Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 1205-9137

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 9, 2010
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

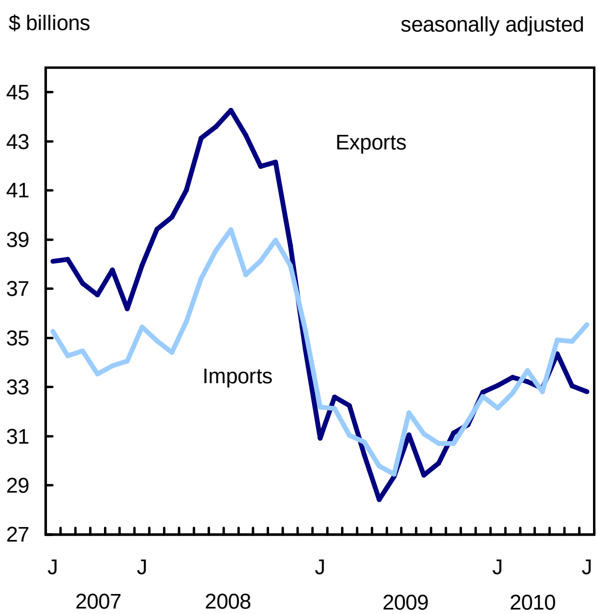
Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade

July 2010

Canada's merchandise exports fell 0.7% in July, as volumes declined in most sectors, while imports grew 2.0%. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with the world widened to $2.7 billion in July from $1.8 billion in June.

Exports and imports



Exports declined from $33.0 billion in June to $32.8 billion in July, the fourth decrease in six months. Overall, export volumes declined 0.6%, falling in all export sectors with the exception of industrial goods and materials. Export prices edged down 0.2% during the month.

Machinery and equipment, other consumer goods and forestry products led the decrease in the value of exports. A gain in exports of industrial goods and materials moderated the decline.

Imports grew from $34.9 billion in June to $35.5 billion in July, the highest level since November 2008. The gain represented the fourth increase in six months. Import volumes rose 1.4%, while prices increased 0.6%.

Energy products accounted for over half the growth in overall imports, followed by automotive products and machinery and equipment. In contrast, imports of industrial goods and materials fell in July.

Exports to the United States fell by 2.2%, while imports rose by 2.9%. As a result, Canada's trade surplus with the United States narrowed to $1.2 billion in July from $2.4 billion in June. Canada's trade surplus with the United States has been declining since December 2009, as exports to the United States have fallen by 2.2% and imports have grown by 14.1% since then.

Exports to countries other than the United States rose 3.7%, mostly as a result of higher exports to the European Union, while imports increased 0.2%.

Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of Canada's international balance of payments, which also includes trade in services, investment income, current transfers as well as 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 characteristics 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.

Data in this release are on a balance of payments basis, seasonally adjusted in current dollars. Constant dollars are calculated using the Laspeyres volume formula.

Revisions

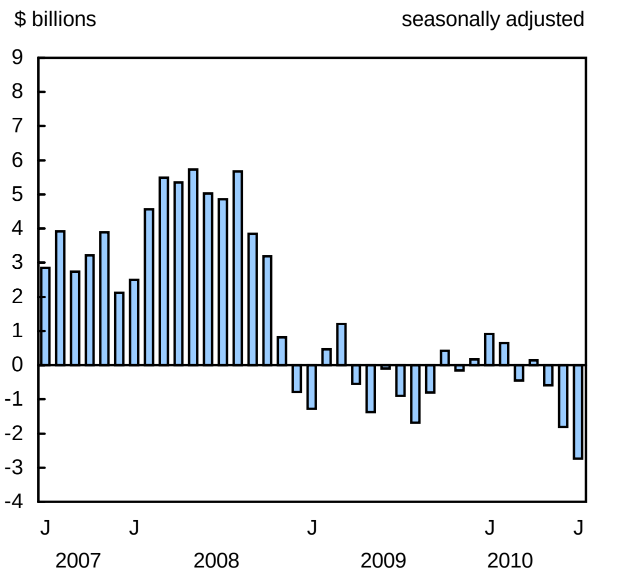
In general, merchandise trade data are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year. Current year revisions are reflected in both the customs and balance of payments based data. Revisions to customs based data for the previous year are released on a quarterly basis. Revisions to balance of payments based data for the three previous years are released annually in June.

