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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 31, 2005
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Major releases

Other releases

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

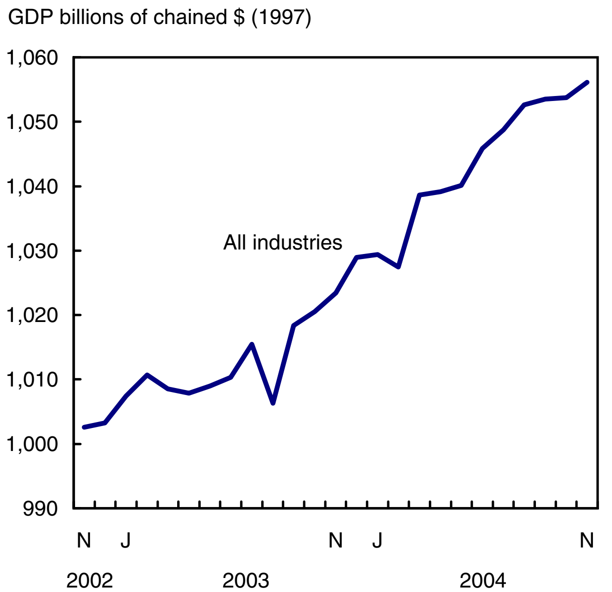
Major releases

Gross domestic product by industry

November 2004

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) climbed 0.2% in November after stalling in October. Increased demand for machinery and electronic equipment boosted wholesaling services, and high energy prices spurred oil and gas exploration.

Economic production gains ground



> **Note to readers**
>
> *In September 2002 (reference month: July 2002), the monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry program introduced the first stage of a conversion to a Chain Fisher formula, by adopting annually chained Fisher Input-output benchmarks in its calculation of real GDP for 1997 to 2001. However, beginning with January 2002 onwards, the monthly estimates are derived by chaining a Laspeyres volume index at 2001 prices to the prior period. The monthly GDP data are expressed in chained dollars with 1997 as reference year. This conversion brings the monthly GDP by industry estimates more in line with the quarterly expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly. For more information, see the* Chain Fisher Volume Index *page on our Web site.*
>
> ***Revisions***
>
> *With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2004.*

Industrial production (the output of Canada's factories, mines and utilities) moved ahead by 0.2% in November. Manufacturers recorded a flat performance and utilities increased their output by 0.3%. The output of the mining sector advanced by 0.8% due to increased oil and gas extraction and exploration. Foreign demand for metals and potash also made a significant contribution to the growth of this sector. In the United States, the Index of industrial production rose 0.2%, with gains in manufacturing and mining, while utilities edged down.

Strength in the mining, oil and gas sector

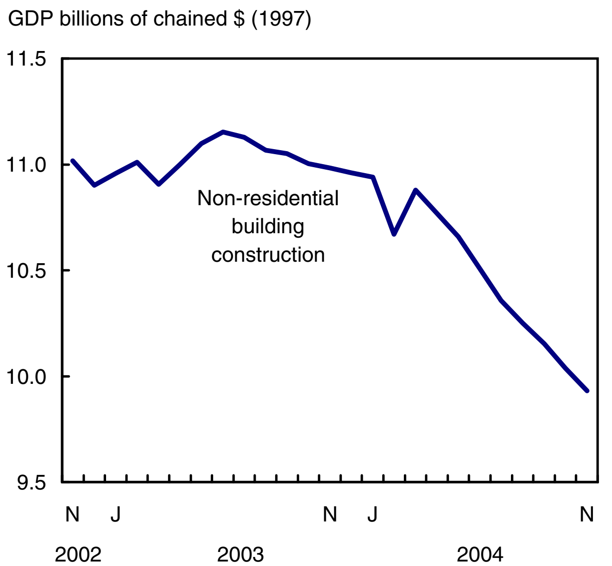
The recent increases in the price of crude oil on international markets fostered renewed interest in oil and gas exploration. The output of support activities for mines, oil and gas (mostly drilling and rigging) jumped for a second month in a row in November (+6.2%). Output of metal ores grew 1.7% with many gains restrained by a decrease in the extraction of copper, nickel, lead and zinc ores (-4.0%). The extraction of potash bounced back 14% with increased demand from China. Activity in the miscellaneous non-metallic minerals industry, which includes diamond mines, receded further from its August peak, dropping by 27% in November.

