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Releases

Canada's international transactions in securities

August 2007

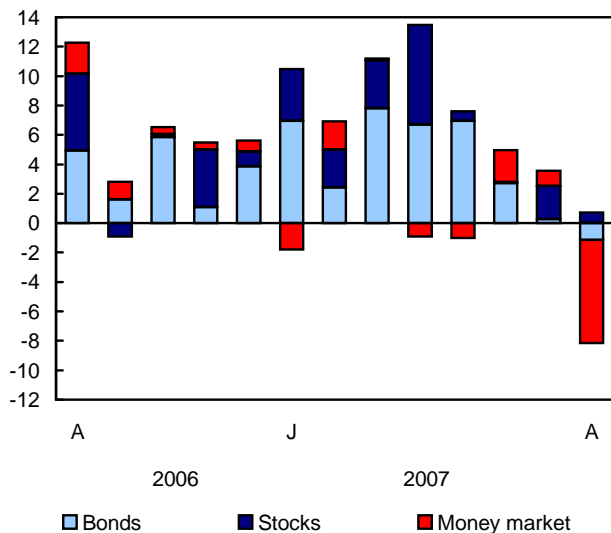
Canadians disposed of a record \$7.4 billion worth of foreign securities in August, liquidating a sizable share of their holdings of foreign money market instruments. With the credit crunch and meltdown in the asset-backed finance sector, residents halted investment in foreign corporate paper, resulting in a sharp reversal from a period of heavy acquisitions of foreign securities averaging \$6.3 billion per month since February 2005.

Meanwhile, non-residents disposed of \$3.8 billion worth of Canadian securities in August. Foreign divestment over the month focused on Canadian shares, split almost equally between outstanding shares and share retirements, while non-residents increased their holdings of Canadian bonds.

Canadian portfolio investment in foreign securities

\$ billions

Reverse of balance of payments signs



Canadians back away from foreign corporate paper

In August, Canadians divested a record \$7.0 billion of foreign money market paper, a reversal from two consecutive months of purchases totalling \$3.2 billion. During the five-year period from 2002 to 2006, Canadians made net acquisitions of foreign short-term instruments each year, averaging \$3.0 billion per year.

Related market information

In August, short-term **interest rates** in both Canada and the US experienced the deepest declines since October 2001 as investors worldwide searched for debt instruments with minimal credit and liquidity risks. Canadian rates dipped 74 basis points to 3.83% while US rates plummeted 62 basis points to 4.20%.

Meanwhile, long-term interest rates in both countries declined to a lesser extent, with Canadian rates down 20 basis points to 4.38% and US rates dropping 35 basis points to 4.57%.

Canadian **stock prices** fell for the third consecutive month. The Standard and Poor's / Toronto Stock Exchange composite index dropped another 1.5%, ending August at 13,660.5. Meanwhile, US stock prices rebounded 1.3% after declining two months in a row, leaving the Standard and Poor's Composite Index at 1,474.0 at the end of August.

After a short pause in July, the **Canadian dollar** continued to climb against its US counterpart. In August, the Canadian dollar gained 0.94 cents US to end the month at 94.68 cents US.

Definitions

The data series on international security transactions cover portfolio transactions in stocks, bonds and money market instruments for both Canadian and foreign issues.

Stocks include common and preferred equities, as well as warrants.

Debt securities include bonds and money market instruments.

Bonds have an original term to maturity of more than one year.

Money market instruments have an original term to maturity of one year or less.

On a currency basis, nearly 82% of August's reduction was in Canadian dollar-denominated foreign paper.

In the context of sharply diminishing liquidity in the asset-backed finance sector, Canadians made dramatic adjustments to their investment in short-term foreign debt, opting to invest much more heavily in instruments with minimal credit risks. They withdrew a record \$1.6 billion worth of US corporate paper and a record \$6.3 billion worth of non-US corporate paper from their portfolios in August.

Corporate paper issued by European financial institutions topped the divestment list as issuers failed to roll over the instruments. Meanwhile, resident investors added \$889 million worth of US government treasury bills to their holdings, the highest investment since May 2006.

