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# Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures, United States and Canada, 1992 to 2005

by James Temple

Income and Expenditure Accounts Division  
21st Floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, K1A 0T6

Telephone: 1-613-951-3640



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## **Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures, United States and Canada, 1992 to 2005**

The latest annual results for the U.S./Canada purchasing power parities (PPPs) and real expenditure indexes in the U.S. compared with Canada are published in this paper for the period 1992 to 2005. Revisions to previously published data and an update using the latest US and Canada expenditure data from the National Accounts and in-depth price comparisons for 2002 are incorporated, and a new type-of-product presentation is included. The paper provides a primer on purchasing power parities and related measures and why they are important in international comparisons of economic performance.

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## Executive summary

Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are estimates of relative purchasing power between two or more economies. They are used in international comparisons to adjust economic data to a common currency and a common set of prices.

This study shows that the purchasing power of the Canadian dollar has been generally higher than the Canada/U.S. exchange rate has suggested in recent years. It also indicates that the American economy produced in real, per capita terms 19 percent more goods and services than the Canadian economy in 2005.

How PPPs are derived, what source data are used and the quality of the results are discussed. Revisions to previously published PPP data and differences with the results from the Eurostat-OECD PPP Programme are briefly explained.

## 1. Introduction

This report presents purchasing power parities (PPPs), associated real expenditure and other related estimates for the United States relative to Canada for the period from 1992 to 2005. It serves to update the Canada/U.S. Bilateral Study published in 2002.<sup>1</sup>

The estimates incorporate the latest prices from the Eurostat-OECD PPP Programme's benchmark exercise for 2002. In addition, the most recent annual estimates of current dollar expenditure and corresponding implicit prices from the Canadian System of National Accounts (released in May, 2006) and the U.S. National Income and Product Accounts (released in August, 2006) have been incorporated.

In terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2005, the PPP is 0.83 (or 83 cents U.S. per Canadian dollar), while Americans are estimated to produce 19 percent more than Canadians in real terms on a per capita basis. The PPP estimate for 2001, the latest-available estimate prior to this release, has been revised from 0.85 to 0.84.

The following includes a primer on what PPPs are, how they are calculated and why they are important. It summarizes the results and compares them with those previously published and with those from the Eurostat-OECD Multilateral PPP Programme. A type-of-product presentation is now available for the first time. Aggregates for consumer goods in terms of durability – durable, semi-durable and non-durable - and for consumer services and capital goods are presented.

## 2. What are PPPs?

In its simplest form, a PPP is a ratio of the price of a good or service in one country in the national currency relative to the price of the same item in another country expressed in its currency. In other words, it represents a currency conversion rate that would equalize the purchasing power of the two currencies for the commodity in question.

Purchasing power parity is said to exist between two countries if the ratio of prices in one country relative to the other equals the exchange rate. Where differences exist, theory suggests that it would be advantageous to exchange currencies and buy a commodity from the cheaper source. In practice, this theory holds only for tradable goods and services. However, as many countries' economies become increasingly service-oriented, significant purchasing power differences will likely continue to exist.

Having precise specifications of a commodity is very important in ensuring that the same commodity is, in fact, priced in both countries. Comparing the price of a luxury automobile in one country with an economy car in another would reveal very little about the relative price levels for automobiles in the two countries. On the other hand, comparing prices of the exact same make and model with the same characteristics, such as engine size, with air conditioning, automatic transmission, CD player, etc., tells us much more.

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1. "Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures, United States and Canada, 1992-2001". Income and Expenditure Accounts Division Technical Series, Statistics Canada Catalogue 13-604-MIE, no. 39. In addition to this study, Canadian participation in PPP activities includes providing price and expenditure data for the Eurostat-OECD PPP Programme for 42 countries. Canada has also played a major role in developing PPP estimates for ten South American countries for 2005, as part of the World Bank's International Comparison Program.

Another important condition is that the commodity that is being priced be representative. In other words, enough units of the product should be sold so that its price is considered typical for that category of expenditure. A good degree of representativity ensures that the PPPs for GDP and its components will be relevant to the goods and services actually bought and sold in the marketplace.

Other PPP-associated statistics in this report include comparative price levels and estimates of shares of various components of GDP in terms of real expenditure per person and current expenditure per person. Comparative price levels are the ratios of PPPs to exchange rates, and are calculated for each final demand category and GDP itself. A value above/below 100 shows a higher/lower price level for a country relative to a reference country.<sup>2</sup>

### 3. Why are PPPs important?

The fact that purchasing power differences exist makes PPPs increasingly relevant. Studies of countries' economic performance using GDP converted from one currency to another using the exchange rate, for instance, do not fully allow for differences in price levels between countries. For example, comparing the nominal GDP of Canada with that of a developing nation would likely not be a valid comparison in that prices tend to be lower in developing countries. With a lower price level, demand for the same good can be satisfied by spending less. Consequently, the fact that GDP may be lower tells us little about the relative volume of production.

Even neighbouring countries sharing a similar economic structure, such as the U.S. and Canada, have price level differences that are not fully explained by the exchange rate. This is because the market exchange rate is based on more than prices of traded goods and services. Capital flows in response to varying rates of return, for instance, play a major role in establishing a currency's level. A PPP for GDP which differs from the market exchange rate therefore, does not mean one country's currency is over- or undervalued relative to another. Finally, exchange rates can be volatile, and their use in converting output to a common currency can translate into unrealistic variations in that output.

The OECD and Eurostat have identified four conditions for international comparisons of GDP to be valid:

- 1) the definition of GDP is the same;
- 2) the measurement of GDP is the same;
- 3) the currency unit in which GDP is expressed is the same; and
- 4) the price level at which GDP is valued is the same.<sup>3</sup>

For this study, the first two conditions are met as the national accounts of both countries largely conform to the international system of national accounts.<sup>4</sup> The Study satisfies the final two conditions by providing estimates in a common currency with the price differences in the two countries removed.

As the U.S. plays a dominant role in the world economy and is Canada's main trading partner and in light of the North American Free Trade Agreement and increased globalization, comparisons of Canada's economic performance with that of the U.S. and other countries are increasingly important. More recently, the strength of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis its United States' counterpart has brought with it renewed concern for its impact on economic activity in Canada. How has the dollar's actual purchasing power in Canada been affected by its rise? This report provides the data with which these types of analyses can be undertaken.

2. The choice of a reference country is arbitrary, but it is usually one of the countries under study. In the present study, Canada is the reference country so data for Canada are in the denominator.

3. "Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures, 2002 Benchmark Year", Eurostat-OECD, 2004, p. 12.

4. "System of National Accounts 1993", Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (Eurostat, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations, World Bank) 1993.

#### 4. Data sources and methods

Price data are collected regularly by member countries as part of the Eurostat-OECD PPP Programme. Benchmark estimates are made every three years for this multilateral exercise. A list of over 3000 commodity specifications is established for which countries are asked to provide as much price information as possible. Many of the specifications are generic in nature, as exact matches can be difficult to find across all countries. Because government goods and services are not sold at market prices, an input-cost approach is used to establish these prices. In this case, salary levels for forty-six different types of public sector occupations are used.

These price ratios (or price relatives) are combined to produce more aggregated statistics. For example, a PPP for consumer purchases of vehicles is derived by first taking an average of price relatives for many different automobiles and combining it with average prices for motorcycles and bicycles. By weighting each of the three components by their respective expenditures a PPP for expenditure on vehicles is obtained. In this way, price relationships are built up from a very detailed level to increasingly aggregated statistics, such as individual expenditure on transport, individual consumption expenditure of households and, ultimately, GDP.<sup>5</sup>

The existence of different institutional structures in the provision of certain goods and services across countries can be taken into consideration by presenting the data in terms of the consuming sector, rather than by purchaser. Estimates of actual individual consumption are obtained by subtracting from total government expenditure that portion of its expenditure on goods and services that are deemed to be consumed by individuals, and adding these to purchases made by individuals. Health and education are prime examples of services where the public sector has a bigger role to play in Canada than in the U.S. Along with Housing, Recreation and Culture and Social Protection, these are services often paid for by the public sector, but actually consumed by individuals. The residual expenditure left in the government sector represents collective consumption. This includes government expenditure on defence, the justice system, policing, security, and other public administration.

Where data for certain categories are typically not available, PPP studies use what is termed “reference” pricing. For example, PPPs for individual expenditure on rents can be used as proxies for government expenditure on housing. Other cases where proxies are used include inventory change, personal expenditure on games of chance and government expenditure on social protection.<sup>6</sup> Prices for commodities that are occasionally unavailable are estimated using the movements of an appropriate price index.

By their nature, PPPs are spatial observations, providing a glimpse of the relative price structure in two or more countries in one particular time period, i.e., a benchmark year. Prices and price structures are as described in that period only. By establishing a sequence of benchmark years and linking them together, annual series are produced. In this way prices and price structures are allowed to change between benchmark years.

##### 4.1 Data quality

Data on prices of commodities purchased by consumers tend to be of good quality as these are often taken from the Consumer Price Index databases in both countries, where coverage is broad and products are well-defined and easily understood. Rents, however, tend to be problematic, as ensuring that the quality of the product is the same in both countries is difficult to achieve. For the government sector, estimates of compensation of employees in both countries are thought to be of good quality.

The weakest component of the PPP exercise is undoubtedly the pricing of capital goods. The lack of uniformity in machinery and construction projects makes it difficult to ensure that identical products are being priced. For example, the price of a new dwelling will depend to a large extent on its location, i.e., land value, which is not included in the price under national accounting principles. Because many construction projects are unique, an input-cost approach is often used to estimate prices. For example, instead of pricing a particular project, prices are obtained for standard elements of a project, such as masonry work, installing plumbing or electrical work.

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5. The calculation of PPP estimates in a multilateral framework is much more complicated than in a bilateral exercise. For instance, price relatives for products need to be derived for each country pairing. See “Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures, 2002 Benchmark Year, Eurostat-OECD, 2004, pp. 30-35 for a more complete discussion of these issues.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 34, provides a list of the OECD’s recommended proxies to use for basic headings for which prices are often unavailable.

Software prices are of good quality as they rely on pre-packaged prices for off-the-shelf products and salary rates for computer-related occupations for own-account and custom work.

