



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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- **Gross domestic product by industry, January 2005** 3
Economic activity advanced by 0.2% in January due to a rebound in retailing activity and renewed vigour in manufacturing.

- **Television viewing, fall 2003** 7
Canadians are increasingly choosing homegrown news and public affairs shows over other programming on Canadian television. In addition, they are spending less time watching sports programs.

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Annual demographic statistics

2004

The 2004 issue of *Annual Demographic Statistics* provides the most recent population estimates by age group and sex, as well as data on births, deaths and migrations. It groups the information by province and territory, census metropolitan area, census division and economic region. It also provides estimates of population by marital status and for census families for the provinces and territories.

The publication includes a CD-ROM that provides additional data such as a chronological series of estimates by various levels of geography. With regard to provinces and territories, the estimates date back to 1971 (tables and animated age pyramid), 1986 for the number of census families, census divisions and census metropolitan areas and 1996 for economic regions.

These time series can be easily captured and manipulated to create customized demographic analyses in any spreadsheet program. The population figures can be used to calculate per capita rates for market research, quantitative analysis and planning.

The 2004 issue of *Annual Demographic Statistics* (91-213-XIB, \$60 without the CD-ROM; 91-213-XPB, \$134 including the CD-ROM) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Nathalie Proulx (613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; demography@statcan.ca), Demography Division.



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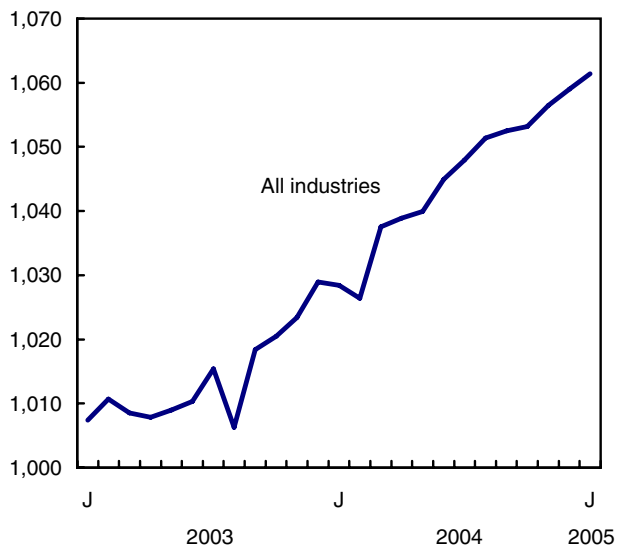
MAJOR RELEASES

Gross domestic product by industry January 2005

The Canadian economy advanced by 0.2% in January due to a rebound in retailing activity and renewed vigour in manufacturing. The economy also grew by 0.2% in December 2004. Shoppers did not wait long after Christmas to use their gift cards, prodded by favourable weather in most parts of the country. Manufacturers boosted their output in January after a lacklustre fourth quarter as demand for machinery and equipment continued unabated.

Economic activity advances

GDP billions of chained \$ (1997)



Industrial production (the output of factories, mines and utilities) rose by 0.3%, restrained by a 1.3% decrease in the output of utilities brought about by the relatively mild January weather. Output of the mining, oil and gas sector increased by 0.1% as oil and gas extraction and exploration were both reduced. Manufacturing activity moved ahead by 0.6% due to increased demand for aerospace products and for heavy-duty trucks, as well as the continued demand for

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.

machinery. In the United States, the Index of Industrial Production edged up 0.1% with manufacturing gains overshadowed by decreased output of utilities, while the output of mines was flat.