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.

Thus, Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States shrank to $3.9 billion in July from $4.2 billion in June.

Trade balance



Exports decline for a second consecutive month

After three months of growth, exports of machinery and equipment declined 1.9% to $6.4 billion in July, as volumes fell. Aircraft, engines and parts, down 9.6%, led the decrease. Exports of industrial machinery, namely gas turbines, fell 7.0%. Higher exports of other equipment and tools and other transportation equipment moderated the decline.

Exports of other consumer goods fell 7.3% to $1.3 billion, the lowest level since June 2000. The decrease was mostly a result of falling volumes. Lower exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products largely accounted for the decline.

Exports of forestry products declined 5.3% to $1.8 billion, following 10 consecutive months of growth. Exports of lumber fell 18.7% in July after a solid gain a month earlier, as softwood lumber's export tariffs were lifted temporarily in June. Export volumes in the forestry products sector decreased 4.0% in July.

Exports of industrial goods and materials grew 2.3% to $7.5 billion in July, after three months of decline. The gain reflected a 4.9% volume increase. Precious metal exports (+37.2%) largely accounted for the gain in the sector, followed by other crude non-metallic minerals. Exports of metal ores fell in July, mainly copper ores and iron ores.

Crude petroleum leads the growth in imports

Energy products imports rose 11.9% to $3.3 billion in July, as volumes and prices increased. Imports of crude petroleum grew 19.0%, largely the result of higher volumes. Petroleum and coal also increased, on the strength of aviation fuel and metallurgical coke. Coal and other related products, namely natural gas, declined during the month.

Imports of automotive products increased 2.9% to $6.2 billion, as volumes grew 2.7%. Imports of passenger autos rose 9.1%, a third consecutive monthly gain.

Imports of machinery and equipment increased 1.3% to $9.8 billion, as volumes rose for a sixth consecutive month. Widespread gains in this sector were led by a 7.3% increase in imports of other communication and related equipment. Dampening the growth in the sector were imports of engines, turbines and motors, which fell 31.0% after reaching a record high in June.

Following two months of increases, imports of industrial goods and materials declined 3.1% to $7.3 billion in July. The decrease reflected a 5.0% drop in volumes as prices rose for a third straight month. Precious metals led the decline in the sector, followed by organic chemicals.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003, 228-0033, 228-0034, 228-0041 to 228-0043 and 228-0047 to 228-0057.

The merchandise imports and exports data in the following tables are presented in dollar values.

Tables 228-0001 to 228-0003: Customs and balance of payments basis, by major groups and principal trading areas for all countries; monthly, quarterly, and annual.

Table 228-0033: Imports, customs-based, by province of clearance; monthly.

Table 228-0034: Domestic exports, customs-based, by province of origin; monthly.

Tables 228-0041 to 228-0043: Customs and balance of payments basis, by sector and sub-sector, for all countries; monthly, quarterly, and annual.

The merchandise imports and exports data in the following tables are indexes (2002=100).

Tables 228-0047 to 228-0049: Balance of payments and customs-based price and volume indexes for all countries; monthly, quarterly, and annual.

Tables 228-0050 to 228-0052: Customs-based price indexes, Canada and United States trade, and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC revision 3) price indexes for all countries and the United States; monthly, quarterly, and annual.

Tables 228-0053 to 228-0055: Price and volume indexes, customs and balance of payments basis, by sector and sub-sector, for all countries; monthly, quarterly, and annual.

Tables 228-0056 and 228-0057: Balance of payments basis, by sector, seasonally adjusted, Fisher formula, chained 2002 dollars, for all countries; monthly and quarterly.

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

These data are available in the Canadian international merchandise trade database.

The July 2010 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 64, no. 7 (65-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*.

