



The Daily

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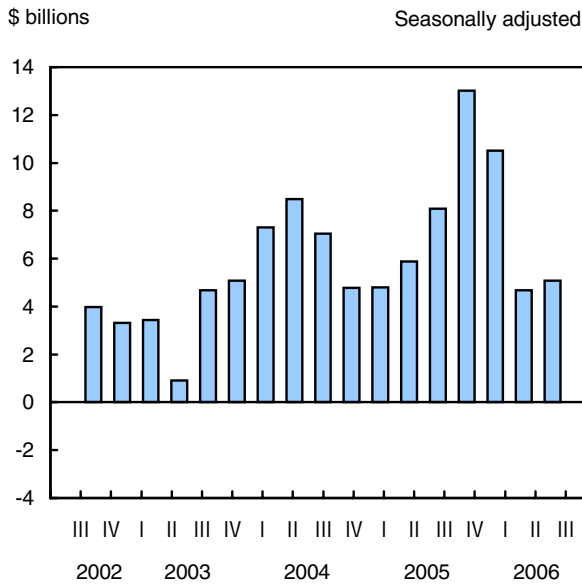
Releases

Canada's balance of international payments

Third quarter 2006

Canada's current account surplus with the rest of the world, on a seasonally adjusted basis, increased \$0.4 billion in the third quarter to \$5.1 billion. After four quarters of large fluctuations, the goods surplus remained little changed and the deficit on investment income fell as receipts increased.

Current account balance



In the capital and financial account (not seasonally adjusted), Canada increased its international assets during the quarter mainly due to record acquisitions

Note to readers

The **balance of payments** covers all economic transactions between Canadian residents and non-residents. It includes the current account and the capital and financial account.

The **current account** covers transactions on goods, services, investment income and current transfers. Transactions in exports and interest income are examples of receipts, while imports and interest expense are payments. The balance from these transactions determines if Canada's current account is in **surplus** or **deficit**.

The **capital and financial account** is mainly composed of transactions in financial instruments. Financial assets and liabilities with non-residents are presented under three functional classes: direct investment, portfolio investment and other investment. These investments belong either to Canadian residents (Canadian assets) or to foreign residents (Canadian liabilities). Transactions resulting in a capital inflow are presented as positive values while capital outflows from Canada are shown as negative values.

A current account surplus or deficit should correspond to an equivalent outflow or inflow in the capital and financial account. In other words, the two accounts should add to zero. In fact, as data are compiled from multiple sources, the two balance of payments accounts rarely equate. As a result, the **statistical discrepancy** is the net unobserved inflow or outflow needed to balance the accounts.

of foreign securities by portfolio investors. The largest investment by foreign direct investors in nearly six years pushed Canada's international liabilities up, partly offsetting the higher assets.

Current account

Goods surplus falls slightly

The surplus on trade in goods decreased \$0.7 billion to \$12.2 billion in the third quarter, the lowest level in more than three years. Exports rebounded to the first quarter level while imports continued to increase.

Exports rose \$2.0 billion in the third quarter to \$114.8 billion. Large increases in export prices of metals and alloys and, to a lesser extent, metal ores contributed to the \$2.0 billion increase in the value of industrial goods exported. This was the seventh consecutive increase for this group of commodities.

Exports of aircraft, engines and parts rebounded \$0.7 billion to \$4.0 billion, their highest level since the beginning of 2003 but below the \$5.4 billion peak recorded at the end of 2001.

These increases were partially offset by the third consecutive large drop in automotive products. All three major components (cars, trucks, and parts) declined during the quarter. During the last two quarters, automotive products have registered their lowest levels of export in eight years.

Exports of energy products, which have fluctuated widely during the past year, remained unchanged. This quarter, both prices and volumes showed only small changes.

were mostly offset by lower imports of other energy products.

Deficit on investment income narrows

The deficit on investment income shrank \$1.1 billion to \$3.2 billion as profits earned by Canadian direct investors abroad reached \$7.4 billion, the second highest level ever.

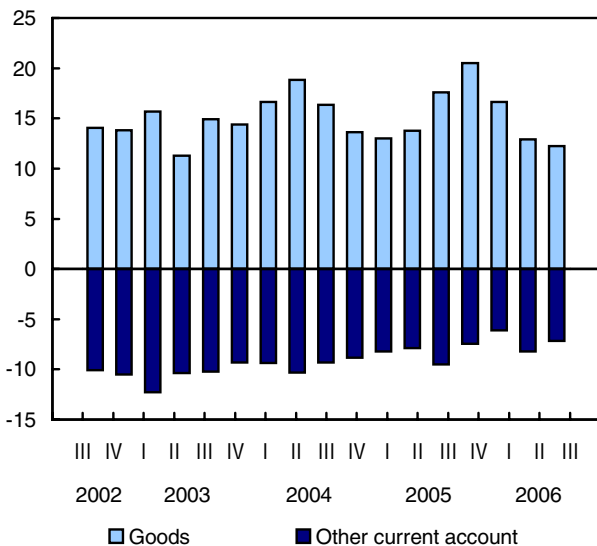
The \$0.9 billion increase to profits from Canadian direct investment abroad was split between higher dividends and higher reinvested earnings. The metallic minerals and finance and insurance sectors recorded the highest increases in profits during the third quarter.

Interest on foreign bonds and money market instruments reached \$1.5 billion, a 50% increase since the third quarter of 2005, as Canadian investors have rapidly increased their holdings of these instruments.

Profits on foreign direct investment in Canada remained stable in the third quarter. However, these Canadian firms declared lower dividends, thereby raising the level of retained earnings.

Goods and other current account balances

\$ billions Seasonally adjusted



Services deficit up slightly again

The services deficit was little changed in the third quarter, increasing by \$0.1 billion. Higher deficits in travel and in transportation were partially offset by a lower deficit for commercial services.

The travel deficit grew \$0.3 billion to \$1.9 billion as fewer Americans visited Canada and more Canadians, mostly those spending as least one night abroad, went to the United States.

The number of foreign travellers coming to Canada has dropped for the eighth consecutive quarter while the number of Canadian international travellers increased for the eighth consecutive quarter. The travel deficit has doubled during this period.

The commercial services deficit fell back to \$0.8 billion after two quarters above \$0.9 billion. This was due in large part to a lower deficit for financial services following high payments in the second quarter.