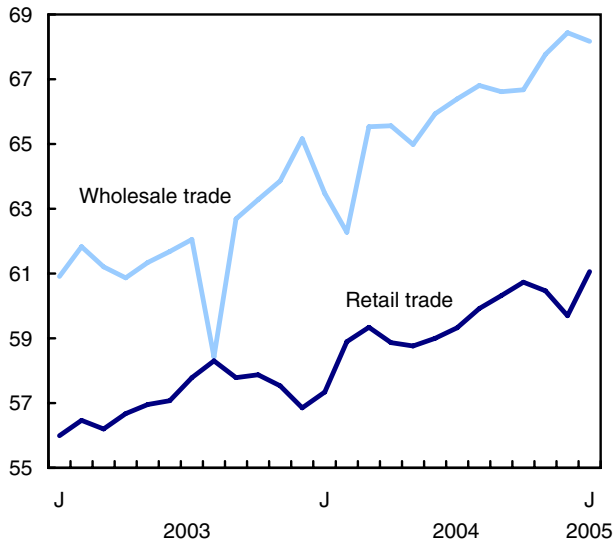
Shoppers quick to cash in their gift cards

Retailing activity rebounded by 2.3% in January after dropping 1.3% in December 2004. Much of this action was attributed to the increasing popularity of gift cards, particularly in department, general merchandise, and furniture stores. Beer, wine and liquor stores partly made up for the lost ground in the previous three months, and were also an important factor in boosting retailing activity. Supermarkets and new car dealers further contributed to the January increase.

Wholesaling activity decreased by 0.4%, pulled down mainly by motor vehicles following the December 2004 surge. Car manufacturers moved many vehicles onto dealers' lots in December in anticipation of increased sales. New car dealers' sales increased in January and preliminary reports indicate that unit sales of new motor vehicles surged in February 2005. Excluding motor vehicles, wholesaling activity increased by 0.4% in January. Wholesalers of machinery and electronic equipment (including computers), of personal and household goods, and of lumber and millwork were the main contributors to this growth.

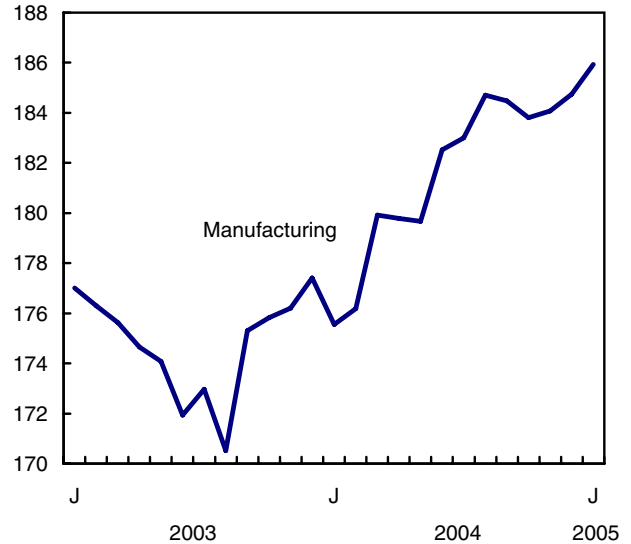
Retailing rebounds and wholesaling retreats

GDP billions of chained \$ (1997)



Renewed vigour in manufacturing

GDP billions of chained \$ (1997)



Solid gains in manufacturing

Output in the manufacturing sector increased by 0.6% in January. Increases were widespread as 15 of the 21 major groups advanced. Aerospace products and parts, heavy-duty trucks, fabricated metal products, machinery, and food products manufacturers were responsible for much of the strength.

Output of manufacturers of aerospace products and parts increased by 6.8% as the demand for aircraft continued to rise in step with the gradual improvement in air travel internationally.

Bottlenecks in transporting goods by rail and water across North America in 2004 fuelled demand for heavy-duty trucks (+15%) in January. Motor vehicle manufacturing however was flat due to a decrease in production of light motor vehicles. The production of motor vehicle parts increased by 1.0%.

Production of fabricated metal products (+1.5%) and of machinery (+1.4%) were both up in most categories. Paper products manufacturing was down 1.5% because of recent increases in prices for pulp and paper and reduced demand for newsprint. Smelting and refining of non-ferrous metal excluding aluminum was down 5.8%, mainly due to reduced uranium production. The manufacturing of food products increased by 0.8% due to higher output of dairy, sugar and confectionery products, as well as of fruit and vegetable preserving.

