



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 12, 2007

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade, October 2007	2
The continued strength of the Canadian dollar in October spurred significant price declines and volume increases for both international merchandise imports and exports.	
Canada's international investment position, third quarter 2007	6
Canada's net liabilities to non-residents increased \$12.2 billion in the third quarter, mainly reflecting the appreciation of the Canadian dollar.	
Employer pension plans (trusteed pension funds), second quarter 2007	9
Education indicators, 2007	9
Export and import price indexes, October 2007	10
Chain Fisher real export and import values, October 2007	10

New products	11
---------------------	----



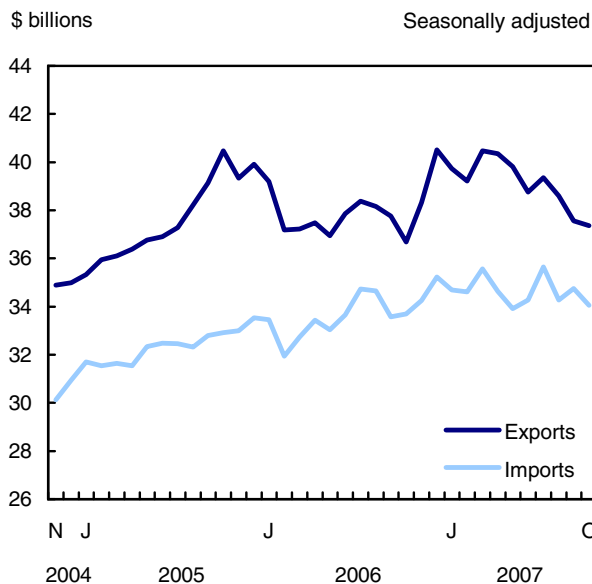
Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade

October 2007

The continued strength of the Canadian dollar in October spurred significant volume increases and price declines for both international merchandise imports and exports.

Exports and imports



In constant dollar terms, which isolates volume changes, volumes for imports rose 2.7% as prices declined 4.6%. Meanwhile, export volumes were up 1.9% and prices fell 2.4%.

On a current dollar basis, lower prices contributed to overall reductions in the value of Canadian imports and exports. Imports declined 2.0% to \$34.0 billion, while exports edged down 0.5% to \$37.4 billion, the third consecutive monthly decrease.

Nevertheless, for the first 10 months of 2007, both imports and exports were higher than for the same period in 2006.

Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services, investment income, transfers, capital and financial flows.

International merchandise trade data by country are available on both a balance of payments and a customs basis for the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom. Trade data for all other individual countries are available on a customs basis only. Balance of payments data are derived from customs data by making adjustments for items such as valuation, coverage, timing and residency. These adjustments are made to conform to the concepts and definitions of the Canadian System of National Accounts.

At the end of each quarter, The Daily includes a section describing trends and topics of interest relating to Canadian international merchandise trade. This section typically discusses data presented on a customs basis and not seasonally adjusted.

The publications Exports by country (65-003), Exports by commodity (65-004), Imports by country (65-006) and Imports by commodity (65-007) will be terminated with the final issues published in February 2008. Data are available in alternate formats by contacting the Marketing and Client Services Section at trade@statcan.ca.

Revisions

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

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.

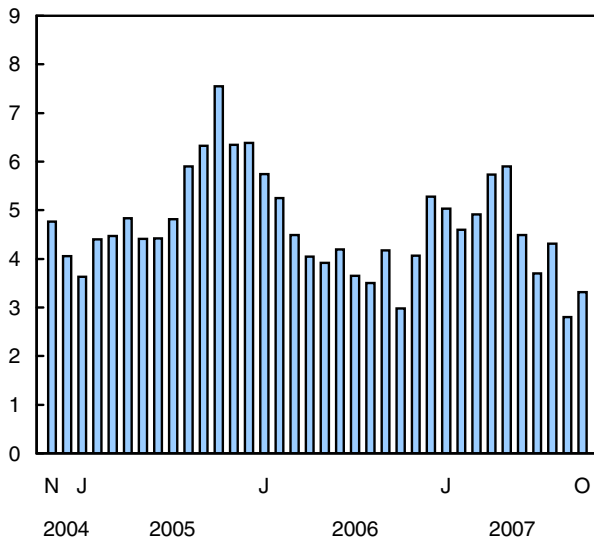
As a result, the trade surplus with the world expanded to \$3.3 billion in October, up from a revised \$2.8 billion in September, which was the lowest level since February 1999.