Financial account

Foreign direct investment in Canada surges on takeovers

Foreign direct investment in the Canadian economy rose nearly four-fold to \$26.2 billion in the third quarter. This large investment came mainly on the strength of an acquisition of a major Canadian firm. Industrially, the investment went primarily into the energy and metallic minerals industry sector (81%). Geographically, the

Imports increased \$2.7 billion to a record \$102.6 billion in the third quarter. Automotive products recorded the largest increase at \$0.9 billion, with cars and trucks accounting for most of the rise.

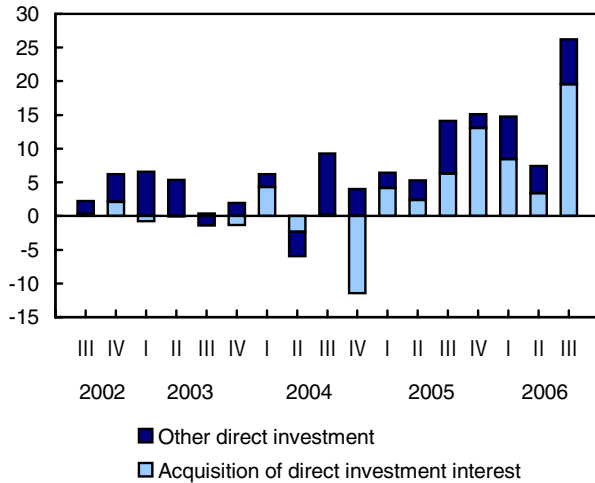
Machinery and equipment imports rose \$0.8 billion to \$28.8 billion, continuing the upward trend that started in the first quarter of 2004.

Imports of energy products increased \$0.3 billion to a record \$9.7 billion. Higher imports of crude petroleum

investment came mainly from British investors, with some investment also by American and other European investors.

Foreign direct investment in Canada

\$ billions



Direct investment abroad remains robust

At \$10.6 billion, Canadian direct investors continued their strong investment into foreign economies, similar to their investment of the second quarter. The investment consisted mainly of injections of working capital and reinvested earnings as investment through acquisitions was about half the previous quarter. From an industry perspective, the investment was concentrated in two sectors: finance and insurance and energy and metallic minerals. As well, the direct investment was focused in two principal regions: Asian economies and the United States.

Record investment in foreign securities

Canadians purchased a record \$21.3 billion of foreign securities over the third quarter, two-thirds were in debt securities. The first three quarters of 2006 have seen an astonishing \$61.6 billion invested in foreign securities by Canadians, almost equal to the record annual investment in 2000 of \$63.9 billion.

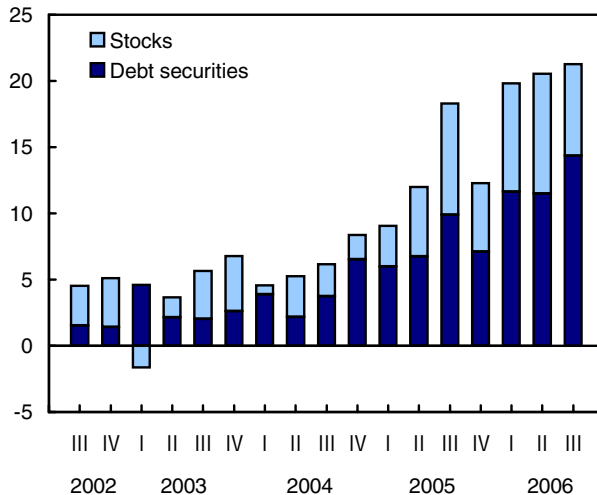
Canadian acquisitions of foreign bonds remained strong at \$9.3 billion during the third quarter, following back-to-back record purchases. Over 80% went to buy non-US bonds in the third quarter, totalling \$7.6 billion, another record. Just under half of the investment was channelled into "Maple" bonds. Foreign issuers have

been marketing their debt in Canada for some time now. Typically, the bonds are denominated in Canadian dollars and sold to institutional investors.

Canadians also bought a record \$5.0 billion of foreign money market paper, more than double the previous high. Two-thirds of the acquisitions in the third quarter were in overseas paper with the remainder invested in US paper. Similar to "Maple" bonds, foreign paper denominated in Canadian dollars began gaining popularity with \$4.2 billion purchased over the quarter. Of this amount, 85% was issued by European financial firms.

Canadian portfolio investment abroad¹

\$ billions



1. Reverse of balance of payments signs.

While investment in foreign equities was lower than the first two quarters, the third quarter saw Canadian investors buy a significant \$6.9 billion worth. This investment was equally split between US shares and overseas shares.

Low foreign investment in Canadian securities

Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian securities was a weak \$1.2 billion in the quarter. The entire investment was in Canadian bonds as foreign investors sold roughly equal amounts of stocks and money market paper.

Foreign investors bought \$3.5 billion of Canadian bonds after selling them over the four previous quarters. Foreign investments were mainly attracted to bonds issued by federal enterprises and other corporations,

and mainly to new issues. Retirements led to foreign investors reducing their holdings of federal government bonds. By currency, non-residents bought \$5 billion of Canadian bonds denominated in US-dollars but sold some in Canadian and other foreign currencies.

Foreign investors divested some of their holdings of money market paper following three quarters of strong purchases totalling \$9.7 billion. Sales by non-residents in the third quarter totalled \$1.2 billion and were in paper issued by governments, mainly federal enterprise paper. Geographically, the selling was by American and European investors.

After two strong quarters of foreign buying, investors sold back a small amount of their holdings of Canadian shares in the third quarter. They sold \$1.1 billion worth of equities in the quarter following the acquisition of \$17.1 billion over the two previous quarters.

Transactions in deposits, loans and reserves

The other investment account recorded a moderate net outflow of \$4.1 billion. The flow was mostly related to increases in net deposits and other investment accounts while Canada's official international reserves

saw virtually no change. The Canadian dollar closed the quarter at 89.5 US cents, little changed from the second quarter, when the dollar rose sharply against the US dollar. The dollar was mixed against most other major foreign currencies.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0001 to 376-0017 and 376-0035.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1534, 1535, 1536 and 1537.

The third quarter 2006 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-XIE, free) will be available soon.

The balance of international payments data for the fourth quarter of 2006 will be released on March 1, 2007.

For general information, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Arthur Berger (613-951-3619), Balance of Payments Division.

