



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Tuesday, March 20, 2007**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

### Releases

<b>Consumer Price Index, February 2007</b>	<b>3</b>
Consumers paid 2.0% more in February for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index basket than they did in February 2006. This represents a substantial acceleration over the previous month.	
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### Perspectives on Labour and Income

Spring 2007

The Spring 2007 print edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* contains six articles, all of which have appeared previously in its online edition.

"Revisiting wealth inequality" finds that major changes in the wealth structure have taken place over the last two decades. These changes suggest that Canadian families are becoming increasingly unequal in their capacity to deal with income shocks.

"Work hours instability" looks at the annual hours of employees over a five-year period (1997 to 2001) to determine what proportion experience variable work years and how their well-being is affected.

"Canada's unemployment mosaic, 2000 to 2006" examines issues of unemployment since the beginning of the decade, focusing mainly on the 28 census metropolitan areas.

"The Aboriginal labour force in Western Canada" compares the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations in Western Canada in terms of employment, occupational distribution, and skill level.

"Young pensioners" explores trends in pension uptake between ages 50 and 60 and post-pension employment during the 1990s and the first part of this decade. The aim is to offer some clues as to the direction the wave of retiring baby boomers may take.

"Defining retirement" examines the challenges faced by statistical organizations in measuring retirement and offers several recommendations to inform a discussion for arriving at international standards.

This edition also features a new fact sheet on personal debt in Canada and the United States and "What's New?" highlights recent studies of interest from Statistics Canada and other organizations.

The Spring 2007 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 19, no. 1 (75-001-XPE, \$20/\$63) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608; [henry.pold@statcan.ca](mailto:henry.pold@statcan.ca)), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



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## Releases

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### Consumer Price Index

February 2007

Consumers paid 2.0% more in February for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket than they did in February 2006. This represents a substantial acceleration over the previous month.

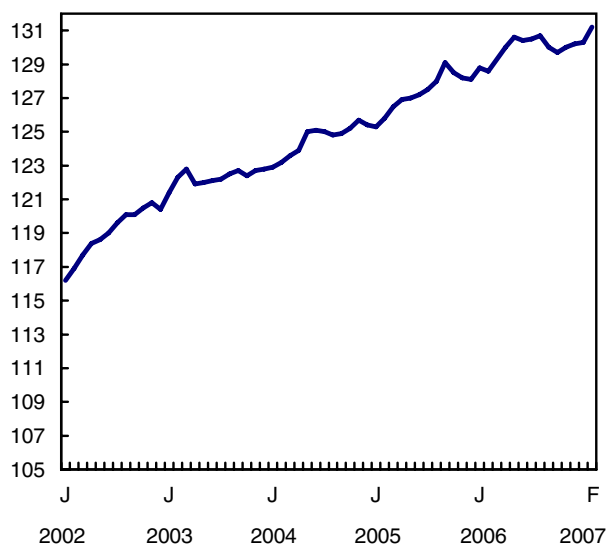
The jump in the 12-month change in the all-items CPI from 1.2% the previous month to 2.0% in February was the sharpest since September 2005. The all-items CPI then surged an equivalent 0.8 percentage points in a single month in the wake of Hurricane Katrina. In February, the acceleration was primarily due to higher gasoline prices in some regions of the country.

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#### Consumer Price Index

Index (not seasonally adjusted)

(1992=100)



Compared to last year, higher costs paid by consumers for owned accommodation remained the

main source behind the 2.0% rise posted in February. Lower prices for natural gas dampened the gains.

Excluding energy, the 12-month change in the all-items index for February was 2.2%, faster than the 1.8% change in the previous month. This was the largest increase since June 2003.

The Bank of Canada's core index climbed 2.4% in February following a 12-month rise of 2.1% in January. This index, which is used by the Bank to monitor the inflation-control target, has remained within the target range set by the Bank of Canada for several months. The core CPI has posted 12-month average increases of 2.1% since May 2006.

On a month-over-month basis, the all-items CPI rose 0.7% between January and February, after a slight 0.1% gain the previous month. This growth had not been seen since September 2005 (+0.9%). February's increase was due primarily to higher gasoline prices.

In Ontario, gasoline prices rose 9.8% between January and February this year. Production interruption in some Ontario and Quebec refineries led to the temporary closure of some gas stations in those provinces because of the reduced availability of stock.