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-X, free).

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for August will be released on October 14.

For more information, contact Sharon Nevins (toll-free 1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9798; *trade@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mychèle Gagnon (613-951-0994), International Trade Division.

Merchandise trade: Principal trading areas

	July 2009	June 2010[r]	July 2010	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010
	Seasonally adjusted, $ current				
	$ millions			% change	
Principal trading areas					
Exports					
United States	22,541	24,827	24,282	-2.2	7.7
Japan	760	852	854	0.2	12.4
European Union[1]	2,598	2,492	2,940	18.0	13.2
Other OECD countries[2]	1,609	1,395	1,308	-6.2	-18.7
All other countries	3,541	3,478	3,420	-1.7	-3.4
Total	**31,048**	**33,044**	**32,804**	**-0.7**	**5.7**
Imports					
United States	20,529	22,463	23,115	2.9	12.6
Japan	759	950	792	-16.6	4.3
European Union[1]	3,101	3,056	3,142	2.8	1.3
Other OECD countries[2]	2,359	2,283	2,376	4.1	0.7
All other countries	5,203	6,106	6,113	0.1	17.5
Total	**31,952**	**34,858**	**35,539**	**2.0**	**11.2**
Balance					
United States	2,012	2,364	1,167	...	...
Japan	1	-98	62	...	...
European Union[1]	-503	-564	-202	...	...
Other OECD countries[2]	-750	-888	-1,068	...	...
All other countries	-1,662	-2,628	-2,693	...	...
Total	**-904**	**-1,814**	**-2,735**	**...**	**...**

r revised
... not applicable
1. *The European Union includes Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the 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.*

Note: *Totals may not equal the sum of their components.*

Merchandise trade: Principal commodity groupings

	July 2009	June 2010[r]	July 2010	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010
	Seasonally adjusted, $ current				
	$ millions			% change	
Exports					
Agricultural and fishing products	3,060	3,020	3,020	0.0	-1.3
Energy products	6,658	6,933	6,878	-0.8	3.3
Forestry products	1,579	1,897	1,797	-5.3	13.8
Industrial goods and materials	6,462	7,365	7,534	2.3	16.6
Machinery and equipment	6,994	6,504	6,378	-1.9	-8.8
Automotive products	3,882	5,164	5,161	-0.1	32.9
Other consumer goods	1,466	1,376	1,275	-7.3	-13.0
Special transactions trade[1]	513	381	294	-22.8	-42.7
Other balance of payments adjustments	434	403	466	15.6	7.4
Total	**31,048**	**33,044**	**32,804**	**-0.7**	**5.7**
Imports					
Agricultural and fishing products	2,441	2,388	2,444	2.3	0.1
Energy products	3,135	2,986	3,342	11.9	6.6
Forestry products	190	232	235	1.3	23.7
Industrial goods and materials	5,898	7,553	7,318	-3.1	24.1
Machinery and equipment	9,257	9,684	9,809	1.3	6.0
Automotive products	5,212	5,998	6,169	2.9	18.4
Other consumer goods	4,766	4,855	4,828	-0.6	1.3
Special transactions trade[1]	395	420	648	54.3	64.1
Other balance of payments adjustments	659	742	746	0.5	13.2
Total	**31,952**	**34,858**	**35,539**	**2.0**	**11.2**

[r] *revised*

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

Note: *Totals may not equal the sum of their components.*

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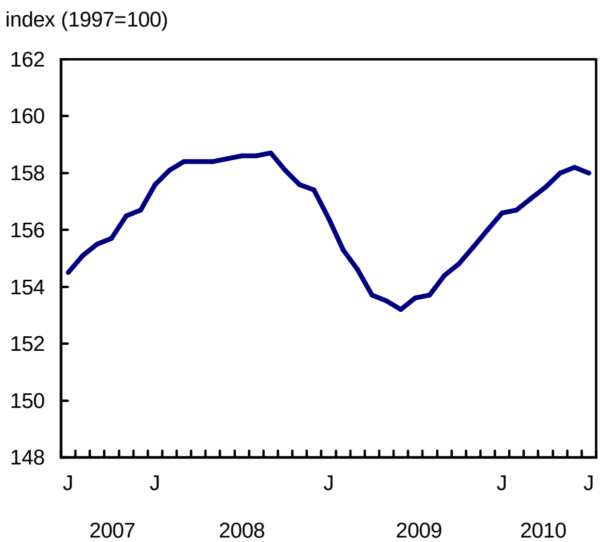
New Housing Price Index

