

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 12, 2006
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade, October 2006	2
<p>Total export values fell 1.7% in October, as energy export values slumped for the second month. As a result of the drop in energy prices, coupled with weaker automotive and forestry exports, exports to the United States reached their lowest level in nearly two years and the surplus with the United States fell to its lowest level in three years. Imports were up 0.4%.</p>	
Survey of Household Spending, 2005	6
<p>Strong energy prices fuelled the biggest gain in household spending in eight years during 2005, as Canadians allocated more of their household budget to gasoline and utilities. On average, each household spent \$66,860, up 5.1% from 2004.</p>	
Canadian Vehicle Survey, April to June 2006	10
Survey of Regulatory Compliance Costs, 2005	10
Export and import price indexes, October 2006	10
Chain Fisher dollar export and import values, 1997	10
New products	11



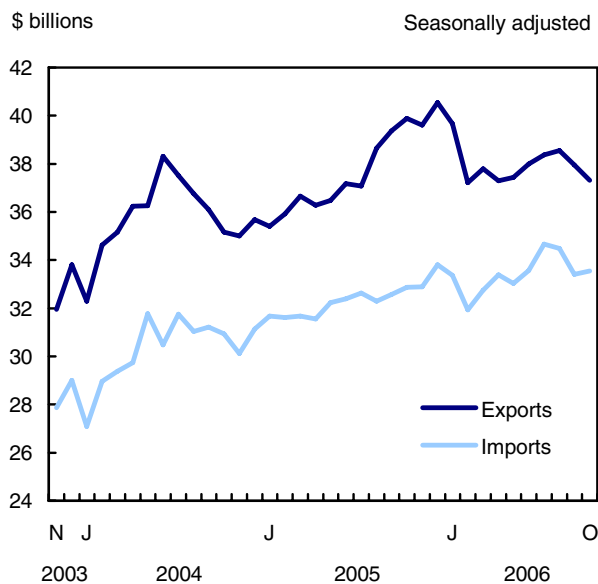
Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade

October 2006

Total export values fell 1.7% in October, as energy export values slumped for the second month. As a result of the drop in energy prices, coupled with weaker automotive and forestry exports, exports to the United States reached their lowest level in nearly two years (\$28.5 billion) and the surplus with the United States fell to its lowest level in three years (\$6.8 billion). Imports were up 0.4%.

Exports and imports



Canadian companies exported merchandise worth \$37.3 billion in October. Imports equaled \$33.5 billion for the month, resulting in the trade surplus shrinking from a revised \$4.5 billion to \$3.8 billion.

Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services.

International trade data for the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom are available on both a balance of payments basis as well as a customs basis. Trade data for all other individual countries are available on a customs basis only.

Starting with reference month September 2006, there will be a section in The Daily at the end of each quarter describing trends in trade between Canada and emerging economies, such as China. This section will discuss data which is on a customs basis and is not seasonally adjusted.

Revisions

In general, merchandise trade data are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year. Customs basis data are revised for the previous data year each quarter.

Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates 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.

In constant dollar terms, which means that the price effect is removed in order to isolate the change in volumes, exports declined 1.3%, while imports increased 1.4%, indicating that price declines were weighing down both export and import values.

Energy exports fell 11.5% in October as the price of natural gas and the volume of refined petroleum products fell. Crude petroleum prices and volumes also fell for the month.

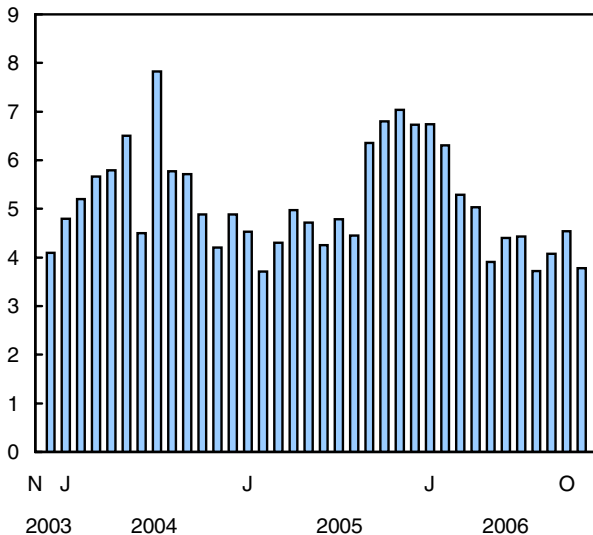
In addition to energy, exports of agricultural products, machinery and equipment, and forestry products also registered decreases. In contrast, exports of industrial goods grew for the sixth consecutive month as a result of the strength of metals shipments. The sector reached a new record-high of \$8.4 billion in October.