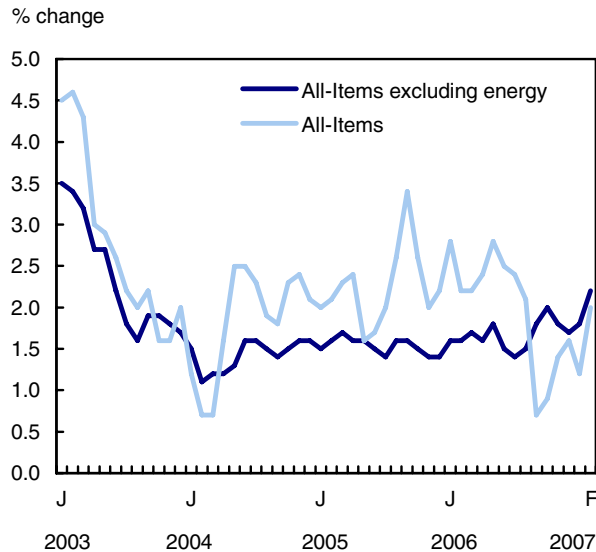
The monthly all-items index excluding energy climbed 0.6% between January and February 2007, following a 0.2% increase the previous month. A comparable monthly increase in this index was observed in November 2004.

On a monthly basis, the core index posted a 0.5% increase, compared to 0.1% in January.

In January, Statistics Canada announced a major update of the CPI to reflect changes in the spending patterns of Canadian households. This update, which will occur on June 19, is designed to ensure the CPI's reliability as a measure of inflation, a statistical series deflator and a tool for indexing various payments and transfers. For more information, consult the article released in *The Daily* on January 23, 2007 titled:

"Consumer Price Index: A preview of the upcoming basket update".

**Percentage change from the same month of the previous year, Canada**



**12-month change: Owned accommodation costs push up all-items index**

Important factors contributing to the 2.0% change in the 12-month all-items index included mortgage interest cost, homeowner's replacement cost, food purchased from restaurants and gasoline. These components were slightly offset by a drop in the price of natural gas.

Mortgage interest cost, which measures the changes brought about by prices in the amount of mortgage interest owed by owners, rose 5.3% in February, up from the 12-month 5.1% change posted in January. February's increase was the fastest since February 2001 (+5.5%). This index continued its upward trend that started in December 2005, although at a slower pace.

Homeowner's replacement cost, which represents the worn-out structural portion of housing and is estimated using new housing prices (excluding land), grew 7.1% between February 2006 and February 2007, following a rise of 7.6% in January. Since November 2006, the 12-month change in this index slowed down, coinciding with slower growth in Alberta.

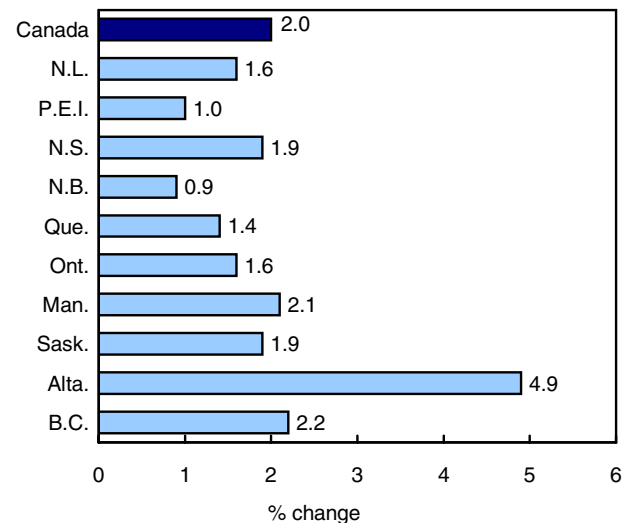
Upward pressure on consumer prices between February 2006 and February 2007 also resulted from

higher prices for food purchased in restaurants and gasoline.

In contrast, a 19.3% plunge in natural gas prices had a moderating effect on the growth of the all-items CPI. This decline followed a drop of 21.5% posted in the previous month and a series of consecutive reductions recorded since July 2006.

Natural gas prices, which are set quarterly in the majority of provinces, remained relatively low in February compared to last year. Current prices still reflect above-normal stock levels resulting from the mild temperatures of early winter.

