



The Daily

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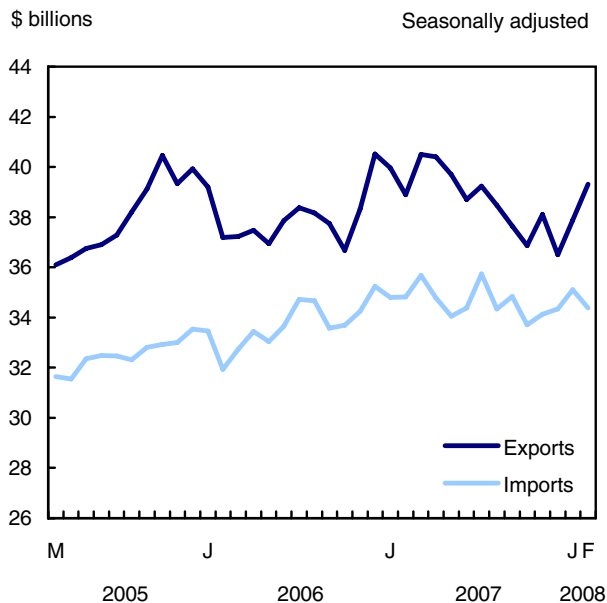
Canadian international merchandise trade

February 2008

Canada's merchandise trade surplus with the world expanded by more than \$2 billion in February, in the wake of increases in all export sectors combined with a decrease in imports.

Canadian companies exported \$39.3 billion worth of merchandise, up 3.8% from January and the second consecutive monthly increase. In terms of constant dollars, a method used to isolate volume changes, prices remained flat, while export volumes rose 3.8%.

Exports and imports



At the same time, the value of merchandise imports fell 2.0% to \$34.4 billion, the first decrease since October 2007. In constant dollar terms, prices fell 1.2% while volumes also declined 0.8%.

As a result, Canada's trade surplus with the world jumped to \$4.9 billion from a revised \$2.8 billion in January. This was the largest monthly surplus since May 2007.

Note to readers

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

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

Constant dollars referred to in the text are calculated using the Paasche Price indices.

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

Revisions

In general, merchandise trade data are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year. Current year revisions are reflected in both the customs and balance of payments based data.

Beginning with the January 2008 reference month, revisions to the previous year's customs and balance of payments data are published with the release of the January, February and March data months. Subsequently, revisions to customs based data for the previous year will continue to be released on a quarterly basis. Revisions to balance of payments based data for the three previous years will be available when the April reference month is released, on June 10, 2008.

Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates with actual figures, changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information, and changes to seasonal adjustment factors.

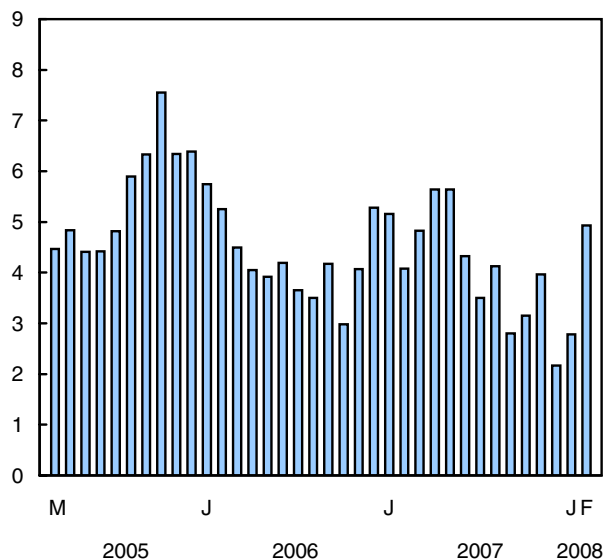
Revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.

The trade surplus with the United States soared to \$8.1 billion, the biggest surplus in more than one year. Exports to the United States increased by 3.6%, while imports from the United States fell 3.4%.

The trade deficit with countries other than the United States narrowed for the second straight month, falling to \$3.2 billion, resulting from increased exports to Japan and the European Union, particularly the Netherlands and Italy.

Trade balance

\$ billions

**Exports remain strong amid increases across all sectors**

Exports continued to rise in February in the wake of increases in all sectors, reaching its highest level since May 2007. Automotive products and energy products combined represented almost two-thirds of the rise.