Mixed performance in the mining, oil and gas sector

The mining, oil and gas extraction sector increased by 0.1% in January. Oil and gas extraction retreated by 0.1% because of continued production difficulties in the Alberta tar sands. The East Coast however recovered from the oil spill at the Terra Nova platform. Output of metal mines decreased 0.9% because of reduced production of copper, nickel, and uranium. The production of potash declined 11% in January following the jump in December, which was spurred by demand from China. The output of diamonds regained some of the ground lost after two months of sharply reduced production. Support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction (mostly drilling and rigging) stepped back by 4.0% after a 12% increase in the last quarter of 2004.

Construction activity declined

Output of the construction sector declined by 0.5% in January with all types of activity receding. Residential construction decreased by 0.8% as the building of single detached dwellings declined for a second month in a row. This decrease more than offset increases in the construction of apartments and row houses. New housing starts in urban areas saw double-digit decreases in every region. The value of existing homes sold in January increased however, raising the activity of real estate agents and brokers by 0.7%.

Non-residential construction declined by 1.1% as building of institutional and commercial structures decreased. The value of building permits for institutional and industrial structures was down significantly. For a second consecutive month however industrial building construction was up. Engineering, repairs and other construction activities slowed (-0.1%).

Other industries

Accommodation and food services industries declined 0.5% as the number of foreign travellers to Canada was stable and the number of Canadians travelling overseas increased. Pipeline transportation decreased by 3.3% due to lower demand for petroleum and natural gas in both Canada and the United States. Output of telecommunication industries climbed a further 0.9% partly due to an increase in long-distance calls. Output of the finance and insurance industries (+0.5%) was shored up by increased sales of financial products related to retirement funds.

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

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

The January 2005 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 19, no. 1 (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 February 2005 will be released on April 29.

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.

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

	August 2004 ^r	September 2004 ^r	October 2004 ^r	November 2004 ^r	December 2004 ^r	January 2005 ^p	January 2005	January 2004 to January 2005
seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All Industries	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1,061,426	3.2
Goods-producing industries	0.7	-0.1	-0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	333,922	3.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.7	1.0	-0.1	-0.0	0.2	-0.6	24,187	1.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0.3	-1.1	0.8	0.1	-0.2	0.1	37,883	-0.6
Utilities	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.9	2.2	-1.3	26,647	-0.3
Construction	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.5	59,144	1.8
Manufacturing	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	185,931	5.9
Services-producing industries	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	728,622	3.2
Wholesale trade	0.6	-0.3	0.1	1.7	1.0	-0.4	68,175	7.4
Retail trade	1.0	0.7	0.7	-0.4	-1.3	2.3	61,053	6.5
Transportation and warehousing	-0.1	0.5	0.5	-0.2	0.5	0.1	51,004	4.1
Information and cultural industries	-0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	43,935	4.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	213,545	3.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.2	-0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.0	0.3	46,657	2.0
Administrative and waste management services	-0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.1	22,165	2.0
Education services	-0.4	-0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	45,637	2.0
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	63,041	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.8	-1.5	-2.4	0.3	1.3	-1.0	9,395	-2.1
Accommodation and food services	-0.7	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.5	23,589	1.4
Other services (except public administration)	-0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.0	24,713	1.2
Public administration	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	0.9	0.1	0.2	57,486	0.9
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.8	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	250,957	3.7
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.6	0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	75,095	2.9
Durable manufacturing industries	1.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	110,722	8.2
Business sector industries	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	903,500	3.6
Non-business sector industries	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	158,169	1.0
Information and communication technologies industries	1.6	-0.4	-0.2	1.1	-0.8	0.8	62,725	5.4
Energy sector	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.0	-1.0	61,011	-0.7

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

1. Millions of chained dollars (1997), seasonally adjusted at annual rates.



Television viewing

Fall 2003

Canadians are increasingly choosing homegrown news and public affairs shows over other programming on Canadian television, according to latest data on television viewing. In addition, they are spending less time watching sports programs.

The data, which cover both specialty and pay-TV and conventional television, show that news and public affairs programs are becoming more and more popular in both sectors.

