



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

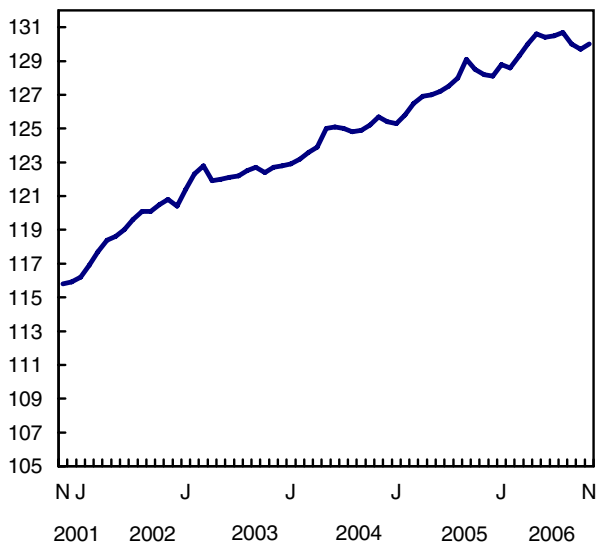
### Consumer Price Index

November 2006

Consumer prices accelerated in November as recent downward pressure from declining gasoline prices began to disappear, homeowners paid more to repair their homes and higher mortgage costs.

#### Consumer Price Index

Index (not seasonally adjusted) (1992=100)



Canadians paid 1.4% more for the goods and services in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket in November than they did a year earlier. Despite this increase, the growth rate of the all-items index remains well below the 2.3% average for the last five years.

Nonetheless, it was the first time in three months that the all-items index surpassed the 1.0% mark. The 12-month change was 0.9% in October and 0.7% in September.

Excluding energy, the 12-month increase was 1.8% in November compared with 2.0% in October. Gasoline prices fell only 3.1% between November 2005 and November 2006, following declines of more than 14.0% during the previous two months.

Homeowners again felt the pinch in November because of the upward pressure on the CPI exerted by replacement cost and mortgage interest cost, among other factors. Lower prices for new motor vehicles,

compared to one year ago, offset some of this upward pressure.

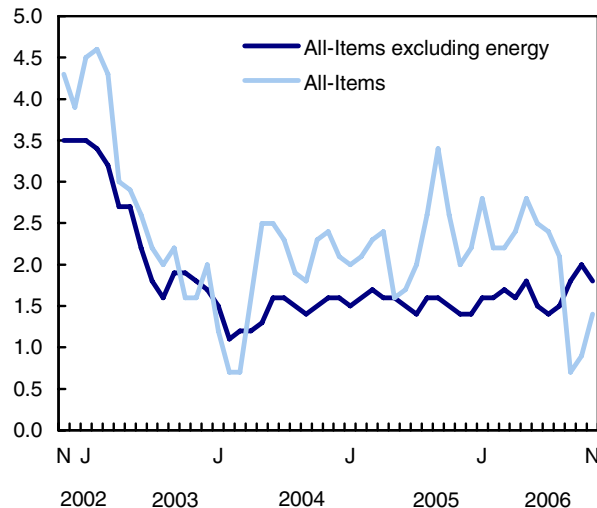
On a monthly basis, the all-items index rose 0.2% between October and November, following a 0.2% decline the month before. Prices for purchasing and leasing motor vehicles accounted for most of the gain.

The core CPI, used by the Bank of Canada for the purpose of monitoring its inflation-control target, rose 2.2% between November 2005 and November 2006, virtually unchanged from 2.3% the previous month. The monthly core CPI rose 0.3% between October and November compared with 0.1% the month before.

The monthly all-items index excluding energy edged up 0.2% in November for the second month in a row.