Automotive products climbed 11.4% to \$5.6 billion, its biggest gain since December 2006. The growth was largely powered by passenger autos, which accounted for nearly three-quarters of the increase as production resumed following widespread temporary shutdowns in January. Both motor vehicle parts, and trucks and other motor vehicles posted gains of 5.0% and 7.4% respectively. Despite this increase, this sector's exports have been on a downward trend since December 2006.

Energy products gained ground for the fourth month in a row, rising 3.8% to a record \$9.7 billion. Exports

of crude petroleum also reached record levels for the fourth month in a row, zeroing in on the \$5 billion mark, with an increase in volume as prices fell. Natural gas increased for the third month in a row, rising 5.5% to \$2.7 billion. This increase was entirely attributable to rising prices. By contrast, lower exports of petroleum and coal products, electricity, and coal dampened exports of other energy products, which dropped 4.0% to \$2.1 billion, reflecting a fall in both prices and volumes.

Exports of industrial goods and materials increased for the second month in a row, rising 2.8% to \$8.9 billion. Exports of metals and alloys hit record levels, buoyed by precious metals, in particular gold, whose price hit an historic high in February. Meanwhile, metal ores grew 12.8% largely as a result of record exports of iron ores, concentrates and scrap. By contrast, chemicals and plastics declined 4.3% to \$2.7 billion, for the most part the result of falling exports of inorganic chemicals.

Exports of machinery and equipment rose 1.5% to \$7.5 billion. Rising exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment accounted for the bulk of the gain, rebounding after two months of decline.

Forestry products increased 3.9% to \$2.2 billion, the first rise in 11 months. Wood pulp and other wood products, primarily to China and Japan, contributed to the increase. Newsprint and other paper and paperboard rose for the third month in a row following eight monthly declines.

Agricultural and fishing products rose 1.0% to a high of \$3.1 billion, nourished by record high exports of canola. This record is the culmination of four straight months of growth, during which time exports have more than tripled in value as demand for canola grows as an input into the production of cooking oil and ethanol.

Energy products drag down imports

Despite growth in industrial goods and materials and automotive products, the majority of import sectors lost ground in February, dragged down by widespread declines in energy products.

Energy products plunged 19.7% to \$3.4 billion, ending a string of three increases. Other energy products decreased dramatically, as both petroleum and coal products and coal and other related products plummeted, erasing gains realized over the previous two months. Although both volume and price declined, the volume decrease was far greater. Crude petroleum fell 8.8% to \$2.4 billion, as the drop in volume offset the price increase.

Machinery and equipment geared down 0.6% to \$9.5 billion. This sector has been drifting downward following a peak in July 2007. Industrial and agricultural machinery led the decline, dropping 4.7% to \$2.5 billion, driven by falling imports of excavating machinery. By contrast, aircraft and other transportation equipment increased for the third month in a row, jumping 11.1%, as imports of aircraft, engines and parts soared.

Automotive products advanced 2.7% to \$6.3 billion, led by motor vehicle parts. Motor vehicle parts increased for the second month in a row, rising 4.6% to \$2.7 billion. These recent increases followed a nine-month downward trend that left imports of these commodities at just over half of the record level set in December 1999. Trucks and other motor vehicles gained 2.9% to \$1.4 billion, slightly lower than the peak reached in November 2007. Passenger autos edged up 0.4% to \$2.2 billion — the second increase in a row.

Industrial goods and materials rose 1.1% to \$7.1 billion. The sector has been rising due to strong growth in metals and metal ores, which reached a record level in February. Among the key contributors, precious metals nearly doubled in value since August 2007 as a result of a combination of price and volume increases. Chemicals and plastics inched

up 0.4% to \$2.3 billion, as increased imports of organic chemicals offset decreases in plastic materials and other chemicals and related products.

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

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

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

The February 2008 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 62, no. 2 (65-001-XIB, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. The publication includes tables by commodity and country on a customs basis. Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, service transactions, investment income and transfers) are available quarterly in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-XWE, free).