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Balance of payments

	Third quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2005	First quarter 2006	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006	2004	2005	
	Not seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions							
Current account								
Receipts								
Goods and services	131,581	135,153	128,457	132,553	131,555	492,984	518,028	
Goods	112,599	120,045	113,598	116,103	112,756	429,121	453,060	
Services	18,982	15,108	14,859	16,450	18,799	63,863	64,968	
Investment income	11,307	13,559	14,692	13,698	14,309	37,532	48,199	
Direct investment	5,467	7,686	8,468	7,140	7,429	20,677	25,994	
Portfolio investment	3,208	3,455	3,505	3,700	3,900	10,182	12,644	
Other investment	2,631	2,418	2,720	2,858	2,980	6,673	9,561	
Current transfers	1,816	2,128	3,044	2,072	2,118	7,427	8,066	
Current account receipts	144,704	150,839	146,193	148,323	147,983	537,943	574,293	
Payments								
Goods and services	115,462	117,945	117,812	125,336	121,149	440,218	466,896	
Goods	95,584	98,649	96,958	104,749	100,272	363,639	388,210	
Services	19,878	19,296	20,854	20,586	20,877	76,580	78,686	
Investment income	17,027	17,082	16,834	17,870	16,804	62,346	67,010	
Direct investment	8,338	8,082	6,618	8,411	7,339	27,489	30,953	
Portfolio investment	6,848	6,765	6,151	6,147	6,283	28,139	27,192	
Other investment	1,842	2,234	4,066	3,312	3,182	6,717	8,865	
Current transfers	1,817	1,985	3,471	1,653	1,902	7,746	8,585	
Current account payments	134,306	137,011	138,118	144,859	139,855	510,310	542,491	
Balances								
Goods and services	16,119	17,208	10,645	7,217	10,406	52,765	51,132	
Goods	17,015	21,396	16,641	11,353	12,484	65,482	64,850	
Services	-896	-4,188	-5,996	-4,136	-2,078	-12,717	-13,718	
Investment income	-5,720	-3,523	-2,142	-4,173	-2,495	-24,814	-18,811	
Direct investment	-2,870	-397	-1,850	-1,271	90	-6,812	-4,960	
Portfolio investment	-3,640	-3,310	-2,646	-2,448	-2,383	-17,957	-14,548	
Other investment	790	184	-1,346	-454	-202	-44	696	
Current transfers	-1	143	-427	419	217	-319	-519	
Current account balance	10,398	13,828	8,076	3,464	8,128	27,633	31,802	
Capital and financial account^{1, 2}								
Capital account	1,769	979	1,007	998	914	4,449	5,932	
Financial account	-7,236	-5,857	-10,433	-2,322	-8,574	-36,956	-35,109	
Canadian assets, net flows								
Canadian direct investment abroad	-12,786	-11,105	-8,143	-11,552	-10,575	-56,274	-41,300	
Portfolio investment	-18,291	-12,297	-19,817	-20,528	-21,275	-24,369	-51,652	
Foreign bonds	-9,234	-6,496	-10,613	-12,603	-9,334	-15,290	-27,615	
Foreign stocks	-8,407	-5,187	-8,199	-9,054	-6,938	-8,092	-21,947	
Foreign money market	-651	-614	-1,005	1,129	-5,002	-987	-2,089	
Other investment	-13,277	9,238	-20,252	-20,235	-12,595	-7,396	-22,164	
Loans	-251	5,229	-1,936	-4,317	-6,401	3,505	8,529	
Deposits	-12,911	11,043	-12,012	-16,211	-3,772	-10,666	-15,688	
Official international reserves	1,092	108	-3,637	909	52	3,427	-1,653	
Other assets	-1,207	-7,141	-2,667	-616	-2,474	-3,662	-13,352	
Total Canadian assets, net flows	-44,355	-14,164	-48,213	-52,314	-44,445	-88,039	-115,116	
Canadian liabilities, net flows								
Foreign direct investment in Canada	14,109	15,135	14,767	7,442	26,191	1,995	40,984	
Portfolio investment	3,836	81	8,534	10,720	1,222	54,267	8,472	
Canadian bonds	-1,934	-2,212	-1,501	-2,920	3,464	18,955	-1,183	
Canadian stocks	7,389	-812	8,022	9,091	-1,091	35,742	9,133	
Canadian money market	-1,619	3,105	2,013	4,550	-1,151	-429	522	
Other investment	19,174	-6,910	14,478	31,829	8,458	-5,179	30,551	
Loans	-5,423	-3,528	2,489	4,834	7,700	-2,345	2,007	
Deposits	24,654	336	11,052	27,060	657	-531	28,942	
Other liabilities	-58	-3,717	937	-65	101	-2,303	-398	
Total Canadian liabilities, net flows	37,118	8,307	37,780	49,991	35,870	51,083	80,008	
Total capital and financial account, net flows	-5,467	-4,878	-9,427	-1,324	-7,660	-32,507	-29,177	
Statistical discrepancy	-4,931	-8,951	1,351	-2,140	-468	4,874	-2,625	

