



The Daily

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The economy gained momentum throughout the fourth quarter of 2006, closing the year with 0.4% growth in December. For the fourth quarter as a whole, the pace of economic activity eased slightly as the increase in personal expenditure and the strengthening of exports were dampened by the draw-down of non-farm inventories. Real gross domestic product advanced 0.4% in the fourth quarter. A more detailed analysis is available in *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*.

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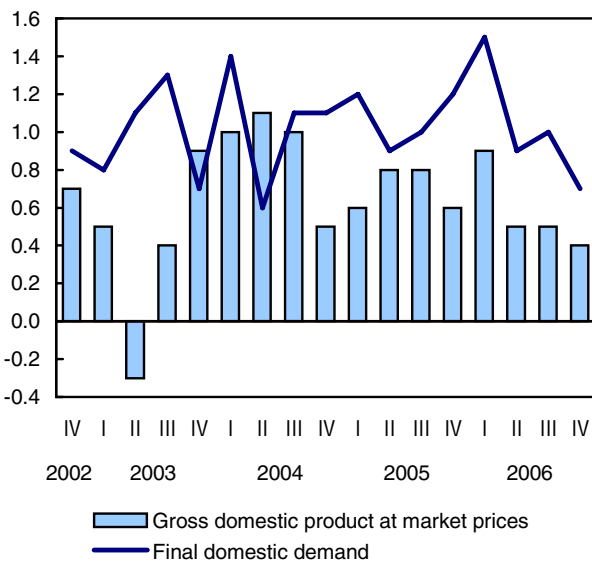
Canadian economic accounts

Fourth quarter 2006, December 2006 and annual 2006

The economy gained momentum throughout the fourth quarter of 2006, closing the year with 0.4% growth in December. For the quarter as a whole, the pace of economic activity eased slightly as the economy advanced 2.7% over the year. Real gross domestic product (GDP) was up 0.4% in the fourth quarter, following an increase of 0.5% in the second and third quarters. Growth was largely driven by higher personal expenditure and the strengthening of exports. However, these gains were dampened by the draw-down of non-farm inventories.

Final domestic demand continues to outpace GDP

Quarterly % change, chained (1997) dollars



The economy grew 0.4% in December compared to gains of 0.3% in November and 0.1% in October. Both the service (+0.5%) and the goods-producing industries (+0.1%) increased in December. Manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade posted the strongest results. Construction, financial services and tourism-related industries also advanced. These gains in December were partly offset by losses in the energy sector, and in the agriculture and forestry industries.

A more detailed analysis is available in *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*.

Note to readers

Percentage changes for expenditure-based and industry-based statistics (such as consumer expenditures, investment, exports, imports, production and output) are calculated using volume measures, that is, adjusted for inflation. Percentage changes for income-based statistics (such as labour income, corporate profits and farm income) are calculated using nominal values, that is, not adjusted for inflation.

Please see the Canadian Economic Accounts re-referencing note for information on the GDP re-referencing exercise that will be published on May 31st, 2007.

Please see Softwood Lumber Agreement between Canada and the United States: National Accounts treatment to understand how the softwood lumber rebates are being treated in the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Growth in final domestic demand continued to outpace that of GDP in the fourth quarter. Final domestic demand was supported by personal expenditure, especially on services and on durable goods, along with business investment in non-residential structures. The acceleration in exports added significantly to GDP growth in the quarter.

The strength in personal expenditure was underpinned by spending on financial services, on restaurants and accommodation and on purchased transportation, especially air travel. Automotive products contributed to consumer spending and exports. The surge in exports was also driven by other consumer goods, as well as by machinery and equipment.

Despite these gains, GDP growth was moderated by a drop in inventory investment. Inventories of motor vehicles were down sharply due to growing demand in domestic and international markets.

The rise in the production of services (+0.7%) in the quarter contrasted with the decline (-0.4%) observed in goods-producing industries. Overall, growth came mainly from the construction and financial sectors and from the tourism-related industries. Manufacturing, wholesale trade and the energy sector were the main brakes on economic growth.