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

□

Merchandise trade

	January 2008 ^r	February 2008	January to February 2008	February 2007 to February 2008	January to February 2007	January to February 2008	January–February 2007 to January–February 2008
Seasonally adjusted, \$ current							
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change
Principal trading partners							
Exports							
United States	28,821	29,860	3.6	-1.5	60,967	58,681	-3.7
Japan	777	961	23.7	11.9	1,759	1,738	-1.2
European Union ¹	2,949	3,291	11.6	-1.9	6,923	6,240	-9.9
Other OECD countries ²	1,545	1,562	1.1	16.8	2,954	3,107	5.2
All other countries	3,789	3,647	-3.7	20.2	6,252	7,436	18.9
Total	37,881	39,321	3.8	1.1	78,856	77,202	-2.1
Imports							
United States	22,533	21,762	-3.4	-4.0	45,451	44,295	-2.5
Japan	1,001	986	-1.5	-5.5	2,084	1,987	-4.7
European Union ¹	3,459	3,347	-3.2	-10.3	6,984	6,806	-2.5
Other OECD countries ²	2,081	2,204	5.9	11.9	4,146	4,285	3.4
All other countries	6,028	6,087	1.0	12.7	10,951	12,115	10.6
Total	35,102	34,385	-2.0	-1.2	69,616	69,487	-0.2
Balance							
United States	6,288	8,098	...	...	15,516	14,386	...
Japan	-224	-25	...	...	-325	-249	...
European Union ¹	-510	-56	...	...	-61	-566	...
Other OECD countries ²	-536	-642	...	...	-1,192	-1,178	...
All other countries	-2,239	-2,440	...	...	-4,699	-4,679	...
Total	2,779	4,936	...	...	9,240	7,715	...
Principal commodity groupings							
Exports							
Agricultural and fishing products	3,117	3,148	1.0	11.4	5,760	6,265	8.8
Energy products	9,300	9,651	3.8	26.5	14,503	18,951	30.7
Forestry products	2,091	2,173	3.9	-11.6	5,248	4,264	-18.8
Industrial goods and materials	8,674	8,915	2.8	7.6	17,113	17,589	2.8
Machinery and equipment	7,390	7,501	1.5	-8.0	16,634	14,891	-10.5
Automotive products	4,986	5,555	11.4	-16.9	13,849	10,541	-23.9
Other consumer goods	1,318	1,360	3.2	-17.8	3,321	2,678	-19.4
Special transactions trade ³	593	590	-0.5	-18.7	1,470	1,183	-19.5
Other balance of payments adjustments	413	428	3.6	-10.3	959	841	-12.3
Imports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,202	2,197	-0.2	3.6	4,237	4,399	3.8
Energy products	4,287	3,443	-19.7	46.9	5,287	7,730	46.2
Forestry products	239	237	-0.8	-8.5	514	476	-7.4
Industrial goods and materials	6,972	7,052	1.1	-4.4	14,448	14,024	-2.9
Machinery and equipment	9,570	9,516	-0.6	-3.3	19,698	19,086	-3.1
Automotive products	6,120	6,286	2.7	-8.4	13,718	12,406	-9.6
Other consumer goods	4,579	4,461	-2.6	-5.0	9,317	9,040	-3.0
Special transactions trade ³	426	473	11.0	-18.7	937	899	-4.1
Other balance of payments adjustments	708	721	1.8	-1.8	1,461	1,429	-2.2

^r revised

... not applicable

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

2. Other countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) include Australia, Canada, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland and Turkey.

3. These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.

Study: Canada's economy in 2007

Thanks largely to the money earned from resources, Canada defied the conventional wisdom and was able to overcome several obstacles to steady economic growth, according to a study released today in the *Canadian Economic Observer*. These hurdles included the slowing US economy and the credit squeeze in global financial markets.

Events in the real economy played out against the backdrop of continued rapid shifts in prices in some markets. The Canadian dollar continued its five-year ascent to reach parity with the US greenback by the end of 2007.

The loonie began to take off late in 2002, just as commodity prices started their historic climb. This price boom began initially in energy, before soon spreading to metals. The largest increases in 2007 were for agricultural products.

Meanwhile, prices in global financial markets were exceptionally volatile throughout the year. Last year's global financial turmoil joined a long list of crises from the past decade. The economy has shown its ability to absorb and adapt to most of these shocks in financial markets.

While many prices in commodity and financial markets were gyrating more than ever, growth in the real economy of output and employment has never been more steady. In the last four years, real gross domestic product (GDP) expanded by 3.1%, 3.1%, 2.8% and 2.7%: easily the most stable growth for any four-year period on record back to 1961.

