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Fixed assets, 2007

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Canada's national wealth in net fixed assets—as measured by the total value of all its non residential buildings, engineering structures and machinery and equipment—increased by 22% between 1997 and 2007, largely the result of strong investment by the nation's mining and oil and gas extraction industries.

Performance of Canada's youth in science, reading and mathematics, 2006

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Farm Financial Survey

2007

The Farm Financial Survey, an initiative by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and Statistics Canada, provides data on farm assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures for 2006. Custom data requests are available by region, farm type and revenue class, on a cost recovery basis.

The publication *Farm Financial Survey* (21F0008XIE, free) will soon be available. It will also be available on Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's website.

To order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Erik Magnusson (613-951-0218, erik.magnusson@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.



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Releases

Fixed assets

2007

Canada's national wealth in net fixed assets—as measured by the total value of all its non residential buildings, engineering structures and machinery and equipment—increased by 22% between 1997 and 2007, largely the result of strong investment by the nation's mining and oil and gas extraction industries.

By the end of 2007, the net value of the buildings, structures and equipment used to produce goods and services in the economy will reach \$1.6 trillion (in constant 2002 dollars) compared with \$1.3 trillion in 1997. This is an increase in the pace of growth compared with the 10-year period between 1987 and 1997, when net fixed assets grew by 15%.

Two-thirds of this total consists of building and engineering structures, while one-third consists of machinery and equipment. The value of machinery and equipment assets rose 40%, more than twice the pace of building and engineering assets, which increased only 15%.

Strong growth in high tech

Investments in machinery and equipment grew between 1997 and 2007. It is particularly important for Canadian industries to acquire machinery and equipment that incorporates the latest technology because it helps them to withstand foreign competition.

Between 1997 and 2007, Canadian industries invested heavily in high technology, such as computers, software and telecommunications equipment. High-tech made up 22% of total machinery and equipment assets in 2007, compared with about 17% in 1997. Service industries, including public administrations, were the main contributors to the increase in high-tech stock.

Investments in computers have risen steadily since 1989. In the past 10 years, computer assets increased eight-fold, from \$6.5 billion in 1997 to \$53.4 billion in 2007, while software assets nearly doubled to \$37.4 billion. Growth in telecommunications equipment was a more modest 20%.

Engineering assets increased by 19%. Oil and gas engineering assets led the growth, with a 68% increase since 1997.

In the engineering infrastructure categories such as transportation, waterworks and sewage engineering, the increase in the stock was modest. Waterworks

Note to readers

This release of 2007 fixed assets refers to the net linear stock and includes not only the normal update of an additional year of data along with the standard revisions to the most recent years but also a significant change to the level at which the perpetual inventory method is applied. Furthermore, the price indexes have been converted from a 1997 reference year to 2002 reference year. Constant dollar values and chained dollar values will be expressed in terms of 2002 prices. These changes will affect data from 1955 to date.

An overview of the parameter update is presented in the technical note "Fixed Assets 2007 Revisions", available in the documentation section of the hyperlink of the survey number 2820 below.

engineering assets posted a 16% increase, followed by transportation engineering assets with a 5% gain. The stock of highways and roads, with the biggest weight in this category, rose by only 5% between 1997 and 2007, while the stock of bridges and overpasses declined by 6%. Sewage engineering assets declined 9%.

Among the various categories of buildings, institutional building stock increased 25% during the 10-year period, while the stock of commercial buildings rose 10%. The stock of industrial buildings declined 11%.

Four industries account for more than half the value of assets

Four industries alone account for more than half of the value of Canada's fixed assets: mining and oil and gas extraction; public administration; utilities and manufacturing. The two major contributors to the growth in fixed assets from 1997 to 2007 were the mining and oil and gas extraction industries and the public administration sector. However, declines in fixed assets among utilities and manufacturing industries had a dampening effect on that growth.

Capital stock for the mining and oil and gas extraction sector will reach \$256.0 billion by the end of 2007, 16% of the total and the largest share. Since 2004, strong investments in Alberta's oil sands led to a considerable increase in the fixed assets of the mining and oil and gas extraction industries.

Capital stock in the public administration sector is worth an estimated \$221.1 billion, about 14% of the total Canadian stock. Municipal governments were responsible for the increase in fixed assets during the last 10 years, as those of the federal and provincial governments declined.