Viewers reported that they spent about 38% of their time watching news and public affairs on conventional television, up from 33% in 1998. Similarly, they spent 15% of their time watching similar programs on pay and specialty TV, up from 11% six years earlier.

The proportion of time allocated for watching sports programs fell in both cases. Viewers reported they spent only 6% of their time watching sports on conventional television in 2003, down from 8% six years earlier. Sports took about 14% of viewing time on pay and specialty television, down from 19%.

In both cases, drama programs took up most of viewers' time.

Canadian content holds steady

Canadian content on television held relatively steady in 2003 at around 44% for pay and specialty television, and just under 57% for conventional television.

Compared with levels in 1998, Canadian content on pay and specialty television was up from 40%, while on conventional television it had declined slightly from just over 57%.

The share of Canadian drama, and Canadian news and public affairs in particular has shown big increases on Canadian specialty and pay-TV since 1998.

Canadian drama reached an 8.5% share on those channels in 2003, up from 6.4% in 1998. Canadian news and public affairs programs shot up to a 12.7% share from 8.1% six years earlier.

In 2003, Canadian documentaries accounted for 2.6% of all programs shown on pay-TV and specialty stations, up from 2.2% in 1998. Academic and recreational instructions grew to 4.0% from 2.6% in 1998.

On the other hand, the share of Canadian sports, music and dance programs continued to slide. On pay and specialty TV, viewers spent just 9.6% of their time watching Canadian sports programs in 2003, down from 12.0% in 1998.

Note to readers

The Culture Statistics Program's Television project is a joint undertaking of the Canadian Radio Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), The Department of Canadian Heritage and Statistics Canada.

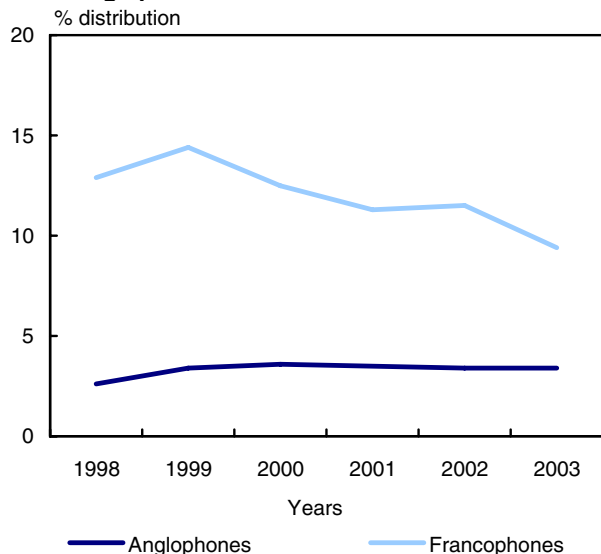
Statistics Canada's databank on television viewing consists of files from a number of sources. Basic viewing data are acquired from Bureau of Measurement (BBM). They include the demographics of survey respondents and the schedules of most television stations whose signal is picked up in Canada.

The CRTC codes the characteristics of each program: content (news, public affairs, drama, religious programming, etc.), country of origin, and percentage of Canadian content. The final databank, which is retained by Statistics Canada, also indicates the network affiliation and geographic location of each television station.

Basic survey data have been collected by BBM from a sample of Canadians ages two and over. Data were collected using a diary type questionnaire over four weeks during October and November 2003.

Another organization, Nielson Media Research, also produces data on television viewing. This firm uses electronic meters to collect data on a year-round basis. The results of this alternate methodology may produce averages that vary from the basic results produced by BBM.