Canada surpasses US growth

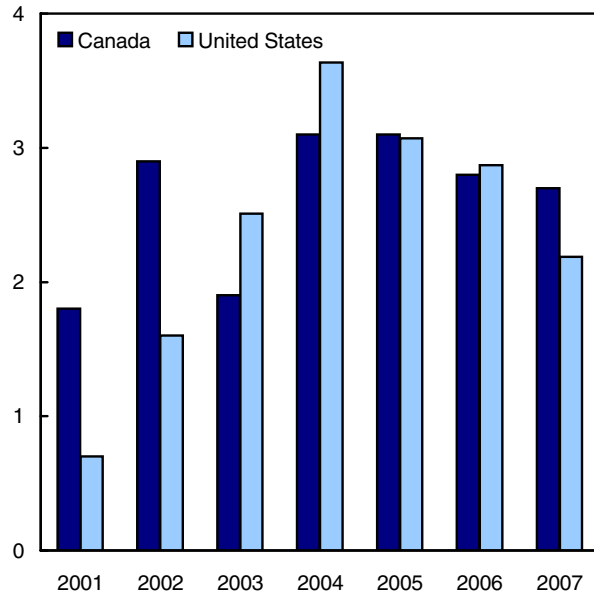
Real GDP growth of 2.7% in Canada was barely affected by the slowdown in the United States, where GDP growth eased from 2.9% in 2006 to 2.2% last year. This was the first year growth in Canada surpassed the United States since early this decade.

It is worth recalling how large the gap between growth in Canada and the United States can be when the latter falters: in 2001, Canada's GDP growth of 1.8% was almost triple the 0.7% in the recession-plagued United States, while the 2.9% increase in 2002 was nearly double the 1.6% gain in the United States. The widely-held myth that "Canada catches cold when the United States sneezes" was debunked years ago: so

far in 2007 and 2008, we have barely sniffed while contagion spread in US housing and financial markets.

Real gross domestic product in Canada and the United States

average annual growth



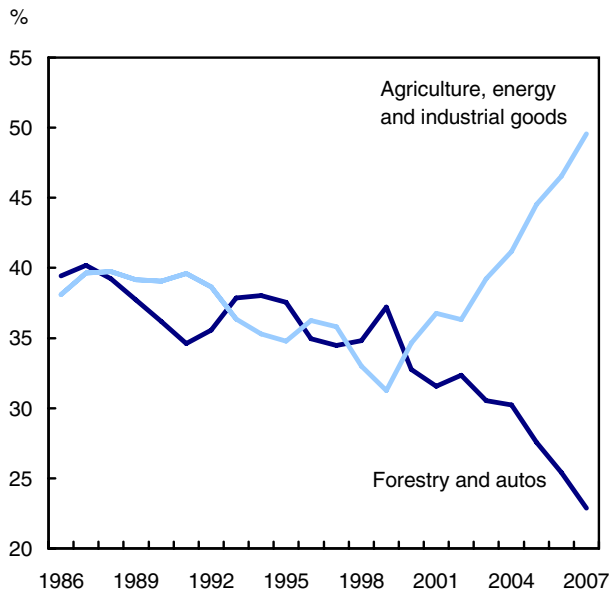
Canada's steady growth last year, despite the slowdown in the United States, sheds some light on the recent debate about how much Canada can "decouple" from the US economy. To date, the slowdown in the United States has been largely confined to housing and autos, both of which contracted for a second straight year, and of course the financial sector.

As a result, while Canada's export earnings from forestry and auto products tumbled by 13% and 6% respectively, total exports continued to grow modestly for the fourth year in a row. Consequently, the share of forestry and autos in Canada's total exports hit a record low of 22.9%, compared with their peak of 40.2% in 1987. Value-added exports of autos and forestry account for only 4.1% of GDP.

The overall gain in our exports in 2007 was driven by commodities, notably industrial goods, agriculture and energy, which accounted for exactly half of exports last year. Prices for these goods remained buoyant on world

markets, as rising demand from emerging nations more than offset the weakness in the United States.

Share of Canada's goods exports



Canadian exporters were quick to shift away from the slumping US market; while exports to the United States fell 2% in each of the last two years, shipments overseas rose 13% in 2006 and 16% in 2007.

Commodity output slow to respond to high prices

Profits, investment, exports and sales of resources all soared in recent years, but output and employment in the primary sector grew at only about the same rate as the overall economy. This gap reflects how the commodity boom was largely a price phenomenon.

Since 2002, the volume of output in the resource sector rose just 11%, less than the 14% growth for the overall economy. Meanwhile, employment in resources rose 13.6%, implying a drop in output per employee.

The gap between employment and output growth was driven by mining, where jobs jumped 25% between 2002 and 2007 but production rose only 9%.