Fixed assets in the utilities area will be worth an estimated \$214.8 billion at the end of 2007, or just under 14% of the total. Fixed assets in utilities have been declining since 1997 because of the drop in the stock of the electric power industries. The increase in investments for this industry was insufficient to counterbalance the depreciation of the assets.

Fixed assets by group of assets

	2007
	\$ thousands
Industrial building construction	68,312,070.8
Commercial building	252,811,872.1
Institutional building	124,019,031.6
Total building construction	445,142,974.5
Marine engineering	9,698,895.2
Transportation engineering	120,144,177.8
Waterworks engineering	
construction	27,796,880.0
Sewage engineering construction	27,322,805.8
Electric power engineering	
construction	119,176,859.2
Communication engineering	
construction	21,748,006.9
Oil and gas engineering	
construction	225,541,778.1
Mining engineering construction	19,402,785.2
Other engineering construction	26,464,418.7
Total engineering construction	597,296,606.9
Total construction	1,042,439,581.4
Trucks	20,809,924.2
Automobiles	41,200,750.0
Agricultural machinery	12,803,485.6
Other transportation equipment	45,796,007.1
Industrial machinery	159,729,335.3
Furniture	25,058,529.8
Telecommunication equipment	39,296,216.5
Software	37,401,216.9
Computers	53,384,863.1
Other machinery and equipment	97,394,794.3
Total machinery and equipment	532,875,122.8
Total all components	1,575,314,704.2

In manufacturing, capital stock is worth an estimated \$160.0 billion, or 10% of the total. The strength of the Canadian dollar could have led to an increase in the imports of new technologies in the manufacturing sector. However, fluctuations in international demand and increased foreign competition have resulted in a modest increase in investments and job cuts in this sector. Manufacturers' investments in building and engineering structures started declining in 2001. At the end of 2007, the stock will be 21% below its 1997 level. Fixed assets in manufacturing machinery and equipment have declined 4% over the last 10 years.

Alberta expands its share of national wealth

Alberta was the only province to see an increase in its share of national wealth during the 10-year period. In 1997, Alberta had \$203.3 billion worth of buildings, structures and equipment in use. By 2007, this had increased 70% to \$345.6 billion.

In 2007, Alberta accounted for 22% of the total value of fixed assets, up from 16% in 1997. A major factor in the increase was booming investment in the oil and gas extraction industry, where investments in Alberta have more than doubled since 1997. That prosperity has also spread to other sectors, and the majority of industries have enjoyed steady investment growth since 2003.

Ontario and Quebec recorded the largest declines in their shares of national wealth over the last 10 years, while the shares of other provinces and the territories edged down, or remained unchanged. Quebec's share slipped from 21% in 1997 to 19% in 2007, while Ontario's share edged down from 35% to 33%.

Ontario's fixed capital stock, the largest in Canada, increased 15% from 1997 and was valued at \$517.2 billion in 2007. However, Ontario's large manufacturing sector, which has experienced difficulties in recent years, slowed the growth. Fixed assets in this sector, which accounts for 14% of the stock in Ontario, have decreased since 1997 because total investment fell short of their depreciation.

In Quebec, fixed assets were valued at \$299.5 billion in 2007, up 9% from 1997. Despite higher stocks in the utilities and government services sectors, growth in Quebec was dampened by a decline in assets such as industrial buildings and machinery the in the manufacturing sector during the 10-year period.

Available on CANSIM: table 031-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2820.

To order data, contact Flo Magmanlac (613-951-2765). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mychèle Gagnon (613-951-0994) or Michel Labonté (613-951-9690), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