As noted above, reference prices (or proxies) are used for commodities for which no prices are available. The resulting loss in quality is not considered to be serious at an aggregate level, however. The proxies are deemed to be very suitable and these headings typically represent less than ten percent of the expenditure overall.

Both the Eurostat-OECD Multilateral PPP Programme and the Canada/U.S. Bilateral Study make use of the change in implicit prices to project estimates from the 2002 benchmark year. As such, price structures are kept constant during this period, which may diminish the quality of the estimates to some extent. It should be noted that PPPs are much more reliable for benchmark years and should not be used for tracking detailed relative price movements over time.

Along with the implicit price indexes, Canadian and U.S. expenditure data used for this report come from the national accounts of both countries. The quality of these data, and hence the PPP-related estimates, tends to improve over time as more comprehensive source data become available. As the most recent benchmark year is 2002, the expenditure weights are of good quality. As well, the addition of the 2002 benchmark year to the time span under study provided valuable information on the validity of the previous years' data in many areas.

## 4.2 What's new?

This study has largely followed the previous one; nevertheless, some important improvements have been incorporated in the methodology. These include, specifically, better Census estimates of salaries for government employees in both countries. Occupational wage and salary data for Canada are now based on earnings of public sector employees, as opposed to all employees. This more accurately reflects the costs that make up government compensation. Cooks, cleaners and drivers, for example, are generally paid more in the public, compared to the private, sector. Occupations such as electricians, engineers and finance department managers, on the other hand, generally receive a higher compensation in the private sector. As well as Census data, estimates of public sector employee compensation divided by hours worked were also used as a source of information. The latter have the advantage that differences in hours worked between the two countries are removed. On balance, these refinements have had the effect of raising the prices of government consumption expenditures in Canada, thereby lowering the PPPs of both government individual and collective expenditures.

In addition, more detailed calculations using enrolment and tuition in both Canada and the U.S. have led to improved (and higher) PPP estimates for individual expenditure on education.<sup>7</sup> This entailed establishing price relatives for different types of education – private elementary and secondary, general college and university, medical and law studies, and other education, and weighting these by total fees paid (enrolment multiplied by tuition/fees).

There is one change in nomenclature: spending on software is now included in Machinery and Equipment, rather than as "Other Products", in conformity with the Canadian System of National Accounts' presentation. As the PPP for software is greater than 1.0, this had the effect of raising the PPP for Machinery and Equipment. This change was simply a switch within Gross Fixed Capital Formation and consequently had no effect on the total, however, nor on GDP.

Financial Intermediation services in the economy are often provided without direct charge, the costs of which are recouped through a higher interest rate differential on loans versus deposits than the market would normally charge. As these represent actual production in the economy, estimates of their value are included (or "imputed") in countries' national accounts. In the past, corresponding PPP estimates had not been included in the Bilateral Study, in conformity with the OECD's request to exclude them on the grounds that not all countries were able to provide these data. They are now included, in order to be consistent with the Canadian and U.S. national accounts.

7. The PPP estimate for post-secondary education obtained for 2002 compares favourably with 2003 data presented on the cost of education in Canada and the U.S. in Usher and Steele, "Beyond the 49<sup>th</sup> Parallel II – The Affordability of University Education", Educational Policy Institute, 2006.

PPP studies conventionally rely on exchange rates as proxies for PPPs for net exports of goods and services and net travel expenditures by individuals. This was the case in the previous study. In this release, however, the relative terms of trade – the ratio of the index of export prices to the index of import prices – in the two countries is used to backcast and project from the exchange rate level in 1996.<sup>8</sup> This methodology is considered to better capture the movement of relative prices of traded commodities in the two countries.

## 5.0 Results

The table, below, shows the PPP and per capita real expenditure estimates for 2002, the latest year for which detailed price collections were undertaken in the U.S. and Canada. The estimates are shown both in terms of consumption and expenditure. The former is the more appropriate basis for undertaking international comparisons of consumption.

**Table A**  
**U.S./Canada PPPs and real expenditure per person, 2002**

	PPP	Volume per person
<b>Consumption basis</b>		
GDP	0.85	117
Actual individual consumption	0.84	132
Actual collective consumption	0.80	148
Gross fixed capital formation	0.91	102
<b>Expenditure basis</b>		
GDP	0.85	117
Individual consumption expenditure by households	0.79	155
Final consumption expenditure of general government	0.97	81
Individual consumption expenditure by government	1.13	47
Actual collective consumption	0.80	148
Gross fixed capital formation	0.91	102
<b>Type of product<sup>1</sup></b>		
Goods	0.76	131
Services	0.93	124

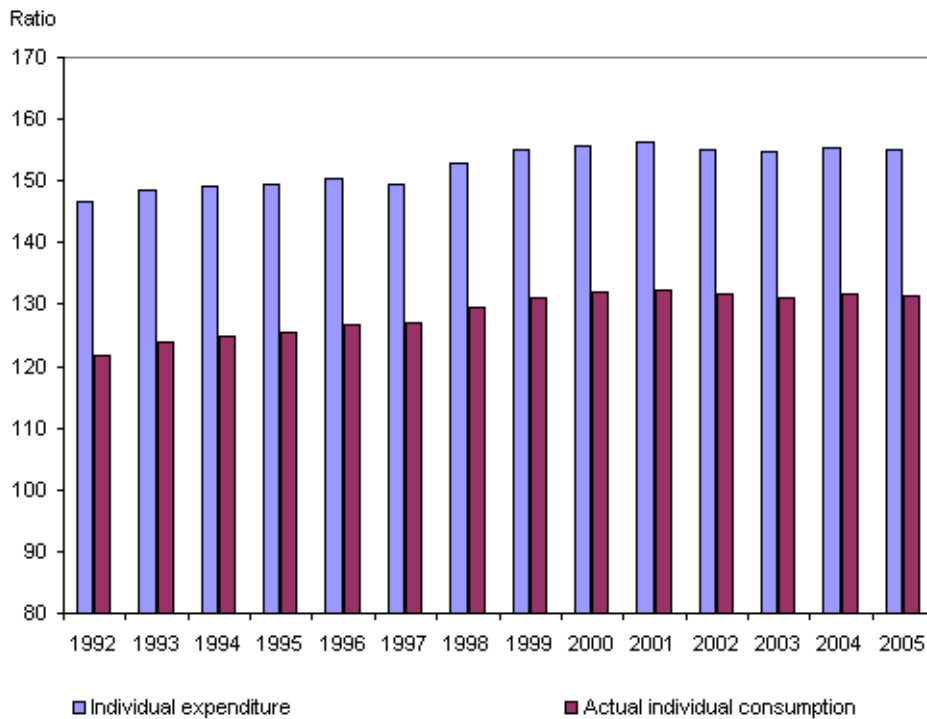
1. PPPs and volumes may exceed or be less than that of GDP as the Balance of Exports and Imports has not been assigned to either category.

8. 1996 was chosen as a benchmark because a recent study suggested that it was a year in which the exchange rate and the PPP for tradable commodities were close to one another (i.e., a comparative price level close to 1.0). See Baldwin and Yan, "Do Canadians pay more than Americans for the same products?" Statistics Canada Catalogue 11-624-MIE, No. 006, April 2004.



While Americans purchased 55 percent more overall than Canadians on a per-capita basis in 2002, in terms of who actually consumes the goods and services, Americans consumed only 32 percent more. This is because the public sector has traditionally played a greater role financing individual consumption (e.g., health care, education) in Canada than in the United States. From Chart 1 it is clear that Americans have increased both their per capita expenditures and consumption levels relative to Canadians since 1992.

**Chart 1 Ratios of real consumption per capita, U.S. versus Canada**



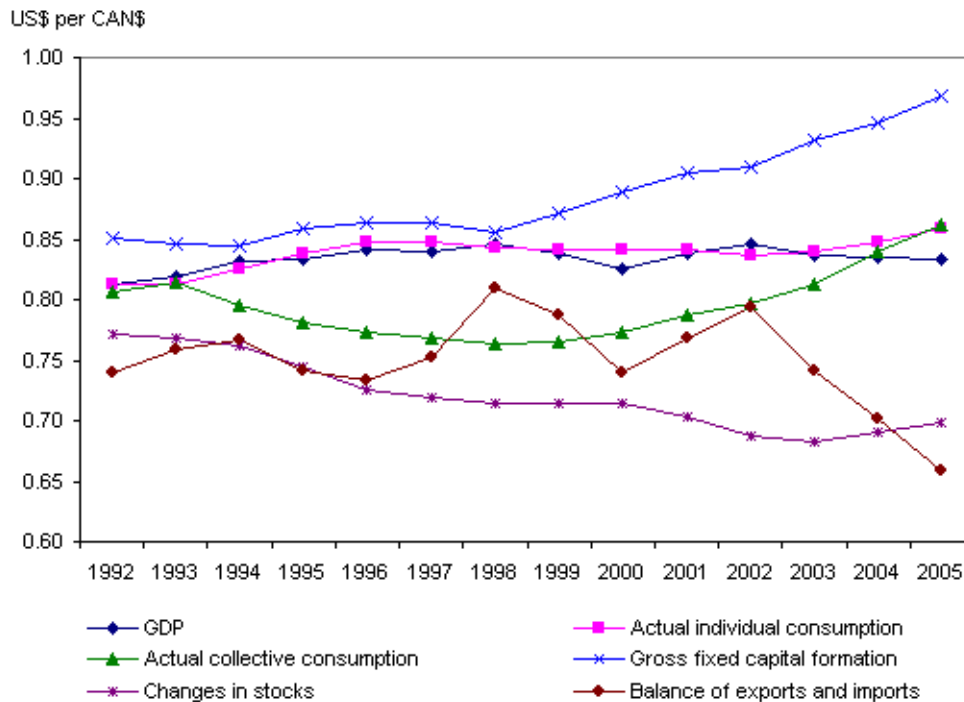
The table also shows estimates classified by type-of-product. Consumer and capital goods together have a PPP of 0.76, compared with a PPP of 0.93 for services, which is a combination of consumer and government services. PPPs and volumes for both goods and services may exceed or be less than that of GDP because the Balance of Exports and Imports has not been assigned to either category as net trade is a mixture of goods and services.

