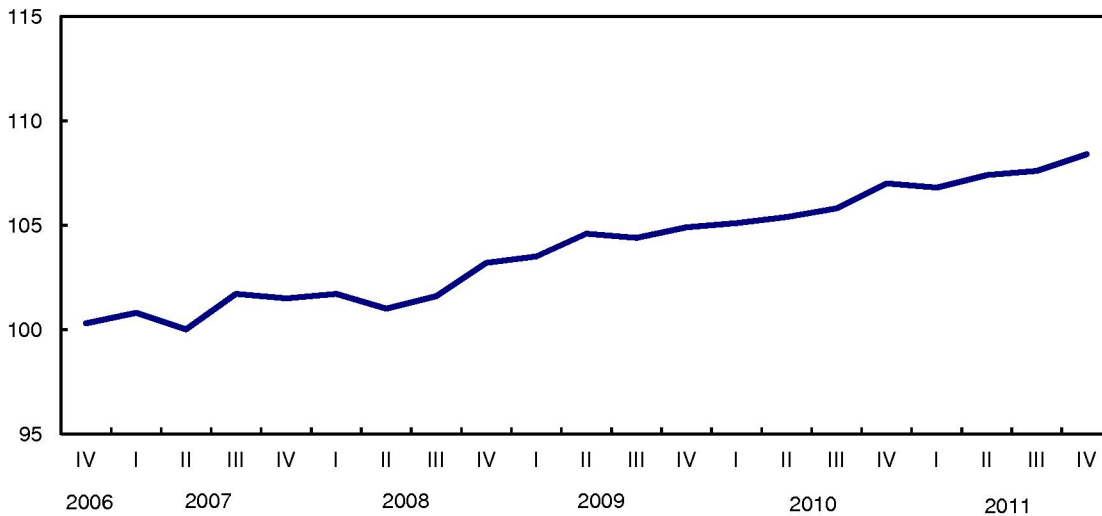
The Commercial Rents Services Price Index increased 0.7% in the fourth quarter, following a 0.2% increase in the third quarter.

On a year-over-year basis, the index advanced 1.3% in the fourth quarter compared with the same quarter in 2010.

**Chart 1**  
**Services Producer Price Index: Commercial Rents**

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index (2006=100)



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### Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted and are subject to revision. With the release of the final fourth quarter data for any given year, finalized data for all quarters of that year are released at the same time.

The Commercial Rents Services Price Index is part of the Services Producer Price Index program. This is a monthly index that is disseminated on a quarterly basis. Prices collected are average rents measured in price per square foot for a sample of commercial buildings. Data are used to estimate a price index for the non-residential commercial rents services sector. The index can be joined with other business service indexes to provide better estimates of real output and productivity, and to monitor inflation in the services sector. Indexes are available at the Canada level only.

**Table 1**  
**Services Producer Price Index: Commercial Rents – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	Fourth quarter 2010	Third quarter 2011 <sup>r</sup>	Fourth quarter 2011 <sup>p</sup>	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2010 to fourth quarter 2011
	%	(2006=100)			% change	
Services Producer Price Index: Commercial Rents	100.00	107.0	107.6	108.4	0.7	1.3

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. The Commercial Rents Services Price Index is released at the national level with no industry breakdown and therefore carries a relative importance of 100.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 332-0012 and 332-0013.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5123.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

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## Chain Fisher real export and import values, February 2012

The monthly chain Fisher real dollar values (reference year 2002) for Canadian international merchandise trade are now available for February.

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

Tables 228-0056 and 228-0057: Balance of payments basis, by sector, seasonally adjusted, Fisher formula, chained 2002 dollars, for all countries; monthly and quarterly.

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

The February 2012 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 66, no. 2 (65-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for March will be released on May 10.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Export and import price indexes, February 2012

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (2002=100) on a customs or balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 2002 to February 2012 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted US price indexes (2002=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 2002 to February 2012. Included with the US commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and US-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 228-0063 to 228-0068.**

Merchandise imports and exports data in the following tables are indexes (2002=100).

Tables 228-0047 to 228-0049: Balance of payments and customs-based price and volume indexes for all countries; monthly, quarterly and annual.

Tables 228-0050 to 228-0052: Customs-based price indexes, Canada and the United States trade, and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC revision 3) price indexes for all countries and the United States; monthly, quarterly and annual.

Tables 228-0053 to 228-0055: Price and volume indexes, customs and balance of payments basis, by sector and subsector; for all countries, monthly, quarterly and annual.

**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**, February 2012, Vol. 66, no. 2  
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