Francophones watch much more Canadian drama than Anglophones



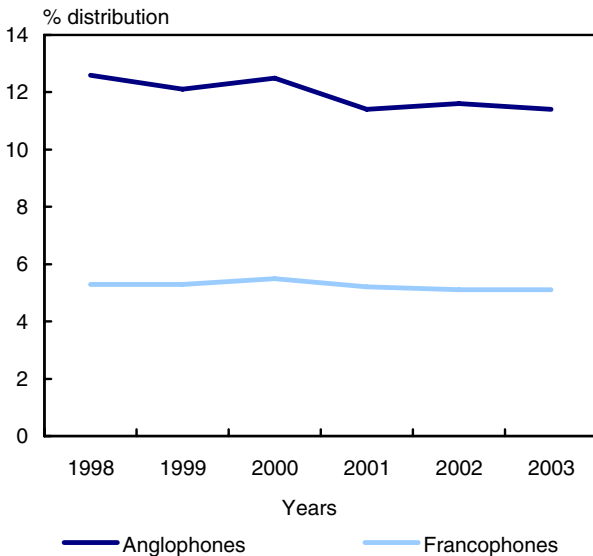
While equivalent figures for Canadian conventional television showed a similar trend for documentaries, the viewing share of Canadian-content dramas declined in 2003.

Foreign dramas lose popularity

Drama and comedy continued to be the mainstay of foreign programs, but their popularity among Canadian viewers moved in opposite directions.

While the viewing time for foreign comedy improved over the past six years on Canadian pay and specialty television, viewing of foreign drama programs declined on all types of stations.

Anglophones watch much more foreign comedy than Francophones

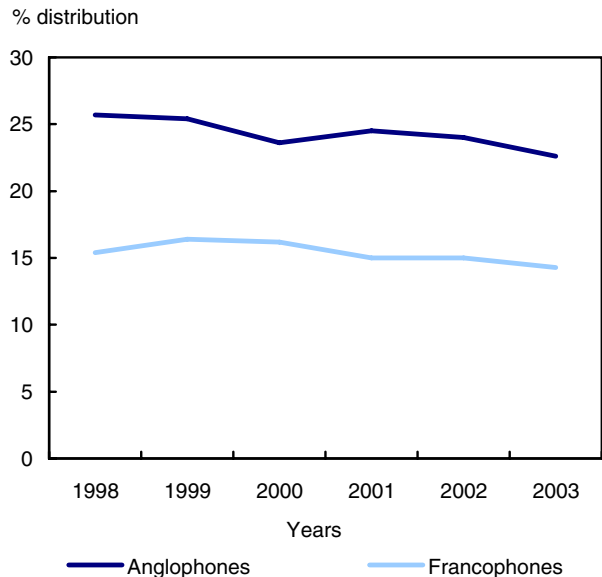


The overall viewing time for foreign drama dropped to 20.1% in 2003 from 22.9% in 1998. After reaching a high of 23.0% in 1999, the trend has been slipping ever since.

Anglophones' viewing time of foreign drama fell from 25.7% in 1998 to 22.6% in 2003. Francophones, with much less viewing time for foreign drama overall, remained stable at around 15.0% for most of the period, dropping to 14.3% in 2003.

Anglophones spent more than twice as much time as francophones watching foreign comedy. For example, Anglophones devoted 11.4% of their viewing time to foreign comedy in 2003 compared to 5.1% for Francophones.

Viewing of foreign drama has declined



Francophones prefer Canadian programming. They spent seven times as much time as Anglophones watching Canadian comedy in 2003, and three times as much time watching Canadian drama. The gap for domestic drama was even wider in 1998.

Young people watching less television

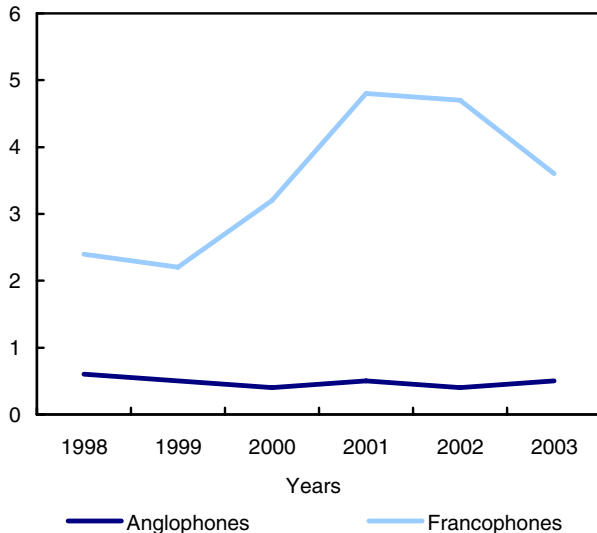
The average hours per week of television viewing in Canada has not changed in the last five years, hovering around 22 hours per week.