For imports, increases in industrial goods, machinery and equipment, and consumer goods

offset the drop in imports of energy products. Imports of automotive products were stable in October.

Trade balance

\$ billions



Falling energy exports pull down export values

Export values for energy products fell 11.5% in October to \$6.4 billion, the sector's third consecutive drop. The value was about \$3 billion short of last October's record high value.

Crude petroleum exports were down 10.7% to \$3.0 billion. Price declines pushed values down for the past few months. In addition to the price drop, volumes declined in October.

Diesel fuel exports from Canadian refineries declined for the second straight month, pulling down other energy products 17.2% to \$1.4 billion. Reports indicate that distillate stocks in the United States are 20% higher this year than in 2005, contributing to the reduction in demand.

Natural gas prices fell by 10% in October, following a similar decline in September. North American natural gas stocks are at record-high levels as a result of lower consumption through 2005's warmer-than-usual winter, which is putting downward pressure on prices.

Exports of agricultural products as well as machinery and equipment registered declines in October. Behind the drop in agricultural exports was a setback for rapeseed (canola) as well as for wheat. Nevertheless, wheat volumes have been generally strong in 2006, more than 5% greater than in 2005.

Forestry exports were down for the fourth straight month. Lumber exports were down for seven months

until the gain in September. In October, the sector's decline was attributed to a 4.6% drop in lumber exports.

After hitting an eight-year low in September as a result of plant retooling, truck exports shot above the August level to hit \$1.3 billion in October. The increase was a combination of pickup trucks and commercial big rigs for shipping products cross-country, which are in high demand in North America. On the whole, automotive exports have been on a sharp downward trend in 2006, with car exports dragging down the sector. Auto part exports have also been declining but have been on a more gradual downward trend since 2004.

Exports of industrial goods and materials have registered a sharp increase since early 2006, pushed up by a rapid rise in world metal prices. There has also been a resulting increase in volumes as companies respond to demand and capitalize on high prices.

Copper and nickel ores, as well as zinc and alloys and copper and alloys, all hit new record-highs in October. Metal ores as a whole reached \$1.2 billion in October, nearly twice the value for the same month last year. Metals and alloys stood at \$3.1 billion for the month, one billion dollars higher than October 2005.

Metal imports also on the rise

Imports of industrial goods also hit a record high in October, rising to \$7.1 billion, as a result of metals. Zinc and copper values, in particular, have increased as refining companies smooth over gaps in raw materials with imported goods.

Machinery and equipment imports also managed an increase for the month, as industrial and agricultural machinery registered gains of 4.3% to \$2.8 billion. While drilling and mining machinery and other industrial machinery continued to show strength as a result of demand from the booming Western provinces, imports of wind turbines were the major contributor to the sector's increase in October. According to the Canadian Wind Energy Association, the wind energy capacity installed in Canada has doubled in 2006, now sitting at 1,300 megawatts or the equivalent of powering 400,000 homes.

Imports of consumer goods got a boost in October as clothing and pharmaceutical products both showed solid increases. Clothing imports have demonstrated a gradual upward trend in 2006, and after being down in August and September, imports advanced to a record-high \$700 million.

Nearly offsetting these increases were declines in energy imports. Crude petroleum imports were down 11.0% while other energy products, notably natural gas, were down 17.1%. Both decreases were the result of a combination of falling prices and volumes.

Imports of automotive products were steady at \$6.4 billion for the month. In October, both passenger

autos and trucks managed increases, however, the decline of imports of auto parts dragged down the value of the sector.

Agricultural imports edged down in October from a record high in September of \$2.0 billion, as imports of meat products, coffee and fruits and vegetables fell back.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003 and 228-0033 to 228-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.

