



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 10, 2005

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade, September 2005	2
The value of Canada's exports and imports both hit record highs in September, thanks to soaring outbound shipments of natural gas and inbound shipments of crude petroleum in the wake of back-to-back hurricanes.	
Current economic conditions, November 2005	5
New Housing Price Index, September 2005	5
Research Data Centres: Labour market outcomes	6
Export and import price indexes, September 2005	7
Cement, September 2005	7
Commercial Software Price Index, September 2005	7

New products	8
---------------------	---

Release dates: November 14 to 18, 2005	9
---	---



Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade

September 2005

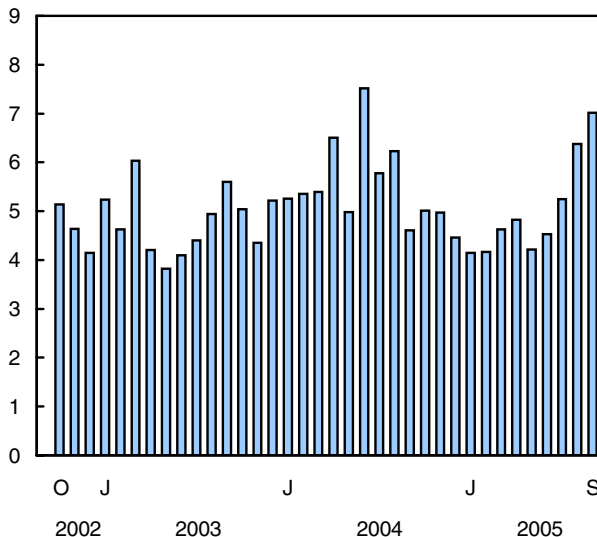
The value of Canada's exports and imports both hit record highs in September, thanks to soaring outbound shipments of natural gas and inbound shipments of crude petroleum in the wake of back-to-back hurricanes.

Exports jumped 2.8% to a record \$39.8 billion, while imports rose a more moderate 1.4% to \$32.7 billion.

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita sent natural gas prices soaring, resulting in a big gain in the value of natural gas exports going south of the border. In fact, about three-quarters of September's 2.8% increase in exports was due to higher natural gas prices.

Trade balance

\$ billions



As a result, Canada's trade surplus with the world hit \$7.0 billion in September, up from a revised \$6.4 billion in August.

The surplus with the United States exceeded \$10.7 billion, the second highest level ever, compared with a revised \$9.4 billion in August. Exports to the United States surged 3.8% in September, while imports from south of the border edged down 0.6%.

Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services.

Revisions

In general, merchandise trade data are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year. Customs basis data are revised for the previous data year each quarter.

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

Revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.

Canada recorded its highest monthly surplus ever with the United States in January 2001, which also resulted from a spike in natural gas prices.

Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States widened to \$3.7 billion from \$3.0 billion. Exports to non-US destinations shrank slightly, while imports rose 5.6% as a result of increased imports of consumer goods from China and crude petroleum from Saudi Arabia and Russia.

Exports up for seventh consecutive month

Exports have now risen for seven consecutive months. The value of exports in September was \$3.5 billion higher than the total in March. Rising energy exports have accounted for 80% of this climb, increasing \$2.8 billion during this period.

Excluding energy from total exports, September's exports were relatively flat (+0.2%). Exports of non-energy products were 2.4% higher in September than in March while energy exports rose 45.9% during that period.

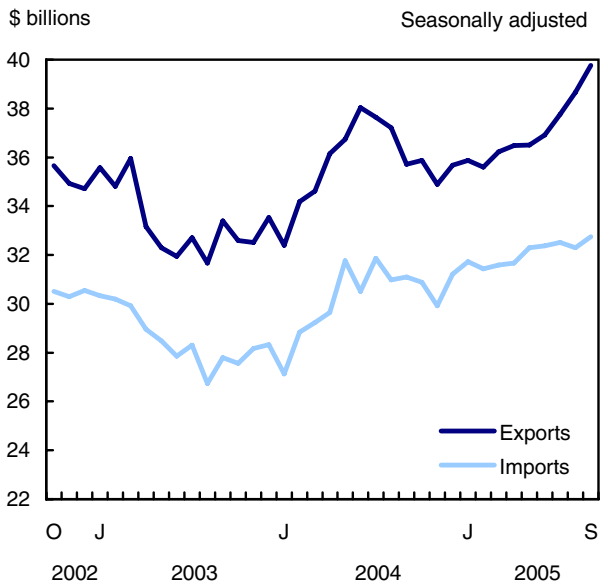
As in January 2001, when monthly exports were last in the \$39-billion range, a spike in natural gas prices was the driving force behind the jump in exports in September.