Industrial production (the output of utilities, mines and factories) retreated by 1.0% as a result of the declines recorded in all three sectors. Industrial production fared better in the United States, which fell only 0.2%.

The Canadian economy grew at an annualized rate of 1.4% in the fourth quarter. Growth in the US economy

edged up to 2.2% in the same period, led by firmer exports and personal and government expenditure.

Real gross domestic product, chained (1997) dollars¹

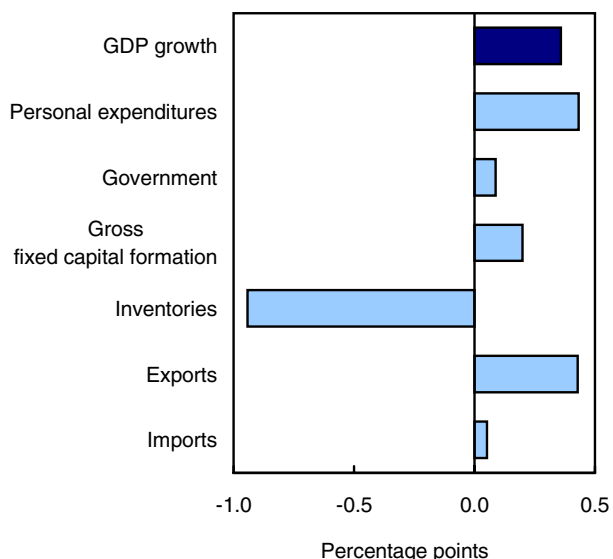
	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2006	0.9	3.8	3.2
Second quarter 2006	0.5	2.0	2.9
Third quarter 2006	0.5	2.0	2.6
Fourth quarter 2006	0.4	1.4	2.3
2006	2.7	...	2.7

... not applicable

1. The change is the growth rate from one period to the next. The annualized change is the growth rate compounded annually. The year-over-year change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in a previous year.

Economy-wide prices, as measured by the chain price index for GDP were up 0.3%, or 0.5% excluding energy. Energy prices have now moderated economy-wide price index growth for four consecutive quarters.

Contributions to percent change in GDP, fourth quarter 2006



The automotive sector drives exports

With a slight decline in the Canadian dollar over the fourth quarter, export growth was up 1.2%, following a 0.9% increase in the third quarter. This was mainly due to growth in exports of goods (+1.2%). Exports of services, up 0.7%, also contributed to growth, though to a lesser extent.

Automotive products (+7.7%) primarily accounted for the increase in exports of goods. This sector has picked up after the third quarter slowdown, related to protracted plant closures. Other consumer goods and machinery and equipment, up 9.5% and 1.3% respectively, also contributed to export gains in the quarter. The growth in transportation (+3.2%) and travel (+1.2%) services were partly offset by a decline in foreign sales of commercial services (-0.9%).

Personal expenditure remains robust

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services advanced 0.8%, but at a slower pace than over the first three quarters of 2006. The increased spending was mainly due to higher outlays on services (+1.2%) and on durable goods (+1.0%), though it was tempered by reduced spending on non-durable goods (-0.2%).

Growth in expenditure on durable goods was mostly attributable to strong demand for new and used motor vehicles (+1.6%). This resulted from increased purchases of new trucks and vans.

Non-farm inventory draw-down widespread

Non-farm inventories were down \$748 million in the fourth quarter, marking the first drop in 10 consecutive quarters. Manufacturers and retailers substantially reduced inventories of non-durable goods. Inventory run-down, especially significant in automotive products, occurred against a backdrop of increased exports and consumer demand for these types of products.

The economy-wide inventory-to-sales ratio in real terms fell to 0.666 in the fourth quarter, from 0.674 in the third.