The October 2006 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 60, no. 10 (65-001-XIB, free)

is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. The publication includes tables by commodity and country on a customs basis. Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, service transactions, investment income and transfers) are available quarterly in publication *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-XIE, free) from the *Publications* module of our website.

The publication is available free in PDF format on the morning of release.

For more information on products and services, contact Anne Couillard (toll-free 1-800-294-5583; 613-951-6867). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Diana Wyman (613-951-3116), International Trade Division. □

Merchandise trade

	September 2006 ^r	October 2006	September to October 2006	October 2005 to October 2006	January to October 2005	January to October 2006	January–October 2005 to January–October 2006
Seasonally adjusted, \$ current							
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change
Principal trading partners							
Exports							
United States	29,213	28,533	-2.3	-12.8	303,082	300,879	-0.7
Japan	913	968	6.0	8.4	8,564	8,937	4.4
European Union ¹	2,944	2,783	-5.5	17.0	23,973	27,366	14.2
Other OECD countries ²	1,830	1,848	1.0	30.9	12,617	14,749	16.9
All other countries	3,057	3,189	4.3	28.7	24,660	27,687	12.3
Total	37,956	37,322	-1.7	-6.5	372,899	379,621	1.8
Imports							
United States	21,867	21,740	-0.6	-0.2	215,595	218,538	1.4
Japan	1,030	980	-4.9	1.2	9,367	9,992	6.7
European Union ¹	3,540	3,557	0.5	4.0	31,838	34,932	9.7
Other OECD countries ²	1,775	2,095	18.0	8.4	20,057	19,605	-2.3
All other countries	5,203	5,174	-0.6	8.6	44,651	51,087	14.4
Total	33,415	33,544	0.4	2.1	321,509	334,151	3.9
Balance							
United States	7,346	6,793	...	...	87,487	82,341	...
Japan	-117	-12	...	...	-803	-1,055	...
European Union ¹	-596	-774	...	...	-7,865	-7,566	...
Other OECD countries ²	55	-247	...	...	-7,440	-4,856	...
All other countries	-2,146	-1,985	...	...	-19,991	-23,400	...
Total	4,541	3,778	...	...	51,390	45,470	...
Principal commodity groupings							
Exports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,801	2,680	-4.3	3.4	24,889	26,132	5.0
Energy products	7,237	6,402	-11.5	-31.4	70,178	73,072	4.1
Forestry products	2,673	2,666	-0.3	-12.7	30,472	28,082	-7.8
Industrial goods and materials	8,297	8,351	0.7	20.6	70,030	77,641	10.9
Machinery and equipment	8,047	7,970	-1.0	3.3	78,518	79,312	1.0
Automotive products	6,220	6,503	4.5	-14.6	72,364	68,256	-5.7
Other consumer goods	1,467	1,553	5.9	9.5	14,409	14,687	1.9
Special transactions trade ³	727	684	-5.9	-6.2	6,818	7,161	5.0
Other balance of payments adjustments	486	513	5.6	-0.4	5,218	5,278	1.1
Imports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,016	1,985	-1.5	6.2	18,281	19,404	6.1
Energy products	2,949	2,568	-12.9	-11.4	27,339	29,083	6.4
Forestry products	257	264	2.7	5.2	2,631	2,551	-3.0
Industrial goods and materials	6,897	7,134	3.4	9.4	65,058	69,510	6.8
Machinery and equipment	9,554	9,671	1.2	1.2	91,883	94,682	3.0
Automotive products	6,381	6,385	0.1	-4.1	65,310	65,998	1.1
Other consumer goods	4,328	4,380	1.2	6.9	40,982	42,851	4.6
Special transactions trade ³	391	536	37.1	48.1	3,789	3,805	0.4
Other balance of payments adjustments	642	621	-3.3	-4.6	6,235	6,264	0.5

^r revised

... figures not appropriate or not applicable

1. Includes Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom.

2. Includes Australia, Canada, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland and Turkey.

3. These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.

Survey of Household Spending

2005

Strong energy prices fuelled the biggest gain in household spending in eight years during 2005 as Canadians allocated more of their household budget to gasoline and utilities.

At the same time, households in the booming Western provinces and territories had more to spend for automobiles, cell phones and electronics.