The PPP for GDP has been relatively stable for the entire period under study. From a low of 0.81 U.S. dollars per Canadian dollar in 1992, it peaked at 0.85 in 1998 and again in 2002, thereafter settling between 0.83 and 0.84. As the exchange rate has been significantly less than this for most of the time span under consideration, this means that the actual purchasing power of the Canadian dollar has been higher than the exchange rate has suggested.

Volume GDP per person estimates for the U.S. versus Canada have been relatively stable as well, ranging from a low of 117 in 2002 to a high of 123 in several years. This means that the U.S. economy has been producing roughly 20 percent more, on a per capita basis, than that of Canada.

As mentioned earlier, a new methodology has been introduced for the PPP of net exports and net travel expenditures by persons. Without this change, the PPPs of all the major components of GDP would have been increasing between 2002 and 2005, while that of GDP itself would have been declining. As can be seen in Chart 2, with this change, the PPP for one major component - the Balance of Exports and Imports - is declining, as well as that for GDP.

**Chart 2 PPPs, U.S. versus Canada, GDP and its major components (consumption-based)**



Certain types of commodities tend to be less expensive in Canada, and thus have higher comparative price levels from a U.S. perspective (see Tables 5 and 10). These include construction and individual and government expenditure on health and education. Other types of commodities tend to be more expensive in Canada, and thus have lower comparative price levels (from a U.S. perspective). These include individual expenditure on alcohol and tobacco (which are subject to considerably more tax in Canada than in the U.S.). From the late 1990s, transport and recreation and culture have tended to be more expensive in Canada as well.

### 5.1 New results compared with previous estimates

In Chart 3, the previously published PPP for GDP is compared to the new one. Though similar in terms of trend, beginning in the late 1990s the updated estimate is slightly lower. Improved price estimates, particularly for compensation of public sector employees in both Canada and the U.S. are largely responsible for this downward revision. Partially offsetting these were upward revisions to machinery and equipment and construction PPPs brought about by methodological improvements.

**Chart 3 PPPs, U.S. versus Canada, updated and previous estimates**

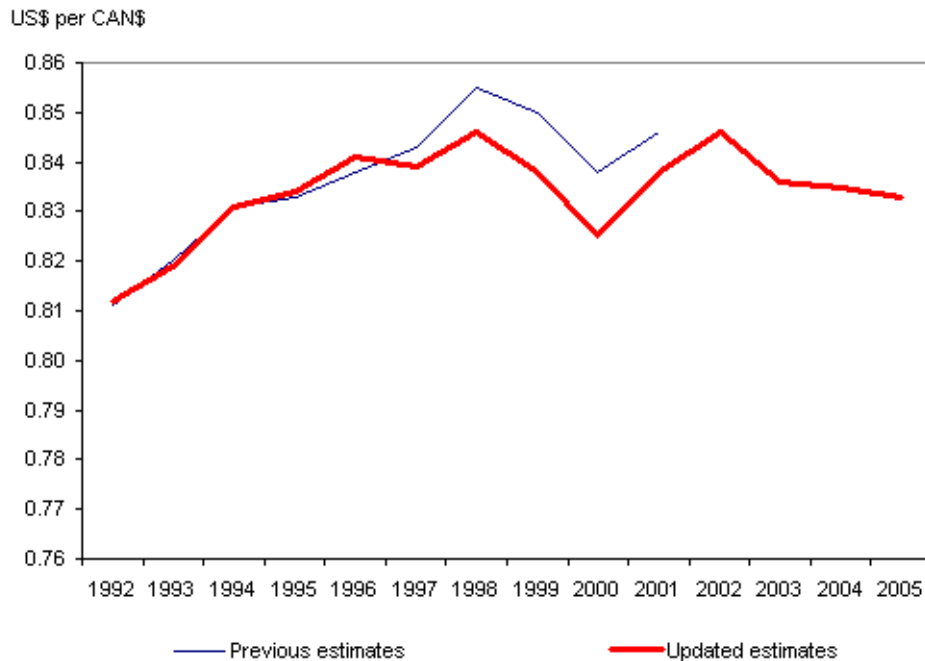
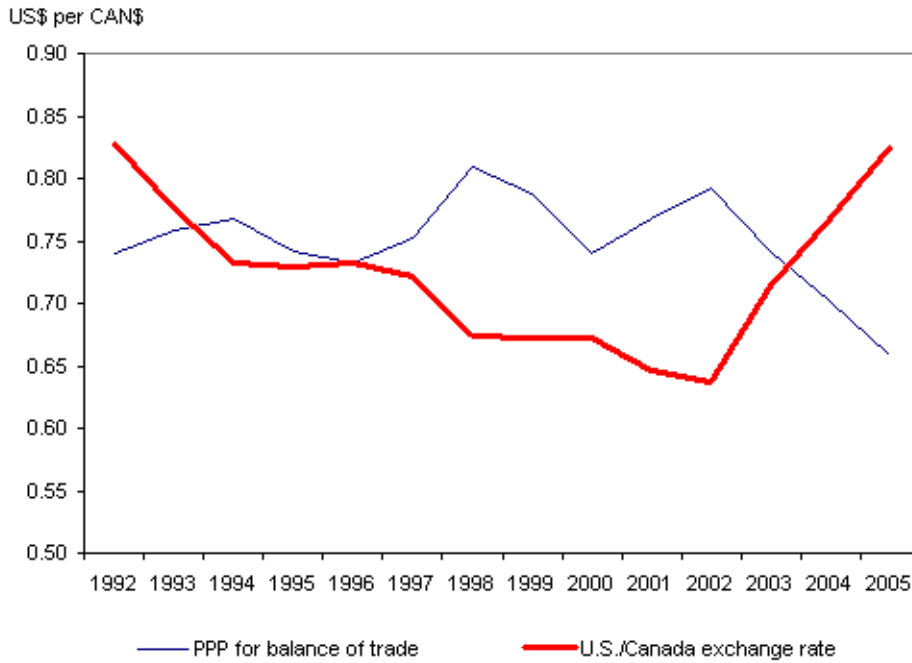


Chart 4 shows the US/Canada exchange rate for the 1992 to 2005 period, along with revised PPP estimates for the balance of exports and imports. To the extent that prices of traded commodities do not fluctuate one-to-one with changes in the exchange rate, the latter is not entirely suited for use as a proxy for trade PPPs. The new PPPs, based on the relative terms of trade anchored to the exchange rate in 1996, better reflect the trend in relative prices of traded commodities.

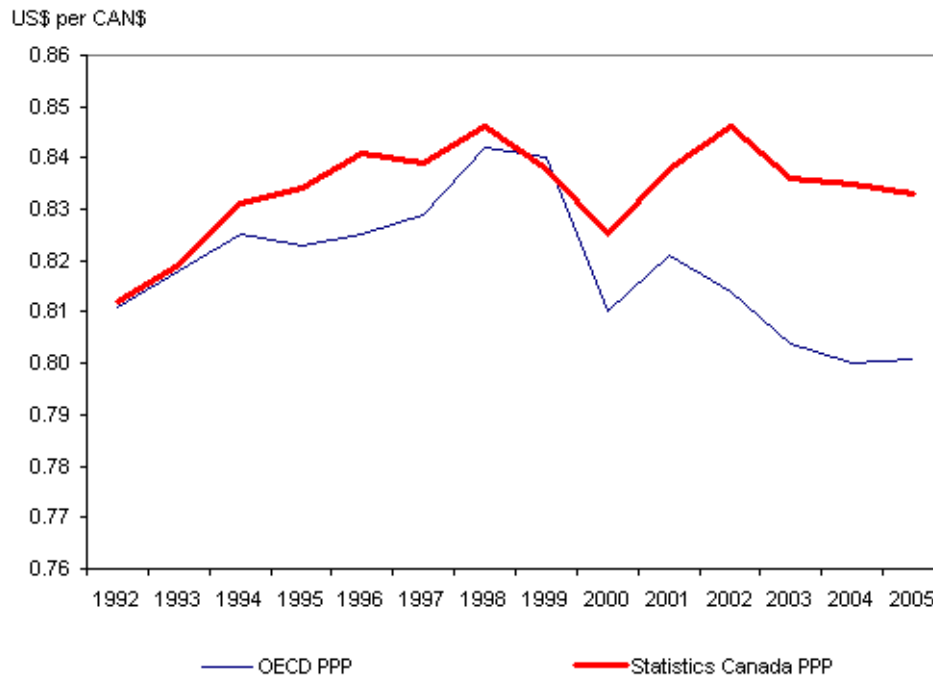
**Chart 4 PPPs for balance of trade versus US/Canada exchange rate**



## 5.2 New results compared with multilateral estimates

As noted above, this study relies on much of the Canadian and U.S. data from the Eurostat-OECD multilateral programme but, as it involves only two countries, is more effective at using only prices relevant for North America. Goods and services which might be considered Euro-centric, such as diesel-powered automobiles or electricity consumed at very low rates are not included. Also, with only two countries, more detailed methodologies have been implemented.

**Chart 5 U.S./Canada PPPs for GDP: OECD versus Statistics Canada**



PPP data from the OECD multilateral study, expressed in terms of units of foreign currencies per Canadian dollar, are also published by Statistics Canada (see Table 11). As can be seen from Chart 5, the OECD's PPP for GDP (Canada = 1) shows a similar trend to that of this study, though the levels are different. Improved estimates of prices and up-to-date expenditure data used to weight the prices have resulted in the Bilateral study having a higher overall PPP from the time of the latest benchmark year, 2002.