The trade surplus with the United States narrowed to \$6.2 billion—its lowest level since October 2006—as exports fell more sharply than imports.

The trade deficit with countries other than the United States contracted to \$2.9 billion. This was due to rising exports and falling imports to all principal trading areas, except for Japan. Exports to countries other than the United States, which rose 5.6% in October, have been strong throughout 2007.

Trade balance

\$ billions



Machinery and equipment imports rise amidst widespread declines in all other sectors

Imports decreased in October, the result of widespread declines in all sectors with the exception of machinery and equipment. Energy products and industrial goods and materials accounted for the majority of the decrease in terms of value.

Imports of energy products plunged 11.5% to \$2.8 billion, completely reversing their gain in September and falling to their lowest level since February. Petroleum and coal products accounted for the bulk of the decline, dropping 28.2% to \$603.4 million, its lowest level since January, as both volume and prices fell. In anticipation of the winter driving season, refineries have switched to winter blend gasoline, which is cheaper to produce. The strong Canadian dollar has also exerted downward pressure on wholesale gasoline prices. Imports of crude petroleum declined 3.6%, the third consecutive monthly decline, due to a drop in volume as prices rose.

Industrial goods and materials dropped 5.1% to \$6.8 billion, following declines in all sub-sectors. Organic chemicals registered the largest drop, falling 17.1%. This group has fallen 36.4% in the last three months after reaching record levels in July.

Other consumer goods declined 2.5% to \$4.5 billion. Miscellaneous consumer goods, such as televisions, radios and house furnishings, were largely responsible for the drop. By contrast, imports of watches, sporting goods and toys continued their growth, rising for the fifth month in a row.

Automotive products decreased 1.0% to \$6.6 billion, reflecting the 2.5% decline in imports of motor vehicle parts, which negated the rise in imports of passenger autos (+0.7%). Trucks and other motor vehicles remained virtually unchanged. Passenger autos surpassed levels reached in the same period in 2006.

Machinery and equipment was the sole sector to record a rise in imports in October, edging up 0.3% to \$9.7 billion. Industrial and agricultural machinery recorded its highest level in 11 months as excavating machinery peaked and agricultural machinery rose for the fourth month in a row.

Exports decrease for the third consecutive month

Exports edged down for the third consecutive month in October. Decreases in agricultural and fishing products and energy products led the decline. In contrast, machinery and equipment recorded the largest increase in value.

The agricultural and fishing products sector continued its descent, falling 5.1% to \$2.7 billion. Canola exports plunged 45.1%, with volumes dropping significantly. Canola exports tend to be unpredictable as they are sensitive to shipping patterns. Wheat also declined (-8.2%). These declines were offset somewhat by a second month of soaring exports of barley to various overseas destinations that prefer it for livestock feed.

Falling exports of petroleum and coal products pushed energy products downward 1.8% to \$7.6 billion. Natural gas and crude petroleum also shrank. Volumes were down in all three components while the prices for petroleum and coal products and natural gas were up. The price of crude petroleum was down.

Automotive products fell 1.0% to \$6.2 billion, as exports of motor vehicle parts dropped for the third consecutive month. Trucks and other motor vehicles also declined, falling for the ninth time in the last 10 months. Passenger autos increased for the second straight month, up 1.9% to \$3.4 billion, partially offsetting these declines.

Industrial goods and materials slipped 0.6% to \$8.2 billion, the third monthly decrease after setting a record in July. This reflected weaker exports of metals and alloys as well as chemicals, plastics and fertilizers. Aluminum accounted for the bulk of the decline, followed by organic chemicals. In contrast, exports of metal ores surged 17.0% to \$1.1 billion on the widespread strength in volume of copper, nickel and iron ores.