#### Percentage change from the same month of the previous year

% change



#### 12-month change: Big increase in homeowners' replacement cost

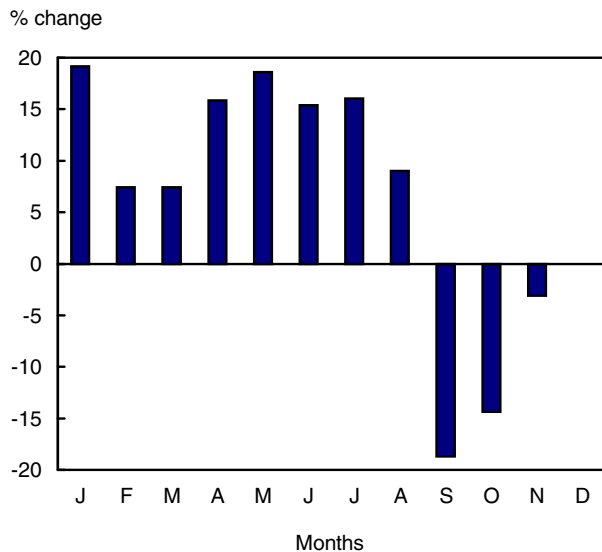
The main contributor to November's 12-month change of 1.4% in the CPI was homeowners' replacement cost, which shot up by 8.2%. This cost represents replacing the worn-out structural portion of housing and is estimated using new housing prices, excluding land.

Homeowners' replacement cost rose 45.2% in Alberta, again by far the biggest increase among the provinces. In Saskatchewan, which was a distant second, the gain was only 9.1%.

Other contributors to the 12-month change were mortgage interest cost, food purchased in restaurants and electricity prices.

Mortgage interest cost, which measures changes in the amount of mortgage interest owed by consumers, rose 4.7% between November 2005 and November 2006. This was the strongest increase since March 2001. It was also the first time since March 2003 that interest rates have exerted a positive influence on the rise in mortgage interest cost.

**Percentage change in the gasoline index from the same month of the previous year**



Prices for food purchased in restaurants jumped 2.8%, while electricity prices rose 5.0%.

Among the factors exerting downward pressure on the 12-month change were declines in costs of purchasing and leasing vehicles, and in prices for natural gas, gasoline, heating oil and other fuels, and computer equipment.

Prices for purchasing and leasing vehicles fell 2.0% between November 2005 and November 2006. Consumers, who benefited from financial incentives offered by car manufacturers, were able to pay less to acquire their new 2007 vehicles which came with more enhanced equipment than last year's models.

Prices for computer equipment and supplies fell 19.3% between November 2005 and November 2006.

Natural gas prices plunged 14.1% over the past 12 months. All provinces posted rate reductions in November, with Alberta (-24.4%) and Ontario (-10.7%) leading the way. The 12-month change for heating oil and other fuels was 13.0%, largely as a result of lower prices in Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia.

Gasoline prices fell only 3.1% between November 2005 and November 2006. Consumer prices accelerated in November as recent downward pressure from declining gasoline prices began to disappear.

Last year, gasoline prices fell a substantial 11.2% between October and November. This year, during the same period, they rose a slight 0.4%, thus contributing partially to the increase in the all-items index.

**Month-over-month: CPI up slightly on higher prices for purchasing and leasing automobiles**

On a month-over-month basis, the all-items CPI edged up 0.2%, primarily because of rising prices for purchasing and leasing the 2007 automobile models. Between October and November 2006, these prices rose 1.8%.

Prices for automotive repairs and maintenance increased 2.6%, in line with the usual trend for November. However, this was the biggest increase since January 1991 (+5.3%).

Also pushing up the monthly all-items index were prices for food purchased in restaurants (+0.7%), natural gas (+4.0%) and mortgage interest cost (+0.5%).

On the other hand, electricity prices fell 2.1% between October and November 2006, largely because of a 4.9% price decrease in Ontario as some rate reductions took effect on November 1. Also, electricity prices were down 2.9% in Alberta, where a number of major cities lowered their rates.

Also down were prices for women's clothing (-2.1%), as well as prices for homeowners' maintenance and repairs (-1.3%).

**Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0001, 326-0002, 326-0009, 326-0012 and 326-0015 to 326-0018.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.**

More information about the concepts and use of the CPI are also available online in *Your Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (62-557-XIB, free) from the *Publications* module of our website.

Available at 7 a.m. online under *The Daily* module of our website.