1. A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or from a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

2. Transactions are recorded on a net basis.

Current account

	Third quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2005	First quarter 2006	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006	2004	2005
	Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Receipts							
Goods and services	131,319	136,386	130,759	129,185	131,070	492,984	518,028
Goods	115,095	120,060	114,620	112,785	114,803	429,121	453,060
Services	16,225	16,327	16,139	16,400	16,268	63,863	64,968
Travel	4,100	4,035	4,005	4,156	4,047	16,745	16,460
Transportation	2,919	2,989	3,016	2,988	2,968	11,024	11,632
Commercial services	8,742	8,865	8,671	8,840	8,794	34,511	35,115
Government services	463	438	447	416	459	1,582	1,761
Investment income	11,433	13,541	14,734	13,300	14,562	37,532	48,199
Direct investment	5,613	7,629	8,400	6,836	7,745	20,677	25,994
Interest	340	391	267	369	362	754	1,275
Profits	5,273	7,239	8,132	6,467	7,383	19,923	24,718
Portfolio investment	3,217	3,438	3,537	3,704	3,894	10,182	12,644
Interest	1,042	1,190	1,197	1,359	1,525	2,387	4,006
Dividends	2,175	2,248	2,340	2,344	2,369	7,795	8,638
Other investment	2,603	2,474	2,798	2,760	2,922	6,673	9,561
Current transfers	2,060	2,056	2,633	2,308	2,496	7,427	8,066
Private	661	614	743	647	756	2,785	2,587
Official	1,400	1,442	1,891	1,661	1,740	4,642	5,479
Total receipts	144,812	151,983	148,126	144,793	148,129	537,943	574,293
Payments							
Goods and services	117,075	119,637	118,256	120,455	123,100	440,218	466,896
Goods	97,493	99,565	97,999	99,877	102,558	363,639	388,210
Services	19,582	20,072	20,257	20,578	20,542	76,580	78,686
Travel	5,520	5,717	5,750	5,766	5,935	20,747	22,260
Transportation	4,413	4,503	4,651	4,735	4,809	16,001	17,528
Commercial services	9,413	9,615	9,617	9,813	9,549	38,885	37,946
Government services	237	237	239	264	249	946	952
Investment income	17,604	17,177	16,554	17,635	17,798	62,346	67,010
Direct investment	8,726	8,134	6,825	7,914	8,021	27,489	30,953
Interest	579	574	579	580	579	2,280	2,313
Profits	8,147	7,559	6,246	7,335	7,442	25,209	28,640
Portfolio investment	6,823	6,758	6,198	6,166	6,257	28,139	27,192
Interest	5,799	5,649	5,422	5,415	5,549	24,137	23,239
Dividends	1,024	1,109	776	751	709	4,003	3,953
Other investment	2,056	2,286	3,530	3,555	3,519	6,717	8,865
Current transfers	2,037	2,143	2,805	2,020	2,145	7,746	8,585
Private	1,202	1,228	1,900	1,233	1,274	4,657	4,812
Official	835	915	906	787	871	3,089	3,773
Total payments	136,717	138,957	137,615	140,110	143,043	510,310	542,491
Balances							
Goods and services	14,244	16,749	12,503	8,730	7,970	52,765	51,132
Goods	17,602	20,494	16,621	12,908	12,245	65,482	64,850
Services	-3,358	-3,745	-4,118	-4,178	-4,275	-12,717	-13,718
Travel	-1,419	-1,682	-1,744	-1,610	-1,888	-4,002	-5,800
Transportation	-1,494	-1,515	-1,635	-1,747	-1,842	-4,977	-5,897
Commercial services	-671	-750	-946	-973	-755	-4,374	-2,831
Government services	226	201	208	152	210	636	810
Investment income	-6,172	-3,636	-1,820	-4,335	-3,236	-24,814	-18,811
Direct investment	-3,113	-505	1,574	-1,078	-276	-6,812	-4,960
Interest	-239	-184	-312	-210	-217	-1,527	-1,038
Profits	-2,874	-321	1,886	-867	-59	-5,286	-3,922
Portfolio investment	-3,606	-3,320	-2,662	-2,462	-2,363	-17,957	-14,548
Interest	-4,757	-4,459	-4,226	-4,055	-4,023	-21,750	-19,234
Dividends	1,151	1,139	1,564	1,593	1,660	3,793	4,686
Other investment	547	188	-733	-794	-597	-44	696
Current transfers	23	-87	-172	288	352	-319	-519
Private	-542	-614	-1,157	-586	-518	-1,872	-2,225
Official	564	528	985	874	870	1,554	1,706
Current account	8,095	13,026	10,511	4,683	5,086	27,633	31,802

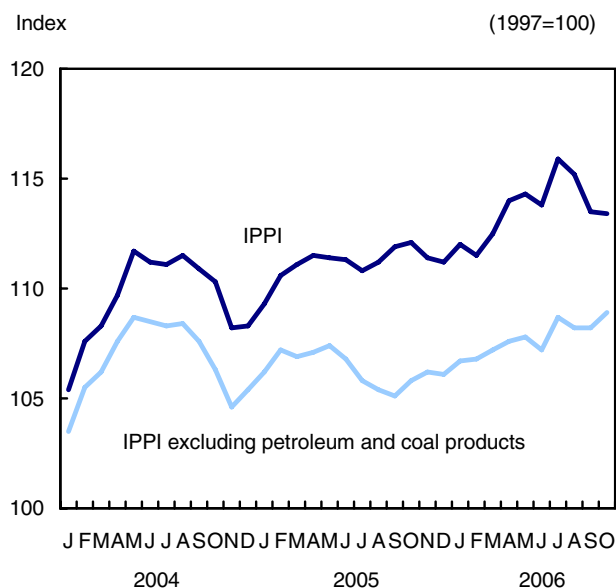
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

October 2006

Lower prices for petroleum products and crude oil pushed down prices in October for manufactured goods and raw materials for a third consecutive month.

Prices charged by manufacturers, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), were down 0.1% in October, following a 1.5% drop in September. Lower prices for petroleum products were offset by higher prices for primary metal products and motor vehicles.

Prices for manufactured goods decrease



The 12-month change in the IPPI was up 1.2%, a lower rate of growth compared to the year-over-year increase of 1.4% in September. Upward pressure came mainly from higher prices for primary metal products and pulp and paper products.

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) was down 2.8% from September to October, following a 5.2% decline in September. The decrease was due to mineral fuels, as prices for crude oil declined for a third consecutive month. On the other hand, non-ferrous metals and vegetable products registered significant price increases.

Note to readers

The **Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)** reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI.

The **Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

Compared to October of last year, raw materials cost factories 2.0% more, a significant change from the year-over-year increase of 4.0% in September.

The IPPI stood at 113.4 (1997=100) in October, down from a revised level of 113.5 in September. The RMPI stood at 155.5 (1997=100), down from 160.0 in September.

IPPI: Petroleum product prices continue to fall

On a month-over-month basis, manufacturers' prices were down 0.1%, as lower prices for petroleum products were offset by higher prices for primary metals and motor vehicles.

Petroleum and coal product prices decreased by 6.3% compared to September, the third consecutive monthly decline. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have increased 0.6% rather than falling 0.1%.

Lower prices were also observed for lumber and other wood products as well as meat, fish and dairy products.

On the other hand, prices for primary metal products rose 4.4% compared to September, following two months of decline. Prices for nickel products were up by 15.9%, due to strong demand and lower inventories. Higher prices were also observed for refined zinc products (+19.6%), copper and copper alloy products (+7.0%) as well as aluminum products (+1.8%).

Motor vehicles and other transport equipment were up 0.7%, mainly due to a weaker Canadian dollar. Prices for fruit, vegetable and feed products (+0.9%), as well

as pulp and paper products (+0.8%), were also higher compared to September.

IPPI: Primary metal products are the major contributors to the 12-month change

The IPPI was up 1.2% in October compared with the same month a year earlier, a deceleration in the rate of growth for a third consecutive month. The slowdown in the annual increase was mainly due to the prices of petroleum products. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have increased 2.9%.