Exports of natural gas surged 26.7% in September to \$4.2 billion, just short of the record of \$4.4 billion in January 2001. A 25.0% jump in prices in September followed a 14.6% rise in August.

This price jump was the result of a shock to the North American market as hurricanes Katrina and Rita compromised natural gas production along the Gulf Coast.

Exports of petroleum and coal products also increased in September. Petroleum and coal exports rose 7.8% to a record high \$1.4 billion. Petroleum and coal exports have been strong throughout 2005, primarily as a result of rising prices.

Exports and imports



Despite gains in the rest of the sector, exports of crude petroleum fell to \$2.8 billion. Crude petroleum exports had also edged down in August, following July's all-time high of \$2.9 billion.

Exports of automotive products increased 2.9% to \$7.6 billion. Passenger auto exports led the gain with a 3.3% increase to \$3.8 billion. This followed an 11.4% increase in August. Aside from these two months of increases, exports of passenger autos have been declining since June 2004.

Exports of industrial goods and materials have been rising since June 2003, as a combination of higher prices and higher demand pushed up values. Shipments of metals and alloys, metal ores, fertilizers and fertilizer materials, and inorganic chemicals have been increasing throughout this period.

In September, the largest increase in industrial goods and materials occurred for shipments of inorganic chemicals (+34.9%), led by an increase in uranium exports to the European Union. Exporters of iron ores, concentrates and scraps saw shipments rebound in September from a four-month downward trend. They surged to \$271.0 million, the highest level on record, as a result of price increases.

Exports of live animals have continued to grow following the lifting of the US ban on live cattle under

the age of 30 months in mid-July. In September, exports hit \$197.0 million, a level comparable to the months preceding the ban, but still well below the record high of \$245.4 million achieved in February 2002.

Machinery and equipment took the biggest hit of the month with export values falling 2.7% to \$7.8 billion.

Imports: Oil strikes again

Gains in five of the seven import sectors led to September's record high. Imports edged down 1.0% in the automotive sector, and 0.6% in the machinery and equipment sector.

A rise in crude petroleum led the increase in imports, rising 17.9% to a record high \$2.2 billion. Crude petroleum imports have been on an upswing since late 2003, with imports nearly doubling since that time. Although volumes were up in September, the steady climb of crude petroleum import prices accounted for nearly all of the value increase since late 2003.

Consumer goods, such as sporting goods and toys, saw a big gain in September as imports jumped 15.4% to \$441.1 million. Retailers and wholesalers may have made earlier-than-usual Christmas orders from their suppliers abroad.

Importers were most likely working ahead of schedule to avoid disruptions, as the majority of these goods are imported from China and travel through the port of Vancouver. This port had been experiencing delays following strike action.

Imports of apparel and apparel accessories also registered gains (+2.2%). Volumes increased 3.4% while prices continued their downward trend.

Imports of automotive products fell 1.0%. A decline in motor vehicle parts was solely responsible as imports for the major group dipped 2.9%.

Imports of excavating machinery reached an all-time high of \$232.1 million, in line with a booming mining sector. This was a 9.3% increase from August.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003 and 228-0033 to 228-0046.

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

The September issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 59, no. 9 (65-001-XIB, \$15/\$151) is now available. See *How to order products*. The publication includes tables by commodity and country on a customs basis. Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, service transactions, investment income and

transfers) are available quarterly in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-XIE, \$32/\$100).

Merchandise trade data are available in PDF format on the morning of release.

For more information on products and services, contact Anne Couillard, (1-800-294-5583;

613-951-6867). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Diana Wyman (613-951-3116), International Trade Division.