The November 2006 issue of the *Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 85, no. 11 (62-001-XWB, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. A paper copy is also available (62-001-XPB, \$12/\$111). A more detailed analysis of the CPI is available in this publication. See *How to order products*.

The December Consumer Price Index will be released on January 23, 2007.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax 613-951-1539; [prices-prix@statcan.ca](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. □

### Consumer Price Index and major components (1992=100)

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	November 2006	October 2006	November 2005	October to November 2006	November 2005 to November 2006
Unadjusted						
					% change	
<b>All-items</b>	<b>100.00<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Food	16.89	132.4	131.4	128.4	0.8	3.1
Shelter	26.75	129.8	129.9	126.1	-0.1	2.9
Household operations and furnishings	10.58	116.3	116.3	116.2	0.0	0.1
Clothing and footwear	5.37	102.0	102.8	101.8	-0.8	0.2
Transportation	19.79	151.6	150.1	152.2	1.0	-0.4
Health and personal care	4.52	123.2	122.6	121.7	0.5	1.2
Recreation, education and reading	11.96	127.0	127.5	127.1	-0.4	-0.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	4.13	151.2	151.0	148.3	0.1	2.0
All-items (1986=100)		166.5				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1992		76.9	77.1	78.0		
<b>Special aggregates</b>						
Goods	48.84	122.7	122.2	123.1	0.4	-0.3
Services	51.16	138.0	137.8	134.0	0.1	3.0
All-items excluding food and energy	74.27	126.5	126.3	124.6	0.2	1.5
Energy	8.84	160.5	160.5	165.1	0.0	-2.8
Core CPI <sup>3</sup>	82.75	130.1	129.7	127.3	0.3	2.2

1. 2001 CPI basket weights at June 2004 prices, Canada : Effective July 2004. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/sdds/index.htm>).

2. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

3. The measure of Core Consumer Price Index (CPI) excludes from the all-items CPI the effect of changes in indirect taxes and eight of the most volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. For additional information on Core CPI, please consult the Bank of Canada website (<http://www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation/index.htm>).

### Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit<sup>1</sup> (1992=100)

	November 2006	October 2006	November 2005	October to November 2006	November 2005 to November 2006
Unadjusted					
				% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador	128.0	127.7	126.9	0.2	0.9
Prince Edward Island	130.7	130.3	130.3	0.3	0.3
Nova Scotia	132.2	131.9	130.7	0.2	1.1
New Brunswick	128.5	127.9	128.3	0.5	0.2
Quebec	125.5	125.3	124.2	0.2	1.0
Ontario	130.5	130.2	129.1	0.2	1.1
Manitoba	134.2	134.1	132.0	0.1	1.7
Saskatchewan	134.5	135.0	132.8	-0.4	1.3
Alberta	141.2	140.3	136.1	0.6	3.7
British Columbia	128.1	127.7	126.2	0.3	1.5
Whitehorse	125.1	125.0	126.0	0.1	-0.7
Yellowknife <sup>2</sup>	125.2	124.6	125.4	0.5	-0.2
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	105.2	104.2	103.8	1.0	1.3

1. View the geographical details for the city of Whitehorse, the city of Yellowknife and the town of Iqaluit.

2. Part of the increase first recorded in the shelter index for Yellowknife for December 2004 inadvertently reflected rent increases that actually occurred earlier. As a result, the change in the shelter index was overstated in December 2004, and was understated in the previous two years. The shelter index series for Yellowknife has been corrected from December 2002. In addition, the Yellowknife all-items CPI and some Yellowknife special aggregate index series have also changed. Data for Canada and all other provinces and territories were not affected.

## Study: Literacy and the official language minorities

2003

The literacy situation of Canada's francophones has improved since the mid-1990s. However, individuals with English as their mother tongue still did much better than their francophone counterparts in literacy tests in 2003, according to a new study of literacy among the nation's official language minorities.

The study analyzed data from the 2003 International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey, which tested more than 23,000 Canadians on their proficiency in four domains: prose literacy, document literacy, numeracy and problem-solving. Proficiency was rated on the basis of levels one to five, that is, lowest to highest.