July 2010

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) decreased 0.1% in July following a 0.1% increase in June. This was the first decrease at the Canada level in 13 months.

The top contributors to the NHPI monthly decrease were Vancouver, London and Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay.

Evolution of the New Housing Price Index



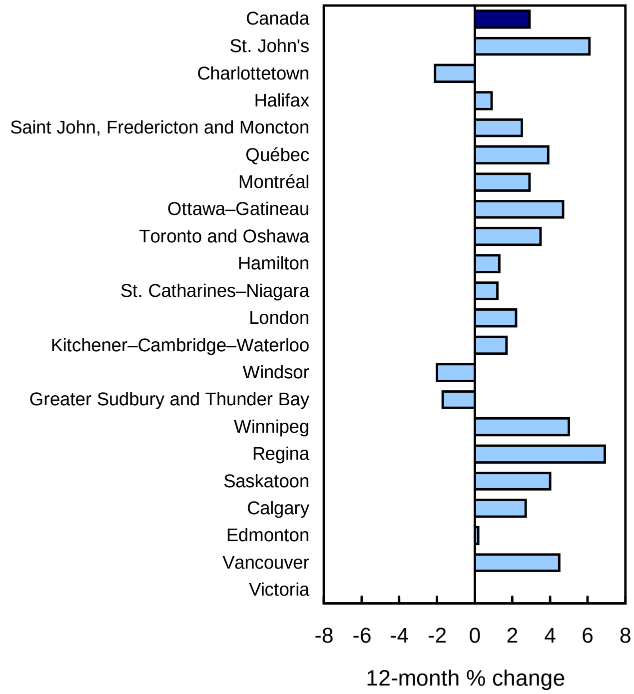
Between June and July, prices decreased the most in Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay (-1.9%), London (-1.8%) and Windsor (-1.5%). In these cities, as well as in Hamilton and St. Catharines–Niagara, prices decreased partly as a result of the introduction of the Harmonized Sales Tax, which is excluded from the calculation of the NHPI.

In July, prices increased in 3 of the 21 metropolitan areas. The largest increase recorded was in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo (+0.6%), where builders increased their prices as a result of competitive market conditions.

Year over year, the NHPI was up 2.9% in July following a 3.3% increase in June.

The main contributors to the year-over-year increase were Toronto and Oshawa as well as Vancouver.

Regina posts the highest year-over-year price increase



The largest year-over-year increase was recorded in Regina (+6.9%), followed by St. John's (+6.1%) and Winnipeg (+5.0%).

Compared with July 2009, contractors' selling prices were also higher in Ottawa–Gatineau (+4.7%), Vancouver (+4.5%) and Saskatoon (+4.0%).

Among the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed, 3 registered 12-month declines in July: Charlottetown (-2.1%), Windsor (-2.0%) and Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay (-1.7%).

Note: The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) measures changes over time in the selling prices of new residential houses agreed upon between the contractor and the buyer at the time of the signing of the contract. It is designed to measure the changes in the selling prices of new houses where detailed specifications pertaining to each house remain the same between two consecutive periods. The prices collected from builders and included in the index are market selling prices less value added taxes, such as the Federal Goods and Services Tax (GST) or the Harmonized Sales Tax (HST).

The HST came into effect July 1st, 2010, in Ontario and British Columbia. Prior to the introduction of the HST, the provincial sales tax on building materials in Ontario and in British Columbia was embedded in the contractors' selling prices of new houses. With the introduction of the HST in these two provinces, the provincial sales tax was replaced by the HST. As value added taxes are conceptually excluded from the index, this change may cause negative monthly variations in the index for some metropolitan regions in Ontario and British Columbia during the implementation period of the tax.