Canadian holdings of maple bonds flat

Canadians cut a sizable \$1.1 billion worth of foreign bonds from their holdings in August, switching from a

trend of heavy acquisitions stimulated by the expansion of a dynamic maple bond market. Compared with two years ago when the first maple bond was issued in the Canadian market, the profitability of issuing maple bonds has been squeezed by the appreciation of the Canadian dollar and concerns of limited liquidity in the market.

From July 2005 to July 2007, Canadians invested an average \$3.8 billion per month in foreign bonds, with over 60% of all investment directed to maple bonds. The trend, however, took a sharp turn in August with a slight decrease of \$59 million in Canadian holdings of maple bonds, contributing to the reduction in holdings of all foreign bonds.

Most of August's sales were in US government bonds as Canadians reduced their holdings by \$1.0 billion worth, following sizable reductions totalling \$4.5 billion over the previous two months. Meanwhile, Canadians sold \$354 million worth of non-US bonds in August, turning from consecutive heavy purchases averaging \$2.3 billion per month since August 2005. On the other hand, Canadians did purchase a modest \$256 million in US corporate bonds in August.

Canadians continue to acquire foreign stocks

Canadians purchased foreign stocks for the 11th straight month in August, buying \$723 million worth. August's investment was all in non-US shares as Canadian investors added \$1.4 billion worth. This was partially offset by a \$679 million reduction in US shares, which was only the second such monthly reduction since February 2005.

Non-residents sell Canadian corporate paper and buy federal treasury bills

August saw non-residents dispose of \$476 million worth of Canadian money market paper, following a \$1.3 billion reduction during July. As a global investment trend, non-residents withdrew from instruments with higher credit risks and liquidity risks. Over the month, non-residents divested a record \$1.6 billion worth of Canadian corporate paper, mostly instruments issued by the Canadian financial sector.

Meanwhile, foreign investors acquired \$912 million worth of federal government treasury bills while Canadian short-term interest rates dove 74 basis points. Non-residents also invested in federal government enterprise paper for the fourth consecutive month, buying \$294 million worth in August.

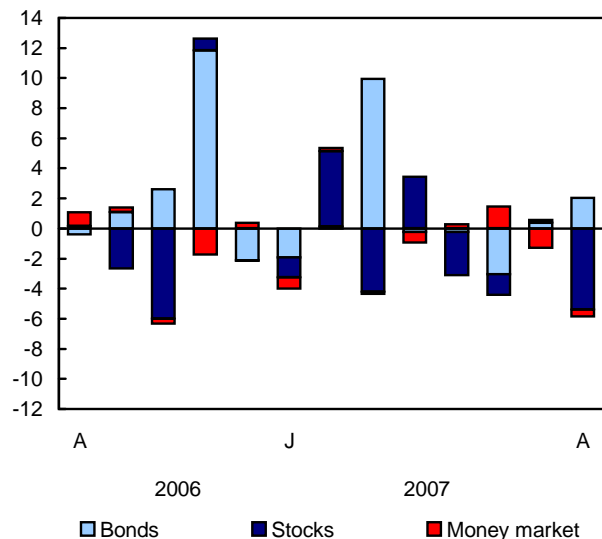
Outstanding federal bonds attract foreign investment

In August, non-residents invested \$2.0 billion in Canadian bonds, adding to a \$375 million acquisition in July. On a sector basis, half (\$1.1 billion) of August's investment was in federal government bonds, with the remaining half equally split between provincial and corporate bonds. After a near-record divestment of \$7.2 billion in the second quarter, foreign investment in federal government bonds picked up speed as investors turned to lower risk securities.

Two-thirds of the investment in August went towards the purchase of outstanding Canadian bonds. Meanwhile, new issues of Canadian bonds declined significantly. The new issues were characterized by long term-to-maturity and foreign currency denomination.

Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian securities

\$ billions



Foreign divestment in Canadian portfolio shares reaches a 10-month high

Foreign portfolio investors disposed of a substantial \$5.4 billion in Canadian equities in August, following a revised July investment figure of \$192 million. Many of these shares were relinquished to foreign direct investors involved in takeovers of Canadian companies. Indeed, retirements (net of new issues) of portfolio shares were \$2.4 billion in August, following retirements of \$3.1 billion in July. Meanwhile, non-residents sold a near-record \$3.0 billion worth of outstanding Canadian stocks, mainly shares of high-tech and natural resources firms.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0018 to 376-0029, 376-0042, 376-0058 and 376-0063.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1535.

