



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 18, 2005

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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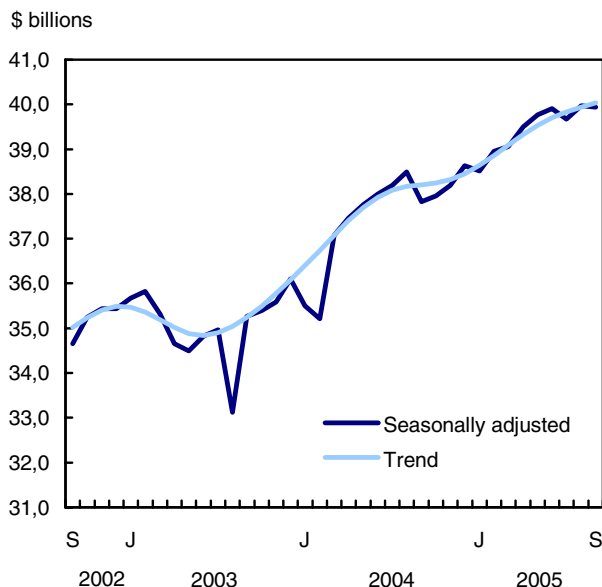
Releases

Wholesale trade

September 2005

Wholesale sales weakened for the second time in three months, edging down 0.1% in September. Wholesalers sold \$39.9 billion worth of goods and services.

Wholesale sales stall



Sales contracted in three of the seven sectors in September, which accounted for 58% of total sales. The decreases were registered in the personal and household goods sector (-2.7%), the machinery and electronic equipment sector (-1.7%) and the "other products" category sector (-2.6%), which includes chemicals and other farm supplies. The sectors recording the largest increases were building materials (+3.4%) and food products (+1.4%).

In constant dollars, wholesale sales rose 0.6% in September.

Sales advanced at a much slower rate in the quarter ending in September than in the two previous quarters. Sales grew only 0.3% in the third quarter compared with growth rates of 1.5% in the first and 2.3% in the second quarter. The sharp decrease in sales of lumber and "other products" category partly explains the weak growth in the third quarter. Prior to the latest quarter, the

wholesale trade sector had generally been performing well, with the trend rising since September 2003.

Sales down in the personal and household goods sector

Following a 1.5% increase in August, sales in the personal and household goods sector contracted 2.7% in September. This loss was especially evident in wholesale sales of household goods (-5.3%), which posted their steepest monthly decline since October 2004. A number of companies that had a very high sales volume in August returned to a more normal level in September. Despite this drop, the sales of this group have generally been rising since September 2003, largely on the strength of the real estate boom. This group is highly dependent on the real estate market, which remains robust.

Wholesale sales of pharmaceuticals also declined, falling 1.7% in September, and thus largely offsetting the 2.3% increase in August. As a result of September's weak sales, inventories rose sharply (+5.2%). Since the start of 2005, the sales of this group have remained relatively stable.

Third consecutive decline for the machinery and electronic equipment sector

Following declines of 0.8% in July and 2.6% in August, sales in the machinery and electronic equipment sector fell a further 1.7% in September. Two of the three groups included in this sector posted declines.

Wholesale sales of machinery and equipment, which are mainly imported, declined for the third consecutive month, falling 1.4% in September. Previously, this group had seen its sales explode starting in January 2004. That strong growth period was partly due to the appreciation of the dollar, which made these largely imported products less costly for Canadian purchasers.

Wholesale sales of computers and electronic products were down 3.9% in September, which marked a third straight decline. These decreases offset the substantial 11.0% gain registered in June. Since November 2003, the sales of this group have generally been stable. Weak prices of computers and other electronic components were partly offset by the growing popularity of cell phones.

Wholesale sales rebound in the building materials sector

After two months of sluggish sales, sales of the building materials sector strongly rebounded in September (+3.4%). All groups in this sector contributed to the increase.

Sales of lumber and millwork rose 4.7%, the first increase in five months. This gain was partly attributable to rising prices and the strong performance of the construction industry in both Canada and the United States. According to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the annualized and seasonally adjusted number of housing starts in Canada rose 12% in September. Meanwhile, lumber exports rose 2.3%, buoyed by increased housing starts in the United States. Wholesalers account for approximately 25% of exports of this type of goods.