Machinery and equipment rose 1.9% to \$7.7 billion, boosted by exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment, which rebounded 24.0% after hitting its lowest level since January 2000 in September.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003, 228-0033, 228-0034, 228-0041 to 228-0043 and 228-0047 to 228-0055.

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

The October 2007 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 61, 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 *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-XWE, free).

For more information on products and services, contact Sharon Nevins (toll-free 1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9798). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anne Couillard (613-951-6867), International Trade Division. □

Merchandise trade

	September 2007 ^r	October 2007	September to October 2007	October 2006 to October 2007	January to October 2006	January to October 2007	January–October 2006 to January–October 2007
Seasonally adjusted, \$ current							
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change
Principal trading partners							
Exports							
United States	29,006	28,334	-2.3	0.9	299,829	299,206	-0.2
Japan	734	770	4.9	-16.6	8,693	8,463	-2.6
European Union ¹	2,831	3,213	13.5	14.5	26,766	33,271	24.3
Other OECD countries ²	1,620	1,754	8.3	5.9	14,008	17,367	24.0
All other countries	3,362	3,293	-2.1	2.6	27,575	32,917	19.4
Total	37,554	37,362	-0.5	1.9	376,868	391,226	3.8
Imports							
United States	22,599	22,135	-2.1	1.1	219,106	225,650	3.0
Japan	917	1,033	12.6	5.2	10,008	9,918	-0.9
European Union ¹	3,444	3,362	-2.4	-5.6	35,031	35,311	0.8
Other OECD countries ²	2,202	2,161	-1.9	-1.5	19,674	20,644	4.9
All other countries	5,585	5,357	-4.1	5.7	51,096	54,887	7.4
Total	34,747	34,047	-2.0	1.1	334,912	346,410	3.4
Balance							
United States	6,407	6,199	...	...	80,723	73,556	...
Japan	-183	-263	...	...	-1,315	-1,455	...
European Union ¹	-613	-149	...	...	-8,265	-2,040	...
Other OECD countries ²	-582	-407	...	...	-5,666	-3,277	...
All other countries	-2,223	-2,064	...	...	-23,521	-21,970	...
Total	2,807	3,315	...	...	41,956	44,816	...
Principal commodity groupings							
Exports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,848	2,702	-5.1	1.2	25,846	28,624	10.7
Energy products	7,753	7,616	-1.8	28.8	72,302	76,458	5.7
Forestry products	2,189	2,231	1.9	-16.2	27,968	24,588	-12.1
Industrial goods and materials	8,274	8,223	-0.6	0.6	76,784	87,819	14.4
Machinery and equipment	7,521	7,665	1.9	-2.7	78,427	80,303	2.4
Automotive products	6,289	6,228	-1.0	-5.1	68,221	65,482	-4.0
Other consumer goods	1,534	1,587	3.5	1.9	14,611	16,000	9.5
Special transactions trade ³	635	609	-4.1	-16.2	7,226	6,926	-4.2
Other balance of payments adjustments	510	503	-1.4	-5.5	5,479	5,021	-8.4
Imports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,144	2,110	-1.6	5.4	19,392	21,162	9.1
Energy products	3,220	2,849	-11.5	13.8	29,148	30,025	3.0
Forestry products	246	243	-1.2	-7.6	2,556	2,493	-2.5
Industrial goods and materials	7,169	6,804	-5.1	-6.4	69,798	71,096	1.9
Machinery and equipment	9,667	9,695	0.3	-0.1	94,701	97,605	3.1
Automotive products	6,627	6,564	-1.0	1.7	65,946	67,030	1.6
Other consumer goods	4,586	4,472	-2.5	1.2	42,897	45,685	6.5
Special transactions trade ³	405	639	57.8	54.0	3,796	4,564	20.2
Other balance of payments adjustments	682	671	-1.6	2.6	6,680	6,749	1.0

^r revised

... not applicable

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

2. Other countries in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) include 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.

