



The Daily

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New products 17

2006 Census standard data products: Content preview

At noon, today, users will be able to preview the content structure for some of the 2006 Census standard products before the actual data are released.

From the *Census* web page, in the *Data products* module, users will find newly activated links to *Topic-based tabulations* and *Cumulative profile and release components* pages. Through any of these links, users will now have the ability to choose topics and/or profiles and to further preview the proposed product content structures.

While the products displayed do not contain data and are not yet released, users can click on the catalogue numbers and obtain a wealth of product-related information, such as the title, census year, census topic, summary description of the topic, specific release date and variable definitions and breakdown.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136).



Releases

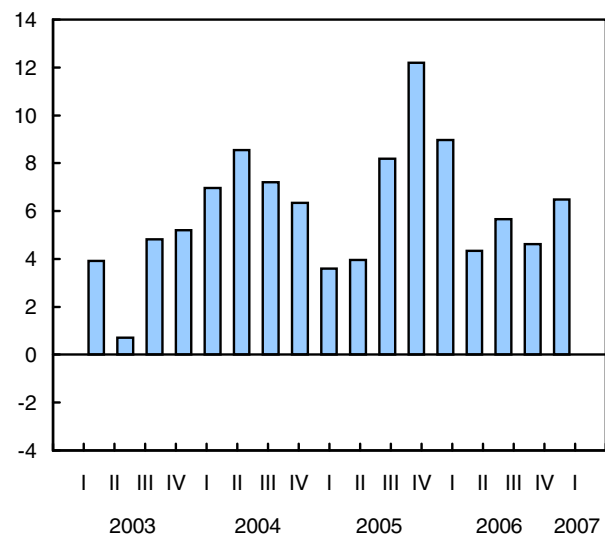
Canada's balance of international payments

First quarter 2007

Canada's current account surplus with the rest of the world, on a seasonally adjusted basis, increased \$1.9 billion in the first quarter of 2007 to \$6.5 billion. The improvement was mostly the result of higher values for energy product exports.

Current account balance

\$ billions Seasonally adjusted



In the capital and financial account (not seasonally adjusted), Canada's international assets, led by record investment in foreign securities, grew faster than Canada's international liabilities. The growth in international liabilities came in part from continuing heavy injections of capital into the Canadian economy by foreign direct investors.

Current account

Goods surplus rises

The surplus on trade in goods increased \$2.1 billion to \$14.5 billion in the first quarter as exports outpaced imports.

Exports of goods rose \$4.5 billion in the first quarter, with almost half of the increase coming from energy

Note to readers

Annual and quarterly data have been revised for the reference years 2003 to 2006. This is in keeping with the general policy to revise national accounts statistics back four years at the time of the first quarter data release. In general, the revisions reflect more current sources of information coming from annual surveys and administrative data.

The **balance of payments** covers all economic transactions between Canadian residents and non-residents. It includes the current account and the capital and financial account.

The **current account** covers transactions on goods, services, investment income and current transfers. Transactions in exports and interest income are examples of receipts, while imports and interest expense are payments. The balance from these transactions determines if Canada's current account is in **surplus** or **deficit**.

The **capital and financial account** is mainly composed of transactions in financial instruments. Financial assets and liabilities with non-residents are presented under three functional classes: direct investment, portfolio investment and other investment. These investments belong either to Canadian residents (Canadian assets) or to foreign residents (Canadian liabilities). Transactions resulting in a capital inflow are presented as positive values while capital outflows from Canada are shown as negative values.

A current account surplus or deficit should correspond to an equivalent outflow or inflow in the capital and financial account. In other words, the two accounts should add to zero. In fact, as data are compiled from multiple sources, the two balance of payments accounts rarely equate. As a result, the **statistical discrepancy** is the net unobserved inflow or outflow needed to balance the accounts.

products. Exports of natural gas increased \$1.2 billion as prices jumped almost 15% in the first quarter. This was the first significant increase in natural gas prices since the fourth quarter of 2005. Crude petroleum exports remained historically high at nearly \$10 billion for a fourth consecutive quarter.

Strong demand from non-US destinations continued to drive growth in exports of industrial materials, which were up \$0.9 billion in the first quarter. Since the middle of 2003, exports of these products have increased by 60%, with exports to non-US destinations more than doubling. The export growth for these products over the past few years has been largely due to rising prices.

Aircraft and other transportation equipment led the \$0.7 billion increase in machinery and equipment exports. Aircraft, engines and parts surpassed the \$4-billion mark for the first time since the first quarter of 2003 but were still below the record of \$5.4 billion registered at the end of 2001.

There was a \$2.4 billion increase for imports of goods during the first quarter of 2007. Imports of

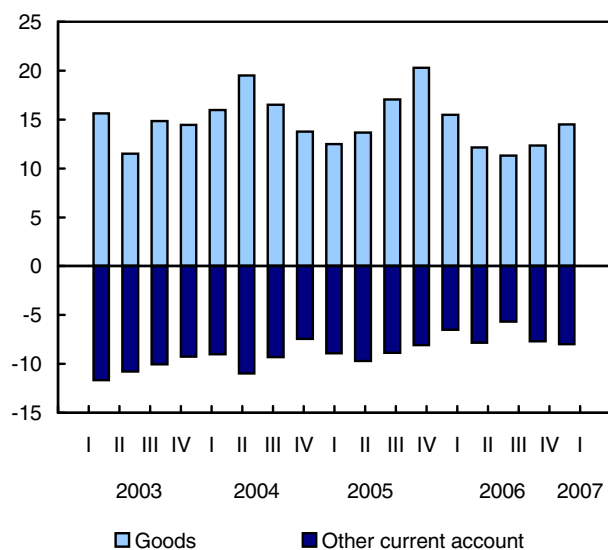
consumer goods advanced for a ninth consecutive quarter, up \$0.6 billion from the fourth quarter.

Imports of both automotive products and industrial materials increased by half a billion dollars in the first quarter. The increase in industrial materials was largely due to organic chemicals.

After an important drop in the fourth quarter of 2006, imports of crude petroleum remained stable while imports of other energy products increased \$0.2 billion.

Goods and other current account balances

\$ billions Seasonally adjusted



Lower profits on direct investment

Lower profits on Canadian direct investment abroad were only partially offset by higher income from Canadian portfolio investment abroad, leading to a \$0.7 billion increase in the deficit on investment income. Nonetheless, the \$3.6 billion deficit is low relative to historical levels.