Further decline in non-residential building construction

Non-residential building construction fell for an eighth consecutive month, dropping an additional 1.1% in November. Since December 2003, output of this industry has dropped by 9.4%. There were declines in the construction of institutional and industrial buildings in November, while construction of commercial buildings was flat. On a positive note, the value of building permits issued for all three types of non-residential buildings were up, and the total value was up for a third consecutive month.

Residential construction activity increased 0.3%. The gain was due to an expansion of multi-units residential buildings, while construction of single-detached dwellings was down. Housing starts in large urban centres increased in the West and Quebec, but declined in Ontario and the Atlantic provinces. Engineering, repair and other construction activities edged up 0.1%.

Non-residential building construction continues to decline



Automotive sector restrains growth in manufacturing

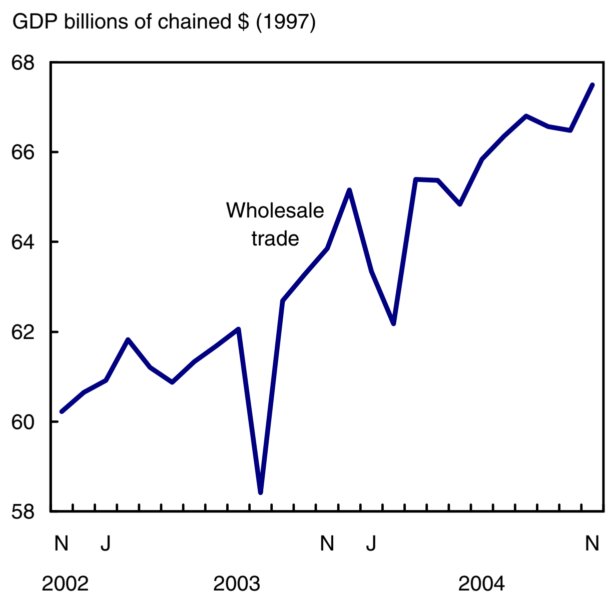
Growth in the manufacturing sector was flat in November after two months of decline. Output was higher in 13 of the 21 major groups. Motor vehicle manufacturing was down 3.5% due to the reduced demand for some Canadian-made car models. The output of motor vehicle parts was down by only 0.5% however as many parts manufacturers have gained market share across North America. The production of pulp, paper, and paperboard mills decreased by 1.0% due to a reduction in foreign demand for these products. The chemical industries retreated a further 0.5%.

The fabrication of machinery increased 1.9% with almost all types reporting gains. Much of the gain was concentrated in other general purpose machinery (+4.1%) such as biotech and material handling equipment. Fabricated metal products was up 1.3% due to increased production in the machine shops and turned products industry (+3.1%), and of architectural and structural metal products (+1.2%) and other fabricated metal products (+3.0%). Food manufacturing was up 0.6%, pushed by increased production of meat products. The clothing industry (+2.5%) recovered some of the ground lost in October.

Brisk wholesale trade

Activity in the wholesale trade industry advanced 1.5% in November on the strength of the demand for machinery and electronic equipment including computers. A strong Canadian dollar resulted in lower prices for many of these products. The average value of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the US currency rose 4.2% in November following a 3.3% increase in October. Wholesalers of personal and household goods, of food, beverage and tobacco products, and of automotive products also enjoyed increased activity.

Brisk trade for wholesalers



Retailing activity decreased by 0.4%, pulled down by lower new car sales. Excluding new car dealerships, retailing activity edged up 0.1%. Increased sales at supermarkets were offset by decreases for department stores, beer, wine, and liquor stores, and furniture stores.

Other industries

The high value of the Canadian dollar in November contributed to a decrease in international trade and affected some tourism-related industries. Air transportation was down 1.6% partly because of a large decrease in overseas visitors to Canada. Support activities for transportation was dragged down, in part by lower port and harbour activities. Food and beverage services decreased 0.8% while accommodation services edged up 0.2%.

An increase in the volume of transactions on Canadian stock exchanges pushed up the output of the finance, real estate, rental and leasing sector by 0.5%. Output in the Federal public administration bounced back 1.2% in November after the end of strike activities in October. The arts and entertainment industry decreased by 3.3% as the lockout of the National Hockey League players continued.

Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0017 to 379-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301 and 1302.