This is because young adults, teens and children are spending increasingly less time in front of the television, offsetting the increasing hours their grandparents are putting in watching TV.

From a level of 14.3 hours per week in 1998, young men aged 18 to 24 have consistently reduced their hours of TV viewing to 11.1 hours in 2003. Young women in the same age group went from 17.6 hours in 1998 to 15.5 hours in 2003. The pattern was the same for teens and children.

Canadian comedy is much more popular with Francophones

% distribution



The young are spending more of their leisure time doing things other than watching television. For example, Internet use among households with children under 18 continued to grow, from 41% in 1999 to 73% in 2003.

TV viewing highest in Quebec and Nova Scotia, lowest in Alberta

Quebec and Nova Scotia led the nation in the number of hours of television viewing. The highest

viewing time of 24.0 hours per week was recorded by Francophones in Quebec, although this was down from 26.2 hours in 1998.

The figure for Anglophones in Quebec, which mirrors the trend in Saskatchewan, was 21.3 hours in 2003.

Alberta had the lowest viewing time of 19.7 hours per week, unchanged from the 1998 viewing level.

Available on CANSIM: tables 502-0001 to 502-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3114.

Selected details from the Fall 2003 Television Viewing Survey in table format (87F0006XIE, free) are now available online. Data from the survey are also available by province. Researchers can request special tabulations on a cost-recovery basis.

For general information contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca). To order special tables or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Fidel Ifedi (613-951-1569; fax: 613-951-1333 fidel.ifedi@statcan.ca) or Lofti Chahdi (613-951-3136; fax: 613-951-1333 lotfi.chahdi@statcan.ca) Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

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Distribution of viewing time, by origin and type of program: Canadian conventional TV

Type of program	1998			2002			2003		
	Canadian programs	Foreign programs	Total	Canadian programs	Foreign programs	Total	Canadian programs	Foreign programs	Total
	% share								
News and public affairs	29.7	2.8	32.5	32.2	4.3	36.4	32.6	5.5	38.1
Documentary	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.3	1.8	1.8	0.3	2.1
Instruction:									
Academic	1.4	0.1	1.5	1.8	0.2	2.0	1.3	0.2	1.5
Social/Recreational	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.9
Religion	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Sports	7.3	0.6	7.9	4.8	0.6	5.4	5.1	1.0	6.1
Variety and games	8.4	6.2	14.6	5.6	8.5	14.1	7.5	8.0	15.5
Music and dance	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.1
Comedy	1.4	9.5	10.9	2.3	7.7	10.0	1.5	7.2	8.7
Drama	7.6	22.3	29.8	6.9	21.7	28.6	5.0	20.8	25.7
Other/Unknown:	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	57.3	42.7	100.0	56.1	43.9	100.0	56.5	43.5	100.0

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Distribution of viewing time, by origin and type of program: Canadian pay and specialty TV

Type of program	1998			2002			2003		
	Canadian programs	Foreign programs	Total	Canadian programs	Foreign programs	Total	Canadian programs	Foreign programs	Total
	% share								
News and public affairs	8.1	3.1	11.1	10.5	1.8	12.3	12.7	1.9	14.6
Documentary	2.2	3.0	5.2	2.7	3.3	6.0	2.6	2.6	5.2
Instruction:									
Academic	2.2	1.2	3.3	2.9	2.5	5.3	3.4	2.7	6.2
Social/Recreational	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.6	2.0	2.6
Religion	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5
Sports	12.0	6.6	18.7	12.4	4.3	16.8	9.6	4.9	14.4
Variety and games	1.9	2.7	4.6	2.6	3.9	6.5	2.7	5.1	7.8
Music and dance	4.5	1.0	5.5	2.5	0.7	3.3	1.7	0.7	2.4
Comedy	1.8	10.4	12.2	1.4	11.7	13.0	1.9	12.8	14.7
Drama	6.4	22.7	29.1	7.7	23.9	31.6	8.5	20.8	29.3
Other/Unknown:	0.0	8.3	8.3	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6
Total	39.9	60.1	100.0	43.6	56.4	100.0	43.9	56.1	100.0