This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted, and the indexes published are final.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The second quarter 2010 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in October.

The New Housing Price Index for August will be released on October 13.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; *ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca*), Producer Prices Division.

New housing price indexes

	2010	July 2009	June 2010	July 2010	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010
	relative importance[1]	(1997=100)			% change	
Canada total	**100.00**	**153.6**	**158.2**	**158.0**	**-0.1**	**2.9**
House only	**...**	**161.1**	**168.5**	**168.4**	**-0.1**	**4.5**
Land only	**...**	**137.9**	**137.7**	**137.4**	**-0.2**	**-0.4**
St. John's	1.20	181.1	192.1	192.1	0.0	6.1
Charlottetown	0.31	121.0	118.8	118.5	-0.3	-2.1
Halifax	1.22	150.5	151.8	151.8	0.0	0.9
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton[2]	0.88	120.4	123.4	123.4	0.0	2.5
Québec	2.46	165.5	171.9	171.9	0.0	3.9
Montréal	10.11	165.3	170.1	170.1	0.0	2.9
Ottawa–Gatineau	4.71	169.7	177.6	177.6	0.0	4.7
Toronto and Oshawa[2]	33.99	144.7	149.7	149.7	0.0	3.5
Hamilton	2.96	150.9	153.2	152.8	-0.3	1.3
St. Catharines–Niagara	0.96	154.9	157.0	156.8	-0.1	1.2
London	1.91	144.4	150.3	147.6	-1.8	2.2
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	2.17	142.7	144.3	145.1	0.6	1.7
Windsor	0.65	104.2	103.7	102.1	-1.5	-2.0
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay[2]	0.85	112.7	113.0	110.8	-1.9	-1.7
Winnipeg	1.62	182.9	191.6	192.1	0.3	5.0
Regina	0.59	250.9	268.3	268.3	0.0	6.9
Saskatoon	0.81	211.4	219.8	219.8	0.0	4.0
Calgary	7.88	230.0	236.3	236.3	0.0	2.7
Edmonton	8.29	208.3	208.7	208.7	0.0	0.2
Vancouver	14.39	114.3	120.4	119.4	-0.8	4.5
Victoria	2.04	106.1	106.0	106.1	0.1	0.0

... not applicable

1. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building completions for each metropolitan area.

2. In order to ensure data confidentiality, the following census metropolitan areas and census agglomeration are grouped together as follows: Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton; Toronto and Oshawa; and Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay.

Note: *View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.*

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Study: Marital trends and education
2006

In 2006, the majority of women with a university education were married to men who also had a university education. However, this tendency has decreased slightly over the last quarter-century. The pattern is similar for women in common-law unions.

In 2006, among married women aged 25 to 49 with a university degree, about 64% were married to men with the same level of education, down from 67% in 1981. About 48% of women who had a university degree and were living in a common-law relationship had a partner who had the same level of education.

In contrast, men with a university degree are increasingly likely to be married to, or be in a common-law union with, a woman who also has a university degree.

In 2006, 67% of married men with a university degree had a spouse with the same level of education, compared with 38% in 1981. One factor behind the increase in this proportion may be the rise in the number of female university graduates during this period.

For instance, women are now more likely to have a university degree than men. In 2006, for every 100 women aged 25 to 49 with a university degree, there were 84 men with the same level of education. The corresponding ratio in 1981 was 157 men for every 100 women.

Extended schooling among women affects the timing of life transitions, including family formation. Additionally, in the past, female university graduates were less likely to marry than women who did not have a university education. This is no longer the case. In 2006, 57% of women with a university degree were married, compared with 53% of women without a university degree. In 1981, the opposite was true: 65% of women with a university degree were married, compared with 76% of women who did not have a university degree.