Merchandise trade

	August 2005 ^r	September 2005	August to September 2005	September 2004 to September 2005	January to September 2004	January to September 2005	January–September 2004 to January–September 2005
Seasonally adjusted, \$ current							
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change
Principal trading partners							
Exports							
United States	31,107	32,285	3.8	10.1	263,797	271,178	2.8
Japan	885	970	9.6	23.9	7,554	7,738	2.4
European Union	2,572	2,526	-1.8	18.5	20,249	21,567	6.5
Other OECD countries ¹	1,443	1,299	-10.0	15.3	10,666	11,078	3.9
All other countries	2,660	2,683	0.9	14.8	20,432	22,229	8.8
Total	38,666	39,763	2.8	11.3	322,701	333,789	3.4
Imports							
United States	21,687	21,550	-0.6	0.6	187,933	193,692	3.1
Japan	879	925	5.2	15.5	7,447	8,193	10.0
European Union	3,081	3,070	-0.4	-0.9	27,087	28,445	5.0
Other OECD countries ¹	1,996	1,816	-9.0	-4.1	16,656	17,920	7.6
All other countries	4,649	5,384	15.8	38.6	31,952	40,391	26.4
Total	32,290	32,746	1.4	5.3	271,075	288,640	6.5
Balance							
United States	9,420	10,735	...	...	75,864	77,486	...
Japan	6	45	...	...	107	-455	...
European Union	-509	-544	...	...	-6,838	-6,878	...
Other OECD countries ¹	-553	-517	...	...	-5,990	-6,842	...
All other countries	-1,989	-2,701	...	...	-11,520	-18,162	...
Total	6,376	7,017	...	...	51,626	45,149	...
Principal commodity groupings							
Exports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,660	2,571	-3.3	8.3	23,460	22,396	-4.5
Energy products	7,990	9,023	12.9	58.6	50,481	60,990	20.8
Forestry products	2,899	2,863	-1.2	-14.4	29,961	27,366	-8.7
Industrial goods and materials	6,943	7,035	1.3	5.4	57,936	63,056	8.8
Machinery and equipment	7,979	7,762	-2.7	6.1	69,060	71,026	2.8
Automotive products	7,394	7,611	2.9	1.8	68,290	64,974	-4.9
Other consumer goods	1,437	1,399	-2.6	-1.0	13,073	13,042	-0.2
Special transactions trade ²	671	684	1.9	2.4	5,977	6,068	1.5
Other balance of payments adjustments	694	816	17.6	7.4	4,459	4,873	9.3
Imports							
Agricultural and fishing products	1,831	1,845	0.8	2.2	16,017	16,466	2.8
Energy products	2,950	3,106	5.3	43.0	17,705	24,543	38.6
Forestry products	245	250	2.0	-8.4	2,361	2,384	1.0
Industrial goods and materials	6,395	6,467	1.1	-0.6	54,424	58,760	8.0
Machinery and equipment	9,260	9,202	-0.6	4.9	77,912	82,188	5.5
Automotive products	6,598	6,532	-1.0	-1.5	58,285	58,521	0.4
Other consumer goods	4,077	4,189	2.7	4.5	35,521	37,046	4.3
Special transactions trade ²	362	571	57.7	49.1	3,856	3,610	-6.4
Other balance of payments adjustments	572	584	2.1	5.0	4,990	5,118	2.6

^r Revised figures

1. Includes Australia, Canada, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland and Turkey.

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

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Current economic conditions

November 2005

While household spending slowed in November, other sectors of the economy more than picked up the slack. Exports rose for a third straight month, led by the energy sector. Business investment strengthened, offsetting the slowdown in housing. The gains in exports and investment gave a boost to manufacturing, after a sluggish first half of the year.

Manufacturing growth was led by a recovery by information and communication technology manufacturers, especially communications equipment. Machinery was buoyed by a 22% gain in construction and mining machinery. Aluminum output also rose by nearly a quarter, even before a major expansion this fall.

Some manufacturers are clearly struggling. Output in clothing and textiles continued to fall after import quotas were removed. Iron and steel, pulp and paper, and chemicals have all been squeezed by the soaring cost of energy, one of their largest inputs.

Even as output rose, factories shed 5% of their labour force. The drop in manufacturing jobs was driven by the need to boost productivity, especially by firms in Central Canada.

But shortages also played a role, with 42% of manufacturers in Alberta reporting shortages of skilled labour, up from 25% in July. Manufacturers in Alberta have lost 14% of their work force in the last year, far more than the losses in Central Canada.

Part of the problem in Alberta is that while its population has grown, the labour force has not. Population growth in October was 2.2% ahead of last October, the most in Canada. But the labour force participation rate has fallen nearly a full point. This drop was concentrated among youths and adult women.