Profits on Canadian direct investment abroad decreased \$1.8 billion in the first quarter, after recording the highest level ever during the fourth quarter of 2006.

While dividend receipts on Canadian direct investment abroad returned to a more normal level in the first quarter, dividends and interest received by Canadian portfolio investors continued to increase, reflecting high purchases of foreign securities in recent years. The combined receipts of interest and dividends on Canadian portfolio assets have increased \$1.5 billion, or 40%, since the first quarter of 2006.

There was little change in payments of investment income, which totalled \$19.6 billion for the quarter.

Profits earned in Canada by foreign direct investors remained little changed at \$8.1 billion.

Services deficit decreases slightly

The services deficit remained historically high in the first quarter at \$4.1 billion. This was down slightly from the \$4.3 billion registered in the fourth quarter of 2006, as travel and commercial services deficits were both slightly reduced.

Travel and transportation services were the main contributors to the services deficit, with deficits in both categories just slightly below all-time highs.

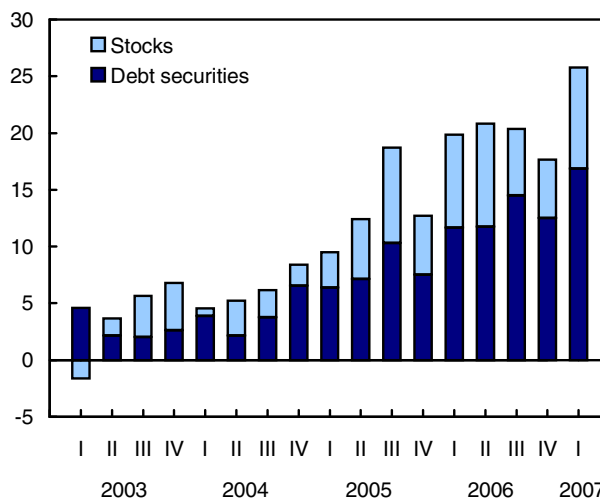
Financial account

Demand for foreign securities shows no signs of slowdown

Canadians invested a record \$25.8 billion in foreign securities during the first quarter, with two-thirds in debt securities and the remainder in stocks. Investment in foreign bonds rose to a record \$16.6 billion, fuelled by the high level of acquisitions of maple bonds. Canadians added \$19.1 billion in US corporate and overseas bonds to their portfolios but sold \$2.5 billion worth of US government bonds.

Canadian portfolio investment abroad¹

\$ billions



1. Reverse of balance of payments signs.

Investment in foreign stocks remained robust at \$8.9 billion. Two-thirds of the investment (\$6.1 billion) went to buy US stocks. Of the amount invested in US stocks, \$2.2 billion were attributable to takeover

activities where US firms acquired Canadian firms; the payment to Canadians included new US shares in addition to cash.

Investment in foreign money market instruments was nominal at \$232 million. During the quarter, Canadians rebalanced their holdings by disposing of holdings of US paper (\$624 million) and acquiring overseas paper (\$855 million). During the first quarter of 2007, US short-term rates lagged behind the corresponding European rates.

Maple bonds have been the driving force behind the investment in foreign securities over the last several quarters. The low cost of borrowing in Canada, the shrinking supply of Federal government debt and the elimination of foreign content limits for tax-deferred investment plans were all factors contributing to the development of this market in Canada. This new segment of the bond market, which has grown steadily since 2005, is not a unique phenomenon. Australia and Japan, for example, both have their so-called Kangaroo and Samurai bond markets where foreign borrowers issue bonds denominated in domestic currencies.

Canadian direct investment abroad maintains recent pace

After investing \$15.4 billion on average per quarter into foreign economies over the last three quarters, Canadian direct investors added another \$12.9 billion in the first quarter. Although this represented the lowest level of investment in the last four quarters, direct investment abroad amounted to a sizeable \$58.9 billion during this period. Most of the first quarter investment went to existing foreign affiliates.

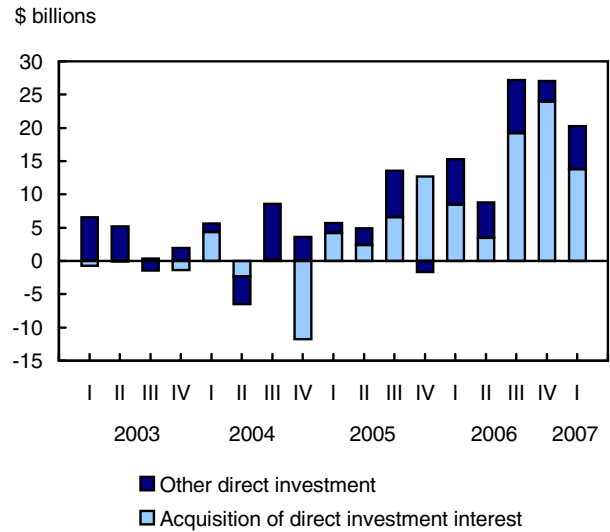
On a geographical basis, investments in the United States dominated (\$10.3 billion) while Canadians repatriated \$0.8 billion from their investments in the United Kingdom. From an industry perspective, the bulk of the investment (\$10.0 billion) went to the energy and metallic mineral sector and the finance and insurance sector.

Canadian natural resources sector continues to attract foreign direct investors

Foreign direct investment in Canada surpassed the \$20-billion mark for a third consecutive quarter, demonstrating foreign investors' continued high level of interest in the Canadian economy. The \$20.3 billion investment in Canada by foreign direct investors was the fifth highest on record, the third and fourth highest being recorded in the second half of 2006. A significant two-thirds of the investment in Canada in the first

quarter (\$13.8 billion) was the result of acquisitions of Canadian firms by non-residents.

Foreign direct investment in Canada



Investment in the Canadian energy and metallic mineral sector remained the preferred investment of choice for foreign direct investors during the quarter. An amount of \$11.2 billion was injected in this sector of the Canadian economy, pushing the total investment for this sector to \$77.7 billion since the third quarter of 2005. Americans were the biggest foreign direct investors in Canada, with \$9.2 billion, followed by European investors (\$5.6 billion).