Common-law unions have become more widespread. In 1981, 4% of women aged 25 to 49 were in a common-law union, while in 2006, 16% of women were in a common-law relationship. In 2006, 13% of women with a university degree were in a common-law relationship compared with 16% of women with lower levels of education.

Note: The study "Sharing their lives: women, marital trends and education" was based on data from the 1981 to 2006 censuses. The analysis focused on women aged 25 to 49, as most Canadian women have completed their education by the age of 25, and as the proportion of Canadian women in unions levels out at the age of 49. The focus was on marital status by highest level of education. Because the number of same-sex unions is small and there are no data on such unions for years prior to 2001, this study relates to opposite-sex unions only.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The article "Sharing their lives: women, marital trends and education" is now available in the September 2010 online issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, no. 90 (11-008-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Also in this issue of *Canadian Social Trends* is the article: "Family, community, and Aboriginal language among young First Nations children living off reserve in Canada."

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-5979; *sasd-dssea@statcan.gc.ca*), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division. ■

Study: Knowledge of Aboriginal languages among young First Nations children living off reserve
2006

In 2006, one in five (20%) off-reserve First Nations children aged two to five were able to understand an Aboriginal language, regardless of whether it was learned as a mother tongue or second language. Cree and Ojibway were the languages understood by the largest number of these children.

First Nations children make up a growing proportion of all children in Canada, particularly in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. In 2006, the census enumerated about 57,110 First Nations children aged two to five across Canada living on and off reserve.

The vast majority (98%) of young off-reserve First Nations children who understood an Aboriginal language could also understand a non-Aboriginal language. English and/or French were the primary languages spoken at home for 90% of off-reserve young First Nations children.

About 1 in 10 off-reserve First Nations children aged two to five were spoken to primarily in an Aboriginal language at home, 8% in combination with English and/or French, and 1% exclusively in an Aboriginal language.

Using data from the 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey, this article identified characteristics in the lives of these children most closely associated with their ability to understand an Aboriginal language.

The strongest predictor was daily exposure to Aboriginal languages at home, holding all other characteristics constant.

The odds of understanding an Aboriginal language for young off-reserve First Nations children who were exposed to an Aboriginal language on a daily basis at home were 6.6 times the odds for children who were not.

Other strong predictors were being in child care arrangements where Aboriginal languages were used; having parents who believed in the importance of speaking and understanding an Aboriginal language; and having at least one parent with an Aboriginal mother tongue.

The extended family, such as grandparents, aunts or uncles, also played a role in passing down Aboriginal languages to young children. This is important, given that not all off-reserve First Nations children have the opportunity to be exposed to Aboriginal languages at home.

At the community level, social networks and child care providers appeared to contribute to the transmission of Aboriginal languages to these children, even after accounting for family and socio-demographic characteristics.

The odds of understanding an Aboriginal language for off-reserve First Nations children who had a teacher or child care provider who helped them understand First Nations culture and history were about double the odds for children who did not receive such help.

Other factors that were associated with the ability to understand an Aboriginal language were residing in a community perceived by parents as a good place for First Nations cultural activities, and frequent participation in hunting, fishing, trapping or camping activities.

Note: The study "Family, community, and Aboriginal language among young First Nations children living off reserve in Canada" is based on data from the 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey. The analysis focused on children whose parents identified them as North American Indian only, as well as those who were identified as North American Indian in combination with another Aboriginal group. The term "First Nations children" is used throughout this article to refer to these children.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5108.

The article "Family, community, and Aboriginal language among young First Nations children living off reserve in Canada" is now available in the September 2010 online issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, no. 90 (11-008-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Also in this issue of *Canadian Social Trends* is the article: "Sharing their lives: women, marital trends and education."

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-5979; *sasd-dssea@statcan.gc.ca*), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division. ■

Employer pension plans (trusteed pension funds)

First quarter 2010

The market value of employer-sponsored pension funds amounted to $943.4 billion at the end of the first quarter of 2010, up $23.0 billion (+2.5%) from the fourth quarter of 2009.

This was the fourth consecutive quarter of growth in pension fund assets, as they rebounded from significant losses in 2008 and the first quarter of 2009.

