

The Daily

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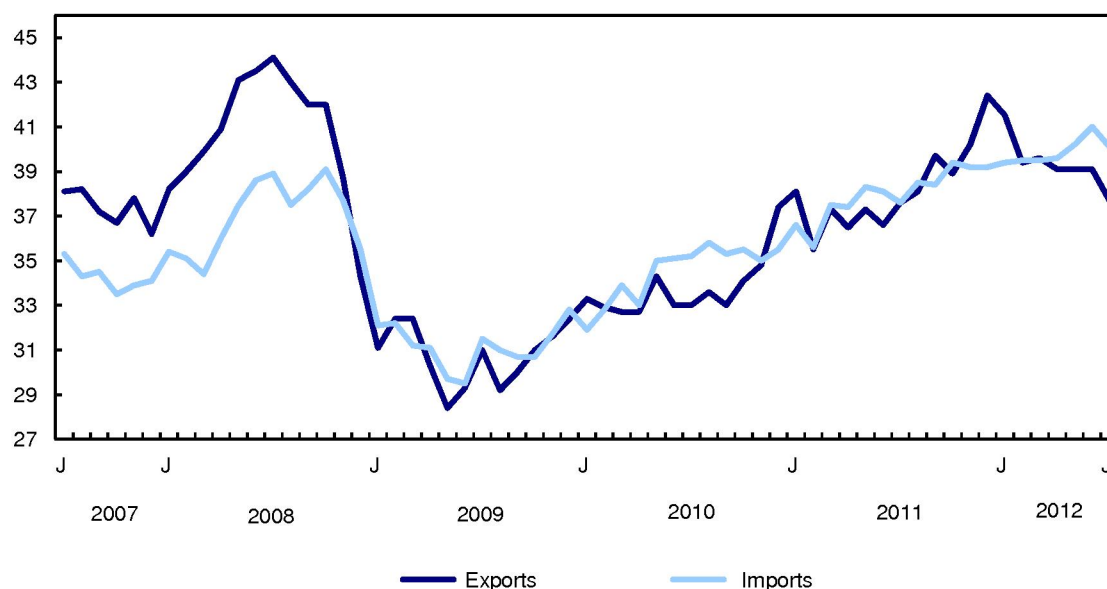
Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade, July 2012

Canada's merchandise exports fell 3.4% and imports decreased 2.2% in July. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with the world expanded from \$1.9 billion in June to \$2.3 billion in July.

Chart 1 Exports and imports

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



Exports fell to \$37.7 billion as volumes decreased 2.0%. Energy products were the main contributor to the fall in exports.

Imports decreased to \$40.1 billion, mainly as a result of lower imports of energy products as well as machinery and equipment. Both volumes (-1.2%) and prices (-1.0%) declined.

Exports to the United States fell 5.0% to \$27.4 billion in July, while imports declined 2.1% to \$25.3 billion. Consequently, Canada's trade surplus with the United States decreased from \$3.0 billion in June to \$2.1 billion in July, the smallest trade surplus since October 2010.

Imports from countries other than the United States decreased 2.4% to \$14.7 billion while exports rose 1.2% to \$10.3 billion. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States narrowed from \$4.9 billion in June to \$4.4 billion in July.

Energy products: The largest contributor to the decrease in exports

Exports of energy products fell 8.5% to \$8.2 billion in July on lower volumes and prices. Crude petroleum exports, down 9.6% to \$5.1 billion, led the decline. Prices and volumes of crude petroleum have been trending downwards since January 2012. Exports of petroleum and coal product decreased for a third consecutive month, falling 10.7% to \$1.8 billion, mainly the result of lower exports of light oils and fuel oils.

Exports of machinery and equipment decreased 5.5% to \$6.7 billion, as widespread decreases were recorded within the sector. Exports of aircraft, engines and parts fell 19.6% on lower volumes.

Exports of automotive products decreased 5.3% to \$5.9 billion, largely as a result of exports of passenger autos and chassis, which declined 7.5% to \$4.0 billion. Overall, volumes fell 4.7% in July.