**Percentage change in the all-items index from the same month of the previous year, Canada and provinces**



Continuing the trend noted over several months, other components such as vehicle purchases and leases and computer equipment and supplies also contributed to the decline in the all-items index between February 2006 and February 2007.

**Above-average price increases in only three provinces**

Provincially, prices on average were up in all 10 provinces, but they rose faster than the national average in only three provinces between February 2006 and February 2007: Alberta (+4.9%), British Columbia (+2.2%) and Manitoba (+2.1%). Averages for these provinces have been higher than the national all-items CPI since September 2006.

The smallest changes in the all-items index occurred in New Brunswick (+0.9%) and Prince Edward Island (+1.0%).

Costs related to owned accommodation again played a key role in consumer price growth in Alberta, while in Ontario consumer prices increased 1.6%, mainly the result of higher gasoline prices.

Alberta was the main driver behind higher homeowner's replacement cost.

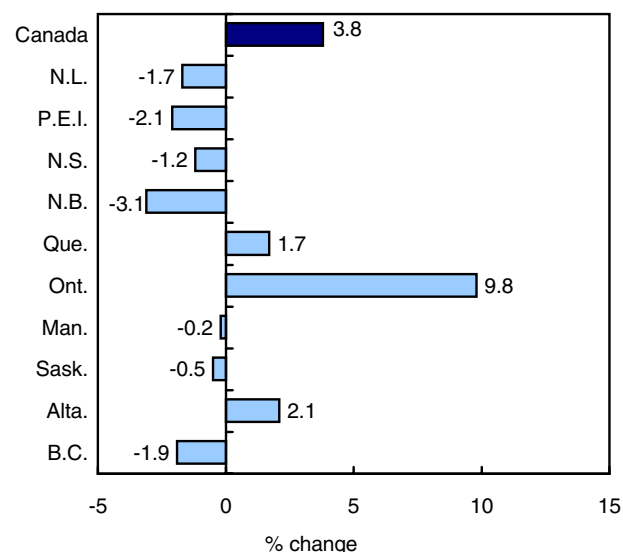
Canadian consumers, except those living in Alberta, enjoyed lower natural gas prices between February 2006 and February 2007. Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and Quebec posted the most significant reductions over the same period.

### Month-over-month: Gasoline, fresh vegetables contribute to price rises in February

Higher prices for gasoline, fresh vegetables and travel tours pushed the all items CPI upward in February, although the rise was moderated somewhat by lower natural gas prices.

Gasoline shortages, resulting from the fire at the Ontario refinery, mainly contributed to the 3.8% national increase at the pump between January and February this year. Pump prices climbed 9.8% in Ontario, while drivers in Quebec paid 1.7% more.

### Percentage change in the gasoline index from the previous month, Canada and provinces



In addition, gasoline prices rose 2.1% in Alberta. A strike created delivery problems, causing a drop in available stock which translated into higher prices in February. Consumers in the three other Western provinces and in the Atlantic Provinces were not directly affected by these factors and paid less for their gas in February.

On average, fresh vegetable prices rose 12.0% between January and February 2007. Prices for virtually all fresh vegetables were up. Cooler temperatures in the West Coast of the United States observed in January 2007, affected current harvests and drove up the price of vegetables.

February remains the most popular month for Canadian travellers who normally choose this month to escape to warmer destinations. The price of travel tours rose 11.3% in February, compared to January. This represents the highest increase since February 2004, a reflection of a slightly higher number of Canadians who took winter vacation this year.

The price of non-alcoholic beverages also rose 3.9% in February.

Following discounts in the previous month, the prices for men's clothing returned to more normal levels. With fewer sales and smaller discounts, prices rose 2.9% in February.

Few components of the all-items CPI experienced substantial drops between January and February 2007. One component that did was natural gas, the price of which fell 2.9%. Canadians enjoyed lower prices in this month, especially those living in Alberta, who paid 11.9% less in February.

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

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

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

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

The February 2007 issue of the *Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 86, no. 2 (62-001-XWB, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. A paper copy is also available (62-001-XPB, \$12/\$111). A more detailed analysis of the CPI is available in this publication. See *How to order products*.

The March 2007 Consumer Price Index will be released on April 19.