Foreign portfolio investment in Canada increases due to investment in bonds

Foreign portfolio investors acquired \$4.5 billion of Canadian securities in the first quarter, all in bonds. For Canadian bonds, most of the acquisitions were the result of net new issues totalling \$2.9 billion. Canadian corporations were active and raised \$3.4 billion in foreign markets (net of retirements).

Non-residents saw a net reduction of \$575 million of Canadian stocks from their portfolio in the first quarter. This was the result of a portfolio divestment of \$3.0 billion, due to foreign takeovers, that more than offset a \$2.4 billion investment in Canadian outstanding shares. The last quarter of 2006 had a similar pattern as non-residents acquired \$3.6 billion in outstanding shares, which foreign takeover activities more than offset, resulting in an overall divestment of \$5.3 billion.

The Standard & Poor's / Toronto Stock Exchange composite index gained 2.0% during the quarter.

Non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian money market paper by \$702 million. The quarterly divestment focused on federal government paper, and was partly offset as non-residents increased their holdings of federal government enterprise paper. The differential between rates in the US and Canada still favoured investment in the US, as it has since January 2005.

Transactions in deposits, loans and reserves assets

On the asset side of Canada's financial account, loans, deposits and foreign exchange reserves all showed strong increases, totalling \$20.5 billion for the quarter. This completely offset the \$19.8 billion reduction in these assets in the fourth quarter of 2006. Canada's international loans and deposit liabilities to non-residents followed a similar pattern. They increased by \$22.9 billion in the first quarter after a decrease of \$18.7 billion in the previous quarter. The Canadian dollar gained just under 1% against the US dollar over the quarter to close at 86.6 US cents.

Revision to the underreporting of non-US exports

The existence of underreporting in the customs data for exports to non-US destinations has been known for many years. A series of studies undertaken since the late 1990s by the International Trade Division of Statistics Canada in cooperation with the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) (formerly Canada Customs) demonstrated that the underreporting had grown substantially. As a result, the Balance of Payments (BOP) adjustment for underreporting had significantly increased, reaching a maximum of 24% of total non-US exports in 2000.

Over the last few years, CBSA and Statistics Canada (STC) have undertaken projects to improve the reporting of these transactions. STC and CBSA have

jointly implemented a system of online reporting that is available for non-US exports, and the use of this system has expanded rapidly since its introduction. In addition, CBSA has strengthened regulations that require goods to be declared prior to export and has increased its efforts to enforce the regulations, in part through the use of its administrative monetary penalty system. In addition, CBSA has entered into agreements with most large marine and air carriers whereby the carriers will not load the cargo unless the proper documentation has been filed by the exporter.

A study conducted in the fall of 2006 indicated that these compliance efforts have been successful and that underreporting has decreased. Therefore, with this annual revision, the BOP adjustment for underreporting of exports to non-US destinations has been reduced to reflect this improved reporting. Specifically, the BOP adjustment has been reduced by \$500 million in 2004, by \$1.5 billion in 2005 and by \$2.5 billion in 2006. The estimate for underreporting is now 15% of total exports to non-US countries, down from 24% in 2000.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0001 to 376-0017 and 376-0035.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1534, 1535, 1536 and 1537.

The first quarter 2007 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-XWE, free) will be available soon.

The balance of international payments data for the second quarter will be released on August 30.

For general information, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Arthur Ridgeway (613-951-8907), Balance of Payments Division.

□

Balance of payments

	First quarter 2006	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2006	First quarter 2007	2005	2006
Not seasonally adjusted							
\$ millions							
Current account							
Receipts							
Goods and services	128,452	132,405	131,426	130,643	135,243	518,762	522,926
Goods	113,132	115,548	111,946	115,070	119,378	451,783	455,696
Services	15,320	16,857	19,480	15,573	15,864	66,979	67,230
Investment income	13,309	14,748	16,492	17,050	15,399	48,213	61,599
Direct investment	6,791	7,609	8,677	9,523	6,820	26,017	32,600
Portfolio investment	3,721	4,202	4,262	4,682	5,232	12,380	16,867
Other investment	2,797	2,937	3,554	2,844	3,347	9,816	12,131
Current transfers	3,037	2,021	1,920	2,704	2,973	8,176	9,682
Current account receipts	144,799	149,174	149,838	150,397	153,615	575,151	594,207
Payments							
Goods and services	117,698	125,310	121,328	122,453	126,554	467,423	486,789
Goods	96,989	104,860	100,300	102,246	104,670	388,282	404,395
Services	20,709	20,450	21,028	20,207	21,884	79,141	82,394
Investment income	17,444	18,108	18,006	19,888	20,690	70,735	73,446
Direct investment	6,766	8,145	7,608	8,573	9,090	34,212	31,091
Portfolio investment	6,580	6,602	6,783	7,129	7,005	27,897	27,094
Other investment	4,097	3,361	3,616	4,186	4,594	8,625	15,260
Current transfers	3,664	1,781	2,090	2,859	3,536	9,051	10,394
Current account payments	138,806	145,199	141,423	145,200	150,779	547,208	570,629
Balances							
Goods and services	10,754	7,095	10,099	8,190	8,689	51,340	36,137
Goods	16,144	10,688	11,646	12,824	14,709	63,501	51,302
Services	-5,389	-3,593	-1,548	-4,635	-6,020	-12,162	-15,165
Investment income	-4,135	-3,359	-1,514	-2,839	-5,290	-22,522	-11,847
Direct investment	25	-535	1,069	951	-2,270	-8,195	1,509
Portfolio investment	-2,859	-2,400	-2,521	-2,447	-1,773	-15,518	-10,227
Other investment	-1,301	-424	-62	-1,342	-1,247	1,191	-3,129
Current transfers	-627	239	-170	-154	-563	-875	-712
Current account balance	5,992	3,975	8,415	5,197	2,835	27,943	23,578
Capital and financial account^{1, 2}							
Capital account	1,181	1,076	993	951	1,184	5,940	4,201
Financial account	-8,222	-5,769	-7,587	-1,164	-11,556	-38,287	-22,741
Canadian assets, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad	-5,244	-15,787	-13,245	-17,046	-12,868	-40,645	-51,322
Portfolio investment	-19,876	-20,808	-20,372	-17,637	-25,769	-53,279	-78,693
Foreign bonds	-10,613	-12,689	-9,533	-10,767	-16,636	-29,238	-43,602
Foreign stocks	-8,202	-9,055	-5,892	-5,142	-8,902	-21,951	-28,291
Foreign money market	-1,061	936	-4,946	-1,728	-232	-2,089	-6,800
Other investment	-21,245	-20,938	-12,939	19,796	-20,523	-22,157	-35,325
Loans	-1,936	-4,317	-6,377	429	-4,523	8,217	-12,201
Deposits	-13,273	-16,742	-4,069	25,901	-3,959	-15,817	-8,183
Official international reserves	-3,637	909	52	1,662	-4,722	-1,653	-1,013
Other assets	-2,399	-788	-2,545	-8,195	-7,318	-12,903	-13,927
Total Canadian assets, net flows	-46,365	-57,533	-46,555	-14,887	-59,160	-116,081	-165,339
Canadian liabilities, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada	15,263	8,784	27,223	27,047	20,289	35,046	78,317
Portfolio investment	10,200	12,849	4,166	5,328	4,460	9,577	32,544
Canadian bonds	166	-843	6,351	12,341	5,737	-78	18,015
Canadian stocks	8,022	9,091	-1,034	-5,264	-575	9,133	10,814
Canadian money market	2,013	4,602	-1,151	-1,749	-702	522	3,715
Other investment	12,679	30,131	7,579	-18,653	22,854	33,171	31,737
Loans	884	3,226	7,048	716	1,213	3,496	11,873
Deposits	11,052	27,046	657	-18,032	20,994	28,951	20,724
Other liabilities	743	-141	-126	-1,337	647	723	-860
Total Canadian liabilities, net flows	38,143	51,764	38,968	13,723	47,604	77,793	142,598
Total capital and financial account, net flows	-7,040	-4,694	-6,593	-213	-10,372	-32,347	-18,540
Statistical discrepancy	1,048	719	-1,821	-4,984	7,537	4,404	-5,038