Wholesalers of metal products posted a second straight increase in September (+3.8%). However, these gains mask a poor showing since December 2004, since they follow eight straight months of declines due to a weakening of world prices for steel since the start of the year after a spectacular rise in 2004.

For their part, wholesalers in the building materials group posted a 2.8% increase in September. Unlike the other two groups in this sector, the building materials group has experienced an almost uninterrupted period of growth since the fall of 2003, attributable to the strong performance of the renovation and construction market in Canada.

Declines concentrated in Eastern Canada

Ontario posted the second largest drop in September, with the 1.6% decline mainly due to lower sales of household goods, "other products" category and machinery sectors. These three sectors account for approximately 55% of Ontario's total sales. Since the start of the year, the sales of Ontario wholesalers have generally been rising.

Saskatchewan experienced the largest increase in September, advancing 6.0%, on the strength of sales in the "other products" category and the farm products group. The opening of the border on July 18 to Canadian beef from animals younger than 30 months gave a major boost to the growth of farm product sales.

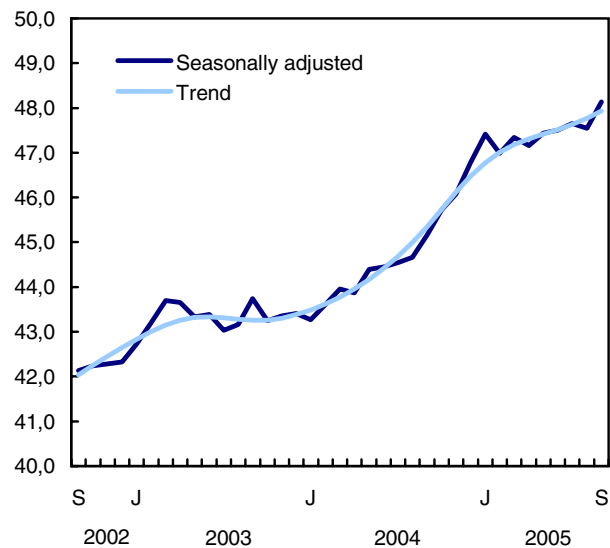
The largest decrease in September was registered in Prince Edward Island, where sales plunged 24.0%. The consolidation of wholesale trade activities into other Maritime provinces largely explains the steep drop recorded in Prince Edward Island.

Wholesalers build up their inventories

In contrast to August, inventories rose 1.3% in September, their strongest monthly increase since January 2005. Inventories of "other products," pharmaceuticals, and machinery and equipment registered the largest gains in terms of value. The value of the inventories of these sectors accounts for approximately 38% of total wholesale inventories. The trend in total inventories has generally been rising since November 2003, after a five-month period in which wholesalers cut back their inventories.

Inventories up sharply

\$ billions



The increase in inventories, combined with stable sales, pushed the inventory-to-sales ratio from 1.19 in August to 1.21 in September.

Available on CANSIM: tables 081-0007 to 081-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The September issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008-XIE, \$15/\$150) will be available shortly.

Wholesale trade estimates for October will be released December 19.

For data or general information, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the

concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean Lebreux (613-951-4907; 613-293-3368 or jean.lebreux@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

Wholesale merchants' inventories and inventory-to-sales ratio

	September 2004	June 2005 ^r	July 2005 ^r	August 2005 ^r	September 2005 ^p	August to September 2005	September 2004 to September 2005	August 2005 ^r	September 2005 ^p
	Wholesale inventories							Inventory-to-sales ratio	
	seasonally adjusted								
	\$ millions					% change			
Inventories	45,162	47,507	47,656	47,542	48,137	1.3	6.6	1.19	1.21
Farm products	166	178	182	174	185	6.7	12.1	0.39	0.36
Food products	4,324	4,480	4,493	4,368	4,323	-1.0	0.0	0.66	0.64
Alcohol and tobacco	317	272	269	265	274	3.3	-13.8	0.41	0.43
Apparel	1,440	1,605	1,543	1,603	1,632	1.8	13.3	2.01	1.99
Household and personal products	3,305	3,745	3,695	3,552	3,539	-0.4	7.1	1.40	1.48
Pharmaceuticals	2,646	2,803	2,886	2,869	3,019	5.2	14.1	1.21	1.30
Motor vehicles	4,173	4,184	4,150	4,243	4,302	1.4	3.1	0.65	0.65
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,043	3,105	3,313	3,279	3,213	-2.0	5.6	2.08	2.06
Building supplies	4,382	4,902	4,957	4,953	5,036	1.7	14.9	1.50	1.48
Metal products	2,211	2,393	2,341	2,324	2,323	0.0	5.1	2.12	2.04
Lumber and millwork	1,104	1,189	1,140	1,070	1,054	-1.4	-4.5	1.08	1.02
Machinery and equipment	8,535	8,888	8,827	8,858	9,049	2.2	6.0	2.38	2.46
Computer and other electronic equipment	1,405	1,464	1,540	1,599	1,530	-4.3	8.9	0.58	0.58
Office and professional equipment	2,432	2,433	2,466	2,431	2,448	0.7	0.7	1.30	1.30
Other products	5,680	5,868	5,854	5,955	6,211	4.3	9.3	1.27	1.36