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

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

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	February 2007	January 2007	February 2006	January to February 2007	February 2006 to February 2007
Unadjusted						
					% change	
<b>All-items</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>131.2</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Food	16.89	135.5	133.5	130.2	1.5	4.1
Shelter	26.75	130.7	130.7	127.1	0.0	2.8
Household operations and furnishings	10.58	117.2	116.5	116.6	0.6	0.5
Clothing and footwear	5.37	100.4	99.1	100.4	1.3	0.0
Transportation	19.79	153.6	152.3	151.5	0.9	1.4
Health and personal care	4.52	123.0	122.7	121.7	0.2	1.1
Recreation, education and reading	11.96	126.5	125.4	125.9	0.9	0.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	4.13	153.5	153.5	148.9	0.0	3.1
All-items (1986=100)		168.1				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1992		76.2	76.7	77.8		
<b>Special aggregates</b>						
Goods	48.84	124.2	123.0	123.2	1.0	0.8
Services	51.16	138.8	138.2	134.5	0.4	3.2
All-items excluding food and energy	74.27	126.9	126.4	124.7	0.4	1.8
Energy	8.84	164.7	162.2	164.7	1.5	0.0
Core CPI <sup>3</sup>	82.75	130.6	129.9	127.6	0.5	2.4

- 2001 CPI basket weights at June 2004 prices, Canada : Effective July 2004. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 at (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/sdds/index.htm>).
- Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.
- The measure of Core CPI excludes from the all-items CPI the effect of changes in indirect taxes and eight of the most volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. For additional information on Core CPI, please consult the Bank of Canada website (<http://www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation/index.htm>).

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

	February 2007	January 2007	February 2006	January to February 2007	February 2006 to February 2007
Unadjusted					
	% change				
Newfoundland and Labrador	129.1	128.5	127.1	0.5	1.6
Prince Edward Island	131.7	131.2	130.4	0.4	1.0
Nova Scotia	133.0	131.8	130.5	0.9	1.9
New Brunswick	130.0	129.5	128.9	0.4	0.9
Québec	126.6	125.7	124.8	0.7	1.4
Ontario	131.7	130.4	129.6	1.0	1.6
Manitoba	134.7	134.3	131.9	0.3	2.1
Saskatchewan	136.0	135.4	133.4	0.4	1.9
Alberta	142.9	142.4	136.2	0.4	4.9
British Columbia	128.6	128.4	125.8	0.2	2.2
Whitehorse	126.2	125.9	124.6	0.2	1.3
Yellowknife <sup>2</sup>	127.0	126.7	124.8	0.2	1.8
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	106.5	106.4	103.7	0.1	2.7

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



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## Travel between Canada and other countries

### January 2007

Border crossings into Ontario by foreigners reached a low point in January, as heavy snowfalls, freezing rain and extreme cold advisories in Canada's most visited province likely kept United States travellers away.

Overall, travellers from the United States made an estimated 1.2 million trips to Canada through Ontario border crossings in January, a record low and a 15.3% drop from December. (Unless otherwise specified, monthly data are seasonally adjusted.)

While declines in the number of entries into Canada were recorded in all provinces, except British Columbia, none were nearly as significant as in Ontario. This suggests that exceptional events in Ontario during January, such as the unfavourable weather encountered, might be responsible for the decline in border crossings.

Although new passport requirements for air travel into the United States were implemented on January 23, it is not very likely that they were the principal reason for the drop in travel to Canada. Country-wide regulations such as this should have had a similar impact in each province.

Same-day car travel to Canada by United States residents fell to 961,000 trips, down 12.3% from the previous month. This was the first time since record-keeping started in 1972 that same-day car travel failed to reach 1.0 million trips.

Overnight travel to Canada by residents of the United States fell to its lowest level since the height of the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak in May 2003. Tourists from the United States made 1.1 million overnight trips to Canada in January, down 7.1% from the previous month.

Overnight car travel from the United States fell 7.7% to 664,000, while overnight travel by plane and other means of transportation fell 5.8% and 6.7%, respectively.

Travel from overseas countries also fell 0.9% to 387,000 trips. However, travel from the United Kingdom, Canada's most important overseas market, edged up 0.4% to 74,000 trips. Among the top 12 overseas markets, Australia recorded the largest decline (-5.4%) while travel from India jumped 7.4%.

In the opposite direction, Canadian residents made 2.0 million same-day car trips to the United States in January, down 2.6% from the previous month.

However, overnight travel to the United States by Canadians increased to 1.4 million trips, up 3.2% and the highest level in over 13 years.