The August 2007 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002-XWE, free) will soon be available.

Data on Canada's international transactions in securities for September will be released on November 19.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yiling Zhang (613-951-2057), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	August 2007	January to August 2006	January to August 2007
\$ millions						
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	-2,851	-2,997	-748	-3,830	28,492	-1,046
Bonds (net)	-217	-3,025	375	2,048	4,600	7,083
Outstanding	-2,124	-1,430	452	1,328	5,816	1,764
New issues	6,682	6,951	1,976	787	22,298	30,157
Retirements	-5,255	-7,250	-2,228	-948	-24,601	-26,216
Change in interest payable ¹	480	-1,297	175	882	1,087	1,378
Money market paper (net)	277	1,454	-1,315	-476	5,124	-1,487
Government of Canada	-818	1,358	-1,038	912	3,904	-1,829
Other	1,095	96	-277	-1,388	1,220	342
Stocks (net)	-2,911	-1,426	192	-5,403	18,768	-6,642
Outstanding	-967	-485	3,325	-3,031	20,388	5,981
Other transactions	-1,944	-941	-3,134	-2,372	-1,620	-12,623
Canadian investment in foreign securities	-6,565	-4,966	-3,560	7,445	-59,183	-46,936
Bonds (net)	-6,941	-2,704	-259	1,122	-31,223	-32,660
Stocks (net)	-652	-68	-2,269	-723	-24,101	-19,820
Money market paper (net)	1,027	-2,194	-1,032	7,046	-3,859	5,544

1. Interest accrued less interest paid.

Note: A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada, that is, a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada or an increase in Canadian investment abroad.

University tuition fees

2007/2008

Students attending Canadian universities for undergraduate studies this fall faced a smaller increase in tuition fees on average than they did last year.

Canadian full-time students in undergraduate programs are paying on average 2.8% more in tuition fees for the 2007/2008 academic year. This compares with a 3.2% increase for the previous year, and average annual increases of 4.3% during the last decade.

Canadian full-time undergraduate students are paying an average of \$4,524 in tuition fees for the 2007/2008 academic year, up from \$4,400 the year before. In 1998/1999, they paid \$3,064 on average, and in 1988/1989, they paid \$1,185.

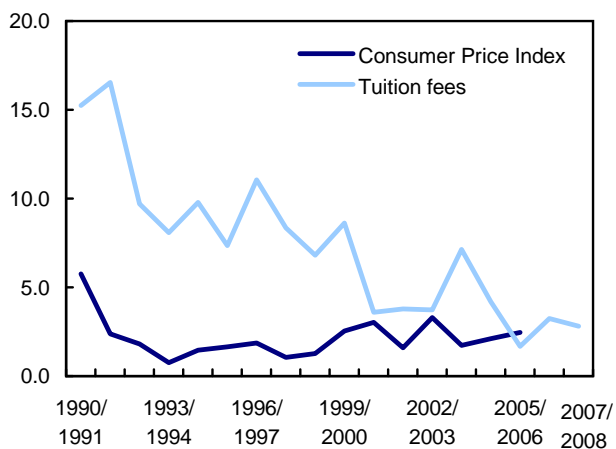
During the 1990s, the undergraduate tuition fees increased at an annual average rate of more than 9.6%. Since 2000, increases have slowed to an average of 3.8%.

Canadian full-time graduate students are paying an average of \$5,447 in tuition fees for the 2007/2008 academic year, up from \$5,387 a year before.

This reflects government moves to limit tuition increases. Even with limited increases, the tuition paid by full-time undergraduate students has increased on average at a faster rate than that of inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. However, since 2001/2002 both rates of increase have tended to be closer.

Rates of increase in undergraduate tuition fees versus inflation

% increase



Note: Consumer Price Index annualized by taking averages from September to August.

Note to readers

The Survey of Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs for Full-time Students at Canadian Degree-granting Institutions (TLAC), which was administered from April to June 2007 to collect data on 2007/2008 tuition fees, has undergone important modifications.

The survey universe was increased from around 60 institutions in previous years to 102 institutions this year. In addition, the program classification, according to which tuition data are obtained, adopted the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) coding.