Canada's international investment position

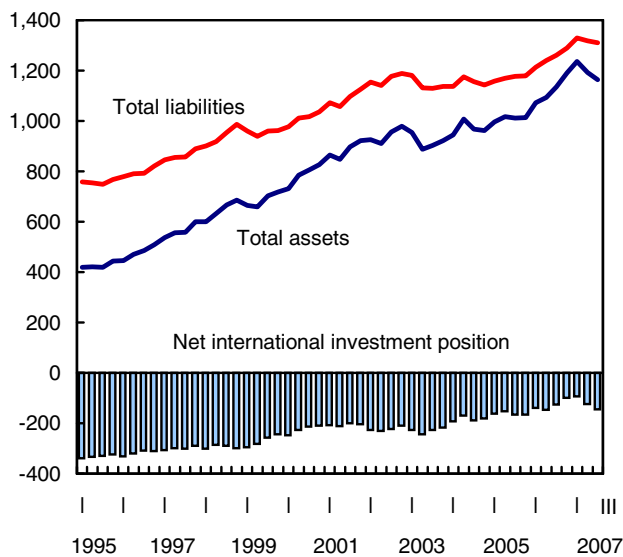
Third quarter 2007

International assets and liabilities both continued to decline in the third quarter of 2007, though the drop in assets was greater. As a result, Canada's overall net international liabilities (the difference between Canada's financial assets abroad and liabilities to non-residents) rose for a third straight quarter, although at a slower rate than in the previous quarter.

Net liabilities to non-residents increased \$12.2 billion in the third quarter to \$145.3 billion. Net external liabilities now represent 9.4% of Canada's gross domestic product, up from 8.1% the previous quarter, but down significantly from its historical high of 44.3% in 1994.

Canada's international investment position

\$ billions



Canadian dollar continues to drive increase in net international liabilities

The increase in net liabilities to non-residents was mainly due to the continued appreciation of the Canadian dollar during the third quarter, which had a larger impact on assets than it did on liabilities. The Canadian dollar continued to make gains against most major foreign currencies in the third quarter, albeit at a reduced rate of increase. It gained 7.1% against the US dollar, 5.1% against the pound sterling, 1.65% against the Euro and lost 0.08% against the Japanese yen.

Currency valuation

The value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted to Canadian dollars at the end of each period for which a balance sheet is calculated. Most of Canada's foreign assets are denominated in foreign currencies while less than half of our international liabilities are in foreign currencies.

When the Canadian dollar is appreciating in value, the restatement of the value of these assets and liabilities in Canadian dollars lowers the recorded value. The opposite is true when the dollar is depreciating.

The larger net foreign indebtedness also reflected a slower pace of international investment activity in the third quarter, even though asset transactions exceeded liability flows. Non-resident divestment in Canadian stocks and a sharp drop in Canadian investors' foreign money market holdings were the main contributors to the weakness of financial transactions in assets and liabilities.

Foreign assets decline more than international liabilities

Holdings of international assets fell to \$1,164.4 billion, a drop of \$31.4 billion from the second quarter. The currency effect reduced the Canadian dollar value of these assets by \$53.9 billion, while divestment of foreign money market instruments contributed to an additional decline in assets. The overall decrease was only slightly offset by an increase in deposit assets.

At the same time, Canada's international liabilities declined \$19.2 billion to \$1,309.7 billion. Although foreign acquisitions of Canadian firms remained strong in the third quarter, these increased liabilities were more than offset by the exchange rate effect in foreign holdings of Canadian bonds and deposits.

Canadian assets: Substantial decrease in foreign securities and direct investment holdings

The strong Canadian dollar continued to have a large impact on the value of Canadian investors' foreign securities holdings and on Canadian direct investment abroad. Almost all of these assets are denominated in foreign currency.

The currency effect on the holdings of foreign securities during the third quarter led to a reduction of \$17.4 billion in assets. In addition to the substantial currency effect there was a \$10.4-billion divestment in the holdings of foreign money market instruments. This reduced Canadian holdings to \$9.0 billion, under half

of what it was in the previous quarter, a level not seen since the second quarter of 2003.

Moreover, there was a reduction in holdings of foreign bonds, and transactions in foreign stocks decelerated in the quarter.