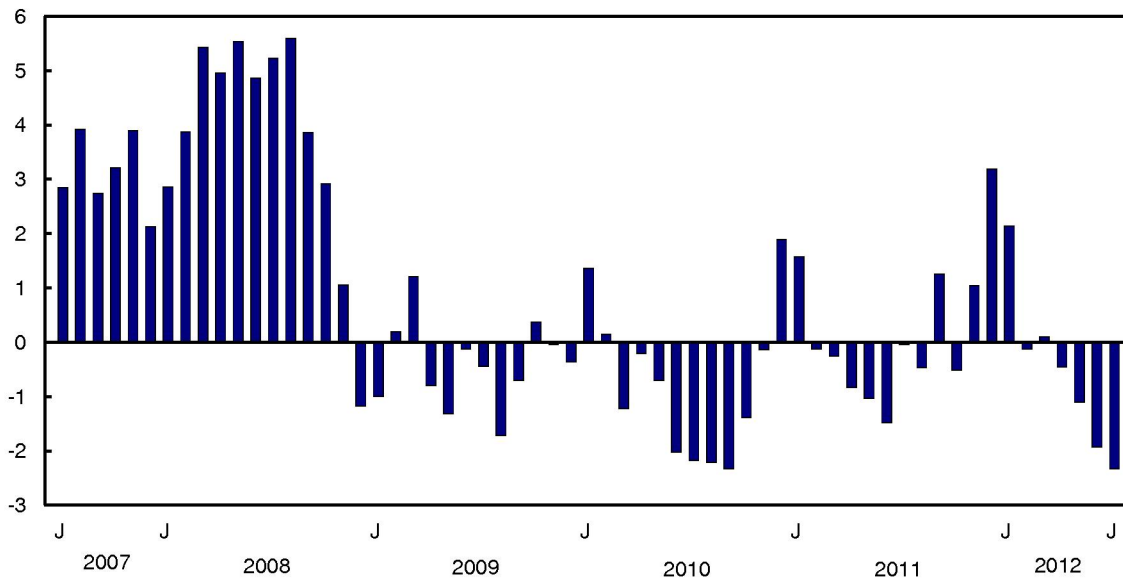
Two sectors account for the decline in imports

Imports of energy products declined 12.3% to \$3.8 billion, as both volumes and prices fell in July. Petroleum and coal products imports, down 33.5%, accounted for the decrease in the sector.

Imports of machinery and equipment decreased 3.7% to \$10.8 billion on lower volumes. The decline in the sector was largely attributed to a 4.7% decrease in imports of other equipment and tools, mainly measuring and controlling instruments as well as air conditioning and refrigeration equipment. Imports of other industrial machinery and office machines and equipment also contributed to the decline in the sector.

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.

For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

New aggregation structure

Statistics Canada will introduce the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) for merchandise import and export statistics. The new structure will replace the classification structures known as the summary import groups (SIG) and the summary export groups (SEG) and the higher level aggregations (major groups, subsectors, sectors and sections) that have been in use for several decades.

Revised data based on NAPCS for the reference period of January 1988 to August 2012 will be disseminated on October 18.

The first regular release of data based on NAPCS will be on November 8 for the September reference month.

Readers interested in this upcoming change can find more detailed information on our web page dedicated to [classification](#) consultation and notification.

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

	July 2011	June 2012 ^r	July 2012	June to July 2012	July 2011 to July 2012
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	37,560	39,056	37,739	-3.4	0.5
United States	27,081	28,887	27,443	-5.0	1.3
Japan	900	965	913	-5.4	1.4
European Union ¹	3,653	3,351	3,381	0.9	-7.4
Other OECD countries ²	1,716	1,446	1,652	14.2	-3.7
All other countries	4,209	4,408	4,351	-1.3	3.4
Total imports	37,604	40,981	40,075	-2.2	6.6
United States	23,522	25,868	25,330	-2.1	7.7
Japan	804	981	933	-4.9	16.0
European Union ¹	3,898	3,807	3,804	-0.1	-2.4
Other OECD countries ²	2,666	3,192	2,801	-12.2	5.1
All other countries	6,713	7,134	7,207	1.0	7.4
Trade balance	-44	-1,925	-2,336	...	...
United States	3,559	3,019	2,113	...	...
Japan	96	-16	-20	...	...
European Union ¹	-245	-456	-423	...	...
Other OECD countries ²	-950	-1,746	-1,149	...	...
All other countries	-2,504	-2,726	-2,856	...	...

^r 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, Chile, Iceland, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland and Turkey.