□

**Fixed assets
2007**

Industry	Building	Engineering	Machinery and equipment	Total
\$ thousands				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	18,197,317.9	11,229,283.1	15,525,527.5	44,952,128.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	6,653,326.6	205,948,890.2	43,347,816.5	255,950,033.3
Utilities	6,078,390.5	157,607,521.2	51,156,163.7	214,842,075.4
Construction	6,370,892.0	6,769.9	15,982,171.4	22,359,833.3
Manufacturing	40,520,516.2	7,399,556.9	112,061,758.4	159,981,831.5
Wholesale trade	11,370,004.4	744,289.5	14,582,117.6	26,696,411.5
Retail trade	31,602,642.9	1,021,483.1	16,522,972.1	49,147,098.1
Transportation and warehousing	19,703,274.5	51,647,776.1	52,877,911.2	124,228,961.8
Information and cultural industries	9,448,945.9	21,507,124.9	38,752,987.7	69,709,058.5
Finance and insurance	18,255,151.0	0.0	56,236,589.6	74,491,740.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	80,952,335.2	825,965.7	43,533,379.0	125,311,679.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	4,093,321.3	90,191.3	11,178,764.1	15,362,276.7
Management of companies & enterprises	385,251.3	0.0	571,437.5	956,688.8
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation service	1,567,026.5	685,728.3	3,250,024.8	5,502,779.6
Educational services	60,128,426.6	17,009.8	8,174,136.0	68,319,572.4
Health care and social assistance	39,457,953.5	150,524.6	11,858,652.9	51,467,131.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8,837,780.9	198,090.2	3,956,856.3	12,992,727.4
Accommodation and food services	15,419,416.4	344,697.5	4,556,567.4	20,320,681.3
Other services (except public administration)	6,699,301.7	207,521.0	4,711,913.9	11,618,736.6
Public administration	59,401,699.2	137,664,183.6	24,037,375.2	221,103,258.0
Total all industries	445,142,974.5	597,296,606.9	532,875,122.8	1,575,314,704.2

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Performance of Canada's youth in science, reading and mathematics 2006

Canadian 15-year-old students still are among the best in the world when it comes to science, reading and mathematics, according to new results from an international study that assesses the skill level of students nearing the end of their compulsory education.

Results from the 2006 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), a collaborative effort among member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), show that Canadian students performed well in all three domains relative to their international peers. In other words, Canada has retained its high standards since 2003, when PISA was last conducted.

On the combined science scale, only students from Hong Kong-China and Finland outperformed Canadian 15-year-olds among the 57 participating countries. While all Canadian provinces performed at or above the OECD average on the combined science scale, there were some notable differences among the provinces.

Canadian 15 year-olds also performed well in the two other domains measured by PISA 2006—reading and mathematics. Their performance remained high, but unchanged, in these two domains between 2000 and 2006.

In both reading and mathematics, only Korea, Finland and Hong Kong-China performed better than Canada. Hong Kong-China and Korea improved their performance in reading, leap-frogging Canada in this domain for the first time. In addition, Chinese Taipei performed better than Canada in mathematics.

The results suggest that although their performance in reading is strong, Canadian 15-year olds will need to improve at the rate of other leading countries to ensure Canada maintains its competitive edge.

Canadian 15-year-olds perform well in science

A full assessment of science took place for the first time in 2006. Previously, it was measured only as a minor domain. As a result, it is not possible to directly compare science performance over time.

However, examining Canada's relative position, only two countries—Hong Kong-China and Finland—outperformed Canadian 15-year-olds in combined science in 2006, compared with four countries in 2003.

This relative change in ranking may be attributable to an improvement in performance in Canada, a decrease in performance in other countries, or a combination of both.

The science performance of students was measured using a scale consisting of six proficiency levels, with

Note to readers

Data in this release are from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), a collaborative effort among member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to provide policy-oriented international indicators of the skills and knowledge of 15-year-old students.

In Canada, PISA is administered through a partnership of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada and Statistics Canada.

It assesses youth outcomes in three domains—reading, mathematics and science—focussing on what students can do with what they have learned in school, at home, and in the community. Science was the major assessment domain in PISA 2006. Reading and mathematics were included as minor domains.

First implemented in 2000, PISA is repeated every three years. Each cycle provides detailed assessment in the major domain and summary assessments in the other two.

In total, 57 countries participated in PISA 2006, including all 30 OECD countries. In Canada, about 22,000 15-year-old students from about 1,000 schools participated. A large sample was drawn in Canada so that information could be provided at both national and provincial levels.

The PISA 2006 included a direct assessment of students' skills, a student questionnaire, and a school questionnaire completed by principals. The school and student questionnaire were used to collect background and contextual information related to student performance.

higher proficiency levels indicating a higher level of science knowledge and skills. A higher proportion of Canadian students performed at the two highest proficiency levels (Levels 5 and 6) in combined science compared with the OECD average.