On average, each household spent \$66,860, up 5.1% from 2004.

This was more than twice the inflation rate of 2.2% as measured by the Consumer Price Index, and the fastest rate of growth since 1997 when the annual Survey of Household Spending (SHS) was introduced.

Households in three provinces (Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia) reported spending well above the national average. However, average spending was highest in the Northwest Territories, where it amounted to \$89,730 per household, up 16% from 2003, the most recent year the territories were in the survey.

Spending increased at the fastest annual rate in three Western provinces: Saskatchewan (+8.3%), Manitoba (+6.9%) and British Columbia (+6.2%).

Newfoundland and Labrador still had the lowest provincial average, \$52,610; however, this was a 5.5% gain from 2004.

Rising incomes pushed personal taxes up by 6% to an average of \$13,700, but this held steady at 20% of the average household budget. Shelter claimed 19%, while transportation represented 14%, and food 11% of the average budget.

Average spending on gasoline jumped 10% in 2005, while households spent 7% more on the purchase of automobiles (including vans and SUVs), halting two consecutive annual declines. Alberta households alone recorded a 20% increase in spending on vehicles.

A record 28% of households reported buying new computer hardware, while DVD players kept up their explosive growth in popularity. Nearly 80% of households reported having a DVD player in 2005.

Alberta leads country with big jump in vehicle purchases

Households spent an average of \$9,070 on transportation in 2005, up 5% from 2004. The bulk of this, \$8,240, was for private motor vehicles.

After two years of declines, Canadian households reported a 7% increase in spending on the purchase of automobiles (including vans and SUVs). Alberta households led the way with a 20% increase in spending on vehicle purchases.

Note to readers

This release is based on data from the 2005 Survey of Household Spending (SHS). Data were collected by personal interviews conducted from January to March 2006 from a sample of more than 21,000 private households in all provinces and territories. The survey gathered detailed information on spending patterns, dwelling characteristics, and household equipment in 2005.

Since 1999, the SHS has included households in the northern territories in every odd numbered year. The 2005 data in this release represents data for the 10 provinces and the territories. The 2004 data for Canada include the 10 provinces only.

The average spending for a category is calculated for all households, including those with and those without expenditures for the category, unless otherwise noted. Average spending includes sales taxes.

Comparisons of expenditures between years in this release are not adjusted for inflation. The rate of inflation for selected items is mentioned where it affects the analysis of year-to-year changes in spending.

To analyze the data by income level, households were divided into five groups or quintiles based on income. Each quintile represents one-fifth of all households. They are created by ranking households in ascending order of total household income, and organizing them into five groups of equal number. Households in the lowest quintile have 1.3 members on average, one-third the size of households in the highest quintile, which average 3.4 members.

The sampling for the northern territories was changed in 2005, resulting in slightly less coverage of the population in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and a larger drop in coverage in Nunavut. This may affect comparisons with previous years. For more details, see the SHS User Guide, available for free on our website.

The average household spent \$2,080 on gasoline in 2005, up 10% from the previous year. Despite this, average automobile operating costs only rose by 4% to \$4,520, the result of a 3% decline in spending on public and private auto insurance.

Meanwhile, average spending on public transportation increased by just 3% to \$830 per household.

Energy and property taxes boost shelter costs

Average spending on shelter increased 3% to \$12,610 in 2005. This was mostly due to a 5% rise in energy spending.

Spending on natural gas was up 8% to \$630, while spending on electricity rose 3% to \$1,100. There was also a 6% increase in property taxes, which rose to \$1,530 on average.

The highest average spending on shelter was \$17,690 per household in the Northwest Territories.

Canadian homeowners with mortgages spent an average of \$19,320 on shelter in 2005, about 22%

of their total expenditures. Mortgage payments averaged \$10,730 per year.

Homeowners without a mortgage spent an average of \$8,420 per year on shelter, or 12% of their total expenses.

Renters spent an average of \$8,720 on shelter, or 22% of their total expenditures.

Surge in spending on cell phones and other wireless services

Household spending on cell phone and other wireless services was up more than 21% from 2004, to an average of \$410. At the same time, spending for conventional landline telephone service fell 3% to \$680.