Manufacturing restructures

Manufacturing sales by industry in 2007 showed almost exactly the same pattern of increase or decrease as seen on balance since 2002. Clothing, forestry

products and autos all continued to post large declines, while small drops were seen for printing, beverages and tobacco, rubber and plastic, and computers and electronics.

These losses were offset by rapid growth for petroleum, primary metals, aerospace, machinery, metal fabricating, non-metallic minerals and chemicals. Food, furniture and miscellaneous manufacturers contributed modest gains.

Since 2003, shipments in the 10 expanding industries have jumped 32%, while in the 9 contracting industries they have fallen 14%. The persistence of these sectoral patterns of growth over a five-year period strongly suggests that they represent how manufacturing will emerge from its re-structuring in response to the higher Canadian dollar.

Household spending accelerates

The growing wealth of Canadians was reflected in a 4.7% gain in the volume of consumer spending in 2007, its largest annual increase since 1985.

Flat-screen TVs continued to fly off the shelves of retailers. Auto sales set a new record of 1.686 million units. Despite high gasoline prices, sales of trucks rose while passenger cars fell slightly, lifting the share of trucks in all vehicle sales to a record 49.2%. This helped boost gasoline consumption a further 3.6% last year, despite record high prices at the pump.

Another measure of the growing purchasing power of Canadians was a sharp increase in travel abroad, especially to overseas vacation destinations rather than short shopping trips to the United States: travel overseas rose 9.8%, while trips to the United States were up 6.1%, including a 3.3% increase in same-day auto trips.

Regional differences continues to narrow

It has become commonplace in recent years to characterize Canada as divided between a booming resource economy in the West and a slumping manufacturing sector in the East. In 2007, this was more a falsification than a simplification.

Regional differences in job growth were less pronounced than in recent years. For the first time since 2004, every province posted higher employment. While Alberta continued to lead with a 4.7% gain, growth accelerated in every other province.

The unemployment rate fell to a record low in all three regions, at 6.7% in Central Canada, 4.0% in the West and 9.2% in the Atlantic region.

British Columbia, Quebec and New Brunswick all posted their lowest unemployment rates on record back to 1976, while Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta were all within a whisker (0.2 percentage points or less) of their all-time lows.

Another measure of the tightening of labour market conditions across the country was a drop in the duration of unemployment in every province except Nova Scotia. The average spell of unemployment in Canada fell to 14.0 weeks last year, its lowest since 1976.

Ontario posted the largest decrease in unemployment spells. While manufacturing job losses multiplied in Ontario, these workers evidently either found jobs in other industries or moved elsewhere to find work. This is in marked contrast with sharp increases in unemployment spells during previous slumps in Ontario's manufacturing sector in the early 1980s and early 1990s.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1302, 1806, 1901, 2202, 2301 and 3701.

The study, "Turbulent stability: Canada's economy in 2007", is included in the April 2008 Internet edition of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 21, no. 4 (11-010-XWB, free), now available from the *Publications* module of our website. The monthly paper version of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 21, no. 4 (11-010-XPB, \$25/\$243), will be available on April 17.

For more information about the *Canadian Economic Observer*, click on our banner ad from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162; ceo@statcan.ca), Current Economic Analysis Division. ■

Study: Role of culture occupations in the economy

1991 to 2001

Culture workers and their knowledge, skills and creativity are relevant for producing goods and services outside the culture sector, according to a new study on the role of culture occupations in the economy.

The study, "Creative input: The role of culture occupations in the economy during the 1990s," which used employment data from the 1991, 1996 and 2001 censuses, examined the extent to which employers in non-culture industries, such as manufacturing, relied on culture workers and their skills as inputs into productive processes during the 1990s.

It found that almost half of all culture workers were employed in non-culture industries, particularly in four sectors: manufacturing, business services, educational services and retail trade.

The study focused on core culture workers; that is, those in core creative and artistic production occupations as defined by the Canadian Framework for Culture Statistics. The core culture occupations are those directly involved in producing creative work. Examples of core culture occupations include writers, architects, designers of various kinds, actors, musicians and archivists.

Examples of core culture workers contributing to the non-culture sector would include an architect designing a commercial building for a client or a graphic artist creating a logo for a marketing campaign.

It is not surprising that many core culture workers are employed in typical culture industries, such as printing and publishing, broadcasting and theatre. Yet, what is striking is the number employed in industries that are not usually thought of as cultural in nature.