In all three provinces where people with French as their mother tongue are a minority (Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba) francophones scored lower on prose literacy tests than their anglophone counterparts. (Francophones in these three provinces, which account for almost 75% of the total francophone population outside Quebec, were oversampled in the survey to better understand their situation.)

Nationally, 42% of the adult population (16 to 65 years old) scored below Level 3 in prose literacy. Among anglophones nationally, the proportion was 39%, but among francophones, it was 56%. The gap was widest in New Brunswick.

Level 3 is the desired threshold for coping with the increasing skill demands of a knowledge society. People who score at the lowest levels, 1 and 2, would have difficulty reading or understanding difficult texts.

Literacy levels among francophones improved between 1994, the date of the previous literacy survey, and 2003. But this was due mainly to higher scores among the francophone population in Ontario. In New Brunswick, there was no statistically significant increase.

The study found that the lower results among francophones relative to anglophones in 2003 were largely the result of socio-historical and cultural factors.

Most of the gap in the literacy levels of the two language groups was due to a gap in levels of schooling, especially among older individuals. For this reason, there were few differences among individuals aged 16 to 24 in both language groups, but there were still significant problems.

The results also revealed an important phenomenon with respect to reading and writing habits. At the same levels of education and income, francophones were less likely than anglophones to have developed frequent reading and writing habits in their daily life.

### Note to readers

*This release summarizes the findings of a monograph based on results of the 2003 International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey (IALSS), the Canadian component of the Adult Literacy and Life Skills study.*

*The IALSS built on its predecessor, the 1994 International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS), which was the world's first internationally comparative survey of adult literacy. Like the IALS, the IALSS conceptualized proficiency along a continuum that denoted how well adults use information to function in society and the economy.*

*The IALSS tested more than 23,000 Canadians, measuring their proficiency in four domains. Two of them, prose (continuous text such as the type found in books and newspaper articles) and document literacy (such as graphs, charts and other written information of a discontinuous nature), were defined and measured in the same manner as in the IALS survey.*

*The IALSS added two new domains. The first was numeracy, which expanded the quantitative measure of the IALS by adding mathematical concepts and, in some instances, removing the textual aspect of the measure. The second was problem-solving, or analytical reasoning.*

*In all four domains, Level 1 contains respondents displaying the lowest level of ability. Level 4/5 (or Level 4 for problem solving) contains those with the highest level of ability.*

### Provincial variations: Gap widest in New Brunswick

The performance of the different language groups varied from one province to another. However, the gap between francophones and anglophones was particularly wide in New Brunswick.

There, two-thirds (66%) of francophones scored below Level 3 in prose literacy in 2003, compared with 51% of anglophones.

In Ontario, more than one-half (55%) of francophones scored below level 3, compared with 42% of anglophones. And in Manitoba, 53% of francophones did so, as opposed to 37% of anglophones.

Among the anglophone minority in Quebec, the study found a statistically significant increase in literacy scores between 1994 and 2003. In 2003, 43% of Quebec anglophones scored below level 3 in prose, compared with 55% of francophones.

The literacy situation of francophones has improved as a result of major social and political changes providing better access to education and compulsory school attendance to the age of 16. This does not mean, however, that problems of low literacy were non-existent among younger age groups.

Both in Quebec and outside Quebec, results show no significant gap between anglophones and francophones aged 16 to 24.

However, in both Ontario and New Brunswick, nearly 45% of the people in this age group scored below

level 3 on the combined prose and document scale. This represents nearly 13,000 young people in New Brunswick and about 19,000 in Ontario.

In comparison, about one-third (34%) of anglo-Quebeckers in this age group were in this situation, which was comparable to the proportion among francophone Quebeckers.

The older the age group, the wider the gap between the two language groups, according to the study.

### **Importance of daily reading and writing practices**

The study revealed an important phenomenon with respect to reading and writing habits. At the same education and income levels, francophones are less likely than anglophones to have developed frequent reading and writing habits in their daily life.

As a result, they are also less inclined to visit a library or bookstore or to have a large number of books in the household.