Business investment growth moderates

Business investment in plant and equipment slowed in the fourth quarter (+1.5%), largely sustained by strength in investment in non-residential structures (+2.5%) as a result of strong investment in engineering structures (+3.4%). Growth in Canadian business investment has been ongoing for the last 16 quarters.

The pace of business investment in machinery and equipment slowed considerably (+0.6%), the weakest growth recorded in six quarters.

Residential construction edges up

Investment in residential structures edged up (+0.1%) following a third-quarter drop of 1.8%. This turnaround was largely driven by a pick up in renovations activity (+2.2%), as reflected in the strong demand for renovation permits. Renewed activity in the resale

market was reflected in a 1.9% rise in ownership transfer costs, which were down 3.4% in the third quarter.

The decline in value of new housing construction (-2.0%) slowed slightly in the fourth quarter compared to the third quarter (-3.3%). Growth in the number of housing starts in the fourth quarter provides a signal of renewed investment in residential construction.

Labour income gaining momentum

Labour income strengthened in the fourth quarter of 2006, growing by 1.5% compared to 1.1% in the previous quarter. Strength in earnings was supported by a 1.7% increase in wages and salaries in the service industries. Significant gains were made in the financial, insurance and real estate sectors, as well as in the professional and personal services industries.

Personal disposable income grew by 1.1% and the saving rate rose in the fourth quarter. The personal sector deficit (net borrowing position) narrowed.

Growth in corporate profits slows

Corporate profits advanced 0.6% in the fourth quarter, considerably slower than the exceptional growth (+3.0%) in the third quarter. The motor vehicle and parts as well as the paper and wood products manufacturing industries were major contributors to growth in the fourth quarter. Strong profits in construction, telecommunications and transportation also contributed to gains.

The corporate sector's position as net lender to the rest of the economy strengthened in the fourth quarter. With undistributed earnings up in the quarter, partly reflecting the repayment of softwood lumber duties to Canadian producers, corporate net saving advanced for the second straight quarter.

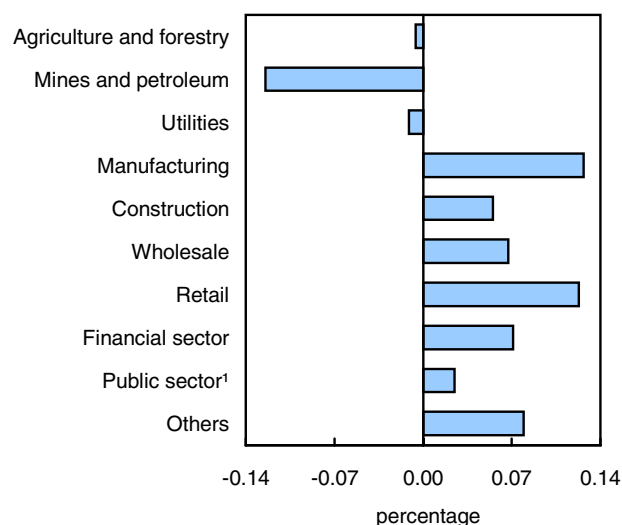
Government revenue rebounds

Corporate income tax liabilities reached a peak of \$57 billion during the quarter, increasing \$4.6 billion (+8.8%), in part reflecting tax owing on refunds of softwood lumber duties levied by the United States since 2002. Resumption of strong growth in personal income taxes marked the end of the higher federal refunds related to fiscal amendments implemented late in 2005. The rise in government total revenues of \$11 billion (+1.9%) was offset somewhat by a drop in its investment income (-\$2.9 billion), resulting from lower provincial government natural resource royalties. Government surplus (net lending position) expanded in the fourth quarter.

GDP by industry, December 2006

The economy grew 0.4% in December compared to gains of 0.3% in November and 0.1% in October. Both the service (+0.5%) and the goods-producing industries (+0.1%) increased in December. Manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade posted the strongest gains. Construction, financial services and tourism-related industries also advanced. These gains were partly offset by losses in the energy sector, and the agriculture and forestry industries.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to total growth, December 2006



1. Education, health and public administration.

Wholesale trade recorded strong growth (+1.2%), reflecting robust motor vehicle sales. Retail trade enjoyed an even greater increase (+2.1%). December was a pinnacle month for retail, with an increase in monthly output not seen since November 2001.