This new coding structure is now used for all postsecondary surveys and the Census of population. This allows the use of more recent and more accurate university enrolment data, which are also based on CIP, for the calculation of weighted tuition fees. Finally, data on the subject specific tuition fees paid by graduate students are now as detailed as those for undergraduate students.

These changes have a minimal impact on the interprovincial comparability of tuition data. But the comparability of tuition data across fields of programs will be affected. Given that a different subject classification is used, it is impossible to produce weighted average tuitions paid in a manner consistent with previous years.

In some cases (e.g., medicine, education and a few others), the classification remained consistent. For these disciplines, the only factor affecting the comparability of weighted averages to previous years is the number of institutions that provided tuition data.

In other cases (e.g., arts and sciences), the category no longer exists and the tuition for programs under that category may now appear under two or three different categories. It is not possible to map the tuition provided in the new categories to the categories used in preceding years.

All fees are reported in current dollars.

Data shown represent only a portion of all costs incurred for attending university. TLAC is an administrative survey with minimum response burden and resource requirement. Such a survey can only provide a portion of the total real cost of obtaining a university education. Additionally, data in this release do not account for the student financial assistance provided.

Tuition fees up in six provinces

Tuition fees for the 2007/2008 academic year for full-time undergraduate students rose in six provinces, including Quebec, where a freeze on tuition fees for residents, in place for more than 10 years, was lifted earlier this year.

The biggest increases were in New Brunswick and in Quebec, where fees rose 4.8%, and in Ontario, where they grew 4.4%.

Fees declined in two provinces: Prince Edward Island (-9.8%) and Nova Scotia (-8.5%). They remained virtually unchanged in Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan.

Despite substantial declines, the highest fees were again seen in Nova Scotia, where tuition cost undergrads \$5,878 on average.

Even with Quebec's decision to lift the freeze, Quebec's students still paid just \$2,025 on average, less than half the national average. Fees were also below the national average in three other provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

It should be noted that in Quebec and Nova Scotia, the tuition fee structure includes a different fee for resident and non-resident students. The calculations of weighted averages take that distinction into account.

The tuition for Canadian full-time students in graduate programs increased at a lower rate than for undergraduate students this year. In 2007/2008, Canadian full-time graduate students faced average tuition fees of \$5,447, an increase of 1.1% over last year. This increase is less than half the rise in undergraduate tuition.

Tuition fees in professional fields still appear to be the highest

Compared with the 2006/2007 academic year, the biggest increases in undergraduate tuition fees for full-time students this fall were in the fields of physical and life sciences and technologies (+4.6%), in visual and performing arts and communication technologies (+3.9%) and in engineering (+3.8%).

Undergraduate students in medicine pay the highest tuition, \$9,937 on average, up 2.9% from the previous year. Those in law saw a 2.5% rise to an average of \$7,334.

The highest fees paid by Canadian full-time students in graduate programs are in business, management and public administration (\$13,702) and in medicine (\$7,168).

The biggest increases in graduate tuition fees from 2006/2007 were found in humanities (+3.7%), social and behavioral sciences (+3.7%) and in architecture and related technologies (+3.5%).

It should be noted that the subject with the highest tuition, business, management and public administration, is also the only one that showed a decrease from the previous year.

Average undergraduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students by faculty

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2006/2007 to 2007/2008 % change
	current \$		
Education	3,373	3,473	3.0
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	3,991	4,148	3.9
Humanities	4,336	4,459	2.8
Social and behavioral science	4,041	4,156	2.8
Law	7,155	7,334	2.5
Business, management and public administration	4,195	4,271	1.8
Physical and life sciences and technology	4,270	4,467	4.6
Mathematics, computer and information science	4,650	4,700	1.1
Engineering	4,943	5,131	3.8
Architecture and related technologies	3,839	3,957	3.1
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	3,869	3,963	2.4
Medicine	9,659	9,937	2.9
Parks, recreation, health (other than medicine) and fitness	4,996	5,099	2.1

Average graduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students by faculty