Overnight car travel to the United States jumped 5.8% to 838,000 trips, its highest level in over a decade. Overnight travel by plane edged up 1.8% while travel by other means of transportation fell 10.8%.

Travel to overseas countries continued its upward trend in January, as Canadian residents made a record 609,000 trips to non-US destinations, a 1.6% increase from December.

The Canadian dollar fell 2.0% to 85.0 US cents in January, its lowest level in more than a year. The loonie also fell against the British pound sterling and the euro, but edged up against the Japanese yen.

**Note:** Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 2004.

Same-day and overnight data for United States residents entering by commercial plane, train, commercial boat or other methods (for example, by foot or motorcycle) and any summation of these not seasonally adjusted series have been revised for each month of the first and second quarter of 2006.

Same-day and overnight data for Canadian residents returning from the United States by commercial plane, private plane, train, commercial boat or other methods (for example, by foot or motorcycle) and any summation of these not seasonally adjusted series have been revised for each month of the first and second quarter of 2006.

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

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.**

The January 2007 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 23, no. 1 (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](mailto:cult.tourstats@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Eric Desjardins (613-951-1781; [eric.desjardins@statcan.ca](mailto:eric.desjardins@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □



## Travel between Canada and other countries

	December 2006 <sup>r</sup>	January 2007 <sup>p</sup>	December 2006 to January 2007	January 2007	January 2006 to January 2007
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted	
	thousands		% change <sup>1</sup>	thousands	% change <sup>1</sup>
<b>Canadian trips abroad<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>4,063</b>	<b>4,053</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>3,744</b>	<b>3.3</b>
to the United States	3,464	3,444	-0.6	2,871	0.5
to other Countries	599	609	1.6	873	13.6
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,021	1,967	-2.6	1,638	-3.1
Total trips, one or more nights	1,976	2,029	2.7	2,029	9.6
United States <sup>3</sup>	1,376	1,420	3.2	1,156	6.8
Car	791	838	5.8	557	7.1
Plane	479	487	1.8	557	7.2
Other modes of transportation	106	95	-10.8	42	-1.7
Other countries <sup>4</sup>	599	609	1.6	873	13.6
<b>Travel to Canada<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,772</b>	<b>2,538</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>-15.3</b>
from the United States	2,381	2,151	-9.7	1,351	-17.1
from other Countries	390	387	-0.9	203	-0.6
Same-day car trips from the United States	1,095	961	-12.3	785	-22.8
Total trips, one or more nights	1,561	1,477	-5.4	723	-4.4
United States <sup>3</sup>	1,183	1,099	-7.1	523	-5.7
Car	720	664	-7.7	297	-7.1
Plane	319	300	-5.8	193	-2.3
Other modes of transportation	144	134	-6.7	33	-12.5
Other countries <sup>4</sup>	378	378	-0.1	200	-0.8
<b>Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin<sup>5</sup></b>					
United Kingdom	74	74	0.4	38	3.2
France	33	32	-2.5	18	4.6
Japan	30	31	1.3	14	-22.7
Germany	29	28	-4.2	12	8.2
Mexico	20	21	6.4	11	14.4
South Korea	19	19	-2.4	14	10.4
Australia	18	17	-5.4	13	5.1
China	13	12	-3.1	8	11.6
Netherlands	10	11	1.4	4	0.7
Hong Kong	10	10	2.9	4	-36.8
India	8	9	7.4	5	0.5
Italy	8	9	4.6	4	16.0

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

<sup>r</sup> revised

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.

## Tourism satellite account: Human resource module update 1997 to 2005

The research paper "Human resource module of the tourism satellite account, update to 2005" provides information on the human resource dimension of tourism, updated from 2002 to 2005. The human resource module (HRM) complements the analytical capacity of the Tourism Satellite Account and the National Tourism Indicators, and gives a broader insight into tourism's role in the economy.

The HRM provides information on the number of jobs, hours worked, and employment earnings according to whether jobs are full-time or part-time,

by occupation. The same information is also available according to gender, age group and immigrant status of employees.

Information is available for all tourism industries, aggregated into five industry groups: transportation (air transportation and other transportation), accommodation, food and beverage services, recreation and entertainment and travel services.

According to the paper, 1.8 million jobs were held in the five industry groups in 2005. This represented about 11% of the 16.5 million jobs in the economy that year.

About 502,700 of these jobs could be directly attributed to tourism demand, or spending, according to the National Tourism Indicators.