For the second month in a row, manufacturing strengthened, gaining 0.9%. The increase came from the manufacturing of durable goods, which was up 2.0%. Conversely, non-durable goods manufacturing fell back 0.8%. Of the 21 major manufacturing groups, 13 increased, accounting for 64% of total manufacturing value added. Motor vehicle production contributed the most to the increase. However, pharmaceutical and tobacco production hindered the growth.

The energy sector fell 1.8% in December to its lowest level of output for 2006. This setback was due

to the decline in natural gas extraction. Oil and gas exploration also lost significant ground (-4.7%), a fifth consecutive monthly drop.

Industrial production (the output of mines, utilities and factories) was essentially unchanged in December. The declines in mining and utilities offset the increase in manufacturing. In comparison, industrial production in the United States increased 0.5% in December, due to gains in manufacturing and mining, but partly offset by a decline in the output of utilities.

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (1997) dollars

	July 2006 ^r	Aug. 2006 ^r	Sept. 2006 ^r	Oct. 2006 ^r	Nov. 2006 ^r	Dec. 2006 ^p
Seasonally adjusted						
month-to month % change						
All industries	0.3	0.3	-0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4
Goods-producing industries	0.3	0.2	-1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Service-producing industries	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5
Industrial production	0.6	-0.0	-1.7	0.2	-0.0	-0.0
Manufacturing	0.0	-0.4	-1.8	-0.5	1.3	0.9
Retail trade	0.5	0.7	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	2.1
Energy sector	1.3	0.5	-1.6	0.8	-2.5	-1.8

^r revised
^p preliminary

Year-end review

Real GDP grew by 2.7% in 2006, a slight deceleration from 2005, while final domestic demand was up 4.5%. Consumer spending and non-residential investment accounted for most of the growth in 2006.

Construction, retail and wholesale trade as well as finance and insurance were the main sectors contributing to growth in 2006. Manufacturing and forestry and logging were hard hit. The energy sector continued to expand but at a much slower pace than in the last four years.

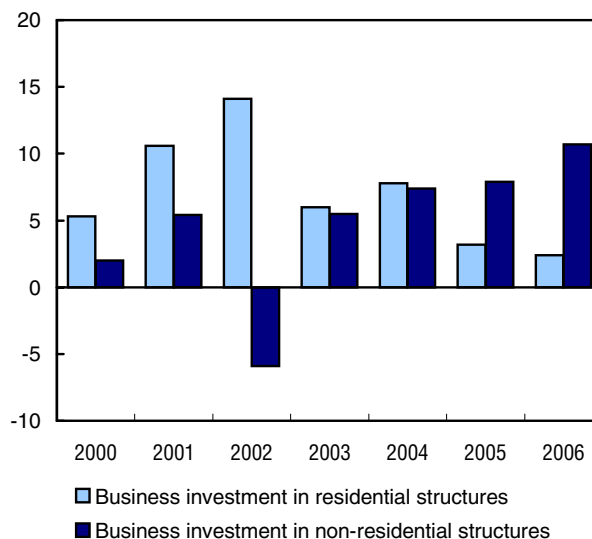
Consumer spending was the leading contributor to real GDP growth in 2006 advancing 4.1%, its best performance since 1997. A solid first quarter helped establish strong annual growth in expenditures on both durable (+6.8%) and semi-durable goods (+7.2%). Declining prices in both of these groups encouraged purchases. Significant gains were also registered in purchases of services (+4.2%).

Non-residential investment was the main contributor to investment's strong positive impact on GDP in 2006. Business investment in non-residential structures was buoyed by a 14% increase in engineering investment.