The West moved back into the lead in export growth. With the end of the strike by transport truck drivers, shipments in British Columbia surged 5.9% while pulp exports to China doubled. Alberta's exports jumped by almost \$1.5 billion as oil plants came back into operation following fires that had slowed production for almost a year.

Western Canada also continued to lead household demand. The improvement in consumer demand observed in recent months was reversed throughout Eastern Canada, where prices rose the most. Practically all the decrease was attributable to car sales, where the negative effect of rising gasoline prices cancelled the positive effect of rebates. The steepest drop was in Ontario. In Western Canada, however, truck sales rose sharply in Alberta and in British Columbia, as strong incomes overcame the effect of high gas prices.

Investment remained the main source of strength in Ontario. Construction started this fall on a new Toyota plant. Shipments rose substantially in August in Ontario.

The increase is primarily attributable to auto exports to the United States.

Manufacturing continued to follow a different path in Quebec. After being the only province to register an increase in July, Quebec was the only one to register a decline in August. A majority of industries continued to grow, but aerospace, which is highly volatile on a monthly basis, registered its lowest level of the year.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301, 1901, 2152, 2201, 2406 and 3701.

The November issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Volume 18, no. 11 (11-010-XIB, \$19/\$182) is now available. See *How to order products*.

Visit *Canadian Economic Observer's* page on our Web site. From the *Canadian Statistics* page, choose *National Accounts*, then click on the banner ad for *Canadian Economic Observer*. For more information, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162; ceo@statcan.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group. ■

New Housing Price Index

September 2005

New housing prices were up 0.6% compared to August. The 12-month increase grew to 4.9% from 4.6% the previous month.

Building materials and labour cost increases combined with higher energy costs were partially offset by moderating demand for new housing. Nonetheless, prices at the national level increased substantially. Land value increases contributed to price hikes in 9 of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed. In Winnipeg, builders cited a shortage of serviced lots.

According to the New Housing Price Index (which is based on contractors' selling prices of new homes in 21 metropolitan areas), the price of new homes rose 0.6% on a monthly basis, up from the 0.4% increase in August.

The New Housing Price Index (1997=100) rose to 130.8 in September.

Of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed, 18 posted monthly gains. Calgary led the way with a 1.8% increase followed closely by Saskatoon at 1.7%. Price increases for these two metropolitan areas were affected in large part by higher material costs, in particular lumber, and higher fuel costs which upped transportation and operating expenses. Labour and land costs were also a factor in both metropolitan areas. In Saskatoon, increased land costs were a result of higher development costs and levies.

Halifax (+1.6%), Winnipeg (+1.6%), Edmonton (+1.4%) and Victoria (+1.2%) posted significant

increases, mostly due to higher material, labour and land costs.

Monthly increases were also registered in St. John's, Charlottetown, Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton, Montréal, Ottawa-Gatineau, Toronto and Oshawa, St-Catharines-Niagara, Hamilton, London, Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury and Thunder Bay, Regina and Vancouver.

Only two metropolitan areas registered no monthly change while Kitchener (-0.2%) had the sole decrease.

New housing price indexes (1997=100)

	September 2005	September 2004 to September 2005	August to September 2005
	% change		
Canada total	130.8	4.9	0.6
House only	138.8	4.4	0.7
Land only	115.1	5.5	0.5
St. John's	126.1	4.4	0.5
Halifax	129.7	6.5	1.6
Charlottetown	115.8	5.6	0.6
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton	109.9	3.9	0.5
Québec	136.6	5.0	0.0
Montréal	142.8	4.4	0.6
Ottawa-Gatineau	155.5	4.0	0.3
Toronto and Oshawa	133.8	4.3	0.4
Hamilton	135.5	5.0	0.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	138.3	5.0	0.4
Kitchener	132.2	5.1	-0.2
London	127.2	5.0	0.2
Windsor	105.8	2.7	0.0
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury and Thunder Bay	100.7	1.9	0.3
Winnipeg	135.3	8.5	1.6
Regina	143.6	5.4	0.7
Saskatoon	128.3	3.7	1.7
Calgary	148.6	6.4	1.8
Edmonton	140.5	7.7	1.4
Vancouver	106.8	4.8	0.4
Victoria	117.6	9.6	1.2

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

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The third quarter issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XIE, \$20/\$59) will be available in January.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact our Client Services Section (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca) or Randy Sterns (613-951-8183; sterran@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Research Data Centres: Labour market outcomes

Four papers, conducted under the Research Data Centres program, have been published (in French only) in the current issue of *Recherches Sociographiques*. These four studies examine the labour market outcomes of single mothers, unemployed workers, recent immigrants and workers in Quebec and Ontario.