Almost 75% of Alberta households reported having a cell phone, the highest rate in the country. Ottawa was the most wireless city, with 80% of households having a cell phone.

New information from the 2005 SHS shows that 4 in 10 households (38%) had one cell phone, 2 in 10 (19%) had two cell phones, and 7% had three or more.

Some 570,000 households, 4.5% of the total, reported they used cell phones only and had no conventional land-line phone. Of these, nearly 80% were renters, and 60% were one person households.

For the lowest income households, 1 in 10 had only a cell phone, with no land line.

Among households with the highest incomes, 9 out of 10 had at least one cell phone, and nearly a quarter had three or more. But only 1% had no land line.

Big jump in Internet spending

Spending on Internet access jumped by 15% to an average of \$240. The proportion of households reporting high-speed access grew to 50% of all households, up from 43% in 2004. Only 14% of households used dial-up Internet access.

The most connected province was British Columbia, where 70% of households had Internet access at home.

A record 28% of households reported buying new computer hardware. Average spending on computer hardware was up 8% in 2005 to \$290, which equalled the previous peak reached in 2000.

Computer equipment prices fell by 21% in 2005, according to the Consumer Price Index.

More than 7 out of 10 households reported owning a computer in 2005. Nearly 96% of the highest income households had a computer, and 93% had Internet access from home. In comparison, 4 out of 10 households in the lowest income group had a computer, and one-third had home access to the Internet.

After increasing by 60% in 2004, spending on digital cameras was up an additional 7% in 2005. Spending on conventional cameras, film and processing declined by 11%.

Food, shelter and clothing account for over half of spending by lowest income households

The one-fifth of Canadian households with the lowest income spent about \$22,040 in 2005. Of this, almost 51% went to food, shelter and clothing. Personal income taxes claimed close to 4% of their budget.

In contrast, the top fifth of households spent an average of \$135,380 in 2005. They allocated about 27% of their budgets to food, shelter and clothing, while almost 29% went to personal income taxes.

These proportions were similar to 2004.

Recreation: Four-fifths of households report DVD players

DVD players were reported by almost 80% of households in 2005, continuing their explosive growth in popularity. Since they were first reported by 20% of households in 2001, DVD players have become the most rapidly adopted new device since television in the 1950s.

Purchases of audio and video equipment, including both pre-recorded and blank media such as CDs, DVDs and tapes rose 6% to an average of \$470 per household, while home entertainment services including rentals of pre-recorded media declined 1% to \$110. Overall, 4 out of 10 households had a CD burner, and one-quarter had DVD writers.

Satellite television receivers were reported by 23% of households, up slightly from the previous year. Average spending for satellite subscriptions rose 17% to \$138 per household. About 65% of households reported subscribing to cable television, down slightly from 66% in 2004 and 68% in 2001.

In 2005, the most common entertainment service was going out to movies, where Canadians spent an average of \$106 per household. The number one movie-going population in 2005 was in the Northwest Territories, where households spent an average of \$132.

Net spending on games of chance was up 5% to \$280. Households reported spending 6% less on government lotteries, but 32% more on private lotteries and bingos.

Live performing arts accounted for almost \$100 in household spending nationwide, while live sports events attracted about \$40.

Residents of British Columbia spent the most on live sports, \$70, while Albertans spent the most on live performing arts, \$119 per household.

Higher spending on education and health care

Average spending on education rose 13% in 2005 to about \$1,220, largely the result of an 11% increase in spending on post-secondary tuition. This was due mostly to higher participation rates nationally, and to higher fees in the Atlantic provinces and British Columbia.

Health care accounted for \$1,800 from the average household budget last year, a 6% gain from 2004.

This was the result of a 37% increase in reported out-of-pocket spending for eye care services, a 12% increase in spending for dental services, and an 8% increase in spending for private health insurance premiums.

Households in British Columbia reported the highest average spending on health care, at \$2,180, followed by those in Alberta at \$2,130.

Less spending on tobacco

Canadian households spent \$620 on tobacco products in 2005, down 10% from 2004, and 24% below the peak of \$815 reported in 1992.

After adjusting for price changes relative to 2001, spending on tobacco in 2005 was at the lowest level ever reported since tobacco was first surveyed in 1969.