This was principally concentrated in non-conventional oil and gas extraction, where investment nearly doubled in 2006, as considerable infrastructure was added to the Alberta oil sands.

Composition of investment changes

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Business investment in machinery and equipment was 8.0% higher in 2006, largely as a result of strong growth in computers and other office equipment, software, telecommunications equipment, trucks and in industrial machinery.

Non-farm business inventories accumulated for the year, albeit at about three-quarters the pace of 2005, due to a draw-down in the last quarter of 2006. Business investment in farm inventories slowed in 2006.

Imports experienced strong growth for the fourth straight year (+5.2%) in 2006, while exports increased only 1.3%. Export growth was hindered in 2006 by lower demand for forestry and automotive products as demand from Canada's largest trading partner, the United States, slumped.

Corporation profits (on a nominal basis) cooled in 2006, after double-digit growth in 2004 and 2005, but still exhibited a healthy increase of 5.7%.

Labour income (on a nominal basis) rose by 6.1% in 2006, while the personal saving rate edged up to 1.8%.

Overall, national saving increased as the Canadian economy continued to lend to non-residents.

Detailed analysis and tables

The *National economic accounts* module, accessible from the home page of the agency's website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

More detailed analysis on today's releases from the national accounts, including additional charts and tables, can be found in the fourth quarter 2006 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 5, no. 4 (13-010-XWE, free) from the *Publications* module of our website.

Products, services and contact information

Gross domestic product by industry

Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0017 to 379-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301, 1804, 1901 and 2602.

The December 2006 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 20, no. 12 (15-001-XWE, free) will be available soon.

For general information or to order data, contact our dissemination officer (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; iad-info-dci@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622), Industry Accounts Division.

National economic and financial accounts

Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0001, 378-0002, 380-0001 to 380-0017, 380-0019 to 380-0035, 380-0056, 380-0059, 380-0060 and 382-0006.

The fourth quarter 2006 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates* (13-001-XIB, free) will soon be available.

Detailed printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted quarterly *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001-PPB, \$54/\$193), *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014-PPB, \$54/\$193) and *Estimates of Labour Income* (13F0016XPB, \$22/\$70), including supplementary analytical tables and charts are now available. See *How to order products*.

At 8:30 a.m. on release day, the complete seasonally adjusted quarterly *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001-DDB, \$134/\$535), *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014-DDB, \$321/\$1,284), and monthly *Estimates of Labour Income* (13F0016DDB, \$134/\$535) data sets can be obtained on computer diskette.

These diskettes can also be purchased at a lower cost seven business days after the official release date (13-001-XDB, \$27/\$107; 13-014-XDB, \$65/\$257; and 13F0016XDB, \$27/\$107). To purchase any of these products, contact Client Services (613-951-3810; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640, iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

□

Canadian economic accounts key indicators¹

	Third quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2005	First quarter 2006	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2006	2005	2006
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
\$ millions at current prices								
GDP by income and by expenditure								
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	694,340	703,668	721,284	723,800	732,000	743,216	688,150	730,075
	1.8	1.3	2.5	0.3	1.1	1.5	5.6	6.1
Corporation profits before taxes	192,368	202,812	196,276	197,376	203,220	204,480	189,455	200,338
	4.7	5.4	-3.2	0.6	3.0	0.6	10.6	5.7
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	60,392	67,724	64,712	63,488	63,616	61,856	60,403	63,418
	5.9	12.1	-4.4	-1.9	0.2	-2.8	11.7	5.0
Net income of unincorporated business	86,556	86,988	86,736	87,352	87,980	88,884	86,206	87,738
	0.9	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.5	1.8
Taxes less subsidies	156,352	157,024	160,560	162,716	159,236	159,808	155,297	160,580
	0.4	0.4	2.3	1.3	-2.1	0.4	4.5	3.4
Personal disposable income	793,836	802,164	830,520	826,824	838,648	847,720	787,524	835,928
	1.6	1.0	3.5	-0.4	1.4	1.1	4.2	6.1
Personal saving rate ²	1.3	1.3	3.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.8