The appreciation of the Canadian dollar in the third quarter continued to have a large impact on the value of Canadian direct investment abroad, which fell by \$17.2 billion to \$491.3 billion. Direct investment transactions with foreign affiliates were weaker than usual and the stronger dollar removed \$25.4 billion from the value of Canadian direct investment abroad.

Canadian direct investment in the United States fell by \$11.2 billion to \$209.4 billion, while Canadian direct investment in all other countries decreased by \$6.0 billion to \$281.8 billion.

Canadian liabilities: Increase in foreign direct investment in Canada

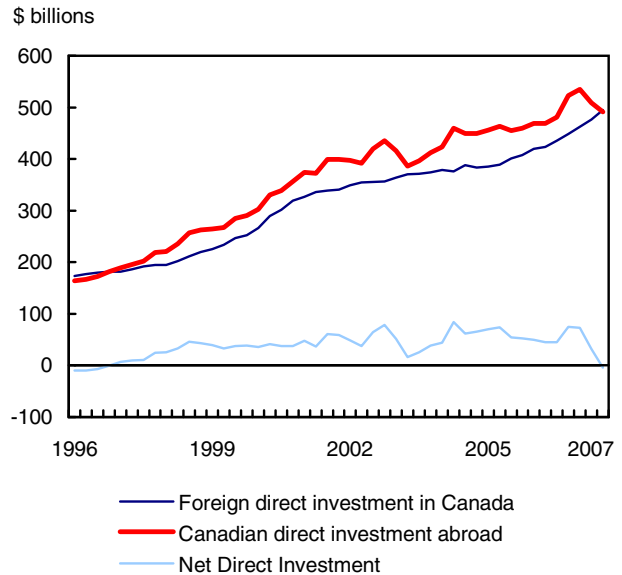
Foreign direct investment holdings increased \$19.1 billion during the third quarter despite the continued appreciation in the Canadian dollar, which made Canadian companies more expensive to acquire. The value of acquisitions of Canadian firms was \$18.8 billion in the quarter, of which 39% was in the mining industry. Foreign direct investment in Canada reached \$495.3 billion at the end of September.

Non-resident holdings of Canadian bonds, stocks, and money market paper declined \$19.3 billion during the quarter. This reduction was explained by a divestment in Canadian stocks of \$8.5 billion and a negative currency effect of \$12.8 billion on Canadian bonds (more than one-half of the outstanding Canadian bonds held by non-residents are issued in foreign currencies).

Net direct investment position turns negative

For the first time in more than 10 years, Canada's net position on direct investment—the difference between Canadian direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in Canada—was negative. Foreign direct investment in Canada surpassed Canadian direct investment abroad by a narrow margin.

Direct investment position



The year-to-date effect on the net direct investment position is a decrease of \$78.5 billion, of which \$57.6 billion is attributable to the currency effect. Changes in the Canadian dollar have an affect on direct investment assets but have no effect on direct investment liabilities.

Canada has a net liability position in direct investment vis-à-vis the United States, and it was the largest contributor to the drop in net direct investment in the third quarter. Canada has a net asset position in direct investment with all other countries as a group.

Increase in net international indebtedness sharper with portfolio investment at market value

Canada's overall net international liabilities can also be calculated with asset and liability holdings of tradable portfolio securities valued at market prices. In this instance, net foreign indebtedness grows more sharply, up \$39.9 billion to reach \$108 billion. This is partly accounted for by the downward re-valuation to the holdings of foreign equity by Canadian investors, and reflects the correction in the major world stock markets in the third quarter.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0055 to 376-0057 and 376-0059.

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.ca). To enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Christian Lajule (613-951-2062), Balance of Payments Division.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1537.

The third quarter 2007 issue of *Canada's International Investment Position* (67-202-XWE) will be available soon.