1. A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or from a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.
2. Transactions are recorded on a net basis.

Current account

	First quarter 2006	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2006	First quarter 2007	2005	2006
	Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Receipts							
Goods and services	130,215	129,186	131,187	132,338	137,205	518,762	522,926
Goods	113,615	112,282	114,294	115,506	120,049	451,783	455,696
Services	16,600	16,904	16,893	16,832	17,155	66,979	67,230
Travel	4,083	4,213	4,178	4,124	4,113	16,674	16,598
Transportation	3,005	2,965	3,049	3,111	3,273	11,750	12,129
Commercial services	9,054	9,290	9,224	9,140	9,288	36,888	36,708
Government services	458	436	443	457	481	1,666	1,795
Investment income	13,892	14,323	16,498	16,885	15,972	48,213	61,599
Direct investment	7,328	7,407	8,716	9,150	7,370	26,017	32,600
Interest	272	398	434	276	288	1,045	1,380
Profits	7,056	7,009	8,282	8,874	7,082	24,971	31,220
Portfolio investment	3,702	4,129	4,295	4,741	5,196	12,380	16,867
Interest	1,288	1,480	1,582	1,838	1,971	3,652	6,189
Dividends	2,414	2,649	2,712	2,903	3,225	8,728	10,679
Other investment	2,862	2,787	3,488	2,995	3,406	9,816	12,131
Current transfers	2,627	2,282	2,252	2,521	2,528	8,176	9,682
Private	740	644	673	623	763	2,697	2,680
Official	1,887	1,638	1,579	1,897	1,766	5,479	7,002
Total receipts	146,734	145,791	149,938	151,744	155,705	575,151	594,207
Payments							
Goods and services	118,229	120,562	123,701	124,297	126,784	467,423	486,789
Goods	98,123	100,128	102,968	103,175	105,575	388,282	404,395
Services	20,106	20,434	20,732	21,122	21,210	79,141	82,394
Travel	5,670	5,685	5,874	6,081	5,981	22,059	23,311
Transportation	4,591	4,721	4,823	5,058	5,182	17,566	19,194
Commercial services	9,586	9,773	9,779	9,726	9,797	38,503	38,865
Government services	259	255	255	256	250	1,013	1,024
Investment income	16,578	18,760	18,259	19,848	19,604	70,735	73,446
Direct investment	6,384	8,584	7,555	8,569	8,494	34,212	31,091
Interest	366	365	365	370	356	1,501	1,465
Profits	6,018	8,219	7,190	8,199	8,138	32,711	29,626
Portfolio investment	6,539	6,584	6,797	7,175	6,964	27,897	27,094
Interest	5,433	5,448	5,624	5,819	5,874	23,369	22,324
Dividends	1,106	1,136	1,173	1,355	1,090	4,528	4,770
Other investment	3,655	3,592	3,908	4,105	4,147	8,625	15,260
Current transfers	2,965	2,139	2,313	2,977	2,824	9,051	10,394
Private	2,038	1,330	1,417	2,129	1,908	5,172	6,913
Official	927	809	896	849	915	3,879	3,481
Total payments	137,772	141,462	144,273	147,123	149,212	547,208	570,629
Balances							
Goods and services	11,986	8,624	7,487	8,041	10,421	51,340	36,137
Goods	15,492	12,154	11,325	12,331	14,475	63,501	51,302
Services	-3,506	-3,530	-3,839	-4,290	-4,054	-12,162	-15,165
Travel	-1,588	-1,472	-1,696	-1,957	-1,868	-5,385	-6,713
Transportation	-1,586	-1,757	-1,775	-1,948	-1,910	-5,815	-7,065
Commercial services	-532	-482	-556	-587	-508	-1,615	-2,157
Government services	199	181	188	202	232	653	770
Investment income	-2,686	-4,437	-1,761	-2,963	-3,633	-22,522	-11,847
Direct investment	944	-1,176	1,161	581	-1,124	-8,195	1,509
Interest	-94	34	69	-94	-68	-455	-85
Profits	1,038	-1,210	1,092	674	-1,056	-7,740	1,594
Portfolio investment	-2,836	-2,455	-2,502	-2,434	-1,768	-15,518	-10,227
Interest	-4,144	-3,968	-4,042	-3,982	-3,903	-19,718	-16,135
Dividends	1,308	1,513	1,540	1,548	2,135	4,200	5,908
Other investment	-793	-806	-420	-1,110	-741	1,191	-3,129
Current transfers	-337	143	-61	-457	-295	-875	-712
Private	-1,297	-686	-744	-1,505	-1,145	-2,475	-4,233
Official	960	829	683	1,049	850	1,600	3,521
Current account	8,963	4,330	5,665	4,622	6,493	27,943	23,578