^r Revised.

^p Preliminary.

Wholesale merchants' sales

	September 2004	June 2005 ^r	July 2005 ^r	August 2005 ^r	September 2005 ^p	August to September 2005	September 2004 to September 2005
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
Total, wholesale sales	37,827	39,907	39,675	39,967	39,940	-0.1	5.6
Farm products	460	416	411	449	513	14.2	11.6
Food, beverages and tobacco products	7,171	7,290	7,315	7,313	7,412	1.4	3.4
Food products	6,497	6,669	6,679	6,664	6,773	1.6	4.2
Alcohol and tobacco	674	621	636	649	639	-1.4	-5.2
Personal and household goods	5,231	5,663	5,615	5,697	5,544	-2.7	6.0
Apparel	708	853	799	798	820	2.7	15.7
Household and personal products	2,348	2,535	2,501	2,532	2,398	-5.3	2.1
Pharmaceuticals	2,176	2,274	2,315	2,367	2,327	-1.7	6.9
Automotive products	7,386	7,696	7,632	8,092	8,138	0.6	10.2
Motor vehicles	5,882	6,107	6,055	6,516	6,578	1.0	11.8
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	1,503	1,589	1,577	1,576	1,559	-1.1	3.7
Building materials	5,272	5,529	5,371	5,392	5,573	3.4	5.7
Building supplies	2,947	3,297	3,272	3,306	3,399	2.8	15.4
Metal products	1,199	1,102	1,086	1,095	1,136	3.8	-5.3
Lumber and millwork	1,126	1,129	1,013	991	1,037	4.7	-7.9
Machinery and electronic equipment	8,025	8,633	8,562	8,340	8,198	-1.7	2.2
Machinery and equipment	3,542	3,886	3,882	3,724	3,672	-1.4	3.7
Computer and other electronic equipment	2,663	2,925	2,825	2,749	2,640	-3.9	-0.8
Office and professional equipment	1,821	1,823	1,856	1,866	1,886	1.0	3.6
Other products	4,282	4,681	4,769	4,685	4,563	-2.6	6.6
Total: Excluding automobiles	30,442	32,211	32,043	31,875	31,802	-0.2	4.5
Sales, province and territory							
Newfoundland and Labrador	189	223	216	213	212	-0.7	12.1
Prince Edward Island	49	50	44	46	35	-24.0	-29.6
Nova Scotia	501	516	526	545	554	1.8	10.7
New Brunswick	455	421	407	406	402	-1.0	-11.6
Quebec	7,398	7,636	7,635	7,602	7,669	0.9	3.7
Ontario	19,466	20,375	20,175	20,368	20,037	-1.6	2.9
Manitoba	944	1,069	1,046	1,048	1,058	1.0	12.0
Saskatchewan	1,067	1,089	1,124	1,086	1,152	6.0	7.9
Alberta	3,982	4,520	4,561	4,553	4,690	3.0	17.8
British Columbia	3,748	3,978	3,912	4,074	4,104	0.7	9.5
Yukon	7	8	9	7	7	3.4	1.8
Northwest Territories	15	19	18	17	17	1.8	13.6
Nunavut	5	4	2	2	2	20.5	-51.2