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## **Appendix**

## **Annexe**

**Table 1 Ratios of real consumption per person in the U.S. compared with Canada, selected components of GDP**

ICP Classification (consumption-based), Canada = 100

CANSIM Table No. 3800058

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1 <b>Actual individual consumption</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>123.9</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>125.4</b>	<b>126.6</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>129.4</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>132.0</b>	<b>132.3</b>
2 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	125.5	124.4	126.3	125.2	124.5	122.9	122.1	123.8	125.2	128.4
3 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	100.8	105.6	98.9	97.1	101.9	99.9	99.3	102.8	105.6	106.4
4 Clothing and footwear	146.6	148.3	152.3	152.6	159.7	161.2	166.0	172.2	171.0	166.5
5 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	110.2	108.7	110.8	112.6	113.1	111.1	110.6	109.2	108.0	107.8
6 Household furnishings, equipment and maintenance	130.5	134.7	134.7	140.7	145.2	141.0	138.3	139.0	141.0	139.2
7 Health	118.3	119.8	123.1	122.7	126.1	129.6	131.8	133.0	133.6	134.6
8 Transport	129.8	135.0	136.2	136.7	136.8	132.6	137.8	143.0	148.6	151.2
9 Communication	159.7	164.3	169.2	163.9	170.2	176.7	175.5	175.1	165.8	158.2
10 Recreation and culture	121.0	127.6	129.6	135.4	141.8	142.4	144.0	145.1	145.4	146.8
11 Education	100.6	105.7	103.3	101.7	99.1	102.8	103.4	103.8	107.0	107.4
12 Restaurants and hotels	133.9	134.1	134.5	137.6	140.8	146.0	151.9	157.5	155.4	150.6
13 Miscellaneous goods and services	157.5	157.7	148.8	143.1	138.0	137.3	139.8	143.6	148.1	144.8
14 Net purchases abroad	-52.2	-59.6	-101.0	-261.4	-374.9	-316.0	116.9	90.4	105.1	85.5
15 <b>Actual collective consumption</b>	<b>140.9</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>143.4</b>	<b>147.4</b>	<b>152.8</b>	<b>155.4</b>	<b>151.2</b>	<b>154.3</b>	<b>146.2</b>	<b>145.5</b>
16 <b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>109.1</b>
17 Construction	80.1	84.2	81.9	88.1	89.9	84.8	90.3	90.1	90.2	83.3
18 Machinery and equipment	153.3	169.5	169.8	173.8	179.4	158.7	161.4	158.5	156.6	149.9
19 <b>Changes in inventories</b>	<b>-35.5</b>	<b>-229.9</b>	<b>1,749.3</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>205.6</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>229.8</b>	<b>204.2</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>103.8</b>
20 <b>Balance of exports and imports</b>	<b>189.9</b>	<b>104,865.8</b>	<b>-147.4</b>	<b>-52.4</b>	<b>-42.8</b>	<b>-85.4</b>	<b>-117.8</b>	<b>-100.1</b>	<b>-90.0</b>	<b>-81.7</b>
21 <b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>118.6</b>
22 <b>Total goods</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>135.6</b>	<b>136.9</b>	<b>136.4</b>	<b>138.2</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>131.9</b>	<b>132.3</b>
23 Consumer goods	147.3	147.4	147.5	146.7	148.5	150.9	149.3	149.0	146.8	153.0
24 Durable goods	148.5	148.5	147.1	143.1	143.0	147.6	147.7	149.9	146.1	149.7
25 Semi-durable goods	172.1	172.4	170.8	166.8	166.1	171.7	174.2	181.5	177.4	180.1
26 Non-durable goods	137.1	137.8	138.4	140.3	144.4	143.8	139.6	137.1	137.7	145.9
27 Capital goods	113.2	117.8	118.6	116.2	124.4	114.4	121.9	120.5	115.0	109.7
28 <b>Total services</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>125.1</b>
29 Individual services	109.1	110.6	112.4	114.5	115.0	113.1	118.8	121.4	124.8	121.8
30 Collective services	140.9	139.0	143.4	147.4	152.8	155.4	151.2	154.3	146.2	145.5



**Tableau 1 Proportions de la consommation réelle par personne aux États-Unis par rapport au Canada, pour certaines composantes du PIB**

Classification PCI (en termes de consommation), Canada = 100

Numéro de tableau CANSIM 3800058

2002	2003	2004	2005		
<b>131.8</b>	<b>131.2</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>131.3</b>		<b>Consommation individuelle effective</b> 1
130.4	130.5	131.3	135.5		Produits alimentaires et boissons non-alcoolisées 2
106.6	105.5	107.5	111.8		Boissons alcoolisées et tabac 3
166.5	168.1	170.7	172.5		Habillement et chaussures 4
105.2	102.4	101.8	100.2		Logement, eau, électricité, gaz et autres combustibles 5
140.2	143.3	145.9	145.5		Ameublement, équipement ménager et entretien 6
137.6	137.3	136.7	135.5		Santé 7
146.6	149.8	153.9	153.7		Transport 8
141.6	143.6	146.4	146.4		Communication 9
149.7	153.7	156.7	158.2		Loisirs et culture 10
106.5	105.4	104.7	104.5		Enseignement 11
149.8	156.5	159.7	164.7		Hôtels et restaurants 12
142.8	138.3	137.5	135.0		Autres biens et services 13
38.4	-4.3	0.0	0.0		Achats nets directs à l'étranger 14
<b>147.5</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>147.6</b>	<b>143.9</b>		<b>Consommation collective effective</b> 15
<b>101.8</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>96.2</b>		<b>Formation brute de capital fixe</b> 16
77.9	76.5	75.4	74.1		Construction 17
143.3	135.7	132.3	130.3		Machines et matériel 18
<b>-69.2</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>29.6</b>		<b>Variation des stocks</b> 19
<b>-114.5</b>	<b>-162.4</b>	<b>-177.5</b>	<b>-227.8</b>		<b>Solde des exportations et des importations</b> 20
<b>116.8</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>118.5</b>		<b>Produit intérieur brut</b> 21
<b>130.5</b>	<b>130.1</b>	<b>129.8</b>	<b>128.3</b>		<b>Total des biens</b> 22
153.8	155.6	156.8	156.6		Biens de consommation 23
149.3	153.7	156.4	157.5		Biens durables 24
176.2	180.9	185.5	188.9		Biens semi-durables 25
148.4	151.5	154.1	155.8		Biens non durables 26
103.6	97.2	97.2	93.4		Biens de capital 27
<b>123.9</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>118.9</b>		<b>Total des services</b> 28
119.9	118.0	116.1	115.2		Services individuels 29
147.5	146.4	147.6	143.9		Services collectifs 30

**Table 2 Purchasing power parities**

ICP Classification (consumption-based), US dollars per Canadian dollar

CANSIM Table No. 3800058

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>1 Actual individual consumption</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.84</b>
2 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.73	0.73	0.74	0.73	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.72
3 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.55	0.54	0.64	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.72	0.73	0.71
4 Clothing and footwear	0.73	0.72	0.70	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.66	0.64	0.64	0.63
5 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	0.76	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.79	0.81	0.83	0.85	0.88
6 Household furnishings, equipment and maintenance	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.68	0.66
7 Health	1.25	1.27	1.30	1.33	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.31	1.30	1.30
8 Transport	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.69	0.68	0.68
9 Communication	0.80	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.78	0.77	0.76	0.79	0.81	0.82
10 Recreation and culture	0.80	0.79	0.78	0.77	0.76	0.74	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.68
11 Education	0.84	0.82	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.03	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.09
12 Restaurants and hotels	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.75	0.74	0.71	0.67	0.64	0.65	0.66
13 Miscellaneous goods and services	0.77	0.76	0.79	0.84	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.87
14 Net purchases abroad	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.74	0.73	0.75	0.81	0.79	0.74	0.77
<b>15 Actual collective consumption</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.79</b>
<b>16 Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.90</b>
17 Construction	0.87	0.88	0.90	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.03
18 Machinery and equipment	0.83	0.81	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.74	0.76	0.78	0.77
<b>19 Changes in inventories</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.70</b>
<b>20 Balance of exports and imports</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.77</b>
<b>21 Gross domestic product</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.84</b>
<b>22 Total goods</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>
23 Consumer goods	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.68
24 Durable goods	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.70	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.67
25 Semi-durable goods	0.65	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.65	0.64
26 Non-durable goods	0.71	0.70	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.72	0.70
27 Capital goods	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.87	0.89	0.90
<b>28 Total services</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.93</b>
29 Individual services	0.88	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.94	0.96	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.95
30 Collective services	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.79

**Tableau 2 Parités de pouvoir d'achat**

Classification PCI (en termes de consommation), dollars US par dollar canadien

Numéro de tableau CANSIM 3800058

2002	2003	2004	2005		
<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.86</b>		<b>Consommation individuelle effective</b> 1
0.70	0.70	0.71	0.70		Produits alimentaires et boissons non-alcoolisées 2
0.66	0.62	0.60	0.61		Boissons alcoolisées et tabac 3
0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63		Habillement et chaussures 4
0.89	0.91	0.93	0.95		Logement, eau, électricité, gaz et autres combustibles 5
0.63	0.61	0.60	0.61		Ameublement, équipement ménager et entretien 6
1.29	1.31	1.33	1.34		Santé 7
0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66		Transport 8
0.84	0.81	0.79	0.77		Communication 9
0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66		Loisirs et culture 10
1.11	1.11	1.12	1.15		Enseignement 11
0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67		Hôtels et restaurants 12
0.86	0.87	0.89	0.90		Autres biens et services 13
0.79	0.74	0.70	0.66		Achats nets directs à l'étranger 14
<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.86</b>		<b>Consommation collective effective</b> 15
<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.97</b>		<b>Formation brute de capital fixe</b> 16
1.03	1.04	1.05	1.09		Construction 17
0.78	0.83	0.86	0.89		Machines et matériel 18
<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.70</b>		<b>Variation des stocks</b> 19
<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.66</b>		<b>Solde des exportations et des importations</b> 20
<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.83</b>		<b>Produit intérieur brut</b> 21
<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.77</b>		<b>Total des biens</b> 22
0.66	0.66	0.67	0.67		Biens de consommation 23
0.65	0.63	0.64	0.64		Biens durables 24
0.62	0.60	0.60	0.60		Biens semi-durables 25
0.69	0.68	0.68	0.68		Biens non durables 26
0.91	0.93	0.95	0.97		Biens de capital 27
<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.99</b>		<b>Total des services</b> 28
0.96	0.97	1.00	1.01		Services individuels 29
0.80	0.81	0.84	0.86		Services collectifs 30

**Table 3 Real expenditure per person, by category, as percentage of GDP, United States**

ICP Classification (consumption-based)