The November 2004 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 18, no. 11 (15-001-XIE, $12/$118) is now available. See *How to order products*. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for December 2004 will be released on February 28.

For general information or to order data, contact Yolande Chantigny (1-800-887-IMAD; *imad@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained dollars (1997)

	June 2004r	July 2004r	August 2004r	September 2004r	October 2004r	November 2004p	November 2004	November 2003 to November 2004
	seasonally adjusted							
	month-to-month % change						$ millions[1]	% change
All Industries	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**1,056,158**	**3.2**
Goods-producing industries	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**-0.1**	**-0.2**	**0.1**	**330,810**	**3.2**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.3	0.2	-0.6	1.3	-0.1	-0.4	23,760	2.7
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-0.8	-0.2	0.4	-1.2	0.5	0.8	37,938	1.8
Utilities	-0.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	26,296	2.7
Construction	-1.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	-0.4	-0.0	58,068	0.6
Manufacturing	1.7	0.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	184,377	4.6
Services-producing industries	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**726,567**	**3.2**
Wholesale trade	1.6	0.8	0.7	-0.3	-0.1	1.5	67,498	5.7
Retail trade	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.7	-0.4	60,344	4.9
Transportation and warehousing	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.5	50,307	3.4
Information and cultural industries	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.5	43,370	3.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	213,913	4.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.0	46,437	2.0
Administrative and waste management services	0.5	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	22,174	2.4
Education services	1.8	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.4	0.7	46,099	2.7
Health care and social assistance	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	63,015	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-1.2	2.0	1.7	-2.7	-1.7	-3.3	9,057	-3.6
Accommodation and food services	-0.7	0.0	-0.9	2.2	0.2	-0.5	23,497	0.4
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.7	-0.1	0.1	24,594	1.1
Public administration	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.6	0.7	57,905	1.8
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.9	0.3	0.9	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	249,275	3.8
Non-durable manufacturing industries	1.9	-0.2	0.7	0.1	-0.7	0.0	74,729	2.3
Durable manufacturing industries	1.6	0.6	1.3	-0.2	0.0	0.0	109,521	6.4
Business sector industries	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	897,414	3.5
Non-business sector industries	1.2	0.3	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	158,960	1.7
Information and communication technologies industries	0.4	1.8	1.7	-0.3	-0.2	1.4	63,288	7.1
Energy sector	-0.7	-0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.0	60,922	1.9

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1. *Millions of chained dollars (1997), seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

■

Other releases

Canadian international merchandise trade: Revised data

November 2004

Statistics Canada today issued revised data for the level of merchandise imports for November 2004, and the resulting merchandise trade surplus with the world.

A technical problem at Canada Border Services Agency led to the transmission of incomplete customs records to Statistics Canada for November.

As a result, incorrect data for Canada's merchandise imports were released in the January 12, 2005 issue of *The Daily*.

Correct data, shown in the accompanying table, indicate that Canadian companies imported $29.3 billion worth of merchandise in November 2004. Canadian companies exported $34.7 billion worth of merchandise during the month. This resulted in a revised trade surplus of $5.4 billion for November 2004.

Detailed revisions for November 2004 will be reflected with the release of data for December 2004 which will be published in *The Daily* on February 10.

Statistics Canada has been assured that the technical problem has been identified and resolved.

If you have questions, contact Diana Wyman (613-951-3116 or Anne Couillard, (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-6867), International Trade Division. □