Canada's international investment position at period-end

	Fourth quarter 2004	Fourth quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2006	First quarter 2007	Second quarter 2007	Third quarter 2007
	\$ billions					
Assets						
Canadian direct investment abroad	449.0	459.6	523.3	535.4	508.4	491.3
Portfolio investment abroad						
Foreign bonds	58.5	82.3	128.5	145.0	152.1	143.4
Foreign bonds at market value	62.9	88.7	138.2	156.0	161.1	146.8
Foreign stocks	195.7	197.1	216.2	218.6	205.1	196.9
Foreign stocks at market value	384.4	445.6	559.7	574.3	568.1	541.8
Foreign money market	11.1	13.1	20.0	20.1	19.8	9.0
Foreign money market at market value	11.1	13.1	20.1	20.2	19.8	9.0
Other investments						
Loans	49.4	46.0	72.4	76.9	72.4	76.8
Deposits	109.4	120.8	131.4	136.7	139.8	151.2
Official international reserves	40.3	38.0	41.0	45.5	42.5	40.9
Official international reserves at market value	41.4	38.4	40.9	45.4	42.0	40.8
Other assets	48.5	56.6	57.8	57.2	55.6	55.0
Total assets						
at book value	962.0	1,013.4	1,190.4	1,235.4	1,195.8	1,164.4
with portfolio investment at market value	1,156.2	1,268.8	1,543.6	1,602.1	1,567.3	1,512.7
Liabilities						
Foreign direct investment in Canada	383.5	407.6	448.9	462.8	476.3	495.3
Portfolio investment						
Canadian bonds	398.1	380.8	404.6	411.1	387.5	373.0
Canadian bonds at market value	429.9	408.8	430.2	432.6	398.5	388.3
Canadian stocks	102.7	105.8	112.6	112.4	112.1	108.9
Canadian stocks at market value	248.7	318.9	379.5	386.5	407.4	404.5
Canadian money market	19.6	20.8	24.5	23.7	24.1	22.4
Canadian money market at market value	19.7	20.9	24.7	24.0	24.3	22.6
Other investment						
Loans	40.2	41.6	49.5	54.7	54.0	47.8
Deposits	176.0	201.0	227.1	247.0	251.7	238.7
Other liabilities	22.0	22.2	22.2	23.1	23.3	23.5
Total liabilities						
at book value	1,142.1	1,179.9	1,289.4	1,334.7	1,328.9	1,309.7
with portfolio investment at market value	1,320.0	1,421.0	1,582.1	1,635.7	1,635.4	1,620.7
Net international investment position						
at book value	-180.1	-166.4	-99.0	-99.3	-133.1	-145.3
with portfolio investment at market value	-163.9	-152.2	-38.5	-28.5	-68.1	-108.0



Employer pension plans (trusteed pension funds)

Second quarter 2007

The value of the retirement savings of 4.6 million Canadian workers with employer-sponsored pension plans continued to increase in the second quarter of 2007.

The market value of trusteed pension fund assets grew to \$950.3 billion, up 1.5% from the first quarter and the fourth consecutive quarterly improvement.

At the end of June, pension fund assets held in stocks and equity funds accounted for 41.3% of the total; bonds and bond funds, 31.4%; real estate, 6.3%; short-term investments, 3.2%; and mortgages, 1.4%. Other assets, which include foreign-pooled funds, accounted for 16.4%.

Pension fund assets in foreign holdings have increased 6.4% in the last two years. Investments in foreign holdings, particularly stocks, accounted for 30.6% of pension fund assets in the second quarter of 2007. The share of domestic holdings declined to 69.4% from 75.8% in the second quarter of 2005.

Revenues increased 24.4% from the first quarter of 2007 to \$32.5 billion, while expenditures declined marginally to \$10.8 billion. This resulted in a net income of \$21.7 billion in the second quarter, up from \$15.2 billion in the previous three months.

The increase largely reflects gains in investment income and profits on the sale of securities. It also reflects a 14.6% increase in employer contributions, the result of several large special payments for unfunded liabilities.

Contributions rose to \$8.8 billion in the second quarter of 2007. However, pension benefits paid to retirees remained unchanged, matching the record \$7.8 billion paid out in the first quarter. Benefit payments, which have been rising steadily over the last two years, were up 10.4% compared with the second quarter of 2005.

About 4.6 million Canadian workers are members of trusteed pension plans. Of these, 2.5 million are public sector workers in municipal, provincial, and federal governments and enterprises, crown corporations, government boards, commissions and agencies, and public educational and health institutions. Private sector workers make up the remaining 2.1 million.