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2006/2007 to 2007/2008 % change
	current \$		
Education	4,627	4,684	1.2
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	3,679	3,726	1.3
Humanities	3,531	3,660	3.7
Social and behavioral science	3,579	3,711	3.7
Law	3,272	3,323	1.6
Business, management and public administration	14,879	13,702	-7.9
Physical and life sciences and technology	4,104	4,215	2.7
Mathematics, computer and information science	4,129	4,216	2.1
Engineering	4,221	4,340	2.8
Architecture and related technologies	4,153	4,297	3.5
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	2,830	2,884	1.9
Medicine	6,976	7,168	2.8
Parks, recreation, health (other than medicine) and fitness	4,649	4,689	0.9

International students also pay more

Full-time undergraduate international students also faced increases in tuition this fall. Nationally, these students are paying fees that are 4.5% higher than the previous academic year.

The average tuition fees for full-time undergraduate international students are \$13,985, over three times the fees that Canadian students pay.

Tuition fees for international students rose in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

Increases ranged from highs of 6.2% in Quebec and 5.6% in Saskatchewan to lows of 1.7% in Manitoba and 0.2% in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Additional compulsory fees on the rise

The bundle of services included in additional compulsory fees varies from one institution to the next and can also change over time. Typically, they include fees for recreation and athletics, student health services, student association and other fees that apply to full-time Canadian students.

Additional compulsory fees are generally exempt from any provincial tuition fee policy.

Additional compulsory fees for undergraduates make up 12.8% of the total fees a student is required to pay to the institution. This proportion was 10.7% in 1998/1999. Nationally, additional fees this fall rose by 10.0% over last year.

On average, students are paying \$663 in additional compulsory fees in the current academic year, up from \$603 last year.

The highest additional compulsory fees are in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, while the lowest are in New Brunswick. The largest increase in additional compulsory fees was in Nova Scotia, with the next highest increase in Quebec.

Additional compulsory fees remained stable in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3123.

Information is also available on the cost of accommodation on campus.

For general information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division.

Average undergraduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2006/2007 to 2007/2008 % change
	current \$		
Canada	4,400	4,524	2.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,633	2,633	0.0
Prince Edward Island	4,920	4,440	-9.8
Nova Scotia	6,422	5,878	-8.5
New Brunswick	5,470	5,733	4.8
Quebec	1,932	2,025	4.8
Ontario	5,155	5,381	4.4
Manitoba	3,319	3,384	2.0
Saskatchewan	4,774	4,774	0.0
Alberta	4,763	4,964	4.2
British Columbia	4,740	4,855	2.4

Average graduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2006/2007 to 2007/2008 % change
	current \$		
Canada	5,387	5,447	1.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,096	2,096	0.0
Prince Edward Island	2,693	2,750	2.1
Nova Scotia	8,054	7,598	-5.7
New Brunswick	4,970	5,179	4.2
Quebec	2,059	2,137	3.8
Ontario	8,490	8,635	1.7
Manitoba	4,626	4,626	0.0
Saskatchewan	2,837	2,837	0.0
Alberta	5,490	5,385	-1.9
British Columbia	5,605	5,716	2.0

Average additional compulsory fees for full-time Canadian students

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2006/2007 to 2007/2008 % change
	current \$		
Canada	603	663	10.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	476	476	0.0
Prince Edward Island	728	737	1.2
Nova Scotia	700	882	26.0
New Brunswick	328	331	0.9
Quebec	558	698	25.1
Ontario	680	701	3.1
Manitoba	480	490	2.1
Saskatchewan	455	525	15.4
Alberta	578	583	0.9
British Columbia	493	570	15.6



Travel between Canada and other countries

August 2007

Travel to Canada rebounded in August, while Canadians set new records in their travels to the United States and overseas countries.

Canadian residents took an estimated 2.1 million overnight trips abroad in August, a new record for overnight travel. This included 609,000 trips to overseas countries, also a new record. This is the sixth month this year that the number of trips overseas by Canadians passed the 600,000 mark. Prior to 2007, the 600,000 mark had never been reached. (Unless otherwise specified, monthly data are seasonally adjusted.)

Overnight travel by Canadian residents to the United States rose 4.2% to almost 1.5 million, setting a new record for overnight air travel in the process. Canadian residents took 498,000 overnight plane trips in August, up 2.3% compared with the previous month.

Overnight car travel also increased, with a 5.3% jump in August compared with July. The number of same-day car trips increased a more modest 0.6% to nearly 2.0 million trips.