In 2001 prices, households spent \$364 per year in 2005, compared to the equivalent of \$1,400 in 1969.

Available on CANSIM: tables 203-0001 to 203-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3508.

The publication *Spending Patterns in Canada, 2005* (62-202-XWE, free), which presents the latest results of the SHS for Canada, the provinces and selected

metropolitan areas is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Two tables presenting spending data are available free on the *Summary tables* module of our website, under *Canada and the provinces* and *Selected metropolitan areas*. A third table, with data on *Dwelling characteristics and household equipment*, is also available.

The publication *User Guide for the Survey of Household Spending, 2005* (62F0026MIE2006001, free), which presents information about survey methodology, concepts, and data quality, is also available online. From the *Publications* module, choose *Free Internet publications*, then *Personal finance and household finance*.

There are also 10 detailed tables available at a cost of \$134 each. Of these 10 tables, 5 present detailed household spending data: *Canada, Provinces, Territories and Selected Metropolitan Areas* (62F0031XDB); *Household Income Quintile, Canada and Provinces* (62F0032XDB); *Housing Tenure, Canada* (62F0033XDB); *Household Type, Canada* (62F0034XDB); *Size of Area of Residence, Canada* (62F0035XDB).

The remaining 5 tables present data on dwelling characteristics and household equipment: *Canada, Provinces, Territories and Selected Metropolitan Areas* (62F0041XDB); *Income Quintile, Canada* (62F0042XDB); *Housing Tenure, Canada* (62F0043XDB); *Household Type, Canada* (62F0044XDB); *Size of Area of Residence, Canada* (62F0045XDB).

Custom tabulations are also available.

For more information about the Survey of Household Spending, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, or to purchase products, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division. □

Average expenditures by household type, 2005

	Canada	Couples with children	Lone parent female	One person	Senior couples, both 65+	Home owners	Renters	Urban households	Rural households
	dollars								
Total expenditure	66,860	92,730	47,900	36,070	47,610	78,890	39,930	68,340	56,130
Total current consumption	47,480	64,890	38,710	26,490	34,990	54,690	31,140	48,220	42,200
Food	7,130	9,630	6,520	3,940	6,230	7,990	5,320	7,230	6,470
Shelter	12,610	16,600	10,180	8,580	8,760	14,180	8,720	13,020	9,660
Household operation	3,090	4,420	2,920	1,690	2,230	3,570	2,050	3,110	2,980
Household furnishings and equipment	1,970	2,710	1,250	1,030	1,250	2,330	1,000	1,990	1,810
Clothing	2,590	3,760	2,370	1,180	1,600	3,000	1,690	2,660	2,030
Transportation	9,070	12,800	6,360	4,230	6,530	10,830	5,180	9,100	8,900
Health care	1,800	2,070	1,360	1,060	2,630	2,130	1,110	1,790	1,900
Personal care	1,090	1,510	1,050	580	830	1,230	800	1,120	900
Recreation	3,920	5,740	2,820	1,810	2,360	4,760	2,090	3,890	4,130
Reading materials and other printed matter	280	320	200	200	310	330	190	290	240
Education	1,220	2,420	1,590	330	150	1,420	800	1,300	620
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,420	1,490	1,160	1,030	820	1,430	1,390	1,410	1,480
Games of chance (net)	280	230	120	230	410	300	230	280	260
Miscellaneous expenditures	1,000	1,190	810	590	890	1,180	570	1,020	840
Personal taxes	13,700	20,700	5,840	6,390	7,220	17,330	5,800	14,340	9,020
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	3,920	5,870	2,390	1,710	970	4,730	2,120	4,000	3,390
Gifts of money and contributions	1,750	1,280	970	1,480	4,430	2,140	860	1,780	1,530

Budget share of major spending categories by income quintile, 2005

	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile
	\$				
Average household expenditures	22,040	38,660	57,750	80,450	135,380
	%				
Budget share for major spending categories					
Food	17.0	14.1	12.1	10.4	8.3
Shelter	29.9	23.7	20.2	19.1	15.0
Clothing	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
Transportation	12.2	14.8	14.9	13.7	12.8
Personal taxes	3.7	9.8	15.5	19.7	28.9

Canadian Vehicle Survey

April to June 2006

Vehicles registered in Canada travelled an estimated 81.9 billion kilometres in the second quarter of 2006. This was 3.8 billion kilometres lower than the same quarter of 2005, but followed a year-over-year increase of 3.0 billion kilometres in the first quarter of 2006.