CANSIM Table No. 3800058

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>1 Actual individual consumption</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>77.2</b>
2 food and non-alcoholic beverages	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0
3 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
4 Clothing and footwear	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
5 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13.0	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.1	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.6	11.8
6 Household furnishings, equipment and maintenance	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2
7 Health	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.6
8 Transport	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.3	10.0	10.1
9 Communication	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
10 Recreation and culture	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.1
11 Education	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.9
12 Restaurants and hotels	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2
13 Miscellaneous goods and services	11.2	11.5	10.5	9.7	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.7	10.2	10.0
14 Net purchases abroad	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
<b>15 Actual collective consumption</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>16 Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>
17 Construction	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.0
18 Machinery and equipment	8.3	8.7	9.4	10.0	10.4	10.7	11.2	11.3	11.3	10.5
<b>19 Changes in inventories</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>20 Balance of exports and imports</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-4.7</b>
<b>21 Gross domestic product</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>22 Total goods</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>52.5</b>
23 Consumer goods	34.9	34.5	33.4	32.6	32.2	32.6	31.7	31.9	32.3	34.3
24 Durable goods	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.7	9.1
25 Semi-durable goods	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.8
26 Non-durable goods	18.1	18.0	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.5	15.7	15.5	16.1	17.4
27 Capital goods	16.0	16.6	18.0	18.0	18.6	19.3	19.9	19.9	20.0	18.2
<b>28 Total services</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>52.2</b>
29 Individual services	39.4	40.2	40.4	41.0	41.0	39.9	41.2	41.7	43.1	42.9
30 Collective services	10.3	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.5	9.3	9.4

**Tableau 3 Dépenses réelles par personne, par catégorie, en pourcentage du PIB, États-Unis**

Classification PCI (en termes de consommation)

Numéro de tableau CANSIM 3800058

2002	2003	2004	2005		
<b>77.4</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>78.5</b>		<b>Consommation individuelle effective</b> 1
6.1	6.0	6.0	6.2		Produits alimentaires et boissons non-alcoolisées 2
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1		Boissons alcoolisées et tabac 3
4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8		Habillement et chaussures 4
11.4	11.2	11.0	10.8		Logement, eau, électricité, gaz et autres combustibles 5
4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5		Ameublement, équipement ménager et entretien 6
9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9		Santé 7
9.9	9.9	9.9	10.2		Transport 8
1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		Communication 9
8.4	8.6	8.7	8.8		Loisirs et culture 10
4.8	3.8	3.7	3.7		Enseignement 11
5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3		Hôtels et restaurants 12
10.0	10.0	10.1	9.9		Autres biens et services 13
-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		Achats nets directs à l'étranger 14
<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>		<b>Consommation collective effective</b> 15
<b>17.1</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.6</b>		<b>Formation brute de capital fixe</b> 16
7.7	7.8	8.2	8.5		Construction 17
9.4	8.6	8.4	8.4		Machines et matériel 18
<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>		<b>Variation des stocks</b> 19
<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>-5.9</b>		<b>Solde des exportations et des importations</b> 20
<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>Produit intérieur brut</b> 21
<b>52.2</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>54.5</b>		<b>Total des biens</b> 22
34.9	35.9	36.0	36.6		Biens de consommation 23
9.5	9.6	9.3	9.4		Biens durables 24
7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9		Biens semi-durables 25
17.7	18.6	18.8	19.3		Biens non durables 26
17.2	17.1	17.8	17.9		Biens de capital 27
<b>52.1</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>51.5</b>		<b>Total des services</b> 28
42.5	42.5	42.1	41.8		Services individuels 29
9.5	9.8	9.7	9.6		Services collectifs 30

**Table 4 Current expenditure per person, by category, as percentage of GDP, Canada**

ICP Classification (consumption-based)

CANSIM Table No. 3800058

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>1 Actual individual consumption</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>67.6</b>
2 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.4
3 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
4 Clothing and footwear	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9
5 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.0	13.8	13.4	12.8	13.0
6 Household furnishings, equipment and maintenance	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5
7 Health	8.7	8.6	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.9
8 Transport	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.0
9 Communication	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
10 Recreation and culture	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2
11 Education	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.4
12 Restaurants and hotels	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1
13 Miscellaneous goods and services	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.2
14 Net purchases abroad	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
<b>15 Actual collective consumption</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>16 Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>
17 Construction	11.9	11.5	11.9	10.6	10.8	11.5	11.1	10.9	10.6	11.4
18 Machinery and equipment	6.7	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.1	8.3	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.2
<b>19 Changes in inventories</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>20 Balance of exports and imports</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>21 Gross domestic product</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>22 Total goods</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>45.5</b>
23 Consumer goods	28.6	28.4	27.5	26.7	26.6	27.0	26.9	26.7	25.9	26.3
24 Durable goods	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.1
25 Semi-durable good	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.1
26 Non-durable goods	16.1	16.0	14.9	14.4	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.1	13.8	14.1
27 Capital goods	17.8	17.8	18.8	18.7	18.2	20.7	20.4	20.3	20.2	19.2
<b>28 Total services</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>48.8</b>
29 Individual services	44.9	44.9	44.1	43.3	43.5	42.8	43.0	42.0	40.7	41.3
30 Collective services	9.1	8.9	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.5

**Tableau 4 Dépenses courantes par personne, par catégorie, en pourcentage du PIB, Canada**

Classification PCI (en termes de consommation)

Numéro de tableau CANSIM 3800058

2002	2003	2004	2005		
<b>68.6</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>67.0</b>		<b>Consommation individuelle effective</b> 1
5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2		Produits alimentaires et boissons non-alcoolisées 2
2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2		Boissons alcoolisées et tabac 3
2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6		Habillement et chaussures 4
13.0	13.0	12.8	12.6		Logement, eau, électricité, gaz et autres combustibles 5
3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6		Ameublement, équipement ménager et entretien 6
8.1	8.2	8.1	8.2		Santé 7
8.1	7.9	7.6	7.7		Transport 8
1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2		Communication 9
6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0		Loisirs et culture 10
5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2		Enseignement 11
4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8		Hôtels et restaurants 12
8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4		Autres biens et services 13
-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3		Achats nets directs à l'étranger 14
<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>		<b>Consommation collective effective</b> 15
<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>20.7</b>		<b>Formation brute de capital fixe</b> 16
11.8	12.2	12.9	13.3		Construction 17
7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4		Machines et matériel 18
<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>		<b>Variation des stocks</b> 19
<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>		<b>Solde des exportations et des importations</b> 20
<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>Produit intérieur brut</b> 21
<b>46.1</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>47.3</b>		<b>Total des biens</b> 22
26.8	26.6	25.9	25.8		Biens de consommation 23
7.4	7.2	6.8	6.7		Biens durables 24
5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8		Biens semi-durables 25
14.2	14.4	14.3	14.3		Biens non durables 26
19.3	20.0	20.7	21.5		Biens de capital 27
<b>49.5</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>48.9</b>		<b>Total des services</b> 28
41.8	41.9	41.5	41.2		Services individuels 29
7.7	7.9	7.7	7.7		Services collectifs 30

**Table 5 Comparative price levels, United States**

ICP Classification (consumption-based), Canada = 100

CANSIM Table No. 3800058

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>1 Actual individual consumption</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>125.0</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>130.5</b>
2 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	88.8	94.0	100.5	100.8	101.6	103.5	110.8	111.3	110.3	111.7
3 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	66.3	70.1	87.5	91.4	92.4	93.7	100.7	106.4	109.0	110.4
4 Clothing and footwear	88.1	92.9	95.8	94.7	92.9	93.4	97.8	95.4	95.1	98.2
5 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	92.0	99.5	104.0	104.5	104.4	109.4	120.2	123.3	126.0	135.7
6 Household furnishings, equipment and maintenance	80.6	86.2	93.3	93.8	93.4	96.1	104.5	103.6	101.0	102.0
7 Health	151.0	163.8	177.7	183.0	184.5	186.1	197.0	194.9	193.4	200.8
8 Transport	88.6	95.1	101.4	101.7	101.6	101.1	106.6	103.1	100.8	104.6
9 Communication	96.7	102.8	111.7	112.2	106.8	106.6	112.6	117.7	119.7	126.5
10 Recreation and culture	96.2	102.0	107.1	106.0	103.8	102.2	106.5	105.5	103.6	105.7
11 Education	101.9	106.3	119.4	128.6	135.9	142.8	155.9	160.2	161.0	169.6
12 Restaurants and hotels	95.0	102.0	105.3	102.8	100.2	98.1	100.1	95.2	96.5	102.3
13 Miscellaneous goods and services	93.0	97.4	107.7	115.2	119.2	120.8	129.4	128.5	127.0	134.9
14 Net purchases abroad	89.4	97.9	104.7	101.8	99.9	104.1	120.0	117.1	109.9	119.0
<b>15 Actual collective consumption</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>107.2</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>122.1</b>
<b>16 Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>129.4</b>	<b>132.0</b>	<b>140.0</b>
17 Construction	105.0	113.9	122.6	128.3	129.5	133.1	145.2	147.5	148.9	159.7
18 Machinery and equipment	99.9	103.9	106.9	106.9	105.4	106.1	109.8	112.8	115.7	120.0
<b>19 Changes in inventories</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>108.8</b>
<b>20 Balance of exports and imports</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>119.0</b>
<b>21 Gross domestic product</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>129.8</b>
<b>22 Total goods</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>119.6</b>
23 Consumer goods	84.4	89.7	96.6	97.5	97.0	97.6	104.0	104.2	103.4	105.6
24 Durable goods	88.4	93.9	99.6	100.1	98.3	97.2	102.1	100.3	100.2	103.4
25 Semi-durable goods	78.0	82.8	89.8	92.2	93.1	94.7	101.1	99.8	97.1	98.8
26 Non-durable goods	85.9	90.8	98.6	98.7	97.9	99.6	107.1	108.0	106.9	109.0
27 Capital goods	102.9	109.0	114.9	117.6	117.4	119.0	126.2	128.7	131.5	140.0
<b>28 Total services</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>121.6</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>127.6</b>	<b>134.8</b>	<b>135.1</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>143.4</b>
29 Individual services	106.9	116.2	124.3	126.5	128.3	132.3	139.5	139.4	139.1	147.5
30 Collective services	97.6	105.0	108.7	107.2	105.4	106.5	113.4	113.7	114.8	122.1