Millions of chained (1997) dollars								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	665,602	671,517	680,330	686,613	695,136	700,517	663,583	690,649
	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.8	3.9	4.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	218,239	220,622	222,569	224,957	226,059	227,067	217,689	225,163
	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.4	2.7	3.4
Gross fixed capital formation	264,002	269,080	275,957	277,856	279,975	282,547	261,572	279,084
	2.3	1.9	2.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	7.1	6.7
Investment in inventories	14,992	14,937	11,130	17,985	13,819	921	15,514	10,964

Exports of goods and services	474,439	481,889	476,003	474,500	478,583	484,220	472,037	478,327
	2.1	1.6	-1.2	-0.3	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.3
Imports of goods and services	475,574	490,041	487,694	498,307	504,490	503,735	474,040	498,557
	2.7	3.0	-0.5	2.2	1.2	-0.1	7.1	5.2
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,162,822	1,170,239	1,181,076	1,186,983	1,192,904	1,197,176	1,157,705	1,189,535
	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.9	2.7
GDP by industry at basic prices								
Goods producing industries	333,441	336,007	336,629	334,262	333,866	332,602	331,595	334,340
	1.1	0.8	0.2	-0.7	-0.1	-0.4	2.0	0.8
Industrial production	244,563	246,320	244,974	242,413	242,085	239,770	243,485	242,311
	0.9	0.7	-0.5	-1.0	-0.1	-1.0	1.0	-0.5
Energy sector	64,427	65,102	64,479	64,260	64,755	63,277	63,767	64,193
	2.0	1.0	-1.0	-0.3	0.8	-2.3	1.5	0.7
Manufacturing	175,190	176,357	175,817	173,185	171,792	170,704	174,987	172,875
	0.4	0.7	-0.3	-1.5	-0.8	-0.6	0.7	-1.2
Non-durable manufacturing	71,455	71,169	70,307	69,422	68,822	68,235	71,317	69,196
	0.2	-0.4	-1.2	-1.3	-0.9	-0.9	-1.2	-3.0
Durable manufacturing	103,581	105,050	105,389	103,640	102,848	102,350	103,516	103,557
	0.6	1.4	0.3	-1.7	-0.8	-0.5	2.1	0.0
Construction	64,014	65,518	67,493	67,978	68,548	69,422	63,689	68,360
	1.6	2.4	3.0	0.7	0.8	1.3	5.7	7.3
Services producing industries	735,726	741,062	749,519	756,511	761,727	766,848	732,506	758,651
	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	3.2	3.6
Wholesale trade	66,506	67,920	69,713	70,585	71,282	70,404	65,997	70,496
	1.4	2.1	2.6	1.3	1.0	-1.2	6.9	6.8
Retail trade	62,355	62,752	64,164	65,427	65,996	66,268	62,219	65,464
	0.2	0.6	2.3	2.0	0.9	0.4	4.7	5.2
Transportation and warehousing	51,671	52,073	52,469	52,806	52,916	52,988	51,241	52,795
	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	3.5	3.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and renting	214,923	216,331	218,619	220,821	223,336	225,826	213,985	222,151
	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	3.7	3.8
Information and communication technologies	62,834	63,271	64,054	64,730	65,408	66,107	62,359	65,075
	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	5.2	4.4

... not applicable

1. The first line is the series itself expressed in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. The second line is the quarter to quarter percentage change at quarterly rates.

2. Actual rate.

Poultry and eggs

2006

Egg production totalled 588.4 million dozen in 2006, up 0.3% from 2005, while the value of the eggs reached \$733.3 million, up 2.2% from 2005. Production fell 1.0% in December compared to the same month a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0020, 003-0022 to 003-0024, 003-0038, 003-0039 and 003-0079.