Furthermore, a lower proportion of 15-year-old Canadians performed at Level 1 or below. Overall, Canadian 15-year-old students scored almost one-half of a proficiency level above the OECD average.

Although Canada is one of the leading countries in science performance, there was a large gap in performance between Canada and the leading country, Finland. This gap was equivalent to almost one-half of a proficiency level.

All provinces performed above the OECD average in science. Furthermore, students from Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec were only out-performed by their Finnish counterparts.

There were some important differences among provinces. The average performance of students in Alberta was significantly above the Canadian average. Those in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia performed about the same as the Canadian average.

Students in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan performed significantly below average.

Students from Alberta performed almost two-thirds of a proficiency level higher than students from

Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick on the combined science scale.

Reading and math: Canada's performance unchanged, but more countries outperform it

Canadian 15-year-old students maintained their level of achievement in reading from 2003. However, they were outperformed by Finland, Hong Kong-China and Korea, as opposed to only one country in previous assessments.

This suggests that although Canada's performance in reading is strong, Canadian 15-year-olds must improve in reading at the pace of other leading countries, not just simply maintain the status quo, if they are to keep the nation's competitive edge.

In mathematics, Canadian students continued to perform well in 2006, although they were outperformed by students in Chinese Taipei, Finland, Korea and Hong Kong-China.

All provinces performed at or above the OECD average in the two minor domains of reading and mathematics. However, differences in performance among the provinces in all three domains raise interesting questions of equity.

Girls and boys perform equally well in science, though they excel in different competencies

In Canada, as well as in a majority of other countries, there were no gender differences in combined science performance and in the sub-domain of "using scientific evidence."

However, in Canada and eight of its provinces, as well as in most countries, boys outperformed girls in the sub-domain of "explaining phenomena scientifically." Girls outperformed boys in the sub-domain "identifying scientific issues."

The performance patterns on these two sub-scales suggest boys and girls have very different levels of performance in different areas of science.

It appears that boys may be better at mastering scientific knowledge. Girls may be better at seeing the larger picture that enables them to identify scientific questions that arise from a given situation.

In Canada, boys outperformed girls in mathematics, but the difference was a relatively small 14 score points. Furthermore, there was no difference between girls and boys in four provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.

On the other hand, there was a relatively large difference (33 score points for Canada) favouring girls

in reading in the vast majority of countries and in all Canadian provinces.

Students in minority language school systems show lower results in science

The PISA 2006 results are provided for students in the English-language and French-language school systems for the five Canadian provinces that sampled these population groups separately.

The performance of the minority language group—students in French-language school systems in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba, and students in the English-language school system in Quebec—is compared to that of the majority.

In the combined science scale, students in the minority language group performed lower than those in the majority language group in the same province.

As was the case in PISA 2000 and PISA 2003, students enrolled in the French-language school systems in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba performed significantly lower in reading than did students in the English-language system in the same province.

In Quebec, student performance in reading did not differ between the English-language and French-language school systems.

For mathematics, there were significant differences favouring the English-language system in New Brunswick and Ontario, and differences favouring the French-language school system in Quebec.

No significant differences in mathematics were observed between the English-language and the French-language school systems in Nova Scotia and Manitoba.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5060.

The report *Measuring Up: Canadian Results of the OECD PISA Study: The Performance of Canada's Youth in Science, Reading and Mathematics: 2006 First Results for Canadians Aged 15*, no. 3 (81-590-XIE2007001 free) is now available online from the *Publications* module of our website. A printed version (81-590-XPE, \$11) will soon be available.

The report is also available on the websites of the Programme for International Student Assessment (www.pisa.gc.ca) and the Council of Ministers of Education of Canada (www.cmec.ca).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free

1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040;
educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the
Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Study: Canadian Health Measures Survey

In March 2007, Statistics Canada launched the Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS), the most comprehensive national survey using direct health measures ever conducted in Canada.

This report, a supplement to Statistics Canada's regular publication *Health Reports*, contains five articles explaining key facets of the CHMS.

These articles cover: the rationale and background of the survey; the pre-test conducted in the fall of 2004; the sampling strategy; the ethical, legal and social issues involved in a direct measures survey; and the operations and logistics of the mobile clinics.