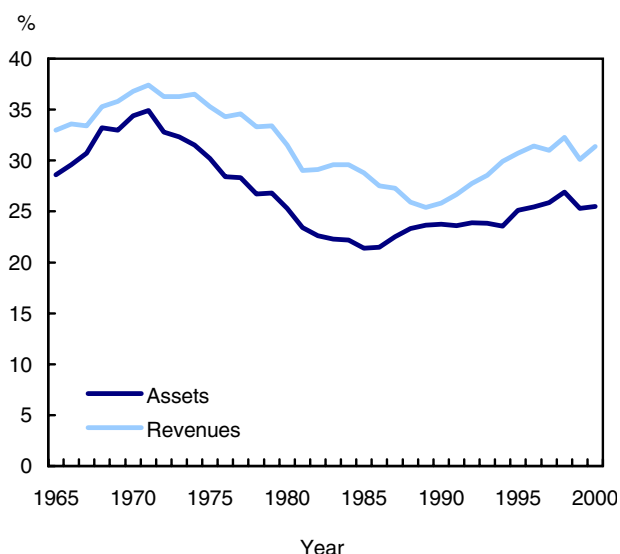
^R Revised.

^P Preliminary.

Study: Trends in foreign investment and foreign control 1960 to 2000

Major changes in government regulations during the past 40 years have been accompanied by changes in the share of Canada's economic activity under foreign control, according to a new study.

Percentage of assets and revenues under foreign control in non-financial corporations



Foreign control, as measured by the share of both assets and company revenue, declined and then rebounded between 1960 and 2000. The end result was that by 2000, foreign control in non-financial industries was almost at the same level as it was in the mid-1960s.

In 1971, foreign-controlled corporations accounted for 34.9% of total non-financial corporate assets held in Canada. This proportion gradually declined during the 1970s and early 1980s. This occurred during the regulatory era associated with the Foreign Investment Review Agency (FIRA), the mandate of which was to monitor and approve foreign takeovers.

By 1985, foreign-controlled firms accounted for only 21.4% of total non-financial assets in Canada.

In the mid 1980s, FIRA was replaced with a new agency, Investment Canada, whose aim was to facilitate and solicit foreign direct investment, rather than control it.

Subsequently, foreign control rebounded. In 1998, foreign-controlled firms accounted for 26.9% of assets,

Note to readers

This report is based on a research paper that examines the changing nature of foreign control in Canada, focusing on years in which the regulatory framework governing foreign investment shifted from being more restrictive to more liberal.

Foreign control is measured both as the percentage of assets and the percentage of revenue that are under foreign control. Another measure is the amount of foreign direct investment coming into the country.

Asset-based measures of foreign control provide a longer-term perspective, reflecting economic decisions and market conditions that evolve more slowly over time. Revenue-based measures tend to reflect current business conditions and therefore, tend to be more volatile than asset-based measures.

Data came from three sources within Statistics Canada: data on foreign control derived from the CALURA (now CRA) program that is administered within Statistics Canada by the Industrial Organization and Finance Division; data on foreign direct investment produced by the Balance of Payments Division; and data on the importance of foreign controlled firms produced by the Micro-economic Analysis and Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Divisions.

Each of these sources provides different but complementary types of information on the activities of foreign firms in Canada.

almost the same proportion as they did during the mid-1960s.

Patterns of decline and growth were apparent in many sectors.

The study observes that other factors besides the regulatory environment were also at work during the 40-year period, such as tariff reductions and various changes in the macroeconomic environment.

Declines in foreign control through the 1970s and early 1980s

Most sectors experienced declines in foreign control during the 1970s and early 1980s. These decreases were especially large in the areas of the economy where foreign control was highest.

During 1969/1970, foreign firms controlled 82% of the assets in the mineral fuels industry. However, by 1986/1987, this proportion had declined by more than half to 37%.

Even many sectors with relatively low levels of foreign control in the early 1970s experienced high rates of decline in the level of foreign activity.

For example, foreign-controlled firms accounted for only 9.5% of assets in transportation industries in 1969/1970. By the mid-1980s, this proportion had declined to 3.6%.

The same thing occurred among foreign firms in the construction industries, another sector with relatively low levels of foreign control. Its proportion of assets under foreign control fell from 14.1% to 6.1%.

The only sector to experience growth in foreign control from the early 1970s to the mid-1980s was the wholesale sector.

Another indication that the declines in foreign control occurred widely during the 1970s was that the distribution of foreign assets across different sectors remained relatively constant through this period.

Despite the general decline in the share of foreign control in mining and mineral fuels, its share of all foreign-controlled assets was 21% in 1968/1970, but still 20% in 1986/1987. The share in manufacturing only fell from 59% to 57%.

Gains in foreign control during the 1990s

Between 1988 and 1998, earlier declines in foreign control apparent in manufacturing industries (including chemicals and textiles, transportation equipment, machinery and equipment, and wood and paper industries) were reversed.