**Tableau 5 Niveaux de prix comparés, États-Unis**

Classification PCI (en termes de consommation), Canada = 100

Numéro de tableau CANSIM 3800058

2002	2003	2004	2005		
<b>131.3</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>103.9</b>		<b>Consommation individuelle effective</b> 1
110.1	98.2	92.3	85.2		Produits alimentaires et boissons non-alcoolisées 2
103.5	87.2	78.7	74.5		Boissons alcoolisées et tabac 3
98.6	87.6	81.6	76.4		Habillement et chaussures 4
140.2	127.0	120.6	115.6		Logement, eau, électricité, gaz et autres combustibles 5
98.9	85.2	78.4	73.4		Ameublement, équipement ménager et entretien 6
201.9	183.0	173.0	162.4		Santé 7
103.8	92.8	86.1	80.4		Transport 8
131.9	114.0	102.2	93.1		Communication 9
104.0	91.2	85.3	79.7		Loisirs et culture 10
173.5	156.0	146.1	139.1		Enseignement 11
104.9	93.6	87.2	81.4		Hôtels et restaurants 12
135.5	122.0	115.4	109.0		Autres biens et services 13
124.5	103.8	91.2	79.7		Achats nets directs à l'étranger 14
<b>125.2</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>104.4</b>		<b>Consommation collective effective</b> 15
<b>142.7</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>117.4</b>		<b>Formation brute de capital fixe</b> 16
162.1	145.5	136.7	132.2		Construction 17
121.7	115.6	111.6	107.2		Machines et matériel 18
<b>108.0</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>84.7</b>		<b>Variation des stocks</b> 19
<b>124.5</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>79.7</b>		<b>Solde des exportations et des importations</b> 20
<b>132.9</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>101.0</b>		<b>Produit intérieur brut</b> 21
<b>118.9</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>93.3</b>		<b>Total des biens</b> 22
104.3	92.2	86.7	81.8		Biens de consommation 23
102.2	88.9	82.9	77.7		Biens durables 24
97.2	84.7	78.3	72.4		Biens semi-durables 25
108.0	94.6	88.2	82.1		Biens non durables 26
142.9	130.5	123.0	117.3		Biens de capital 27
<b>146.7</b>	<b>132.7</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>120.3</b>		<b>Total des services</b> 28
151.1	136.4	130.2	123.0		Services individuels 29
125.2	113.8	109.2	104.4		Services collectifs 30

**Table 6 Ratios of real consumption per person in the U.S. compared with Canada, selected components of GDP**

SNA Classification (expenditure-based), Canada = 100

CANSIM Table No. 3800057

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>1 Household final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>146.5</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>149.1</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>150.4</b>	<b>149.4</b>	<b>152.9</b>	<b>154.9</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>156.2</b>
2 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	125.5	124.4	126.3	125.2	124.5	122.9	122.1	123.8	125.2	128.4
3 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	100.8	105.6	98.9	97.1	101.9	99.9	99.3	102.8	105.6	106.4
4 Clothing and footwear	146.6	148.3	152.3	152.6	159.7	161.2	166.0	172.2	171.0	166.5
5 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	112.8	111.2	113.2	114.9	115.3	113.2	112.8	111.4	110.2	110.1
6 Household furnishings, equipment and maintenance	130.5	134.7	134.7	140.7	145.2	141.0	138.3	139.0	141.0	139.2
7 Health	515.8	504.9	509.0	476.3	477.6	476.5	481.4	487.2	482.7	479.7
8 Transport	129.8	135.0	136.2	136.7	136.8	132.6	137.8	143.0	148.6	151.2
9 Communication	159.7	164.3	169.2	163.9	170.2	176.7	175.5	175.1	165.8	158.2
10 Recreation and culture	138.8	146.2	146.7	152.4	156.9	158.5	160.2	161.4	161.7	163.4
11 Education	150.6	146.0	151.0	157.2	147.3	148.4	161.9	168.8	169.1	167.3
12 Restaurants and hotels	133.9	134.1	134.5	137.6	140.8	146.0	151.9	157.5	155.4	150.6
13 Miscellaneous goods and services	171.5	170.7	158.6	151.5	144.7	143.2	145.9	150.0	154.9	151.2
14 Net purchases abroad	-52.2	-59.6	-101.0	-261.4	-374.9	-316.0	116.9	90.4	105.1	85.5
<b>15 Government final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>79.2</b>
<b>16 Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>109.1</b>
17 Construction	80.1	84.2	81.9	88.1	89.9	84.8	90.3	90.1	90.2	83.3
18 Machinery and equipment	153.3	169.5	169.8	173.8	179.4	158.7	161.4	158.5	156.6	149.9
<b>19 Changes in inventories</b>	<b>-35.5</b>	<b>-229.9</b>	<b>1,749.3</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>205.6</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>229.8</b>	<b>204.2</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>103.8</b>
<b>20 Balance of exports and imports</b>	<b>189.9</b>	<b>104,865.8</b>	<b>-147.4</b>	<b>-52.4</b>	<b>-42.8</b>	<b>-85.4</b>	<b>-117.8</b>	<b>-100.1</b>	<b>-90.0</b>	<b>-81.7</b>
<b>21 Gross domestic product</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>118.6</b>
<b>22 Total goods</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>135.6</b>	<b>136.9</b>	<b>136.4</b>	<b>138.2</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>131.9</b>	<b>132.3</b>
23 Consumer goods	147.3	147.4	147.5	146.7	148.5	150.9	149.3	149.0	146.8	153.0
24 Durable goods	148.5	148.5	147.1	143.1	143.0	147.6	147.7	149.9	146.1	149.7
25 Semi-durable goods	172.1	172.4	170.8	166.8	166.1	171.7	174.2	181.5	177.4	180.1
26 Non-durable goods	137.1	137.8	138.4	140.3	144.4	143.8	139.6	137.1	137.7	145.9
27 Capital goods	113.2	117.8	118.6	116.2	124.4	114.4	121.9	120.5	115.0	109.7
<b>28 Total services</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>125.1</b>
29 Consumer services	145.5	148.8	149.8	151.2	151.5	148.9	155.8	159.4	161.9	158.0
30 Government services	76.3	75.9	77.2	77.8	79.1	81.4	80.0	80.7	79.6	79.2

**Tableau 6 Proportions de la consommation réelle par personne aux États-Unis par rapport au Canada, pour certaines composantes du PIB**

Classification SCN (en termes de dépenses), Canada = 100

Numéro de tableau CANSIM 3800057

2002	2003	2004	2005		
<b>155.0</b>	<b>154.6</b>	<b>155.4</b>	<b>154.9</b>		<b>Dépenses de consommation finale des ménages</b> 1
130.4	130.5	131.3	135.5		Produits alimentaires et boissons non-alcoolisées 2
106.6	105.5	107.5	111.8		Boissons alcoolisées et tabac 3
166.5	168.1	170.7	172.5		Habillement et chaussures 4
107.4	104.6	104.0	102.4		Logement, eau, électricité, gaz et autres combustibles 5
140.2	143.3	145.9	145.5		Ameublement, équipement ménager et entretien 6
478.3	483.4	475.9	468.4		Santé 7
146.6	149.8	153.9	153.7		Transport 8
141.6	143.6	146.4	146.4		Communication 9
166.6	171.0	174.3	176.1		Loisirs et culture 10
159.5	154.9	151.2	147.7		Enseignement 11
149.8	156.5	159.7	164.7		Hôtels et restaurants 12
148.1	143.2	142.2	139.4		Autres biens et services 13
38.4	-4.3	0.0	0.0		Achats nets directs à l'étranger 14
<b>80.8</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>77.8</b>		<b>Dépenses de consommation finale des administrations publiques</b> 15
<b>101.8</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>96.2</b>		<b>Formation brute de capital fixe</b> 16
77.9	76.5	75.4	74.1		Construction 17
143.3	135.7	132.3	130.3		Machines et matériel 18
<b>-69.2</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>29.6</b>		<b>Variation des stocks</b> 19
<b>-114.5</b>	<b>-162.4</b>	<b>-177.5</b>	<b>-227.8</b>		<b>Solde des exportations et des importations</b> 20
<b>116.8</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>118.5</b>		<b>Produit intérieur brut</b> 21
<b>130.5</b>	<b>130.1</b>	<b>129.8</b>	<b>128.3</b>		<b>Total des biens</b> 22
153.8	155.6	156.8	156.6		Biens de consommation 23
149.3	153.7	156.4	157.5		Biens durables 24
176.2	180.9	185.5	188.9		Biens semi-durables 25
148.4	151.5	154.1	155.8		Biens non durables 26
103.6	97.2	97.2	93.4		Biens de capital 27
<b>123.9</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>118.9</b>		<b>Total des services</b> 28
155.5	152.9	152.4	150.6		Services de consommation 29
80.8	80.0	79.3	77.8		Services des administrations publiques 30

**Table 7 Purchasing power parities**

SNA Classification (expenditure-based), US dollars per Canadian dollar

CANSIM Table No. 3800057

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>1 Household final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>
2 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.73	0.73	0.74	0.73	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.72
3 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.55	0.54	0.64	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.72	0.73	0.71
4 Clothing and footwear	0.73	0.72	0.70	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.66	0.64	0.64	0.63
5 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	0.76	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.79	0.81	0.83	0.85	0.88
6 Household furnishings, equipment and maintenance	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.68	0.66
7 Health	1.09	1.11	1.14	1.16	1.17	1.15	1.12	1.09	1.10	1.12
8 Transport	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.69	0.68	0.68
9 Communication	0.80	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.78	0.77	0.76	0.79	0.81	0.82
10 Recreation and culture	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.75	0.74	0.71	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.66
11 Education	1.63	1.59	1.54	1.52	1.49	1.45	1.39	1.34	1.37	1.40
12 Restaurants and hotels	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.75	0.74	0.71	0.67	0.64	0.65	0.66
13 Miscellaneous goods and services	0.74	0.73	0.77	0.82	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.85
14 Net purchases abroad	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.74	0.73	0.75	0.81	0.79	0.74	0.77
<b>15 Government final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.97</b>
<b>16 Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.90</b>
17 Construction	0.87	0.88	0.90	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.03
18 Machinery and equipment	0.83	0.81	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.74	0.76	0.78	0.77
<b>19 Changes in inventories</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.70</b>
<b>20 Balance of exports and imports</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.77</b>
<b>21 Gross domestic product</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.84</b>
<b>22 Total goods</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>
23 Consumer goods	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.68
24 Durable goods	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.70	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.67
25 Semi-durable goods	0.65	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.65	0.64
26 Non-durable goods	0.71	0.70	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.72	0.70
27 Capital goods	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.87	0.89	0.90
<b>28 Total services</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.93</b>
29 Consumer services	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.87	0.89
30 Government services	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.97