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

OTHER RELEASES

Annual Survey of Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing

2003

The commercial and industrial equipment rental and leasing industry group earned operating revenues of 6.6 billion in 2003, virtually unchanged from 2002. The operating profit margin was 21.4% in 2003, down from 24.0% in 2002, and 29.6% in 2001.

Results from the 2003 Annual Survey of Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing (and revised 2001 and 2002 data) are now available. These data provide information such as the industry group's revenue, expenditures, salaries and wages, and operating profit margin.

Available on CANSIM: table 352-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2441.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Candace Brookbank (613-951-5239; fax: 613-951-6696; candace.brookbank@statcan.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

Stocks of frozen and chilled meats

March 2005

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of March amounted to 91 555 metric tonnes, up 1% from 90 551 tonnes in February and up 2% from 89 363 tonnes in March 2004. Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on March 1 totalled 52 119 metric tonnes, up 9% from a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0005 and 003-0041.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.

The March issue of *Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats* (23-009-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

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

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

December 2004

The December 2004 monthly report, Vol. 1 (TP141, free) is available on Transport Canada's Web site at the following URL (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

Note: The TP 141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major Canadian airports (i.e., those with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (i.e., those without air traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release on Transport Canada's Web site.

For more information about this Web site, contact Michel Villeneuve (613-990-3825; villenm@tc.gc.ca), Transport Canada.

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. ■

Construction type plywood

January 2005

Data on construction type plywood for January are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0056 and 303-0057.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2138.

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. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, January 2005,
Vol. 19, no. 1
Catalogue number 15-001-XIE (\$12/\$118).

Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats, March 2005
Catalogue number 23-009-XIE
(free).

**Income Research Paper Series: Recent Changes in
Geography Content in the Survey of Labour and
Income Dynamics**, 1999 to 2002, no. 2
Catalogue number 75F0002MIE2005002
(free).

... au courant, March 2005
Catalogue number 82-005-XIE
(free).

Television Viewing: Data Tables, Fall 2003
Catalogue number 87F0006XIE
(free).

Annual Demographic Statistics, 2004
Catalogue number 91-213-XIB (\$60).

Annual Demographic Statistics, 2004
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Release date	Title	Reference period
4	Port activity	2003
6	Building permits	February 2005
7	National Population Health Survey: Growth of Obesity	1994/95 to 2002/03
8	Labour Force Survey	March 2005
11	Investment in non-residential building construction	First quarter 2005
12	Canadian international merchandise trade	February 2005
12	New Housing Price Index	February 2005
13	Who pays federal personal income tax?	1990 to 2002
14	School libraries and teacher-librarians	2003/04
14	Low-paid work and economically vulnerable families over the last two decades	1981 to 2004
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 2005
18	New motor vehicle sales	February 2005
18	Canada's international transactions in securities	February 2005
19	Wholesale trade	February 2005
19	Leading indicators	March 2005
20	Electronic commerce and technology	2004
20	Children and Youth as Victims of Crime	
20	Travel between Canada and other countries	February 2005
21	Field crop reporting series: March intentions of principal field crop areas in 2005	March 31st 2005
21	Retail trade	February 2005
22	Consumer Price Index	March 2005
22	Criminal justice indicators	
26	Labour markets, business activity and mobility in Canadian census metropolitan areas	
26	Healthy aging	1994/95 to 2002/03
26	Employment Insurance	February 2005
27	Provincial economic accounts	2004
28	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	March 2005
28	Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries	April 2005
28	Employment, earnings and hours	February 2005
29	Gross domestic product by industry	February 2005