On the whole, gains in foreign control during the 1990s were more widespread than were declines. The consumer goods and services sector, which includes both manufacturing and some merchandising, saw the percentage of assets held by foreign firms increase from 20% to 29% over this 10-year period.

Similarly, foreign control of assets in food, beverages and transportation services rose from 18% in 1988 to 32% in 1998.

Not all sectors followed pattern of decline and growth

Not all sectors followed the pattern of decline and growth during the 40-year period. Nor would this have been expected.

The tighter regulatory constraints of the 1970s were not relaxed equally across all industries in the mid-1980s. In the energy sector, restrictions on foreign ownership remained in place, albeit in a somewhat weakened form from the earlier period.

As a result, energy, which had experienced large declines earlier, did not experience the same resurgence as other sectors did in the 1990s.

Rebounds in foreign control occurred in the manufacturing sector as a whole after deregulation of foreign direct investment. This was particularly true in the manufacturing sectors that are capital intensive.

Foreign control in the science-based, that is, research and development-intensive sector, declined both before and after changes in the regulatory regime. So too did foreign control in industries where product differentiation was important.

Despite downward trends in foreign control in both these sectors, foreign control still remained high therein.

The research paper *Global Links: Long-term Trends in Foreign Investment and Foreign Control in Canada, 1960 to 2000* (11-622-MIE2005008, free) is now available online as part of *The Canadian Economy in Transition* series. From *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

More studies on multinationals are available free of charge in the analytical series *Update on Economic Analysis* (11-623-XIE) on our Web site.

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

Production and value of honey and maple products

2005 (preliminary)

Life was a tad sweeter for maple syrup producers this year, but not quite so for beekeepers, according to preliminary data on the 2005 crops.

Canadian beekeepers produced nearly 75 million pounds of honey this summer, down 1% from last year.

On the other hand, farmers reported just over 6.1 million gallons of maple syrup this year, up from almost 5.9 million gallons last year. The maple syrup crop was worth nearly \$175.1 million, up from \$150.5 million.

Honey producers were hit by competition from cheap imports, as well as weak bulk honey prices hovering well below \$1 per pound. There is no estimate available yet on the value of this year's honey production, although last year's was worth just over \$121.1 million.

Honey yields declined nearly 3% this summer, largely because of a 14% drop in production in Alberta, the result of cold weather. Alberta beekeepers accounted for well over one-third (36%) of the Canadian market.

The highest yields were reported in Saskatchewan, thanks to a drier summer, while in Manitoba, yields remained below average, partly because of a wet spring.

Production fell drastically in British Columbia, while beekeepers in Quebec had an excellent production year. Those in Ontario recorded higher production, but the crop was still below average.

With respect to maple syrup, Quebec farmers continued to dominate the market, producing nearly 5.7 million gallons, or 93% of the national total.

The value of the maple syrup crop rose about 16% because of a 13% gain in prices for Quebec maple syrup.

Producers in Nova Scotia experienced a slight decline in production because of bad weather that led to short sap runs. Ontario's maple industry remained virtually unchanged from 2004.

Production and value for 2004 and a preliminary production estimate for 2005 are now available for honey and maple products.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0007 and 001-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3414 and 3419.

The annual bulletin *Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products*, 2005 (23-221-XIB, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For further information, contact Jennifer Roach (613-951-0589), Agriculture Division. ■

Apartment Building Construction Price Index

Third quarter 2005

The composite price index for apartment building construction (1997=100) was 132.7 in the third quarter of 2005, up 1.5% from the previous quarter and 5.0% higher than the third quarter of 2004. The quarterly increase was mostly the result of fuel cost increases as well as a strong market for building construction.

Calgary recorded the highest quarterly change (+2.2%), followed by Vancouver (+2.0%), Edmonton (+1.9%), Toronto (+1.2%), Halifax and Montréal (+1.1% each) and Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part (+1.0%).

On a year-over-year basis, Calgary and Edmonton both experienced the highest gain from the third quarter of 2004 (+6.7%), followed by Vancouver (+6.6%), Toronto (+4.2%), Montréal (+3.9%), Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part (+3.7%) and Halifax (+3.1%).