The number of jobs in the tourism industries increased 0.9% in 2005. This came on the heels of a strong 2.1% rebound in 2004 from SARS-related job losses in the previous year. In contrast, the number of jobs in the economy as a whole rose 1.6% in 2005, following a 1.9% gain in 2004.

Three groups posted solid gains: air transportation (+3.5%), accommodation (+2.5%) and travel services (+4.5%), industries that are highly dependent on tourism demand. Job growth was much weaker in recreation and entertainment, and food and beverage services where tourism demand is less of a factor.

Each job in the tourism industries averaged 1,554 hours a year in 2005, compared to an economy-wide average of 1,738 hours per job. On a per job basis, hours worked fell 1.9% in 2005, more than twice the decline of 0.8% economy-wide.

Hourly compensation in tourism in 2005 was \$17.75 per hour, up 6.1% from a year earlier. Hourly compensation averaged \$25.21 across all jobs in the economy, up a somewhat weaker 4.4%.

The fastest growing employer since 1997 was the recreation and entertainment sector. It accounted for one in five jobs in 2005, up from one in six in 1997.

Women held just over half of all employee jobs in tourism in 2005, although this proportion varied across industries. For example, they held 72% of jobs in the travel services sector. There was also a significant variation in women's wages and salaries. Jobs in the "other" transportation group paid the most (\$38,200), and food and beverages jobs the least (\$15,700).

Canadian youth aged 15 to 24 were more likely to be part-timers than other tourism workers; they held two-thirds of all part-time jobs in tourism industries in 2005. Both young and older (45 years and over) Canadians have been a growing source of labour for tourism industries since 1997.

**Note:** This update incorporates revised data from the Labour Force Survey and the Canadian Productivity Accounts, leading to revised estimates for 1997 to 2002. It provides only the annual total employment in the tourism industries. Estimates of the employment that can be directly attributed to tourism demand, or spending by tourists, will be released in the fall of 2007. The HRM is funded jointly by the Canadian Tourism Human Resource Council, Human Resources and Social Development Canada, the Canadian Tourism Commission, the Tourism Industry Association of Canada and Statistics Canada.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.**

The research paper "Human resource module of the tourism satellite account, update to 2005" is now available as part of the *Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series* (13-604-MIE2007055, free) from the *Publications* module of our website.

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

**Aircraft movement statistics**

February 2007 (preliminary)

Aircraft take-offs and landings at the 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers were up 3.3% in February over February 2006. This marks the ninth consecutive increase in year-over-year monthly comparisons.

Take-offs and landings reached 309,991 movements in February compared with 300,182 movements the same month a year earlier. The variations ranged from an increase of 72.8% for Moncton/Greater Moncton International to a 26.6% decline for Thunder Bay. Overall, 25 reported increases in aircraft movements.

The February 2007 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics*, Vol. 6, no. 2 (51F0001PWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

**Available on CANSIM: table 401-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; [aviationstatistics@statcan.ca](mailto:aviationstatistics@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

**Stocks of frozen poultry meat**

March 1, 2007 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on March 1 totalled 53,388 metric tonnes, down 15.8% 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 Giefeldt (613-951-2505; [Sandy.Giefeldt@statcan.ca](mailto:Sandy.Giefeldt@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.**

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

## **Crude oil and natural gas production**

January 2007 (preliminary)

Provincial crude oil and marketable natural gas production data are now available for January.

## New products

**Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series: Human Resource Module of the Tourism Satellite Account, Update to 2005**, no. 55  
**Catalogue number 13-604-MIE2007055**  
(free).

**Aircraft Movement Statistics, Monthly**, February 2007, Vol. 6, no. 2  
**Catalogue number 51F0001PWE**  
(free).

**The Consumer Price Index**, February 2007, Vol. 86, no. 2  
**Catalogue number 62-001-XPB** (\$12/\$111).

**The Consumer Price Index**, February 2007, Vol. 86, no. 2  
**Catalogue number 62-001-XWB**  
(free).

**Wholesale Trade**, January 2007, Vol. 70, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 63-008-XWE**  
(free).

**Exports by Commodity**, January 2007, Vol. 64, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 65-004-XCB** (\$40/\$387).

**Exports by Commodity**, January 2007, Vol. 64, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 65-004-XPB** (\$84/\$828).

**International Travel: Advance Information**, January 2007, Vol. 23, no. 1  
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