This finding is reflected in the lower literacy levels among francophones outside Quebec in comparison to their anglophone counterparts. It reflects possible cultural differences as much as economic differences, characterized notably by the fact that francophones do not place as much importance on reading and books as anglophones.

Both in Quebec and in the other provinces as a group, nearly one anglophone in two reported reading books at least once a week. Among francophones, the proportion was only 35%.

Reading was least widespread in New Brunswick, where just under one-third (33%) of francophones reported that they read a book at least once a week. Nearly 60% of francophones in New Brunswick reported that they never, or rarely, read a book.

### **Challenge for francophone minorities: literacy in French**

The survey results indicate a challenge for francophone minorities outside Quebec and New Brunswick: literacy in French. Outside Quebec,

two-thirds of francophones did the literacy test in English, compared with only 2% of their counterparts inside Quebec.

In New Brunswick, 35% of francophones took the test in English. However, 63% in Ontario did, and 85% in Manitoba. The large proportions in Ontario and Manitoba are indicative of a demographic reality faced by these communities.

Even though a large proportion of them stated that they had a very good or good ability to speak or read French, English was nevertheless their preferred language in the written word.

Among francophones outside Quebec who did the test in English, 61% stated that they spoke English most often at home.

Their performance on the test proved to be significantly higher than that of francophones for whom French was the language most often spoken at home. Just under half (48%) of francophones outside Quebec who did the test in English ranked at least at Level 3, compared to 38% of those who did the test in French. This is partly explained by the fact that better educated francophones live in urban areas where English is more prevalent in their everyday life.

Despite definite progress in the education of francophones, such a finding clearly points to the major challenge of developing and maintaining awareness of the written word in French for the survival of francophone communities in a minority situation.

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4406.**

The monograph *The Canadian Component of the 2003 International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey: The Situation of Official Language Minorities* (89-552-MIE2006015, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Pierre Corbeil (613-951-2315), Demography Division. □

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**Proficiency level on prose scale by mother tongue and region, IALSS, 2003**

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4/5
<b>Canada</b>				
<b>English</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>French</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>
New Brunswick				
English	17	34	33	16
French	33	33	26	9
Quebec				
English	17	26	37	20
French	21	34	32	13
Ontario				
English	14	28	40	19
French	25	30	32	13
Manitoba				
English	11	26	43	20
French	19	34	32	16
Canada less Quebec				
English	13	26	40	21
French	25	31	32	12





## Employment Insurance

October 2006 (preliminary)

An estimated 489,100 Canadians (seasonally adjusted) received regular Employment Insurance benefits in October, down 0.8% from September and 3.6% lower from a year ago. The year-over-year drop was widespread across provinces and territories with especially significant decreases in British Columbia (-21.4%) and Alberta (-12.5%).

The monthly decline in October was driven by decreases in all provinces except Quebec and Saskatchewan. The largest monthly declines were in Prince Edward Island (-7.5%), British Columbia (-3.5%) and New Brunswick (-2.8%).

Regular benefit payments in October totalled \$710.3 million, while 224,140 people made initial and renewal claims.

**Note:** Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative

procedures. The number of beneficiaries for this month is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits from the 8th to the 14th of the month. This coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey. The regular benefit payments figure measures the total of all monies paid to individuals from the 1st to the end of the month.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.**

Data on Employment Insurance for November will be released on January 23, 2007.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-4090; or toll-free 1-866-873-8788; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091), Labour Statistics Division.

### Employment Insurance statistics

	October 2006	September 2006	October 2005	September to October 2006	October 2005 to October 2006
Seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	489,100 <sup>P</sup>	493,140 <sup>r</sup>	507,220	-0.8	-3.6
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	710.3 <sup>P</sup>	715.2 <sup>r</sup>	715.9	-0.7	-0.8
Initial and renewal claims received ('000)	224.1 <sup>P</sup>	228.1 <sup>r</sup>	236.7	-1.7	-5.3
Unadjusted					
All beneficiaries ('000) <sup>1</sup>	624.5 <sup>P</sup>	600.6 <sup>P</sup>	680.2		
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	378.4 <sup>P</sup>	358.3 <sup>P</sup>	394.3		
Initial and renewal claims received ('000)	244.5	178.1	250.8		
Payments (\$ millions)	1,130.4	1,000.8	1,136.7		
year-to-date (January to October)					
					% change
Claims received ('000)			2,134.0	2,247.0	-5.0
Payments (\$ millions)			12,327.6	12,488.8	-1.3

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (for example, as a result of layoff) or special benefits (for example, as a result of illness) and are representative of data for the Labour Force Survey reference week which is usually the week containing the 15th of the month.

## Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	October 2006 <sup>P</sup>	September to October 2006	October 2005 to October 2006
Seasonally adjusted			
	number	% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>489,100</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	38,300	-2.1	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	8,220	-7.5	1.5
Nova Scotia	28,850	-2.2	-0.4
New Brunswick	32,870	-2.8	-2.8
Quebec	174,350	0.7	-0.4
Ontario	128,120	-0.4	-2.0
Manitoba	10,870	-0.2	-6.8
Saskatchewan	10,080	2.1	-2.6
Alberta	18,040	-1.9	-12.5
British Columbia	37,780	-3.5	-21.4
Yukon	740	-9.8	-16.9
Northwest Territories	690	-1.4	-10.4
Nunavut	350	-2.8	-14.6

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

**Note:** The number of beneficiaries includes all claimants who received regular benefits for the Labour Force Survey reference week, usually containing the 15th day of the month.

## Deliveries of major grains

November 2006

Data on November grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404 and 3443.

The November 2006 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, free) will be available in January 2007.

For general information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## Crushing statistics

November 2006

Oilseed processors crushed 324,914 metric tonnes of canola in November. This was the third highest canola crush in history, surpassed only by the record 325,303 tonnes crushed in October 1998 and 325,247 tonnes in March 2004.

Oil production totalled 140,453 tonnes in November while meal production amounted to 190,923 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The November 2006 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, free) will be available in January 2007.

For general information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## Cereals and oilseeds review

October 2006

Data from the October 2006 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 29, no. 10 (22-007-XIB, free) are now available. October's issue, available later this month, contains the annual summary of concepts, methods and sources and an overview of November's market conditions.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3403, 3404, 3443, 3464 and 3476.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

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## Construction Union Wage Rate Index

November 2006

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada increased 0.2% in November compared to the October level of 137.8 (1992=100). The composite index increased 1.9% compared with the revised November 2005 index of 135.4.

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 20 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes on a 1992=100 time base are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.**

The fourth quarter 2006 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XWE, free) will be available in March 2007.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality for this release,

contact Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; [prices-prix@statcan.ca](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.ca)), or Louise Chainé (613-951-3393), Prices Division. ■

## Energy consumption by manufacturers

2005 (revised)

Revised data on energy consumption by manufacturing industries are now available for 2005. Minor revisions made to the 2004 estimates released in October are also available.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 128-0005 and 128-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5047.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## New products

**Interprovincial Trade Flows, 2003**  
**Catalogue number 15F0002XDB**  
(various prices).

**Input-output Model Simulations (National Model), 2003**  
**Catalogue number 15F0004XDB**  
(various prices).

**Input-output Model Simulations (Interprovincial Model), 2003**  
**Catalogue number 15F0009XDB**  
(various prices).

**National Input-output Tables, 2003**  
**Catalogue number 15F0041XDB**  
(various prices).

**Interprovincial Input-output Tables, 2003**  
**Catalogue number 15F0042XDB**  
(various prices).

**National and Provincial Multipliers, 2003**  
**Catalogue number 15F0046XDB**  
(various prices).

**Statistics on Revenues and Expenses of Farms, Preliminary Estimates, 2005**  
**Catalogue number 21-208-XWE**  
(free).

**The Consumer Price Index, November 2006, Vol. 85, no. 11**  
**Catalogue number 62-001-XPB (\$12/\$111).**

**The Consumer Price Index, November 2006, Vol. 85, no. 11**  
**Catalogue number 62-001-XWB**  
(free).

**Canada's International Transactions in Securities, October 2006, Vol. 72, no. 10**  
**Catalogue number 67-002-XWE**  
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