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

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

	July 2011	June 2012 ^r	July 2012	June to July 2012	July 2011 to July 2012
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	37,560	39,056	37,739	-3.4	0.5
Agricultural and fishing products	3,381	3,482	3,370	-3.2	-0.3
Energy products	8,603	8,951	8,194	-8.5	-4.8
Forestry products	1,825	1,815	1,794	-1.2	-1.7
Industrial goods and materials	9,923	9,278	9,470	2.1	-4.6
Machinery and equipment	6,839	7,120	6,727	-5.5	-1.6
Automotive products	4,888	6,263	5,934	-5.3	21.4
Other consumer goods	1,348	1,384	1,421	2.7	5.4
Special transactions trade ¹	284	299	306	2.3	7.7
Other balance of payments adjustments	469	465	524	12.7	11.7
Total imports	37,604	40,981	40,075	-2.2	6.6
Agricultural and fishing products	2,712	2,944	2,963	0.6	9.3
Energy products	4,032	4,382	3,844	-12.3	-4.7
Forestry products	205	239	243	1.7	18.5
Industrial goods and materials	8,164	8,513	8,544	0.4	4.7
Machinery and equipment	10,226	11,256	10,840	-3.7	6.0
Automotive products	6,040	6,995	6,923	-1.0	14.6
Other consumer goods	4,957	5,276	5,189	-1.6	4.7
Special transactions trade ¹	464	511	685	34.1	47.6
Other balance of payments adjustments	804	866	843	-2.7	4.9

^r 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 without charge in CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003, 228-0033, 228-0034, 228-0041 to 228-0043 and 228-0047 to 228-0057.

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 July 2012 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 66, no. 7 (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 August will be released on October 11.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; 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.

Education indicators in Canada: An international perspective, 2010

In 2010, 92% of Canadian adults aged 25 to 34 had completed at least a high school education, compared with 82% for those aged 55 to 64. These rates were higher than the average for the 34 member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), where 82% of adults aged 25 to 34 and 62% of those aged 55 to 64 had attained at least a secondary school education.

In Canada, 26% of adults aged 25 to 64 had completed a university education, higher than the 22% average for the OECD countries.

The employment rate in Canada for adults aged 25 to 64 who had completed college or university programs was 81% in 2010, compared with 72% for those who completed secondary school and 55% for those who had not completed high school. The overall OECD employment rates were quite similar.

In 2010, about 44% of Canada's young adults aged 15 to 29 were still pursuing some form of education. The most recent average for the OECD countries was slightly higher, at 47%.

In Canada, close to 14% of young adults aged 15 to 29 were considered to be in the so-called "NEET" group — the acronym for people who were not in employment, education or training. This proportion compares with an OECD average of approximately 16%. Young Canadians with college or university education were less likely to be in the NEET group (about 10%).

Canada devoted just over 6% of its gross domestic product (GDP) to educational institutions in 2008, about the same as the OECD overall. About 40% of that share of GDP in Canada was spent on postsecondary education, the highest such allocation among the OECD countries. The United States was close behind at 36%.

Spending per student for secondary education in Canada averaged \$11,489 in 2008/2009, 7% higher than the average per student for primary education (\$10,758). Total expenditure per student on university education averaged \$31,103.

At the primary and secondary level in Canada, the compensation of teachers accounted for the largest share of current expenditure, a situation common to all other OECD countries. Starting salaries for teachers in every province and territory were similar for all levels taught. They were also higher than the corresponding OECD averages.

In Canada, the average starting salary for teachers in public institutions (converted in US dollars) was around \$34,500, regardless of level taught; that is, primary, middle school, or high school. This compares with OECD averages of \$28,523, \$29,801 and \$30,889, respectively.

School teachers in Canada teach a few more hours than their counterparts in the OECD at each level of schooling. In 2009/2010, primary school teachers taught an average of 799 hours per year compared with the OECD average of 782 hours. At the secondary level, teaching time in Canada was about 740 hours.

Roughly 100,000 international students were registered in postsecondary programs in Canada in 2009, nearly twice the number in 2001. Students from Asia accounted for 59% of all international students in Canada. In the OECD, Asian students accounted for 51% of international students.

Note to readers

This edition of Education Indicators in Canada: An International Perspective, is the fourth in a series of reports that places aspects of the educational systems in Canada's provinces and territories into an international context. The indicators were developed to align with definitions and methodologies used by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The OECD member countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The report was prepared by the Canadian Education Statistics Council, a joint venture of Statistics Canada and the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. It presents 11 indicators that capture information on educational attainment, graduation rates at the secondary level, labour market outcomes, expenditures per student, expenditures on education, international students, transitions to the labour market, and the learning environment and organization of schools which now includes a new indicator on teachers' teaching time.

The publication *Education Indicators in Canada: An International Perspective, 2012* (81-604-X, free), is now available from the Key resource module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about 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).

Chain Fisher real export and import values, July 2012

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

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 228-0056 and 228-0057.

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.

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Export and import price indexes, July 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 July 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 July 2012. Included with the US commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and US-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 228-0047 to 228-0055.

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

New products

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