In 2001, there were about 260,000 core culture workers in Canada, roughly 104,000 of whom were employed in non-culture industries.

The study found that a significant number of core culture workers, 19,030 in 2001, were employed in manufacturing; another 25,340 were employed in business service firms. This suggests that forms of creativity other than purely scientific and technical expertise were also relevant for producing goods and services.

Moreover, core culture employment in manufacturing increased by 55%, a rate far higher than overall employment growth in manufacturing during the 1990s. For business services, core culture employment almost doubled over the decade, an increase that was also larger than overall employment growth in business services.

This suggests that producing manufactured goods and business services relied to a greater degree on creative design work at the end of the decade than at the beginning.

Yet, over the entire non-culture sector of the economy, the percentage of the total workforce employed in core culture occupations remained stable. Core culture employment represented only about 0.8% of the non-culture workforce in 2001, up slightly from 0.7% in 1991.

Hence, manufacturing and business services were noteworthy in the extent to which core culture worker employment increased; the increases seen in both do not reflect a general pattern for the entire non-culture sector.

Other industries, such as retail trade, experienced a decline in the number of core culture workers.

In the retail trade industries, the number of culture workers fell from 14,500 to 10,100 over the decade. Core culture workers represented 0.9% of the workforce in retail industries in 1991, but just 0.6% in 2001.

The study also examined where core culture workers tend to be employed. Firms located in large cities hired culture workers to a much greater extent than those located in small cities and rural areas.

Hence, culture-based skills, knowledge and creativity were most likely to be used for producing non-culture goods and services in Canada's largest cities.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The research paper, "Creative input: The role of culture occupations in the economy during the 1990s", as part of the *Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers* (81-595-MIE2008064, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For general information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-5418; fax: 613-951-1333; culture@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Schimpf (613-951-9832) or Erika Dugas (613-951-1568), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Export and import price indexes

February 2008

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (2002=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from

January 2002 to February 2008 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted US price indexes (2002=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 2002 to February 2008. Included with the US commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and US-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

Indexes on a customs basis for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups are also now available upon request.

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

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

The February 2008 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 62, no. 2 (65-001-XIB, 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 Marketing and Client Services Section (toll-free 1-800-294-5583), International Trade Division. ■

Chain Fisher real export and import values February 2008

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

This series is not offered in CANSIM.

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

Production of eggs and poultry February 2008 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 46.4 million dozen in February, up 1.9% from February 2007.

Poultry meat production reached 93.2 million kilograms in February, up 6.9% from February 2007.

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

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca) or Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; bernadette.alain@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Demographic Estimates Compendium 2007

The CD-ROM *Demographic Estimates Compendium* includes the 2007 population estimates by age group and sex for the provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas, census divisions and economic regions. It also includes estimates on components of population growth, namely births, deaths and international, interprovincial and intraprovincial migration. Also available are population estimates by marital status and census family for provinces and territories.

Time series of population estimates are also provided. Provincial and territorial estimates dating back to 1971 (tables and animated age pyramids) are included, as are estimates for census divisions, census metropolitan areas, economic regions and census families (data going back to 1986). These time series can be easily manipulated to create customized demographic analyses in any spreadsheet program.

The population estimates included in this product use the 2001 Census counts adjusted for net undercoverage. These are the best possible estimates given the most current information available, and can be used, among others, to calculate per-capita rates for market research, quantitative analysis and planning.

The CD-ROM *Demographic Estimates Compendium*, 2007 (91-213-SCB, \$60), which replaces the publication entitled *Annual Demographic Statistics*, is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-767-5611; 613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; demography@statcan.ca), Demography Division. ■

New products

Canadian Economic Observer, April 2008, Vol. 21,
no. 4

Catalogue number 11-010-XWB
(free).

**People, Products and Services, Agriculture
Division**, 2008

Catalogue number 21F0003GIE
(free).

Canadian International Merchandise Trade,
February 2008, Vol. 62, no. 2

Catalogue number 65-001-XIB
(free).

**Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education
Statistics: Research Papers: "Creative input: The
role of culture occupations in the economy during
the 1990s"**, 2001, no. 64

Catalogue number 81-595-MIE2008064
(free).

Demographic Estimates Compendium, 2007
Catalogue number 91-213-SCB (\$60).

Geography Catalogue Final Edition, 2006 Census
Catalogue number 92-196-XWE
(free).

**All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales
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Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE
extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or
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-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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
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