Merchandise trade

	November 2004[1]	November 2004[r]	October to November 2004	November 2003 to November 2004	January to November 2004	January-November 2003 to January-November 2004
	Seasonally adjusted, $ current					
	$ millions		% change		$ millions	% change
Principal trading partners						
Exports						
United States	28,513	28,513	-2.1	9.1	320,290	5.6
Japan	823	823	6.5	13.8	9,126	1.3
European Union	2,037	2,037	-10.3	-6.7	24,529	11.5
Other OECD countries[2]	1,212	1,212	-3.3	22.7	13,130	13.3
All other countries	2,121	2,121	-8.0	10.0	24,753	17.8
Total	**34,706**	**34,706**	**-2.9**	**8.6**	**391,828**	**6.8**
Imports						
United States	18,198	19,511	-5.8	0.1	227,202	3.2
Japan	859	914	10.7	14.0	9,220	-5.9
European Union	2,779	3,016	-6.9	7.6	33,291	4.0
Other OECD countries[2]	1,825	1,891	4.8	15.2	20,329	12.7
All other countries	3,749	3,967	0.2	28.0	39,718	18.0
Total	**27,410**	**29,300**	**-4.0**	**5.3**	**329,763**	**5.1**
Balance						
United States	10,315	9,002	...	...	93,088	...
Japan	-36	-91	...	...	-94	...
European Union	-742	-979	...	...	-8,762	...
Other OECD countries[2]	-613	-679	...	...	-7,199	...
All other countries	-1,628	-1,846	...	...	-14,965	...
Total	**7,296**	**5,406**	**...**	**...**	**62,065**	**...**
Principal commodity groupings						
Exports						
Agricultural and fishing products	2,449	2,449	0.7	-2.1	28,451	6.2
Energy products	5,931	5,931	-3.9	40.8	62,275	11.8
Forestry products	3,023	3,023	-3.5	1.0	35,961	14.0
Industrial goods and materials	6,324	6,324	-1.8	10.8	70,426	16.1
Machinery and equipment	7,336	7,336	-1.5	5.7	84,004	3.0
Automotive products	6,950	6,950	-6.7	0.5	82,200	2.8
Other consumer goods	1,367	1,367	-1.6	-4.2	15,805	0.3
Special transactions trade[3]	627	627	-3.5	3.3	7,247	2.8
Other balance of payments adjustments	700	700	12.0	5.4	5,460	-29.8
Imports						
Agricultural and fishing products	1,610	1,746	-4.4	0.9	19,549	-1.1
Energy products	1,902	1,958	-9.6	26.9	21,683	21.2
Forestry products	254	276	6.2	13.6	2,903	4.4
Industrial goods and materials	5,570	6,183	-2.9	16.9	66,630	11.5
Machinery and equipment	7,676	8,344	-3.9	4.2	94,859	5.2
Automotive products	5,712	6,048	-3.3	-1.9	70,464	0.4
Other consumer goods	3,666	3,947	-2.3	1.5	43,336	2.0
Special transactions trade[3]	561	340	-15.6	-22.4	4,596	-5.7
Other balance of payments adjustments	459	459	-12.6	-12.6	5,740	-1.3

r *Revised figures.*
1 *. Data originally published in the Daily on January 12, 2005 .*
2. *Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Poland, South Korea, Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia.*
3. *These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.*
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

■

Study: Urban consumption of prime agricultural land

1951 to 2001

Urban expansion has devoured a large amount of Canada's best agricultural land over the last few decades, according to the new study *Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin: The Loss of Dependable Agricultural Land in Canada*.

The study, based primarily on census data and the Canada Land Inventory, showed that towns and cities more than doubled the area of good agricultural land they occupied between 1971 and 2001, consuming a further 7,400 square kilometers.

In 2001, towns and cities occupied 3% of all dependable agricultural land. More importantly, they occupied over 7% of the nation's Class 1 agricultural land. Class 1 land is Canada's best and most productive agricultural land.

In Ontario, which has more than one-half of Canada's Class 1 agricultural land, towns and cities occupied over 11% of this land in 2001.

This urban encroachment upon dependable agricultural land occurred as the overall demand for cultivated land increased. The area of cultivated land grew by one-fifth between 1951 and 2001, while the amount of available dependable agricultural land actually declined by 4%.

This has forced farmers to bring lower quality land under cultivation to meet the growing demand for agricultural products. Lower-quality land is often unsuitable for stable, long-term agricultural production.

Production on poorer quality land may also be more environmentally harmful, as it is often susceptible to soil damage resulting in erosion, and requires greater use of fertilizers and pesticides.

The consumption of dependable agricultural land by towns and cities particularly affects specialty crops that have a limited ability to flourish in Canada. Speciality crops, such as those in the fruit belts of Ontario's Niagara region and British Columbia's Okanagan region, are particularly vulnerable to urban encroachment.

The impact of towns and cities also extends beyond their physical boundaries. For example, golf courses, gravel pits and recreational areas are often located on dependable agricultural land adjacent to urban areas.

Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin: The Loss of Dependable Agricultural Land in Canada, Vol. 6, no. 1 (21-006-XIE2005001, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet products*, choose *Free* then *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nancy Hofmann (613-951-0789) or the information officer (613-951-0297; *environ@statcan.ca*), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas (supply and disposition)

November 2004 (preliminary)

Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons production grew 0.3% in November compared with November 2003. The slight increase was mostly attributable to higher production in Alberta which was offset by lower production in Newfoundland and Labrador. Crude oil exports, which accounted for 63.0% of total production, decreased 6.0% over November 2003.

Crude oil and natural gas

	November 2003	November 2004	November 2003 to November 2004
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	12 285.2	12 319.5	0.3
Exports	8 252.9	7 761.2	-6.0
Imports[2]	4 696.4	4 359.4	-7.2
Refinery receipts	8 838.9	8 997.4	1.8
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	13 849.7	14 071.6	1.6
Exports	8 255.6	9 005.5	9.1
Domestic sales[4]	7 012.3	6 340.7	-9.6
	Jan. to Nov. 2003	Jan. to Nov. 2004	Jan.-Nov. 2003 to Jan.-Nov.2004
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	131 791.1	137 071.6	4.0
Exports	81 787.5	86 514.4	5.8
Imports[2]	48 108.7	49 704.2	3.3
Refinery receipts	96 740.7	97 305.9	0.6
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	151 318.7	151 160.4	-0.1
Exports	91 721.7	93 788.4	2.3
Domestic sales[4]	64 850.9	64 312.1	-0.8

1. *Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2. *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.*
3. *Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4. *Includes direct sales.*

The year-to-date production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons rose 4.0% over the same period last year, while crude oil exports increased 5.8%.

Marketable natural gas production increased 1.6% over November 2003. Lower sales to the residential (-15.2%) commercial (-13.2%) and industrial (-5.5%) sectors resulted in a drop in domestic sales of 9.6% over November 2003.

The year-to-date marketable natural gas production fell marginally (-0.1%) over the same period in 2003, while domestic sales declined 0.8%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

Preliminary data at the provincial level are available up to November 2004.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Natural gas sales

November 2004 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 6 334 million cubic metres in November, down 9.6% from November 2003. Weaker sale volumes in the residential sector (-15.2%) and commercial sector (-13.2%) reflected the warmer temperatures recorded in most regions of the country. Sale volumes in the industrial sector (including direct sales) declined 5.5%.

Year-to-date sales at the end of November were down 0.9% from the same period of 2003. Both the residential (-4.0%) and the commercial (-5.6%) sectors posted declines. Use of natural gas by the industrial (including direct sales) sector has risen 1.7% from January to November 2004.

Natural gas sales

	November 2004p	November 2003	November 2003 to November 2004
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	**6 333 889**	**7 006 284**	**-9.6**
Residential	1 584 586	1 868 060	-15.2
Commercial	1 192 049	1 374 099	-13.2
Industrial	1 663 497	1 732 771	
			-5.5
Direct	1 893 757	2 031 354	
	year-to-date		
	2004p	2003	2003 to 2004
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	**64 246 922**	**64 859 156**	**-0.9**
Residential	14 757 114	15 369 087	-4.0
Commercial	11 049 524	11 706 943	-5.6
Industrial	17 822 959	17 682 170	
			1.7
Direct	20 617 325	20 100 956	

p *Preliminary figures.*

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

November 2004 (preliminary)

Total sales of the restaurants, caterers and taverns industry surpassed $3.1 billion in November, up 4.5% compared with November 2003. (Data are neither seasonally adjusted, nor adjusted for inflation.)

The overall food service industry continues to show steady improvements following a difficult time in 2003.

The industry enjoyed year-over-year sales growth in all provinces. British Columbia (+11.3%) registered the largest increase in November followed by Prince Edward Island (+9.5%). Quebec and Ontario, which account for more than 61% of the industry's total sales, registered increases of 3.9% and 2.1% respectively.