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

The March 2007 issue of *Poultry and Egg Statistics*, Vol. 3, no. 4 (23-015-XWE, free) is now available online. From the *Publications* module of our web site, under *Free internet publications* choose *Agriculture*.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Debbie Dupuis (613-951-2553; debbie.dupuis@statcan.ca) or Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; bernadette.alain@statcan.ca), or call the information line (toll-free 1-800-465-1991), Agriculture Division. ■

Consulting Engineering Services Price Index

2005 (preliminary)

The Consulting Engineering Services Price Index (CESPI) is now available for 2005. The CESPI measures the change in the total price of engineering and consulting services, as well as changes in the wage rate and realized net multiplier components. Detailed indexes are available for fields of specialization and for regional, domestic and foreign markets.

The Canada total CESPI for 2005 was 122.9 (1997=100), up 4.1% from the revised index of 118.1 for 2004.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2328.

Consulting engineering services price indexes will be published in the fourth quarter 2006 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XWE, free), which will be available in April.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248;

613-951-9606; infounit@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493; fred.barzyk@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Postal code conversion file plus

September 2006

The *Postal Code Conversion File Plus* (PCCF+), Version 4J (82F0086XDB, free) with postal codes through September 2006, complements the Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF). When the association between the postal code and census geography is not unique, the PCCF+ allows for a proportional allocation based on the population count.

In Version 4J, a combined variable has been added showing both urban size group plus rural metropolitan influence zone. A new field for the 2006 dissemination area has been appended based on the 2001 dissemination block information. Alberta health district coding has been added, based on a dissemination area approximation of the definitions which came into effect in 2005, and Alberta health regions are now numbered according to the provincial standard.

The PCCF+ is free, and only available to purchasers of the PCCF. Also, users require the SAS program to run this application.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Russell Wilkins (613-951-5305; russell.wilkins@statcan.ca), Health Analysis and Measurement Group. ■

Greenhouse gas emissions

2005

Data on greenhouse gas emissions by major emitters at the facility level are now available for 2005. The survey was conducted by Statistics Canada on behalf of Environment Canada and Alberta Environment.

For information about the survey and the results, visit the web sites of Environment Canada (http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/ghg/facility_e.cfm) and Alberta Environment (<http://www3.gov.ab.ca/env/air/EMR/sgreporting.html>).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5081.

officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; mced@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

For information about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination

New products

Statistics Canada International Symposium

Series: Proceedings

Catalogue number 11-522-XCB (\$32).

**Statistics Canada International Symposium Series:
Proceedings: Symposium 2005: Methodological
Challenges for Future Information Needs**

Catalogue number 11-522-XIE2005001

(free).

**National Income and Expenditure Accounts,
Quarterly Estimates: Day of Release, Fourth quarter
2006, Vol. 54, no. 4**

Catalogue number 13-001-DDB (\$134/\$535).

**National Income and Expenditure Accounts,
Quarterly Estimates, Fourth quarter 2006, Vol. 54,
no. 4**

Catalogue number 13-001-PPB (\$54/\$193).

**National Income and Expenditure Accounts,
Quarterly Estimates, Fourth quarter 2006, Vol. 54,
no. 4**

Catalogue number 13-001-XDB (\$27/\$107).

Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review,

Fourth quarter 2006, Vol. 5, no. 4

Catalogue number 13-010-XWE

(free).

**Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates: Day
of Release, Fourth quarter 2006**

Catalogue number 13-014-DDB (\$321/\$1,284).

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates,

Fourth quarter 2006

Catalogue number 13-014-PPB (\$54/\$193).

**Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates,
Fourth quarter 2006**

Catalogue number 13-014-XDB (\$65/\$257).

Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates:

Day of Release, December 2006

Catalogue number 13F0016DDB (\$134/\$535).

**Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates,
December 2006**

Catalogue number 13F0016XDB (\$27/\$107).

**Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates,
December 2006**

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
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6	Building permits	January 2007
8	New Housing Price Index	January 2007
9	Canadian international merchandise trade	January 2007
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