The CHMS addresses important data gaps and limitations in current health information by collecting directly measured indicators of health and wellness from a representative sample of about 5,000 Canadians between the ages of 6 and 79.

The survey entails an in-home general health interview and a subsequent visit to a mobile clinic where direct physical measures are taken, including blood pressure, an oral health examination, and blood and urine specimens. These specimens will be used to assess indicators of chronic disease and nutritional status and to detect metals, such as lead and mercury, and environmental contaminants, such as PCBs and pesticides.

The information collected by the CHMS, which should be available in early 2010, will be used to establish national baseline data for a variety of important health indicators, ranging from obesity, hypertension and cardiovascular disease to infectious diseases. It will also provide insight into the fitness of the nation and the extent of undiagnosed disease among Canadians.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5071.

The report, "Background Papers on the Canadian Health Measures Survey," Vol. 18 (82-003-SIE, free), a supplement to *Health Reports*, is now available. A print version (82-003-SPE, \$22) is also available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Colleen Bolger (613-951-2232, colleen.bolger@statcan.ca or chms-ecms@statcan.ca), Physical Health Measures Division.

For more information about *Health Reports*, contact Christine Wright (613-951-1765; christine.wright@statcan.ca), Health Information and Research Division. ■

Study: Impact of technology use on productivity growth and business performance

A new report has found robust evidence of a close link between the growth of productivity in Canadian businesses and the use of advanced technologies.

The report puts into perspective the results of several analytical studies conducted at Statistics Canada that have examined the relationship between the use of advanced technology and business performance in the manufacturing sector.

Over the last 40 years, dramatic changes have taken place in the composition of investment in the Canadian economy, as investment has shifted towards advanced information and communications technologies (ICT). The growth rates of ICT capital services have consistently eclipsed those associated with other forms of investment (i.e., non-ICT machinery and equipment, engineering structures, building structures, land and inventories).

These changes in production technology are seen by many to have been associated with marked improvements in Canada's aggregate labour productivity growth rates during the 1990s.

While macroeconomic research on productivity has emphasized the extent to which economic growth has moved closely in step with aggregate ICT investment, complementary microeconomic research conducted at Statistics Canada has investigated the relationship between advanced technology use and different measures of business performance, such as changes in relative productivity and market share.

These studies have found that changes in the relative productivity and market share of manufacturing plants reflect differences in technology use after other factors related to plant performance—such as investments in innovation and overall capital intensity—are taken into account.

Advanced communications technologies warrant special emphasis, as the use of these technologies was shown to be closely associated with changes in productivity.

These studies also suggest that the adoption of advanced technology involves a continual process of learning—one that requires substantial investments in developing the skills required to support new production methods.

More intensive users of technology often report facing more barriers to technology adoption than do non-intensive users, probably because intensive users have chosen a strategic path that requires more problems to be solved.

But businesses that are able to overcome the difficulties associated with technology adoption are often rewarded with improvements in productivity relative to their peers, along with gains in market share.

Communications technologies were shown to be an integral part of more comprehensive strategies in which different types of advanced manufacturing technologies are combined with one another. These comprehensive strategies were associated with stronger productivity gains.

The research paper "Innovation Capabilities: Technology Use, Productivity Growth and Business Performance: Evidence from Canadian Technology Surveys" (11-622-MIE2007016, free) part of *The Canadian Economy in Transition* series, is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

More studies related to innovation, technology use and productivity are available free of charge at (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/studies/economic.htm>).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588) or Guy Gellatly (613-951-3758), Micro-economic Analysis Division. ■

Farm Product Price Index

September 2007

The prices that farmers received for their commodities rose 5.4% in September from September 2006 in the wake of a sharp rise in prices for most crops. Prices for the supply-managed commodities of poultry, dairy and eggs also recorded increases.

Prices for crops were up 14.0% in September compared with September 2006, according to the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI), continuing the upward trend in year-over-year price changes that began in September 2006. Farmers received higher prices for grains, oilseeds, special crops and potatoes.

Overall, prices for livestock and animal products were 2.0% below the September 2006 level, as hog, cattle and calf prices were lower. This is the first overall decrease in seven months despite lower hog and cattle and calf prices for the last three months. While stronger supply-managed commodity (poultry, eggs and milk) prices had been supporting the overall livestock and animal products index, in September they cushioned the decrease.