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

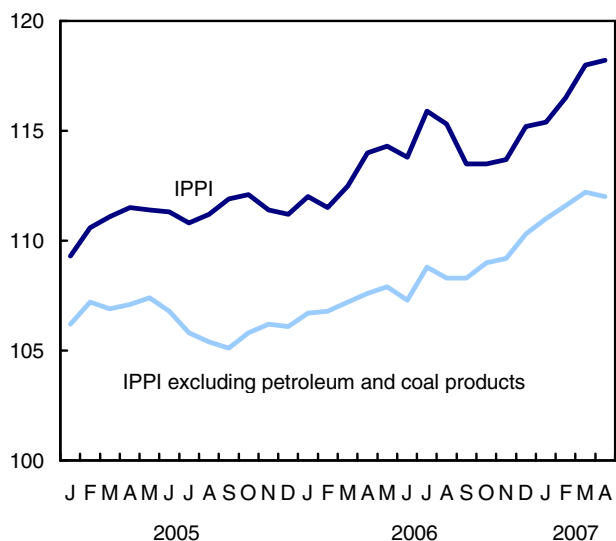
April 2007

Petroleum and metals pushed up the prices for manufactured goods and raw materials in April.

From March to April, prices charged by manufacturers, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), registered a sixth consecutive monthly increase. The 0.2% rise in the index basically reflects the strength of prices for petroleum and coal products and primary metal products.

Prices for manufactured goods continue to increase

Index (1997=100)



On a 12-month basis, the IPPI went up 3.7% in April, a lower rate of growth than the increase of 4.9% in March. The upward pressure came largely from higher prices for primary metal products. The upward movement was slowed by a drop in prices for lumber and other wood products and motor vehicles.

From March to April, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) rose by 3.3%, its third consecutive monthly increase. The monthly advance in the index was mainly attributable to mineral fuels and non-ferrous metals. Vegetable products and ferrous materials were the only groups that declined.

Compared with April 2006, raw materials cost plants 7.9% more, a lower rate of increase than those posted in February and March. The rise in the index was mainly led by non-ferrous metals and was moderated by mineral fuels.

Note to readers

The **Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)** reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

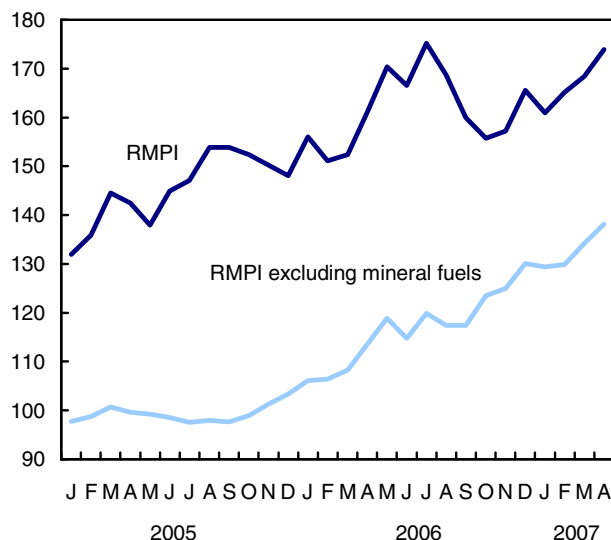
Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI.

The **Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

In April, the IPPI was 118.2 (1997=100), up from March's revised level of 118.0. The RMPI was 173.9 (1997=100), up from March's revised level of 168.4.

Raw materials prices increase again

Index (1997=100)



IPPI: Price index pushed up by petroleum products and primary metals

Month over month, manufacturers' prices were mainly propelled by rising prices for petroleum and coal products and primary metal products.

Prices for petroleum and coal products climbed 3.6% following two monthly surges in

February (+4.6%) and March (+8.9%). Continuing low international inventories of petroleum, combined with forecasts of excess demand, continued to exert upward pressure on the prices of petroleum products. If the prices for petroleum and coal products had been excluded, the IPPI would have declined 0.2% instead of rising 0.2%.

The prices for primary metal products increased 1.1% in April, after rising 2.4% in February and 3.7% in March. Prices for metal products were pushed up by a surge in copper prices, still driven by Asian demand. Prices for copper and copper alloy products jumped 12.0%, and the index returned to the level observed before the steep declines between November 2006 and January 2007. The rise in copper prices was partly offset by lower prices for aluminum (-3.3%) and nickel (-1.2%). Nickel prices underwent a small correction after rising sharply in 2006 and the first quarter of 2007.

Other than petroleum and coal products and primary metal products, chemical products were the only group that made a significant contribution to the IPPI's growth, with a monthly increase of 1.0%. Prices for chemical products were pushed up by higher costs for materials as well as problems with rail transportation.

In April, the rise in the IPPI was tempered by lower prices for motor vehicles (-1.9%), pulp and paper products (-1.6%), machinery and equipment (-0.6%), electrical and communication products (-0.7%), lumber and other wood products (-0.6%) and fruit, vegetables and feed products (-0.4%).

IPPI: Primary metals continue to lead the 12-month change

The IPPI rose 3.7% from April 2006 to April 2007, a lower rate of increase than in the previous two months. The IPPI was boosted by rising prices for primary metals and, to a lesser extent, by higher prices for chemical products, meat, fish and dairy products, fruit, vegetables and feed products, pulp and paper products, and petroleum and coal products. The IPPI excluding petroleum and coal grew at a pace comparable to that of preceding months. If the prices for petroleum and coal products had been excluded, the year-over-year rise in the IPPI would have been 4.1% instead of 3.7%.

Prices for primary metals were up 19.8% from April 2006. Year-over-year price increases were observed for nickel products (+157.9%), copper and copper alloy products (+22.1%), precious metal basic manufactured shapes (+25.7%), refined zinc products (+13.0%) and gold and gold alloy products (+12.7%).

The annual rate of growth in the IPPI was moderated slightly by lower prices for lumber and other wood

products (-3.6%), motor vehicles (-0.6%) and rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products (-1.4%).

RMPI: Prices for mineral fuels and non-ferrous metals keep rising

In April, raw materials prices rose 3.3%, a higher rate of increase than in the first three months of 2007.