**Tableau 7 Parités de pouvoir d'achat**

Classification SCN (en termes de dépenses), dollars US par dollar canadien

Numéro de tableau CANSIM 3800057

2002	2003	2004	2005		
<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.81</b>		<b>Dépenses de consommation finale des ménages</b> 1
0.70	0.70	0.71	0.70		Produits alimentaires et boissons non-alcoolisées 2
0.66	0.62	0.60	0.61		Boissons alcoolisées et tabac 3
0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63		Habillement et chaussures 4
0.89	0.91	0.93	0.95		Logement, eau, électricité, gaz et autres combustibles 5
0.63	0.61	0.60	0.61		Ameublement, équipement ménager et entretien 6
1.13	1.15	1.17	1.18		Santé 7
0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66		Transport 8
0.84	0.81	0.79	0.77		Communication 9
0.64	0.63	0.63	0.63		Loisirs et culture 10
1.44	1.45	1.46	1.49		Enseignement 11
0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67		Hôtels et restaurants 12
0.84	0.85	0.87	0.88		Autres biens et services 13
0.79	0.74	0.70	0.66		Achats nets directs à l'étranger 14
<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.05</b>		<b>Dépenses de consommation finale des administrations publiques</b> 15
<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.97</b>		<b>Formation brute de capital fixe</b> 16
1.03	1.04	1.05	1.09		Construction 17
0.78	0.83	0.86	0.89		Machines et matériel 18
<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.70</b>		<b>Variation des stocks</b> 19
<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.66</b>		<b>Solde des exportations et des importations</b> 20
<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.83</b>		<b>Produit intérieur brut</b> 21
<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.77</b>		<b>Total des biens</b> 22
0.66	0.66	0.67	0.67		Biens de consommation 23
0.65	0.63	0.64	0.64		Biens durables 24
0.62	0.60	0.60	0.60		Biens semi-durables 25
0.69	0.68	0.68	0.68		Biens non durables 26
0.91	0.93	0.95	0.97		Biens de capital 27
<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.99</b>		<b>Total des services</b> 28
0.90	0.91	0.93	0.94		Services de consommation 29
0.97	0.99	1.02	1.05		Services des administrations publiques 30

**Table 8 Real expenditure per person, by category, as percentage of GDP, United States**

SNA Classification (expenditure-based)

CANSIM Table No. 3800057

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>1 Household final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>72.2</b>
2 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0
3 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
4 Clothing and footwear	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
5 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13.0	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.1	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.6	11.8
6 Household furnishings, equipment and maintenance	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2
7 Health	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.6	9.0
8 Transport	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.3	10.0	10.1
9 Communication	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
10 Recreation and culture	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.9
11 Education	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
12 Restaurants and hotels	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2
13 Miscellaneous goods and services	10.8	11.2	10.1	9.2	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.7	9.5
14 Net purchases abroad	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
<b>15 Government final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>
<b>16 Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>
17 Construction	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.0
18 Machinery and equipment	8.3	8.8	9.4	10.0	10.4	10.7	11.2	11.3	11.3	10.5
<b>19 Changes in inventories</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>20 Balance of exports and imports</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-4.7</b>
<b>21 Gross domestic product</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>22 Total goods</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>52.5</b>
23 Consumer goods	34.9	34.5	33.4	32.6	32.2	32.6	31.7	31.9	32.3	34.3
24 Durable goods	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.7	9.1
25 Semi-durable goods	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.8
26 Non-durable goods	18.1	18.0	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.5	15.7	15.5	16.1	17.4
27 Capital goods	16.0	16.6	18.0	18.0	18.6	19.3	19.9	19.9	20.0	18.2
<b>28 Total services</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>52.2</b>
29 Consumer services	33.3	34.2	34.7	35.5	35.9	35.0	36.4	37.0	38.3	37.8
30 Government services	16.3	15.7	15.4	15.2	14.8	14.4	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.4

**Tableau 8 Dépenses réelles par personne, par catégorie, en pourcentage du PIB, États-Unis**

Classification SCN (en termes de dépenses)

Numéro de tableau CANSIM 3800057

2002	2003	2004	2005		
<b>72.3</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>73.3</b>		<b>Dépenses de consommation finale des ménages</b>
6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3		Produits alimentaires et boissons non-alcoolisées
2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1		Boissons alcoolisées et tabac
4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9		Habillement et chaussures
11.4	11.4	11.2	11.0		Logement, eau, électricité, gaz et autres combustibles
4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6		Ameublement, équipement ménager et entretien
9.2	9.5	9.5	9.6		Santé
9.9	10.0	10.1	10.3		Transport
1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		Communication
8.2	8.4	8.5	8.6		Loisirs et culture
1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1		Enseignement
5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3		Hôtels et restaurants
9.5	9.4	9.5	9.4		Autres biens et services
-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		Achats nets directs à l'étranger
<b>14.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>		<b>Dépenses de consommation finale des administrations publiques</b>
<b>17.1</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>17.8</b>		<b>Formation brute de capital fixe</b>
7.7	7.9	8.4	8.6		Construction
9.4	8.7	8.5	8.5		Machines et matériel
<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>		<b>Variation des stocks</b>
<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-6.0</b>		<b>Solde des exportations et des importations</b>
<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>Produit intérieur brut</b>
<b>52.2</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>54.5</b>		<b>Total des biens</b>
34.9	35.9	36.0	36.6		Biens de consommation
9.5	9.6	9.3	9.4		Biens durables
7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9		Biens semi-durables
17.7	18.6	18.8	19.3		Biens non durables
17.2	17.1	17.8	17.9		Biens de capital
<b>52.1</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>51.5</b>		<b>Total des services</b>
37.4	37.3	37.2	37.0		Services de consommation
14.7	15.0	14.7	14.6		Services des administrations publiques

**Table 9 Current expenditure per person, by category, as percentage of GDP, Canada**

SNA Classification (expenditure-based)

CANSIM Table No. 3800057

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>1 Household final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>56.0</b>
2 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.4
3 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
4 Clothing and footwear	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9
5 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.3	14.4	14.3	14.0	14.1	13.7	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.7
6 Household furnishings, equipment and maintenance	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5
7 Health	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
8 Transport	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.0
9 Communication	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
10 Recreation and culture	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6
11 Education	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
12 Restaurants and hotels	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1
13 Miscellaneous goods and services	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.5
14 Net purchases abroad	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
<b>15 Government final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>19.1</b>
<b>16 Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>
17 Construction	11.9	11.5	11.9	10.6	10.8	11.5	11.1	10.9	10.6	11.4
18 Machinery and equipment	6.7	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.1	8.3	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.2
<b>19 Changes in inventories</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>20 Balance of exports and imports</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>21 Gross domestic product</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>22 Total goods</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>45.5</b>
23 Consumer goods	28.6	28.4	27.5	26.7	26.6	27.0	26.9	26.7	25.9	26.3
24 Durable goods	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.1
25 Semi-durable goods	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.1
26 Non-durable goods	16.1	16.0	14.9	14.4	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.1	13.8	14.1
27 Capital goods	17.8	17.8	18.8	18.7	18.2	20.7	20.4	20.3	20.2	19.2
<b>28 Total services</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>48.8</b>
29 Consumer services	30.0	30.3	30.3	30.1	30.8	30.9	31.1	30.5	29.5	29.7
30 Government services	24.0	23.5	22.2	21.3	20.4	19.5	19.6	18.9	18.6	19.1



**Tableau 9 Dépenses courantes par personne, par catégorie, en pourcentage du PIB, Canada**

Classification SCN (en termes de dépenses)

Numéro de tableau CANSIM 3800057

2002	2003	2004	2005		
<b>56.8</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>55.4</b>		<b>Dépenses de consommation finale des ménages</b>
5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2		Produits alimentaires et boissons non-alcoolisées
2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2		Boissons alcoolisées et tabac
2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6		Habillement et chaussures
12.7	12.8	12.5	12.4		Logement, eau, électricité, gaz et autres combustibles
3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6		Ameublement, équipement ménager et entretien
2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6		Santé
8.1	7.9	7.6	7.7		Transport
1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2		Communication
5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4		Loisirs et culture
0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8		Enseignement
4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8		Hôtels et restaurants
7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7		Autres biens et services
-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3		Achats nets directs à l'étranger
<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>		<b>Dépenses de consommation finale des administrations publiques</b>
<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>20.7</b>		<b>Formation brute de capital fixe</b>
11.8	12.2	12.9	13.3		Construction
7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4		Machines et matériel
<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>		<b>Variation des stocks</b>
<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>		<b>Solde des exportations et des importations</b>
<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>Produit intérieur brut</b>
<b>46.1</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>47.3</b>		<b>Total des biens</b>
26.8	26.6	25.9	25.8		Biens de consommation
7.4	7.2	6.8	6.7		Biens durables
5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8		Biens semi-durables
14.2	14.4	14.3	14.3		Biens non durables
19.3	20.0	20.7	21.5		Biens de capital
<b>49.5</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>48.9</b>		<b>Total des services</b>
30.0	30.0	29.8	29.7		Services de consommation
19.5	19.7	19.4	19.3		Services des administrations publiques