Note: The apartment building construction price indexes provide an indication of new construction cost changes in six census metropolitan areas (CMAs) (Halifax, Montréal, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver) and the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA. Besides each of the CMA indexes and the composite index, there are further breakdowns of cost changes by trade groups within the building (structural, architectural, mechanical and electrical). These price indexes are derived from surveys of general and special trade-group contractors who report on the categories of costs (material, labour, equipment, taxes, overhead and profits) relevant to the detailed construction specifications included in the surveys.

Apartment Building Construction Price Index¹ (1997=100)

	Third quarter 2005	Third quarter 2004 to third quarter 2005 % change	Second to third quarter 2005
Composite index	132.7	5.0	1.5
Halifax	124.5	3.1	1.1
Montréal	130.7	3.9	1.1
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	135.9	3.7	1.0
Toronto	140.2	4.2	1.2
Calgary	136.6	6.7	2.2
Edmonton	133.8	6.7	1.9
Vancouver	129.6	6.6	2.0

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0040.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2317 and 2330.

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 and data quality of this release, contact Mark Martin (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Potato production

2004 (revised) and 2005 (preliminary)

Canada's potato production for 2005 is estimated at 94,431,000 hundredweight (cwt) (4 283 400 tonnes), an 18% decrease from 2004. A number of factors contributed to the decrease.

The area planted was estimated to be down 8% to 398,400 acres (161 200 hectares). The area harvested was down 10% to 379,900 acres (153 800 hectares) and the yield fell 8% to 248.6 cwt/acre (27.85 tonnes/hectare).

Every province experienced a decline. Decreased contracts for processing potatoes and poor prices in 2004 resulted in area being cut back in 2005.

However, heavy rains in the spring and fall, and dry conditions in the summer in many areas, compounded the situation, leading to the 18% decline in production.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3407, 3446 and 3465.

The publication *Canadian Potato Production*, Vol. 3, no. 2 (22-008-XIE, free) is now available online. From *Our Products and Services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

November 1, 2005 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on November 1 totalled 64,833 metric tonnes, up 3.8% from a year ago.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; Sandy.Gielfeldt@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics

October 2005 (preliminary)

The 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers reported 371,413 aircraft take-offs and landings in October, up 1.4% compared with October 2004 (366,234 movements). Year-over-year decreases in aircraft movements were reported by 20 of the airports in October 2005. The variations ranged from an increase of 87.5% at Winnipeg/St Andrews to a decline of 47.0% at Montréal/St-Hubert.

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) increased by 1.6% (+4,121 movements) in October compared with the same month a year earlier. Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) increased by 1.0% (+1,058 movements) in October compared with October 2004.

The top 10 airports in terms of volumes of itinerant movements in October showed year-over-year variations ranging from an 8.0% increase (+629 movements) at Edmonton International to a decline of 8.6% (-675 movements) at Québec/Jean Lesage International. Of the top 10 airports, 5 recorded increases in itinerant movements compared with 7 airports in September 2005.

The top 10 airports in terms of local movements showed year-over-year variations ranging from a 121.1% increase (+2,676 movements) at Winnipeg/St. Andrews to a decline of 21.3% (-1,194 movements) at Thunder Bay. Of the top 10 airports, 5 recorded increases in local movements compared with 3 airports in September 2005.

The October issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics* (51F0001PIE, TP1496, free) is now available online.

From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Transport and warehousing*.

Preliminary statistics for the 56 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA flight service stations are also available for October.

Available on CANSIM: table 401-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; aviationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

New products

The Canadian Economy in Transition: Global Links: Long-term Trends in Foreign Investment and Foreign Control in Canada: 1960 to 2000, no. 8
Catalogue number 11-622-MIE2005008
(free).

Canadian Potato Production, November 2005, Vol. 3, no. 2
Catalogue number 22-008-XIE
(free).

Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products, 2005
Catalogue number 23-221-XIB
(free).

Aircraft Movement Statistics, October 2005, Vol. 4, no. 10
Catalogue number 51F0001PIE
(free).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, September 2005, Vol. 71, no. 9
Catalogue number 67-002-XIE (\$15/\$142).

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
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year. 	4
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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

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21	Retail trade	September 2005
21	Study: Referrals and convictions in youth and adult criminal courts	2003
22	Consumer Price Index	October 2005
22	Study: A decade-long look at registered apprentices	1992 to 2002
23	Leading indicators	October 2005
24	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Third quarter 2005
24	Criminal victimization	2004
25	Net farm income	2004 (revised)
25	Farm cash receipts	Third quarter 2005