Mineral fuels climbed 3.8%, up from the 0.3% increase observed in March. With its 4.4% surge, the price of crude oil was behind much of the increase in mineral fuels. Without mineral fuels, the RMPI would have increased 2.9% from March instead of rising 3.3%.

Prices for non-ferrous metals jumped 7.4%, propelling the index to a new record high. Prices for all non-ferrous metal groups were affected by vigorous demand and falling inventories. In addition, higher prices for petroleum made substitutes such as radioactive products more attractive. In April, the rise in prices was attributable to radioactive concentrates (+20.2%), copper concentrates (+14.7%), zinc concentrates (+3.4%) and copper and copper alloy scrap (+9.4%).

On a 12-month basis, raw materials prices advanced 7.9% in April, a deceleration from the 10.5% year-over-year increase recorded in March. The 4.7% decline in mineral fuels slowed the rise of the total index. Without mineral fuels, the RMPI would have increased 21.6% instead of 7.9%.

Non-ferrous metals accounted for most of the 12-month increase, with prices rising 41.2%, mainly on the strength of year-over-year increases in the prices for radioactive concentrates and concentrates of lead, nickel, zinc and copper.

Prices were also up over the previous year in the case of animals and animal products (+8.9%), wood (+12.7%), vegetable products (+16.7%) and ferrous materials (+14.2%).

However, prices for mineral fuels were down 4.7%, owing to lower prices for crude oil (-4.4%) and natural gas (-7.1%). Natural gas prices continued to rebound, as the year-over-year decrease was smaller than those recorded in the first three months of 2007.

Impact of the exchange rate

The value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar rose nearly 3.0% from March to April. Consequently, without the effect of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have risen 1.0% instead of 0.2%.

On a 12-month basis, the value of the Canadian dollar rose 0.8% against the US dollar. If the impact of the exchange rate had been excluded, producer

prices would have risen 3.9% between April 2006 and April 2007 rather than 3.7%.

Prices for intermediate goods driven up by petroleum and metals

Prices for intermediate goods rose 0.6% from March to April, a rate of increase lower than the March level of 1.4%. Most of the increase in the prices for intermediate goods was due almost exclusively to petroleum products and primary metal products. Chemical products also contributed to the increase but to a lesser degree. However, the increase in prices was eased by lower prices for pulp and paper products, motor vehicles, lumber products as well as fruit, vegetable and feed products.

Producers of intermediate goods received 5.5% more for their products in April 2007 than in April 2006. Higher prices were observed for primary metal products, chemical products, fruit, vegetables and feed products, pulp and paper products, and meat, fish and dairy products. However, the decrease in lumber prices tempered the year-over-year increase.

Prices for finished products are down after five consecutive monthly increases

Prices for finished products fell 0.5% from March to April, the result of a decrease in prices for motor vehicles, a sector that is more sensitive to exchange rate

variations. Declines were also recorded for machinery and equipment, electrical and communication products, and lumber products. The decrease in finished product prices was partly offset by higher prices for petroleum and coal products.

Since April 2006, prices for finished products have risen 0.8%. Higher prices were observed for meat, fish and dairy products, tobacco products, chemical products, fruit, vegetables and feed products, and beverages. The increase in the index was slowed by lower prices for motor vehicles.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The April 2007 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XWE, free) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for May will be released on June 28.

For more information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-1539, prices-prix@statcan.ca) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375, danielle.gouin@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

□

Industrial product price indexes (1997=100)

	Relative importance	April 2006	March 2007 ^r	April 2007 ^p	April 2006 to April 2007 % change	March to April 2007
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	100.00	114.0	118.0	118.2	3.7	0.2
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	107.6	112.2	112.0	4.1	-0.2
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	105.8	111.1	111.2	5.1	0.1
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	104.1	108.3	107.9	3.7	-0.4
Beverages	1.57	122.4	124.2	124.1	1.4	-0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	188.0	203.4	203.4	8.2	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	118.3	117.1	116.7	-1.4	-0.3
Textile products	1.58	100.2	100.9	100.7	0.5	-0.2
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.9	104.3	104.3	-0.6	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	89.5	86.8	86.3	-3.6	-0.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	118.0	119.3	119.5	1.3	0.2
Pulp and paper products	7.23	104.2	108.4	106.7	2.4	-1.6
Printing and publishing	1.70	115.8	117.4	117.4	1.4	0.0
Primary metal products	7.80	134.1	158.9	160.7	19.8	1.1
Metal fabricated products	4.11	122.5	124.2	124.3	1.5	0.1
Machinery and equipment	5.48	107.4	108.0	107.3	-0.1	-0.6
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	92.9	94.1	92.3	-0.6	-1.9
Electrical and communications products	5.77	93.7	94.5	93.8	0.1	-0.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	119.8	122.1	122.3	2.1	0.2
Petroleum and coal products ¹	5.68	230.7	224.8	233.0	1.0	3.6
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	122.1	126.4	127.7	4.6	1.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	113.4	115.4	115.3	1.7	-0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	221.1	407.5	475.5	115.1	16.7
Intermediate goods²	60.14	117.2	123.0	123.7	5.5	0.6
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.71	136.3	167.3	170.5	25.1	1.9
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	52.43	114.3	116.3	116.6	2.0	0.3
Finished goods⁵	39.86	109.1	110.5	110.0	0.8	-0.5
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	112.9	115.4	115.5	2.3	0.1
Capital equipment	11.73	100.5	101.9	100.6	0.1	-1.3
All other finished goods	19.63	112.7	113.6	113.3	0.5	-0.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. This index is estimated for the current month.

2. Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

3. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

4. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

5. Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

Raw Materials price indexes (1997=100)

	Relative importance	April 2006	March 2007 ^r	April 2007 ^p	April 2006 to April 2007 % change	March to April 2007
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	100.00	161.1	168.4	173.9	7.9	3.3
Mineral fuels	35.16	264.0	242.3	251.5	-4.7	3.8
Vegetable products	10.28	83.2	98.4	97.1	16.7	-1.3
Animals and animal products	20.30	102.5	110.8	111.6	8.9	0.7
Wood	15.60	76.1	85.0	85.8	12.7	0.9
Ferrous materials	3.36	128.1	148.8	146.3	14.2	-1.7
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	185.5	243.9	262.0	41.2	7.4
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	141.1	146.9	147.0	4.2	0.1
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	113.6	134.2	138.1	21.6	2.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

Public sector employment

2001 to 2006 (revised) and first quarter 2007 (preliminary)

Public sector employment (comprising federal, provincial and territorial, and local governments as well as government business enterprises) reached an annual average of 3.1 million employees in 2006. Previously published estimates have been revised back to 2001 (see note below for more details).