Light vehicles such as cars, sport-utility vehicles, mini-vans and pick-up trucks were driven 75.1 billion kilometres from April to June 2006, 92% of the total. Trucks weighing 4.5 tonnes or more accounted for the remaining 8%.

The survey measures the activity of all on-road vehicles registered in Canada with the exception of some vehicles such as buses, motorcycles, construction equipment and road maintenance equipment.

Estimates of total vehicle-kilometres are available by province and territory. Estimates of passenger-kilometres are available by province only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 405-0005 to 405-0020, 405-0026 to 405-0036, 405-0039 to 405-0042, 405-0044 to 405-0046, 405-0053, 405-0054, 405-0099 and 405-0101 to 405-0110.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2749.

The April to June 2006 issue of *The Canadian Vehicle Survey* (53F0004XIE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-6153; ed.hamilton@statcan.ca) or Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Survey of Regulatory Compliance Costs

2005

This release has been temporarily removed from our website.

For more information, call the Media Hotline at 613-951-4636. ■

Export and import price indexes

October 2006

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1997=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1997 to October 2006 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted US price indexes (1997=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1997 to October 2006. Included with the US commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and US-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

Indexes for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups are also available now on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003 and 228-0033 to 228-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.

The October 2006 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 60, no. 10 (65-001-XIB, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marketing and Client Services Section (toll-free 1-800-294-5583), International Trade Division. ■

Chain Fisher dollar export and import values

1997

The International Trade Division has now produced and will be updating and disseminating chain Fisher real dollar values (reference year 1997) for Canadian international merchandise exports and imports. This series is not available in CANSIM.

Interested users who wish to order this series can contact the Marketing and Client Services Section (toll-free 1-800-294-5583).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lupien (613-951-6872), International Trade Division. ■

New products

Canadian Vehicle Survey: Quarterly, April to June 2006
Catalogue number 53F0004XWE
(free).

Industry Price Indexes, October 2006, Vol. 32, no. 10
Catalogue number 62-011-XWE
(free).

Spending Patterns in Canada, 2005
Catalogue number 62-202-XWE
(free).

Household Expenditures Research Paper Series: User Guide for the Survey of Household Spending, 2005, no. 1
Catalogue number 62F0026MIE2006001
(free).

Detailed Average Household Expenditure for Canada, Provinces/Territories and Selected Metropolitan Areas, 2005
Catalogue number 62F0031XDB (\$134).

Detailed Average Household Expenditure by Household Income Quintile for Canada and Provinces, 2005
Catalogue number 62F0032XDB (\$134).

Detailed Average Household Expenditure by Housing Tenure for Canada, 2005
Catalogue number 62F0033XDB (\$134).

Detailed Average Household Expenditure by Household Type for Canada, 2005
Catalogue number 62F0034XDB (\$134).

Detailed Average Household Expenditure by Size of Area of Residence for Canada, 2005
Catalogue number 62F0035XDB (\$134).

Dwelling Characteristics and Household Equipment for Canada, Provinces/Territories and Selected Metropolitan Areas, 2005
Catalogue number 62F0041XDB (\$134).

Dwelling Characteristics and Household Equipment by Income Quintile for Canada, 2005
Catalogue number 62F0042XDB (\$134).

Dwelling Characteristics and Household Equipment by Housing Tenure for Canada, 2005
Catalogue number 62F0043XDB (\$134).

Dwelling Characteristics and Household Equipment by Household Type for Canada, 2005
Catalogue number 62F0044XDB (\$134).

Dwelling Characteristics and Household Equipment by Size of Area of Residence for Canada, 2005
Catalogue number 62F0045XDB (\$134).

Canadian International Merchandise Trade, October 2006, Vol. 60, no. 10
Catalogue number 65-001-XIB
(free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**
 From other countries, call: **1-613-951-2800**
 To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**
 For address changes or account inquiries, call: **1-877-591-6963**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
 Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.gc.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.gc.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to listproc@statcan.gc.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2009. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.