Prices for primary metal products were up 31.8% compared to October 2005. Prices for nickel products (+142.4%), copper products (+74.9%), refined zinc products (+148.8%) and aluminum products (+16.5%) were all higher compared with one year earlier.

Higher prices for pulp and paper products, metal fabricated products, non-metallic mineral products, fruit, vegetable and feed products and tobacco products also contributed to the annual increase.

The annual rate of growth in the IPPI was dampened by lower prices for petroleum and coal products (-14.0%), as well as lower prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-2.7%), lumber and other wood products (-7.9%) and chemicals and chemical products (-2.5%).

RMPI: Crude oil prices continue to push down the cost of raw materials

Raw material prices fell 2.8% in October, the third consecutive monthly decrease following a decline of 5.2% in September.

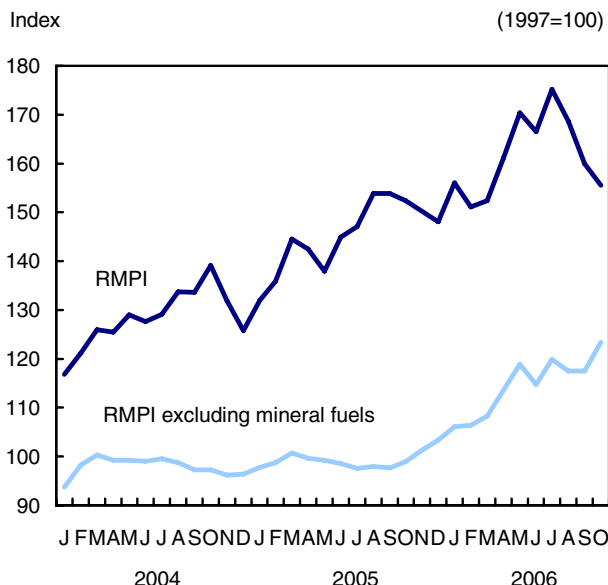
Mineral fuels were the major contributor to this monthly drop, with prices declining 10.7% compared to September. Prices for crude oil were down 12.3%, mainly due to higher inventories as well as weaker demand. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have risen 5.0% from September instead of falling 2.8%.

Non-ferrous metal prices were up 11.8%, as prices for zinc, copper, lead, radio-active concentrates and nickel increased due to lower inventories and strong demand.

Prices for vegetable products rose 6.3% from September, as prices for wheat, corn, canola and soybeans fell. This was mainly the result of lower than expected crop production due to adverse climate conditions as well as strong demand.

Prices increased for animal and animal products (+0.3%) and ferrous materials (+0.1%) from September to October, while prices for non-metallic minerals remained unchanged.

Raw material prices continue to decline



On a 12-month basis, the price of raw materials rose 2.0% in October, slower than the 4.0% year-over-year increase in September. This continues the slowdown in the rate of growth observed since May 2006, when prices had increased 23.6% from the previous year. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have increased 24.8% instead of rising 2.0%.

Non-ferrous metals were the major contributors to the 12-month increase with prices rising 79.7%, mainly the result of year-over-year price increases for zinc, radio-active concentrates, copper, nickel and lead.

Prices were also higher than one year ago for wood, vegetable products, ferrous materials as well as non-metallic minerals.

Mineral fuels were down 16.1% with crude oil prices falling 16.9%. This was the largest negative year-over-year change since February 2004. Prices for animals and animal products were also down slightly from a year ago.

Impact of the exchange rate

The value of the Canadian dollar fell 1.1% against the US dollar between September and October. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange would have fallen 0.4% instead of its actual decrease of 0.1%.

On a 12-month basis, the value of the Canadian dollar rose 4.3% against the US dollar. If the impact of the exchange rate had been excluded, producer prices

would have risen 2.3% between October 2005 and October 2006, rather than their actual increase of 1.2%.

Prices for intermediate goods are up slightly

Prices for intermediate goods increased by 0.1% from September. Higher prices for primary metal products, pulp and paper products, fruit, vegetable and feed products and motor vehicles were offset by lower prices for petroleum products, lumber products as well as meat, fish and dairy products.

Producers of intermediate goods received 3.2% more for their goods in October 2006 than in October 2005. Higher prices were registered for primary metal products, pulp and paper products, metal fabricated products, non-metallic mineral products, electrical and communication products, fruit, vegetable and feed products and rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products.

These increases were partly offset by lower prices for petroleum products, lumber products, chemical products, motor vehicles and tobacco products.

Lower prices for finished goods

Prices for finished goods were down 0.3% from September. Lower prices for petroleum products, lumber products and meat, fish and dairy products were partially offset by higher prices for motor vehicles and electrical and communication products.

Compared with October 2005, prices for finished goods declined by 1.8%. Lower prices were registered for petroleum products, motor vehicles as well as machinery and equipment.

These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for tobacco products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, meat, fish and dairy products, furniture and fixtures, beverages as well as non-metallic mineral products.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The October 2006 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XIE, free) will soon be available.

The Industrial product and raw material price indexes for November 2006 will be released on January 4, 2007.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; prices-prix@statcan.ca) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; danielle.gouin@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

□

Industrial product price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	October 2005	September 2006 ^r	October 2006 ^p	October 2005 to October 2006 % change	September to October 2006
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	112.1	113.5	113.4	1.2	-0.1
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	105.8	108.2	108.9	2.9	0.6
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	106.4	108.9	107.4	0.9	-1.4
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	102.9	103.7	104.6	1.7	0.9
Beverages	1.57	121.6	122.6	122.6	0.8	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	178.5	191.8	191.8	7.5	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	117.6	118.9	118.6	0.9	-0.3
Textile products	1.58	99.8	100.1	100.2	0.4	0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.3	104.9	104.3	0.0	-0.6
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	91.0	85.0	83.8	-7.9	-1.4
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	116.3	118.1	118.1	1.5	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	101.7	106.0	106.8	5.0	0.8
Printing and publishing	1.70	115.0	115.5	115.6	0.5	0.1
Primary metal products	7.80	112.4	141.9	148.1	31.8	4.4
Metal fabricated products	4.11	121.1	123.8	123.8	2.2	0.0
Machinery and equipment	5.48	107.2	106.8	107.0	-0.2	0.2
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	94.6	91.4	92.0	-2.7	0.7
Electrical and communications products	5.77	93.3	93.7	94.0	0.8	0.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	115.1	120.1	120.1	4.3	0.0
Petroleum and coal products ¹	5.68	228.9	210.1	196.9	-14.0	-6.3
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	125.6	122.4	122.4	-2.5	0.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	110.2	112.3	112.5	2.1	0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	182.4	265.9	279.6	53.3	5.2
Intermediate goods²	60.14	114.2	117.7	117.8	3.2	0.1
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.71	123.5	144.8	149.8	21.3	3.5
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	52.43	112.8	113.6	112.9	0.1	-0.6
Finished goods⁵	39.86	108.9	107.2	106.9	-1.8	-0.3
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	112.2	114.0	113.6	1.2	-0.4
Capital equipment	11.73	101.5	99.6	100.1	-1.4	0.5
All other finished goods	19.63	111.9	108.7	108.2	-3.3	-0.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. This index is estimated for the current month.

2. Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

3. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

4. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

5. Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

Raw materials price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	October 2005	September 2006 ^r	October 2006 ^p	October 2005 to October 2006 % change	September to October 2006
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	152.4	160.0	155.5	2.0	-2.8
Mineral fuels	35.16	268.2	252.0	225.1	-16.1	-10.7
Vegetable products	10.28	79.2	81.0	86.1	8.7	6.3
Animals and animal products	20.30	104.4	103.9	104.2	-0.2	0.3
Wood	15.60	71.5	80.0	79.9	11.7	-0.1
Ferrous materials	3.36	116.8	125.5	125.6	7.5	0.1
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	124.6	200.3	223.9	79.7	11.8
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	134.6	141.1	141.1	4.8	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	98.9	117.5	123.4	24.8	5.0

^r revised

^p preliminary



Payroll employment, earnings and hours

September 2006 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of payroll employees for September was \$749.69 (seasonally adjusted), down \$0.69 (-0.1%) from August. This leaves the year-to-date growth in earnings at 3.1%. This annual rate of change is obtained by comparing the average weekly earnings of the first nine months of 2006 with the average of the same months of 2005.

In Canada's largest industrial sectors, year-to-date earnings growth as of September was 3.9% for health and social assistance, 3.8% for educational services, 3.0% for retail trade, and 2.5% for manufacturing.

There were 14,042,200 payroll jobs in Canada in September, an increase of 13,500 employees (+0.1%) from August. Provinces showing the largest percent increases in employment from August to September were British Columbia (+0.5%), Ontario (+0.3%), and Saskatchewan (+0.3%). The largest decrease was in New Brunswick (-0.8%).

Nationally, payroll employment has increased by approximately 170,000 jobs since the beginning of 2006.

The average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees edged down 0.3% in September to \$18.47. The average weekly hours for hourly paid employees fell 0.6% to 31.8 hours.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for October will be released on December 20.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Peter Lorenz (613-951-4167), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	September 2005	August 2006 ^r	September 2006 ^p	August to September 2006	September 2005 to September 2006	Year-to-date average 2006 ¹
	Seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change		
Industrial aggregate	737.24	750.38	749.69	-0.1	1.7	3.1
Forestry, logging and support	931.54	973.71	977.08	0.3	4.9	5.3
Mining and oil and gas	1,323.09	1,335.11	1,318.89	-1.2	-0.3	2.7
Utilities	1,071.72	1,093.39	1,089.40	-0.4	1.6	1.7
Construction	891.57	894.73	887.04	-0.9	-0.5	1.9
Manufacturing	900.56	905.80	909.86	0.4	1.0	2.5
Wholesale trade	843.28	879.78	882.67	0.3	4.7	5.3
Retail trade	469.90	481.37	480.64	-0.2	2.3	3.0
Transportation and warehousing	788.19	780.59	782.19	0.2	-0.8	1.3
Information and cultural industries	905.45	940.15	938.82	-0.1	3.7	6.5
Finance and insurance	952.50	963.74	968.04	0.4	1.6	2.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	653.57	682.99	693.14	1.5	6.1	4.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	964.33	975.59	982.79	0.7	1.9	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises	906.44	943.23	956.10	1.4	5.5	5.8
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	578.40	600.19	603.14	0.5	4.3	2.9
Educational services	815.58	816.39	821.25	0.6	0.7	3.8
Health care and social assistance	670.02	676.09	671.29	-0.7	0.2	3.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	428.34	427.53	428.96	0.3	0.1	2.2
Accommodation and food services	321.77	319.60	317.11	-0.8	-1.4	6.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	566.73	587.44	592.53	0.9	4.6	2.5
Public administration	903.46	946.68	954.99	0.9	5.7	3.7
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	675.69	688.52	696.99	1.2	3.2	4.5
Prince Edward Island	577.54	589.42	591.93	0.4	2.5	3.2
Nova Scotia	644.36	656.12	656.25	0.0	1.8	2.5
New Brunswick	672.63	682.41	689.44	1.0	2.5	3.7
Quebec	701.74	715.24	704.87	-1.4	0.4	2.6
Ontario	777.88	785.71	786.98	0.2	1.2	2.6
Manitoba	661.86	675.95	685.50	1.4	3.6	2.0
Saskatchewan	675.08	691.90	695.68	0.5	3.1	4.0
Alberta	777.64	806.07	812.30	0.8	4.5	4.7
British Columbia	727.68	736.17	741.97	0.8	2.0	4.1
Yukon	826.67	842.45	843.57	0.1	2.0	4.8
Northwest Territories ²	988.58	964.41	973.08	0.9	-1.6	2.2
Nunavut ²	890.24	904.96	899.88	-0.6	1.1	3.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Rate of change for the first nine months of 2006 compared to the same months for 2005.

2. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2005	July 2006	August 2006 ^r	September 2006 ^p	July to August 2006	August to September 2006	December 2005 to September 2006
	Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	13,872.3	14,022.6	14,028.7	14,042.2	0.0	0.1	1.2
Forestry, logging and support	63.3	59.6	58.9	58.5	-1.2	-0.7	-7.6
Mining and oil and gas	172.4	183.0	184.8	186.8	1.0	1.1	8.4
Utilities	121.5	122.5	123.2	122.6	0.6	-0.5	0.9
Construction	690.7	704.5	710.5	712.8	0.9	0.3	3.2
Manufacturing	1,948.4	1,930.2	1,932.4	1,924.1	0.1	-0.4	-1.2
Wholesale trade	736.7	743.6	743.8	742.3	0.0	-0.2	0.8
Retail trade	1,717.4	1,731.6	1,738.4	1,740.7	0.4	0.1	1.4
Transportation and warehousing	627.5	636.9	634.8	633.9	-0.3	-0.1	1.0
Information and cultural industries	355.4	358.8	360.9	359.1	0.6	-0.5	1.0
Finance and insurance	588.2	589.6	590.1	592.2	0.1	0.4	0.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	246.2	246.6	243.8	244.5	-1.1	0.3	-0.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	670.6	677.3	677.9	681.3	0.1	0.5	1.6
Management of companies and enterprises	96.5	100.0	101.5	96.0	1.5	-5.4	-0.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	681.8	704.1	705.8	707.9	0.2	0.3	3.8
Educational services	1,004.5	1,015.6	1,015.0	1,020.4	-0.1	0.5	1.6
Health care and social assistance	1,425.0	1,436.8	1,439.2	1,442.9	0.2	0.3	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	247.6	248.2	247.3	248.4	-0.4	0.4	0.3
Accommodation and food services	960.3	970.3	969.6	977.0	-0.1	0.8	1.7
Other services (excluding public administration)	515.4	520.0	519.0	522.3	-0.2	0.6	1.3
Public administration	791.0	816.4	803.8	797.5	-1.5	-0.8	0.8
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	177.5	185.0	184.8	184.3	-0.1	-0.3	3.8
Prince Edward Island	64.3	62.1	62.1	62.2	0.0	0.2	-3.3
Nova Scotia	395.5	394.1	393.1	393.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.6
New Brunswick	302.2	303.8	306.1	303.7	0.8	-0.8	0.5
Quebec	3,213.6	3,235.7	3,239.0	3,232.7	0.1	-0.2	0.6
Ontario	5,389.3	5,416.9	5,413.0	5,428.5	-0.1	0.3	0.7
Manitoba	538.2	534.5	534.9	535.7	0.1	0.1	-0.5
Saskatchewan	419.2	421.9	422.1	423.4	0.0	0.3	1.0
Alberta	1,576.5	1,627.4	1,628.4	1,629.6	0.1	0.1	3.4
British Columbia	1,747.9	1,788.3	1,796.9	1,806.4	0.5	0.5	3.3
Yukon	17.1	17.3	17.5	17.5	1.2	0.0	2.3
Northwest Territories ¹	22.0	22.6	22.5	22.7	-0.4	0.9	3.2
Nunavut ¹	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.1	5.3	1.7	7.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

September 2006 (preliminary)

Total estimated sales of the restaurants, caterers and taverns industry reached \$3.5 billion in September, a 7.3% increase over September 2005 on a year-over-year basis. (Data are neither seasonally adjusted, nor adjusted for inflation).

The largest year-over-year increases, at the provincial level, were in Alberta (+16.2%), Saskatchewan (+12.3%) and British Columbia (+10.1%). Ontario and Quebec, representing 39.7% and 20.6% of the industry in September, recorded respective increases of 5.5% and 4.0%.

The increase in sales, at the national level, was due to higher sales at limited service restaurants

(+10.6%) and full service restaurant (+5.4%). These two sectors account for almost 86% of the sales for the industry. Food service contractors and caterers also posted respective increases of 8.0% and 4.2%. These two sectors account for almost 8% of the sales for the industry. The drinking places sector also increased 2.5% in September.

Note: Sales estimates at the provincial and national level were revised from October 2005 for Newfoundland and Labrador. The revision was made necessary because of corrections in reported data. To obtain the revised data, please refer to the CANSIM matrices mentioned below.

Note also that the Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey (MRCTS) is currently being

reengineered. The purpose of this new initiative, started last spring, is to revamp the survey and its infrastructure. These projects are carried out periodically (the last one dates back to 1995) to take full advantage of the technological advances and keep the survey up-to-date in terms of concepts and methods. The MRCTS reengineering will therefore maximize the use of GST data (which will reduce the response burden) and harmonize the MRCTS conceptual base with that of the Annual Survey of the Food Services and Drinking Places Industry, as well as with the upcoming changes to the Business Register and with the Department's general standards. The first estimates following the MRCTS reengineering should be released in the summer of 2007.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, or to obtain more information about the redesign of the Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey contact Alain Mbassegue (613-951-2011; fax: 613-951-6696, alain.mbassegue@statcan.ca), Service Industries Division.

Food services sales

	September 2005 ^r	August 2006 ^r	September 2006 ^p	September 2005 to September 2006
Not seasonally adjusted				
	\$ thousands			% change
Total, food services sales	3,219,420	3,618,044	3,453,658	7.3
Full-service restaurants	1,547,411	1,733,772	1,630,848	5.4
Limited-service restaurants	1,200,482	1,440,256	1,328,060	10.6
Food service contractors	184,110	161,152	198,805	8.0
Social and mobile caterers	80,155	73,680	83,492	4.2
Drinking places	207,262	209,184	212,453	2.5
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador	35,799	39,309	35,353	-1.2
Prince Edward Island	13,908	16,831	14,082	1.3
Nova Scotia	81,279	92,887	88,573	9.0
New Brunswick	56,708	61,118	57,482	1.4
Quebec	683,055	739,411	710,399	4.0
Ontario	1,299,323	1,439,347	1,370,976	5.5
Manitoba	80,756	96,270	87,510	8.4
Saskatchewan	77,168	87,523	86,680	12.3
Alberta	368,455	424,228	428,099	16.2
British Columbia	513,479	609,745	565,305	10.1
Yukon	2,598	3,385	2,539	-2.3
Northwest Territories	6,491	7,668	6,274	-3.3
Nunavut	401	322	386	-3.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

Federal government employment in census metropolitan areas

September 2006

There were approximately 377,700 federal government employees in September 2006, with three-quarters of them working in a metropolitan area. Across the country, federal government workers accounted for about 2.5% of the labour force employed within census metropolitan areas.

Of the total federal government employees across the country, 31.2% were within the Ottawa–Gatineau metropolitan area. This continues the upward trend from 25.7% in September 1990 when this series was first initiated.

On the other hand, the federal government represented 18.2% of total employment in the Ottawa–Gatineau area, down from the peak of 21.9% in September 1992.

Halifax had the second highest proportion of federal public servants at 8.0% of total employment as of

September. Other proportions ranged from 5.5% in Kingston to 0.2% in Oshawa.