The vast majority of these employees, nearly 2.9 million, worked in the government portion (federal, provincial and territorial, and local governments). Government employment has been increasing steadily since hitting a low of just over 2.5 million in 1999.

In 2006, the provinces and territories accounted for 51.0% of total government employment, or nearly 1.5 million. The federal government represented 13.6%, or 393,000 employees, and local governments 35.4%, or slightly over 1 million employees. These proportions have remained relatively stable over the years.

In recent years, government employment has risen at a modest pace. Between 2003 and 2006, federal government employment rose 7.4% (just under 2.5% per year), or 27,000. Provincial and territorial government employment advanced 3.7% (just over 1.2% per year), or 52,000. Local governments saw an increase of 5.0% (nearly 1.7% per year), or 49,000 during the same time period.

In 2006, just over half of all provincial and territorial employees worked for health and social service institutions. One-quarter were employed by the provincial and territorial general governments (ministries, departments, agencies and non-autonomous funds, autonomous funds and organizations), and the remainder worked for colleges and universities.

Preliminary data for the first three months of 2007 indicate that there was an average of 3.2 million employees in the public sector, up 1.7% from the first quarter of 2006.

Note: The public sector includes all economic entities controlled by government. It is comprised of four major components: federal government (ministries, departments, agencies and non-autonomous funds,

and autonomous funds and organizations); provincial and territorial government (ministries, departments, agencies and non-autonomous funds, autonomous funds and organizations, universities and colleges, and health and social service institutions); local government (municipalities and non-autonomous funds, autonomous funds and organizations, and school boards); and government business enterprises (at the federal, provincial/territorial and local levels).

A variety of data sources are used to produce the public sector estimates. The federal and provincial government employment data, provided mainly by the respective government central pay services, were subject to revision for the years 2003 to 2006. Employment data for provincial education, health and social services, local government and government enterprises are provided by the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), which underwent recent partial annual revisions to its 2001 to 2006 data series. The impact on public sector employment estimates was mainly in education (universities, colleges and school boards). For more details on the SEPH revisions, please consult the release "Payroll employment, earnings and hours" published in *The Daily* on March 30, 2007.

Available on CANSIM: tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1713.

For a more detailed description of how public sector employment is defined and reconciled with other information sources, please consult the document *Reconciliation of Public Sector Employment Estimates from Multiple Information Sources* at the link: 1713.

There are two tables available on CANSIM that reconcile public sector employment estimates from various information sources.

Available on CANSIM: tables 183-0021 and 183-0022.

Data tables on public sector employment are also available online in the *Summary tables* module of our website.

For more information or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-0767; pid-dipinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Peter Elliott (613-951-4551; peter.elliott@statcan.ca), Public Institutions Division. □

Public sector employment

Year	Government				Government business enterprises	Total public sector
	Federal government	Provincial and territorial government	Local government	Total government		
	thousands					
1991	415	1,402	889	2,706	351	3,057
1992	411	1,409	904	2,725	338	3,063
1993	405	1,397	910	2,712	326	3,037
1994	394	1,376	909	2,679	324	3,003
1995	371	1,370	907	2,649	309	2,958
1996	356	1,315	907	2,579	273	2,851
1997	338	1,302	891	2,531	258	2,789
1998	331	1,300	888	2,518	261	2,779
1999	328	1,295	885	2,508	262	2,770
2000	335	1,304	882	2,521	266	2,787
2001	351	1,336	943	2,630	266	2,897
2002	359	1,367	963	2,689	264	2,953
2003	366	1,419	972	2,757	267	3,024
2004	367	1,427	980	2,774	265	3,039
2005	376	1,449	999	2,825	263	3,088
2006	393	1,471	1,021	2,886	263	3,149

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Public sector employment¹

	Fourth quarter 2005	First quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2006	First quarter 2007
	thousands			
Public Sector	3,176	3,150	3,215	3,204
Government	2,916	2,889	2,956	2,944
General government	1,107	1,090	1,120	1,108
Federal	377	380	386	387
Provincial and territorial	345	340	348	343
Local	385	370	386	378
Educational institutions	1,031	1,032	1,053	1,053
Universities and colleges ²	358	354	361	357
School boards	673	678	691	696
Health and social services institutions	778	768	784	782
Government business enterprises	260	261	260	261

1. Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

2. Includes vocational and trade institutions.

Residential care facilities 2004/2005

Only 1 out of every 30 seniors aged 65 and over lived in one of Canada's 1,952 homes for the aged in the fiscal year 2004/2005, according to new data from the Residential Care Facilities Survey.

Data for all provinces and territories, except Quebec, show that nearly 151,000 seniors, 3.4% of the total, resided in a home for the aged in 2004/2005. (The distribution of residents of facilities in Quebec by age group and sex was not available.)

Senior women were nearly twice as likely as senior men to live in a home for the aged. Of the total, 106,100 were women and only 44,700 were men.

The vast majority (over 90%) of residents in homes for the aged lived in facilities with at least 50 beds. More than 70% were in facilities that had 100 beds or more.

The likelihood of living in such a facility rose dramatically with age. About 7% of seniors aged 75 and older lived in a home for the aged in 2004/2005. This proportion more than doubled to 16% in the oldest group (85 and older).

Nearly 18% of women aged 85 and over lived in a home for the aged, compared with only 12% of men. This is partly explained by the fact that older men are nearly twice as likely as older women to be married or living common-law. The protective effects of marriage for men, including the provision of social support, have been widely observed in research.

In total, Canada's residential care industry consisted of 4,199 facilities across Canada,

with 230,600 residents. These facilities employed 110,500 full-time and 97,500 part-time workers, who received \$8.3 billion in salaries and wages in 2004/2005.

The 1,952 homes for the aged represented less than one-half (46%) of residential care facilities in Canada. However, they accounted for 82% of residents and 78% of the revenue generated.

The second largest group of residential care facilities consisted of 1,951 facilities for people with mental disorders. They had 14% of residents.