"Pauvreté des familles monoparentales" ("Lone-parent families' poverty") compares the labour market experiences of single mothers before and after the break-up of their marriages. The study shows that women who did not enter or re-enter the labour market after the birth of their children are less likely to find good-paying jobs as they become single parents.

"Chômage et stratégies des familles" ("Unemployment and family strategies") compares the labour market outcomes of unemployed workers under the Unemployment Insurance program to those under the newer Employment Insurance program. The authors find that those under the Employment Insurance program were able to find jobs quicker than those under the older program, but were less likely to enroll in training programs.

"Les nouveaux immigrants et le 11 septembre" ("Recent immigrants and September 11") examines whether new immigrants to Canada had more difficulty in obtaining employment after the events of September 11 than they did before 9/11. The article finds that a general decline in the demand for labour resulted in both immigrants and non-immigrants experiencing more difficulty in getting hired after 9/11. However, recent immigrants in their early-to-mid-thirties were equally successful at finding work both before and after 9/11.

"Inégalité salariale, Québec-Ontario" ("Wage inequality, Québec-Ontario") examines the economic impacts of globalization by comparing the earnings of Québec and Ontario workers in industries with high and low levels of foreign competition. The study finds that increased trade did not increase earnings inequality within these two provinces, and that the incomes of those employed in industries more exposed to trade grew by as much or more as those employed in industries less exposed to trade.

These four papers used the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics and the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada. They are available in French only. The analyses for these projects were conducted in the secure environment of the Research Data Centre at

the Quebec Inter-university Centre for Social Statistics at the Université de Montréal.

The Research Data Centres program is part of an initiative by Statistics Canada, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and university consortia to help strengthen Canada's social research capacity and to support the policy research community. There are currently 16 centres operating at various universities across the country.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3889, 4422 and 4450.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of these articles, contact Dr. Michael R. Smith, (514-398-6849), Department of Sociology, McGill University.

The articles and journal are available from the Quebec Inter-university Centre for Social Statistics. To obtain a copy of the journal or the articles, contact Luc St-Pierre (ciqss@umontreal.ca).

For more information about the Research Data Centre program, contact Gustave Goldmann (613-951-1472), Research Data Centre program. ■

Export and import price indexes

September 2005

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1997=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1997 to September 2005 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted US price indexes (1997=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1997 to September 2005. Included with the US commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and US-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

Indexes for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups are also available by special request.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003 and 228-0033 to 228-0046.

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

The September issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 59, no. 9 (65-001-XIB, \$15/\$151) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anne Couillard (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Cement

September 2005

Data on cement are now available for September.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0060 and 303-0061.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.

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; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Commercial Software Price Index

September 2005

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments. The CSPI (2001=100) for September was 75.3, down 2.2% from August.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 331-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.

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

Canadian Economic Observer, November 2005,
Vol. 18, no. 11
Catalogue number **11-010-XIB** (\$19/\$182).

Canadian International Merchandise Trade,
September 2005, Vol. 59, no. 9
Catalogue number **65-001-XIB** (\$15/\$151).

Update on Analytical Studies Research
Catalogue number **11-015-XIE**
(free).

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

Statistics on Income of Farm Operators, 2003
Catalogue number **21-206-XIE**
(free).

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**
From other countries, call: **1-613-951-7277**
To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**
For address changes or account inquiries, call: **1-800-700-1033**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

The Daily
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, 65th Canadian cities an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 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

- **Highered Index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
- **Steel primary forms, year ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **EQI indicator, April 1997** 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada
Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2004. Citation in newspaper, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001-XIE, along with date and page references.

Release dates: November 14 to 18, 2005

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
14	New motor vehicle sales	September 2005
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	September 2005
16	Insomnia	2002
17	Canada's international transactions in securities	September 2005
17	Deposit-accepting intermediaries: Activities and economic performance	2004
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	September 2005
18	Wholesale trade	September 2005
18	Study: Long-term trends in foreign investment and foreign control in Canada	1960 to 2000