A further one million workers have employer pension plans funded by government consolidated revenue funds, or by insurance company contracts. Data in this release refer only to the trusteed plans, and all values are in current dollars.

Available on CANSIM: tables 280-0002 to 280-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2607.

For more information about the current survey results and related products and services, or to inquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-297-7355; 613 951-7355; fax: 613 951-3012; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division. ■

Education indicators

2007

The fifth edition of *Education Indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program*, available today, provides a wealth of statistical information on education.

This report covers basic trends in enrolment and graduation at all levels, as well as trends for educators and expenditures in education.

It also presents a broad statistical portrait of the school-age population and provides indicators on topics ranging from the school readiness of children aged four and five to labour market outcomes. Trends generally cover the last 10 years and are presented at the Canada level and for the provinces and territories.

As a result of recent trends in fertility rates, most jurisdictions will experience a period of decline in their pre-school, elementary, secondary and postsecondary age populations, according to the report.

For example, the population aged 5 to 14 is projected to decline by about half a million between 2001 and 2011, to about 3.7 million. The population aged 15 to 19 is projected to peak at 2.2 million in 2011, then drop between 2011 and 2021.

The population aged 20 to 24 is expected to peak at about 2.3 million in 2016 and to decrease until 2026, when it is expected to stabilize at 2.1 million.

In 2004/2005, there were about 310,000 educators in public elementary and secondary schools in Canada. The number of female educators far exceeded the number of male educators in all age groups.

Between 1997/1998 and 2004/2005, the number of students per educator declined. The student-educator ratio in public elementary-secondary schools fell from 16.6 to 15.9 at the Canada level.

Undergraduate enrolment at Canadian universities increased 19%, rising from 658,300 students

to 785,700 between 1994/1995 and 2004/2005. Most of this growth has occurred since the latter part of the 1990s.

Women have constituted the majority in full-time undergraduate studies for some time, and now their enrolment at the total graduate level is equal to that of men.

The total number of full-time university educators rose by 6% between 1994/1995 and 2004/2005. But the number of full and associate professors employed in Canadian universities actually fell 6% and 5%, respectively. On the other hand, the number of educators in the "other ranks," which captures entry-level assistant professors, lecturers and instructors, jumped 41%.

Women accounted for almost one-third (32%) of all full-time university educators by 2004/2005, up from about one-quarter (23%) a decade earlier.

In the 2005/2006 fiscal year, governments spent \$75.7 billion (in 2001 constant dollars) on all levels of education, representing 16.1% of total public expenditures. Health accounted for 19.9% of government spending in this same year.

Approximately two-thirds (67%) of the overall increase in total expenditures on education—public and private—occurred at the postsecondary level, as reflected in data for the period from 1997/1998 to 2002/2003.

Education Indicators in Canada is a joint venture of Statistics Canada and the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, in collaboration with the provincial and territorial departments and ministries with responsibility for education and training. It is aimed at policy makers, practitioners and the general public.

Education Indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program, 2007 (81-582-XIE, 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 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. ■

Export and import price indexes

October 2007

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (2002=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 2002 to October 2007 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted US price indexes (2002=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 2002 to October 2007. 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 228-0047 to 228-0055.

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

The October 2007 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade* (65-001-XIB, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of the 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 real export and import values

October 2007

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

This series is not offered in CANSIM.

To order data, contact the Marketing and Client Services Section (toll-free 1-800-294-5583). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lupien (613-951-6872), International Trade Division. ■

New products

Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports Without Air Traffic Control Towers, January 2007, Vol. 2, no. 1
Catalogue number 51-008-XWE
 (free).

Canadian International Merchandise Trade,
 October 2007, Vol. 61, no. 10
Catalogue number 65-001-XIB
 (free).

Education Indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program, 2007,
 no. 5
Catalogue number 81-582-XIE
 (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 6% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.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.

The Daily
 Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997
 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Harbour Index, May 1997** 5
- **Structure-Economics Survey** 6
- **Steel primary forms, year ending May 31, 1997** 10
- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada

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.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to listproc@statcan.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, 2007. 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.