Food services sales

	November 2003r	November 2004p
	Not seasonally adjusted	
	$ millions	
Total, food services sales	**2,995**	**3,132**
Provinces and territories		
Newfoundland and Labrador	37	36
Prince Edward Island	11	12
Nova Scotia	78	79
New Brunswick	55	57
Quebec	584	607
Ontario	1,283	1,310
Manitoba	78	82
Saskatchewan	75	75
Alberta	339	363
British Columbia	451	502
Yukon	3	3
Northwest Territories	4	5
Nunavut	1	1

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

Note: The Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey has undergone several important changes. Effective starting for the April 2004 reference month, the survey was restratified and a new sample was selected. Commencing with the reference month of

May 2004, the survey incorporated increased use of GST data to reduce response burden and collection costs. As a result of these changes, total food services sales for Canada and the provinces/territories have been revised back to January 1998. Details on the number of locations and the industry (types of business) have been suppressed for both the historical and the new series until revisions to the historical data can be processed. Revisions to the new series of preliminary data (commencing with the reference month of May 2004) will coincide with a new annual revision program planned for Spring 2005.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality, or to obtain the new methodology paper about the Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey contact Alain Mbassegue (613-951-2011; fax: 613-951-6696, *alain.mbassegue@statcan.ca*), Services Industries Division. ■

Computer and Peripherals Price Indexes

November 2004

Prices for commercial computers, as measured by the Computer and Peripherals Price Indexes (2001=100), were down 5.7% in November compared with a month earlier. Consumer computer prices, representing computer brands and models normally purchased by consumers and small businesses fell 5.4%.

In the case of computer peripherals, both monitor prices (-4.7%) and printer prices (-5.0) were down from October.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; *infounit@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493; *fred.barzyk@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

New products

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, November 2004, Vol. 18, no. 11
Catalogue number 15-001-XIE ($12/$118).

Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin: The Loss of Dependable Agricultural Land in Canada, 1951 to 2001, Vol. 6, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-006-XIE2005001
(free).

Inter-corporate Ownership, Fourth quarter 2004
Catalogue number 61-517-XCB ($375/$1,065).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, November 2004, Vol. 82, no. 11
Catalogue number 72-002-XIB ($26/$257).

Income Research Paper Series: The Ins and Outs of Poverty in Advanced Economies: Poverty Dynamics in Canada, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, 1993 to 1998, no. 1
Catalogue number 75F0002MIE2005001
(free).

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

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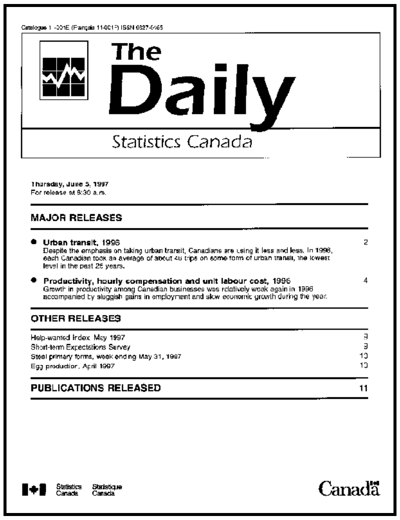

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit,** 1996 — 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost,** 1996 — 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, May 1997	9
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	10
Egg production, April 1997	10

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Release dates: February 2005

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
2	**Grain stocks**	As of December 31, 2004
4	**Labour Force Survey**	January 2005
7	**Building permits**	December 2004
7	**Child care**	1994/95 to 2000/01
10	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	December 2004
10	**New Housing Price Index**	December 2004
14	**New motor vehicle sales**	December 2004
14	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	December 2004
15	**Changes in relationships with parents and peers and youth depressive symptoms: a longitudinal perspective**	1998/99 to 2000/01
15	**Business Dynamics in Canada**	1991 to 2001
16	**Participation in post-secondary education in Canada: Has the role of parental income and education changed over the 1990s?**	
17	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	December 2004
17	**Livestock statistics**	January 1, 2005
17	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	December 2004
18	**Wholesale trade**	December 2004
18	**Monthly Survey of Large Retailers**	December 2004 and Year 2004
21	**Retail trade**	December 2004
21	**National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth: Cycle 5 Data**	2002/03
22	**Consumer Price Index**	January 2005
22	**Leading Indicators**	January 2005
22	**Employment Insurance**	December 2004
23	**Private and public investment in Canada**	Intentions 2005
23	**Characteristics of international travellers**	Third quarter 2004
24	**Farm cash receipts**	Fourth quarter 2004
24	**International travel account**	Fourth quarter 2004
25	**Balance of international payments**	Fourth quarter 2004
25	**Financial statistics for enterprises**	Fourth quarter 2004
25	**Employment, earnings and hours**	December 2004
28	**Gross domestic product by industry**	December 2004

28	**National economic and financial accounts**	Fourth quarter 2004