The first-quarter value of assets was up 17.6% from the low of $801.9 billion reported in the first quarter of 2009. However, it was still 2.8% below the high of $970.8 billion reached in the second quarter of 2008.

At the end of March, stocks and equity funds accounted for 33.7% of total pension fund assets. Bonds accounted for 35.4%, consistent with the values reported in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Pension fund revenues dropped 20.2% to $24.5 billion in the first quarter. The decline in revenue was largely the result of reduced employer contributions, following large special payments in the third and fourth quarters of 2009.

Expenditures declined to $12.4 billion. Net income fell from $16.0 billion in the fourth quarter of 2009 to $12.2 billion in the first quarter, the first decline in a year.

Just over 6.0 million Canadian workers are members of employer pension plans. Of this group, 4.9 million workers are members of trusteed plans. The remaining 1.1 million members with employer pension plans are managed principally by insurance company contracts. Data in this release refer only to trusteed plans and their pension funds.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2607.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; *income@statcan.gc.ca*), Income Statistics Division.

Trusteed pension funds, market value of assets by type

	First quarter 2009[r]		Fourth quarter 2009[p]		First quarter 2010[p]	
	$ millions	% of total assets	$ millions	% of total assets	$ millions	% of total assets
Total assets	**801,859**	**100.0**	**920,352**	**100.0**	**943,377**	**100.0**
Bonds	303,783	37.9	323,579	35.2	334,047	35.4
Stocks	251,148	31.3	312,363	33.9	317,779	33.7
Mortgages	14,647	1.8	13,733	1.5	13,828	1.5
Real estate	70,592	8.8	72,888	7.9	72,441	7.7
Short term	29,577	3.7	36,184	3.9	34,599	3.7
Other assets	127,798	15.9	156,512	17.0	165,487	17.5
Assets, funds under $10 million	4,313	0.5	5,093	0.6	5,195	0.6

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

Trusteed pension funds: Revenue and expenditures

	Fourth quarter 2009[p]	First quarter 2010[p]	Fourth quarter 2009 to first quarter 2010
	$ millions		% change
Total revenue	**30,718**	**24,517**	**-20.2**
Revenue from contributions	12,320	9,588	-22.2
Investment income	8,320	6,643	-20.2
Net profit on sale of securities	8,092	7,887	-2.5
Miscellaneous revenue	1,605	162	-89.9
Revenue, funds under $10 million	381	237	-37.8
Total expenditures	**14,745**	**12,357**	**-16.2**
Pension payments out of funds	9,868	9,727	-1.4
Cost of pensions purchased	48	44	-8.3
Cash withdrawals	1,836	804	-56.2
Administration costs	846	767	-9.3
Net loss on sale of securities	1,501	427	-71.6
Other expenditures	443	430	-2.9
Expenditures, funds under $10 million	203	158	-22.2

p *preliminary*

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Export and import price indexes

July 2010

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (2002=100) on a customs or balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 2002 to July 2010 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 July 2010. Included with the US commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and US-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0047 to 228-0055.

Merchandise imports and exports data in the following tables are indexes (2002=100).

Tables 228-0047 to 228-0049: Balance of payments and customs-based price and volume indexes for all countries; monthly, quarterly and annual.

Tables 228-0050 to 228-0052: Customs-based price indexes, Canada and the United States trade, and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC revision 3) price indexes for all countries and the United States; monthly, quarterly and annual.

Tables 228-0053 to 228-0055: Price and volume indexes, customs and balance of payments basis, by sector and sub-sector, for all countries; monthly, quarterly and annual.

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

The July 2010 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 64, no. 7 (65-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for August will be released on October 14.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-294-5583), International Trade Division. ■

Chain Fisher real export and import values

July 2010

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

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0056 and 228-0057.

Tables 228-0056 and 228-0057: Balance of payments basis, by sector, seasonally adjusted, Fisher formula, chained 2002 dollars, for all countries; monthly and quarterly.

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

The July 2010 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 64, no. 7 (65-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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