Federal government employment

	Canada	Ottawa-Gatineau	Proportion of federal government employment within Ottawa-Gatineau
	thousands		%
1990	403.4	103.6	25.7
1991	408.7	104.7	25.6
1992	407.5	107.0	26.3
1993	398.1	105.4	26.5
1994	388.4	101.5	26.1
1995	361.6	96.3	26.6
1996	347.0	93.6	27.0
1997	334.1	90.6	27.1
1998	327.8	91.0	27.8
1999	327.4	93.8	28.7
2000	335.8	98.2	29.3
2001	349.2	103.7	29.7
2002	359.9	108.1	30.0
2003	365.5	112.3	30.7
2004	364.6	112.3	30.8
2005	369.3	113.8	30.8
2006	377.7	117.8	31.2

Note: Data for this release are based on the 2001 Standard Geographical Classification census metropolitan area definition. Data for smaller areas such as census agglomerations have not been developed due to the unavailability of detailed information. The term federal government presented in this release includes all organizations controlled by the federal government that are not-for-profit and perform non-commercial services on behalf of the government and its citizens. The count of federal government employees includes the Canadian military (regular forces and reservists), as well as uniformed Royal Canadian Mounted Police members. However, these statistics do not include employees of federal government business enterprises that operate as commercial corporations in the marketplace.

Caution should be used when comparing these federal government employment statistics to federal government public administration on the North American Industry Classification System basis, the latter being a sub-set of the former.

The Federal Government Employment and Payroll Program uses a census data collection approach, which means that all federal government entities are covered in the statistics. However, details by metropolitan area are not always available. To fulfill the numerous requests for regional information, imputation methods have been developed and complementary information has been collected in order to produce employment statistics for 2001 Census-defined metropolitan areas.

Employment within census metropolitan areas, September 2006¹

	Total employment ²	Federal government employment	Federal government employment as a proportion of total employment
	thousands		%
Ottawa-Gatineau	647.1	117.8	18.2
Halifax	204.8	16.3	8.0
Kingston	78.2	4.3	5.5
Victoria	176.2	8.8	5.0
St. John's	96.5	4.5	4.7
Québec	380.7	13.8	3.6
Winnipeg	386.6	12.5	3.2
Regina	112.6	3.1	2.8
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	78.6	2.1	2.7
Saskatoon	130.2	2.5	1.9
Saint John	60.7	1.1	1.8
Abbotsford	83.5	1.5	1.8
Saguenay	70.6	1.2	1.7
Edmonton	571.8	9.2	1.6
Thunder Bay	62.2	0.9	1.5
Vancouver	1,208.3	17.1	1.4
Montreal	1,889.0	25.7	1.4
Sherbrooke	82.9	1.1	1.3
Windsor	172.2	2.0	1.2
Calgary	664.3	6.6	1.0
London	244.9	2.4	1.0
Toronto	2,822.1	22.4	0.8
Hamilton	371.9	2.9	0.8
Trois-Rivières	67.0	0.4	0.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	200.2	1.1	0.5
Kitchener	249.5	1.0	0.4
Oshawa	178.2	0.3	0.2
Total	11,290.8	282.6	2.5

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

2. Data obtained from the Labour Force Survey.

Available on CANSIM: table 183-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1713.

Data tables on public sector employment are also available online in the *Summary tables* module of our website.

For general information or to order data, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767; jo-anne.thibault@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claude Bilodeau (613-951-1816; claudio.bilodeau@statcan.ca), Public Institutions Division. ■

Public sector employment

Third quarter 2006 (preliminary)

Public sector employment (comprising all levels of general government, universities, colleges, school boards, health and social service institutions and

government business enterprises) fell 5.5% to 2.9 million in the third quarter, from 3.1 million in the second quarter of 2006.

The major contributor to the decrease was educational institutions, which saw a 19.7% reduction in the work force — mainly due to summer slowdowns. As well, federal government employment fell 4.7% as many temporary employees hired in the previous quarter (such as summer students and census workers) completed their employment mid-way through the July–September timeframe.

Compared to the same three months of 2005, public sector employment rose 1.5% in the third quarter. Within general government, the federal component posted the largest increase with more than 386,000 employees on payroll, up 4.3% from the same quarter of 2005. This increase was partly attributable to the employment of census employees, particularly during July and August. Provincial and territorial general government employment remained stable at approximately 359,000 employees. Local general government had an estimated 407,000 employees, up 3.6% from the same quarter of 2005.

In terms of distribution, the three levels of general government (federal, provincial/territorial and local) accounted for 39.3% of total public sector employment. Health and social service institutions accounted for 26.5%, educational institutions 25.2%, and government business enterprises 9.0%.

Public sector employment¹

	Second quarter 2005	Third quarter 2005	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006
	thousands			
Public sector	3,015	2,886	3,102	2,930
General government	1,100	1,122	1,149	1,152
Federal	373	370	405	386
Provincial and territorial	350	357	351	359
Local	377	395	393	407
Educational institutions	898	729	918	737
Universities and colleges ²	304	282	315	287
School boards	593	447	603	450
Health and social service institutions	752	769	770	776
Government business enterprises	266	266	265	265

1. Numbers may not add up due to rounding.
2. Includes vocational and trade institutions.

Estimates of public sector employment and aggregate public sector wages and salaries for the third quarter of 2006 are now available. The data for the first and second quarters have been revised.

A data table on public sector employment is also available online in the *Summary tables* module of our website.

Note: The public sector includes all economic entities controlled by government. It includes four major components: federal government (ministries, departments, agencies and non-autonomous funds, and autonomous funds and organizations); provincial and territorial government (ministries, departments, agencies and non-autonomous funds, autonomous funds and organizations, universities and colleges, and health and social service institutions); local government (municipalities and non-autonomous funds, autonomous funds and organizations, and school boards); and government business enterprises (at the federal, provincial/territorial and local levels).

For a more detailed description of how public sector employment is defined and reconciled with other information sources, please refer to the document entitled *Reconciliation of Public Sector Employment Estimates from Multiple Information Sources* by clicking on survey number 1713.

Available on CANSIM: tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1713.

For general information or to order data, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767; jo-anne.thibault@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claude Bilodeau (613-951-1816; claud.bilodeau@statcan.ca), Public Institutions Division. ■

Poultry and eggs 2006

Egg production totalled 440.3 million dozen during the first nine months of 2006, up 0.9% from the same period in 2005. Egg production was down 1.9% in September compared to the same month last year.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0020, 003-0024, 003-0038 and 003-0039.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3425 and 5039.

The publication *Poultry and Egg Statistics*, Vol. 3, no. 3 (23-015-XWE, free) is now available online. From the *Publications* page, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Agriculture*.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Debbie Dupuis (613-951-2553; debbie.dupuis@statcan.ca), Bernadette Alain

(902-893-7251; bernadette.alain@statcan.ca), or the information line (toll-free 1-800-465-1991), Agriculture Division. ■

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