Although the Canadian dollar was 9.5 US cents higher in August than in January, the Canadian dollar actually fell 0.7 US cents from July to 94.5 US cents. In relation to other major currencies, the Canadian dollar rose against the euro and the UK pound sterling but declined against the Japanese yen in August compared with July.

Overall travel from abroad increased 2.4% from July, as US and overseas travellers took nearly 2.6 million trips to Canada in August.

Travel to Canada from the United States rebounded in August after witnessing across the board declines in

July. American residents took 2.2 million same-day and overnight trips to Canada in August, up 2.8% from the previous month.

Overnight travel from the United States increased 4.3% in August to 1.1 million trips, while same-day car travel rose 0.9% to 975,000 trips.

Overnight car travel witnessed the largest increase, as US residents took 665,000 trips in August, up 4.7% from July. Overnight travel by plane and by other modes increased 4.4% and 2.3%, respectively.

Although travel to Canada from overseas countries remained stable at 385,000 trips, travel from 7 of Canada's top 12 overseas markets increased in August compared with July. Among the top 12 markets, travel from Mexico posted the largest gain (+5.8%), while travel from China recorded the largest decrease, dropping 3.4%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The August 2007 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 23, no. 8 (66-001-PWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For general information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; frances.kremarik@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	July 2007 ^r	August 2007 ^p	July to August 2007	August 2007 ^p	August 2006 to August 2007
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted	
	thousands		% change ¹	thousands	% change
Canadian trips abroad²	4,060	4,142	2.0	5,351	7.8
to the United States	3,456	3,534	2.3	4,693	7.4
to other countries	605	609	0.6	658	10.7
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,971	1,984	0.6	2,386	3.0
Total trips, one or more nights	2,035	2,099	3.1	2,917	12.3
United States ³	1,430	1,490	4.2	2,259	12.8
Car	842	887	5.3	1,643	14.1
Plane	486	498	2.3	443	7.9
Other modes of transportation	101	106	4.1	173	12.9
Other countries ⁴	605	609	0.6	658	10.7
Travel to Canada²	2,512	2,571	2.4	4,237	-3.3
from the United States	2,128	2,187	2.8	3,612	-4.2
from other countries	385	385	0.0	625	2.3
Same-day car trips from the United States	966	975	0.9	1,283	-13.2
Total trips, one or more nights	1,441	1,486	3.2	2,758	1.9
United States ³	1,065	1,111	4.3	2,151	1.9
Car	635	665	4.7	1,372	3.4
Plane	300	313	4.4	465	-1.2
Other modes of transportation	131	134	2.3	315	-0.1
Other countries ⁴	375	375	-0.1	606	2.0
Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin⁵					
United Kingdom	77	78	1.4	124	6.2
France	31	31	-0.6	57	2.2
Japan	28	28	0.0	40	-15.6
Germany	26	25	-1.4	49	-5.4
Mexico	19	20	5.8	31	17.9
Australia	18	19	1.9	25	6.9
South Korea	17	18	1.6	27	12.8
China	14	13	-3.4	19	6.9
Hong Kong	10	10	-0.4	15	11.6
Netherlands	10	10	1.0	18	2.4
Italy	8	8	1.2	23	8.4
Switzerland	8	8	1.2	13	1.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percentage change is based on unrounded data.

2. Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

3. Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

4. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

5. Includes same-day and overnight trips.

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers
August 2007

Data for the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available for August.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

A data table is also available in the *Summary Tables* module of our website.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Wendy Gibbard (613-951-0353), Distributive Trades Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index
September 2007

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained

unchanged in September compared with the August level of 140.1 (1992=100). The Composite index increased 1.0% compared with the September 2006 index (138.7).

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 third quarter 2007 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XWE, free) will be available in January 2008.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality for this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; Prices-prix@statcan.ca) or Louise Chainé (613-951-3393), Prices Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

October 1, 2007 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on October 1 totalled 65,090 metric tonnes, down 2.1% from a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; Sandy.Gielfeldt@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

August 2007

Data on industrial chemicals and synthetic resins are now available for August.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2183.

The August 2007 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins*, Vol. 50, no. 8 (46-002-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For general 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; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

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