**Table 10 Comparative price levels, United States**

SNA Classification (expenditure-based), Canada = 100

CANSIM Table No. 3800057

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>1 Household final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>122.6</b>
2 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	88.8	94.0	100.5	100.8	101.6	103.5	110.8	111.3	110.3	111.7
3 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	66.3	70.1	87.5	91.4	92.4	93.7	100.7	106.4	109.0	110.4
4 Clothing and footwear	88.1	92.9	95.8	94.7	92.9	93.4	97.8	95.4	95.1	98.2
5 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	92.0	99.5	104.1	104.6	104.6	109.4	120.2	123.3	126.0	135.7
<b>6 Household furnishings, equipment and maintenance</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>102.0</b>
7 Health	132.3	143.6	155.2	159.3	160.1	159.4	166.5	162.5	163.9	173.2
8 Transport	88.6	95.1	101.4	101.7	101.6	101.1	106.6	103.1	100.8	104.6
9 Communication	96.7	102.8	111.7	112.2	106.8	106.6	112.6	117.7	119.7	126.5
10 Recreation and culture	93.1	98.7	103.8	102.8	100.8	99.0	102.8	101.5	99.7	101.6
11 Education	196.8	205.4	210.6	208.1	203.0	200.6	205.7	198.5	202.9	217.2
12 Restaurants and hotels	95.0	102.0	105.3	102.8	100.2	98.1	100.1	95.2	96.5	102.3
13 Miscellaneous goods and services	89.7	93.9	104.5	112.5	117.0	118.4	126.6	125.5	124.1	131.9
14 Net purchases abroad	89.4	97.9	104.7	101.8	99.9	104.1	120.0	117.1	109.9	119.0
<b>15 Government final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>127.8</b>	<b>129.5</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>141.9</b>	<b>143.7</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>150.9</b>
<b>16 Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>129.4</b>	<b>132.0</b>	<b>140.0</b>
17 Construction	105.0	113.9	122.6	128.3	129.5	133.1	145.2	147.5	148.9	159.7
18 Machinery and equipment	99.9	103.9	106.9	106.9	105.4	106.1	109.8	112.8	115.7	120.0
<b>19 Changes in inventories</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>108.8</b>
<b>20 Balance of exports and imports</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>119.0</b>
<b>21 Gross domestic product</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>129.8</b>
<b>22 Total goods</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>119.6</b>
23 Consumer goods	84.4	89.7	96.6	97.5	97.0	97.6	104.0	104.2	103.4	105.6
24 Durable goods	88.4	93.9	99.6	100.1	98.3	97.2	102.1	100.3	100.2	103.4
25 Semi-durable goods	78.0	82.8	89.8	92.2	93.1	94.7	101.1	99.8	97.1	98.8
26 Non-durable goods	85.9	90.8	98.6	98.7	97.9	99.6	107.1	108.0	106.9	109.0
27 Capital goods	102.9	109.0	114.9	117.6	117.4	119.0	126.2	128.7	131.5	140.0
<b>28 Total services</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>121.6</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>127.6</b>	<b>134.8</b>	<b>135.1</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>143.4</b>
29 Consumer services	103.1	110.3	117.3	119.4	119.4	121.0	128.5	127.9	129.5	137.9
30 Government services	108.5	117.3	125.3	127.8	129.5	132.1	141.9	143.7	143.6	150.9

**Tableau 10 Niveaux de prix comparés, États-Unis**

Classification SCN (en termes de dépenses), Canada = 100

Numéro de tableau CANSIM 3800057

2002	2003	2004	2005		
<b>123.6</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>97.8</b>		<b>Dépenses de consommation finale des ménages</b>
110.1	98.2	92.3	85.2		Produits alimentaires et boissons non-alcoolisées
103.5	87.2	78.7	74.5		Boissons alcoolisées et tabac
98.6	87.6	81.6	76.4		Habillement et chaussures
140.2	127.0	120.6	115.6		Logement, eau, électricité, gaz et autres combustibles
98.9	85.2	78.4	73.4		Ameublement, équipement ménager et entretien
177.1	160.5	151.8	142.4		Santé
103.8	92.8	86.1	80.4		Transport
131.9	114.0	102.2	93.1		Communication
99.9	87.6	81.9	76.6		Loisirs et culture
225.8	203.0	190.1	181.1		Enseignement
104.9	93.6	87.2	81.4		Hôtels et restaurants
132.5	119.3	112.9	106.6		Autres biens et services
124.5	103.8	91.2	79.7		Achats nets directs à l'étranger
<b>152.5</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>132.6</b>	<b>126.6</b>		<b>Dépenses de consommation finale des administrations publiques</b>
<b>142.7</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>117.4</b>		<b>Formation brute de capital fixe</b>
162.1	145.5	136.7	132.2		Construction
121.7	115.6	111.6	107.2		Machines et matériel
<b>108.0</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>84.7</b>		<b>Variation des stocks</b>
<b>124.5</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>79.7</b>		<b>Solde des exportations et des importations</b>
<b>132.9</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>101.0</b>		<b>Produit intérieur brut</b>
<b>118.9</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>93.3</b>		<b>Total des biens</b>
104.3	92.2	86.7	81.8		Biens de consommation
102.2	88.9	82.9	77.7		Biens durables
97.2	84.7	78.3	72.4		Biens semi-durables
108.0	94.6	88.2	82.1		Biens non durables
142.9	130.5	123.0	117.3		Biens de capital
<b>146.7</b>	<b>132.7</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>120.3</b>		<b>Total des services</b>
141.2	127.9	120.5	114.2		Services de consommation
152.5	138.3	132.6	126.6		Services des administrations publiques

**Table 11 Purchasing power parities for GDP, OECD countries, national currency per Canadian dollar**

CANSIM Table No. 3800037

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Pacific group:</b>										
1 Canada (Canadian dollars)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2 Mexico (pesos)	1.55	1.67	1.79	2.41	3.10	3.61	4.18	4.73	4.96	5.19
3 United States (U.S. dollars)	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.81	0.82
4 Japan (yen)	152	150	149	144	141	140	140	136	126	123
5 Korea (won)	484	508	541	568	587	607	646	634	610	625
6 Australia (Australian dollars)	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.06	1.09
7 New Zealand (N.Z. dollars)	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.21	1.20	1.22	1.20	1.17	1.21
<b>European countries:</b>										
8 Austria (Euro)	0.76	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.79	0.78	0.74	0.76
9 Belgium (Euro)	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.75	0.74
10 Czech republic (koruny)	6.29	7.51	8.41	9.06	9.67	10.47	11.76	11.97	11.65	11.99
11 Denmark (kroner)	7.17	7.11	7.14	7.06	7.05	7.10	7.20	7.06	6.82	6.86
12 Finland (Euro)	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.79	0.80
13 France (Euro)	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.78	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.74	0.74
14 Germany (Euro)	0.82	0.84	0.85	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.85	0.84	0.80	0.80
15 Greece (Euro)	0.36	0.40	0.44	0.48	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.57
16 Hungary (forint)	28.14	33.65	39.73	48.75	57.99	68.69	78.14	83.95	87.07	90.39
17 Iceland (kronur)	60.88	60.90	61.58	61.80	62.03	63.44	66.69	68.12	67.50	72.92
18 Ireland (Euro)	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.74	0.77	0.77	0.81
19 Italy (Euro)	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.66	0.67
20 Luxembourg (Euro)	0.77	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.83	0.80	0.82
21 Netherlands (Euro)	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.75	0.75
22 Norway (kroner)	7.40	7.47	7.37	7.41	7.36	7.53	7.88	7.73	7.31	7.48
23 Poland (zlotys)	0.43	0.55	0.74	0.93	1.08	1.23	1.39	1.47	1.48	1.52
24 Portugal (Euro)	0.44	0.47	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.53	0.54
25 Slovak republic (skk)	7.84	8.92	9.99	10.73	10.99	11.73	12.46	13.14	13.03	13.37
26 Spain (Euro)	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.60	0.62
27 Sweden (kronor)	7.44	7.54	7.65	7.75	7.68	7.78	7.99	7.85	7.45	7.67
28 Switzerland (francs)	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.64	1.65	1.60	1.60	1.62	1.54	1.56
29 Turkey (liras)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.16	0.22	0.35
30 United Kingdom (pounds sterling)	0.50	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.51	0.51

**Tableau 11 Parités de pouvoir d'achat du PIB, pays de l'OCDE, monnaie nationale par dollar canadien**

Numéro de tableau CANSIM 3800037

2002	2003	2004	2005		
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		<b>Groupe pacifique:</b>
5.36	5.63	5.79	5.91		Canada (dollars canadiens)
0.81	0.80	0.80	0.80		Mexique (pesos)
117	112	107	103		États-Unis (dollars É.-U.)
634	630	628	612		Japon (yens)
1.09	1.08	1.09	1.11		Corée (won)
1.19	1.18	1.18	1.18		Australie (dollars australiens)
					Nouvelle-Zélande (dollars N.Z.)
					<b>Pays Européen:</b>
0.74	0.73	0.71	0.71		Autriche (Euro)
0.72	0.71	0.70	0.70		Belgique (Euro)
11.61	11.65	11.64	11.38		République tchèque (couronnes)
6.86	6.82	6.73	6.67		Danemark (couronnes)
0.79	0.78	0.77	0.77		Finlande (Euro)
0.73	0.73	0.73	0.72		France (Euro)
0.78	0.76	0.75	0.73		Allemagne (Euro)
0.55	0.55	0.56	0.56		Grèce (Euro)
93.35	97.94	101.33	100.82		Hongrie (forint)
75.01	74.75	74.40	75.39		Islande (couronnes)
0.82	0.82	0.81	0.80		Irlande (Euro)
0.67	0.68	0.68	0.68		Italie (Euro)
0.80	0.77	0.75	0.76		Luxembourg (Euro)
0.75	0.74	0.73	0.72		Pays-Bas (Euro)
7.44	7.46	7.35	7.65		Norvège (couronnes)
1.49	1.48	1.49	1.54		Pologne (zlotys)
0.54	0.57	0.57	0.56		Portugal (Euro)
13.19	13.69	14.33	14.24		Rpublique Slovaque (SKK)
0.60	0.60	0.61	0.61		Espagne (Euro)
7.62	7.48	7.35	7.26		Suède (couronnes)
1.47	1.42	1.37	1.35		Suisse (francs)
0.50	0.60	0.63	0.67		Turquie (livres)
0.50	0.50	0.51	0.50		Royaume-Uni (livres sterling)

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1. "Laspeyres, Paasche and Chain Price Indexes in the Income and Expenditure Accounts", reprinted from *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, fourth quarter 1988.
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