A third miscellaneous category, which served just under 8,000 residents, consisted of facilities such as homes for transient people and homes for emotionally disturbed children.

Homes for the aged alone generated about \$10 billion in revenue in 2004/2005, about the same as the amount of expenses. Facilities for people with mental disorders had revenues and expenses of only \$2.1 billion, while facilities in the miscellaneous category generated a little more than \$500 million in revenue.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3210.

The publication *Residential Care Facilities* (83-237-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Baudelaire Augustin (613-951-6083; baudelaire.augustin@statcan.ca) or David Coish

(613-951-4800; david.coish@statcan.ca). For general information, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; fax: 613-951-4198; hd-ds@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

March 2007 (preliminary)

Total estimated sales of the restaurants, caterers and taverns industry reached \$3.4 billion in March, up 3.5% from March 2006. (Data are neither seasonally adjusted, nor adjusted for inflation.)

The increase in sales, at the national level, was due to higher sales at limited service restaurants (+4.4%). Sales for full service restaurants rose 1.1%. These two sectors accounted for more than 85% of the sales for the industry in March. The caterers and food service contractors sectors increased by 22.0% and 13.5% respectively. These two sectors accounted for almost 9% of the sales for the industry in March.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, or to obtain more information about the redesign of the Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey, contact Alain Mbassegue (613-951-2011; fax: 613-951-6696, alain.mbassegue@statcan.ca), Service Industries Division. □

Food services sales

	March 2006 ^r	February 2007 ^r	March 2007 ^p	March 2006 to March 2007
Not seasonally adjusted				
	\$ thousands			% change
Total, food services sales	3,272,316	2,909,718	3,387,863	3.5
Full-service restaurants	1,532,514	1,339,619	1,549,275	1.1
Limited-service restaurants	1,276,405	1,127,630	1,332,921	4.4
Food service contractors	205,644	212,342	233,382	13.5
Social and mobile caterers	54,221	55,896	66,150	22.0
Drinking places	203,531	174,232	206,135	1.3
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador	33,388	29,747	36,258	8.6
Prince Edward Island	11,582	10,166	11,931	3.0
Nova Scotia	75,203	62,620	72,314	- 3.8
New Brunswick	56,817	46,332	53,976	- 5.0
Quebec	648,345	558,930	640,954	- 1.1
Ontario	1,308,339	1,139,452	1,332,944	1.9
Manitoba	79,988	74,431	88,607	10.8
Saskatchewan	81,497	74,263	86,307	5.9
Alberta	413,471	399,777	478,520	15.7
British Columbia	553,587	504,376	574,784	3.8
Yukon	2,471	1,955	2,622	6.1
Northwest Territories	7,231	7,352	8,243	14.0
Nunavut	397	317	402	1.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

OECD Regions at a Glance 2007

In most member nations of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) there are wide differences in economic growth rates across the regions within each country.

In 2003, gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in urban regions of the OECD was 51% higher than the average for a given nation, according to a new OECD report.

However, in both intermediate and rural regions, GDP per capita was below the national average. In intermediate regions, it was 77% of the national average, and in rural regions, it was 64% of the national average.

The report *OECD Regions at a Glance: 2007* reveals that higher GDP per capita in urban regions is a result of "agglomeration economies". The clustering of businesses and people in urban regions and large towns improves the efficiency of the local economy and leads to higher productivity.

In today's knowledge-based economies, a region's growth prospects depend, in part, on its ability to generate and use innovation. This capability, in turn, depends on the skill level of the regional labour force.

There are considerable regional variations in educational levels. In France, Australia, the United

Kingdom and Canada, differences in postsecondary educational attainment varied by over 30% between the best and worst performing regions.

Growth in regional GDP can be regarded as the joint result of several factors. First, regional performance is significantly affected by country-specific factors, such as national economic policies and the business cycle.

Second, it depends on region-specific factors, such as demographic trends and natural resources.

Finally, regional performance depends on regional policies, that is, on the region's ability to increase productivity, change industry specialisation to seize new market opportunities, increase the efficiency of the local labour market and invest in skills and innovation.

The performance of OECD regions between 1998 and 2003 suggests that region-specific factors play a significant role in producing above-average rates of economic growth. The reverse is also true; regional factors can also significantly undermine growth. In most cases, however, national performance remains the dominant factor.

The OECD report also looked at certain quality of life indicators. One striking finding was that, in the majority of OECD countries, the male population in rural regions had the highest age-adjusted mortality rate.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The report *OECD Regions at a Glance: 2007* is published today by the OECD and is available online (<http://new.sourceoecd.org>).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ray Bollman (306-379-4431; RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada. ■

Computer and peripherals price indexes

March 2007

The index for commercial computers decreased 1.7% from February to 35.0 (2001=100). The index for consumer computers remained unchanged at 15.3.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices decreased 0.9% to 53.7, and printer prices were down 0.6% to 48.3.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 331-0001 and 331-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; prices-prix@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Neil Killips (613-951-5722; neil.killips@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Electric power selling price indexes

January to April 2007

Electric power selling price indexes (1997=100) are now available for January to April 2007.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0050.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2325.

The April 2007 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XWE, free) will be available soon.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-3117; prices-prix@statcan.ca) or Adrian Fisher (613-951-9612; adrian.fisher@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Health Indicators

2007

The report *Health Indicators, 2007*, is the eighth in a series of annual indicators reports highlighting information about the health system and the health of the population in Canada's health regions, provinces and territories.

For the first time in 2007, the *Health Indicators* print publication includes the analysis and interpretation of a priority topic. This year the focus is on hip fracture hospitalization rates and wait times for hip fracture surgery. This project has been undertaken jointly with the Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3207, 3226, 3231, 3233, 3608 and 3701.

This publication is accessible in the *What's new in this issue* section of the latest volume of the *Health Indicators* Internet publication, 2007, Vol. 1, no. 1 (82-221-XWE, free) also available today. From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *Free Internet publications*, and then *Health*.

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; hd-ds@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, or Christina Lawand (613-694-6805; clawand@cihi.ca), Canadian Institute for Health Information. ■

New products

Health Indicators, 2007, Vol. 1, no. 1
Catalogue number 82-221-XWE
 (free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Residential Care Facilities, 2004/2005
Catalogue number 83-237-XWE
 (free).

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.

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Thursday, June 5, 1997
 For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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