The prices that farmers received for their commodities edged up 0.8% in September from August, as an increase in the overall crops index slightly outpaced the decrease in the livestock and animal products index.

The FPPI (1997=100) stood at 105.5 in September, up from a revised August index of 104.7.

Generally, field crop prices remained strong, as many Canadian producers were nearing the completion of their harvest. However, pockets of poor weather continued to hamper some harvest progress. Prices continued to be supported by concerns over tight world stocks due to strong demand and weather-related production issues affecting many major producing countries.

Prices for livestock and animal products were down slightly in September from the revised August index, as lower prices for hogs, cattle and calves outstripped any gains made in the supply-managed sector.

Hog prices took the largest tumble, marking the third decrease in the last four months. The hog index stood at 67.1 in September, the lowest level since the spring of 2006, when it was 66.4. Despite record exports in the first half of 2007, producers have been plagued by rapidly rising feed grain prices and a stronger Canadian dollar.

Cattle and calf prices continued their slide, down 3.4% between September and August, the fifth consecutive decrease. As with hogs, cattle prices are being pressured by a rapidly rising Canadian dollar and increasing feed grain costs.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The September 2007 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 7, no. 9 (21-007-XWE, free) is now available. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Agriculture*.

For general information or to order data, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax 204-983-7543; gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

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Farm Product Price Index (1997=100)

	September 2006 ^r	August 2007 ^r	September 2007 ^p	September 2006 to September 2007	August to September 2007
				% change	
Farm Product Price Index	100.1	104.7	105.5	5.4	0.8
Crops	93.8	103.1	106.9	14.0	3.7
Grains	87.9	101.9	91.7	4.3	-10.0
Oilseeds	72.2	98.7	101.5	40.6	2.8
Specialty crops	83.9	116.9	119.9	42.9	2.6
Fruit	116.2	116.6	114.9	-1.1	-1.5
Vegetables	123.2	122.1	121.9	-1.1	-0.2
Potatoes	154.1	169.2	163.3	6.0	-3.5
Livestock and animal products	104.3	105.5	102.2	-2.0	-3.1
Cattle and calves	108.5	103.9	100.4	-7.5	-3.4
Hogs	75.8	75.3	67.1	-11.5	-10.9
Poultry	92.3	102.9	104.0	12.7	1.1
Eggs	98.7	103.1	103.1	4.5	0.0
Dairy	131.9	137.0	140.2	6.3	2.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

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Canadian Foreign Post Indexes December 2007

Data for November on Canadian Foreign Post Indexes are now available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2322.

The December 2007 issue of *Canadian Foreign Post Indexes* (62-013-XIE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; infounit@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claudio Perez (613-951-9598; claudio.perez@statcan.ca), Prices Division ■

New products

Economic Analysis (EA) Research Paper Series: Estimating TFP in the Presence of Outliers and Leverage Points: An Examination of the KLEMS Dataset, no. 47
Catalogue number 11F0027MIE2007047
(free).

The Canadian Economy in Transition: "Innovation Capabilities: Technology Use, Productivity Growth and Business Performance: Evidence from Canadian Technology Surveys", no. 16
Catalogue number 11-622-MIE2007016
(free).

Farm Product Price Index, September 2007, Vol. 7, no. 9
Catalogue number 21-007-XWE
(free).

Measuring Up: Canadian Results of the OECD PISA Study : The Performance of Canada's Youth in Science, Reading and Mathematics: 2006 First Results for Canadians Aged 15, 2006, no. 3
Catalogue number 81-590-XIE2007001
(free).

Canadian Foreign Post Indexes, December 2007
Catalogue number 62-013-XIE
(free).

Health Reports - Supplement: "Background Papers on the Canadian Health Measures Survey", Vol. 18
Catalogue number 82-003-SIE
(free).

Health Reports - Supplement: "Background Papers on the Canadian Health Measures Survey", Vol. 18
Catalogue number 82-003-SPE (\$22).

Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division Working Papers: Selected Results of the Biotechnology Use and Development Survey 2005, no. 6
Catalogue number 88F0006XIE2007006
(free).

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