



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 31, 2005

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Canadian economic accounts, second quarter 2005 and June 2005

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Widespread growth in the demand for goods and services led to a 0.8% rise in real gross domestic product in the second quarter following a 0.5% increase in the first. Continued strength in personal expenditures and a rebound in housing contributed to the strong second quarter performance. In June, economic output advanced 0.2%, after increasing 0.3% in May and 0.4% in April. A more detailed analysis is available in the *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*.

(continued on page 2)

Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review

Second quarter 2005

The *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review* has the most up-to-date data and analysis on the economy and Canada's transactions with the rest of the world.

The section on gross domestic product (GDP) by income and expenditure provides information on topics such as consumer spending, business investment, and, of course, the overall state of the economy. To find out which industries are booming, see the section on GDP by industry.

In the balance of international payments section, you can find investment flows between residents of Canada and non-residents, as well as exports and imports.

A section on the financial flow accounts shows the flow of funds among sectors of the economy in the financing of economic activity.

The section on labour productivity includes the hours worked by Canadians, their wages and their productivity for different industries. This section will be included on September 9.

The international investment position provides you Canada's indebtedness to the rest of the world, as well as how much Canadians have invested in other countries. This section will be included on September 16.

Find out more about the wealth of Canadian households, businesses and governments, with detail on assets and liabilities in the national balance sheet accounts section. This section will be included on September 16.

The second quarter 2005 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 4, no. 2 (13-010-XIE, free), is now available online. From *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

For more information, contact the information officer (613-951-3640, iead-info-dcrrd@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.



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The Daily, August 31, 2005

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Releases

Canadian economic accounts

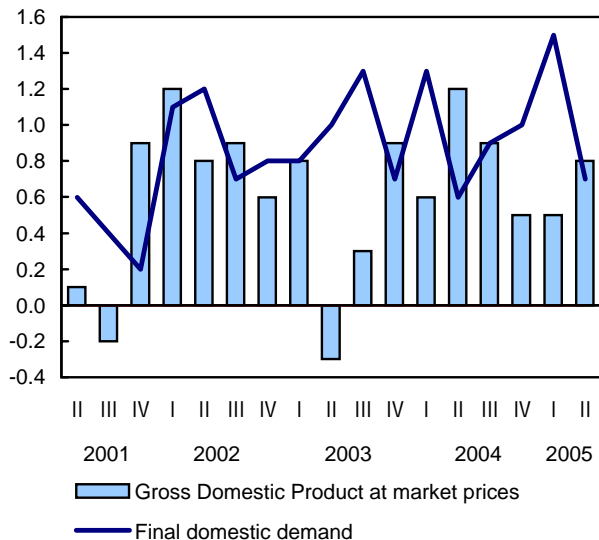
Second quarter 2005 and June 2005

Real gross domestic product (GDP) advanced 0.8% in the second quarter, as continued strength in personal expenditures drove output up in the services sector. In June, economic output edged up 0.2%, after increasing 0.3% in May and 0.4% in April.

The Canadian economy grew at an annualized rate of 3.2% in the second quarter of the year, compared to 2.1% in the last quarter.

GDP accelerates in the second quarter

Quarterly % change, chained (1997) dollars



Growth in final domestic demand slowed to 0.7% in the second quarter, down from a very strong 1.5% jump in the first quarter. While the growth in final domestic demand was much stronger in the first quarter, much of it was satisfied through a surge in imports rather than domestic production, moderating the overall growth in GDP. The opposite was the case in the second quarter; even though final domestic demand slowed, a much greater share of this demand was satisfied through domestic production, resulting in an acceleration in GDP.

Note to readers

With the September 2005 release (July reference month), the monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry program will convert to the 2002 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) from NAICS 1997. We are also planning to change the industry detail published. The goal is to reduce the number of industries whose contribution to total economic activity is less relevant, and to increase the detail provided for those that have become more important, such as some of the service industries. With these changes, the monthly GDP program will better reflect the current structure of the Canadian economy.

More detailed information on these planned changes will be made available soon. In the meantime, for questions or comments, please contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622; imad@statcan.ca).

Consumer spending continues to drive growth

Personal expenditures grew 0.6% following a stellar performance in the first quarter. Strong demand for durable and semi-durable goods continued to drive output up in the retail trade (+1.1%) and wholesale trade sectors (+2.3%).

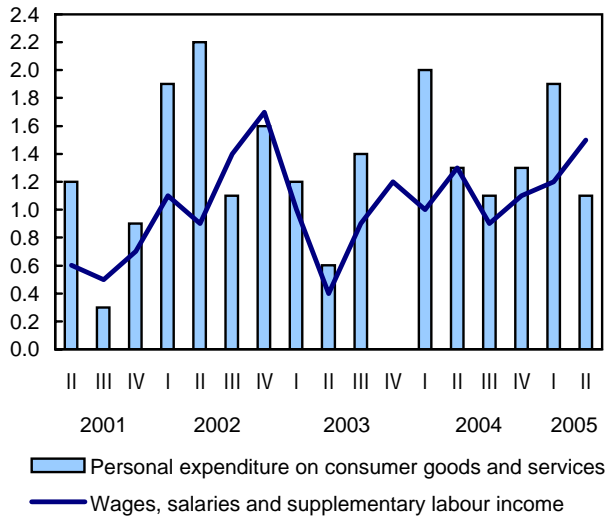
Some of the recent growth in personal expenditures has been spurred on by the growth in labour income. Labour income grew 1.5%, outpacing the growth of consumption for the first time since the fourth quarter of 2003.

Housing rebounds after a first quarter pause

Strength in business investment moved the economy forward as investment in housing pushed ahead (+1.9%), following a slight decline in the previous quarter. As a result, both the finance and insurance, and the real estate sectors advanced 0.9%. The output of real estate agents and brokers jumped 4.4%, due to the strength of the home resale market. Investment in plant and equipment grew another 0.9% after jumping 3.2% in the first quarter.

Growth in labour income outpaces consumption in the second quarter

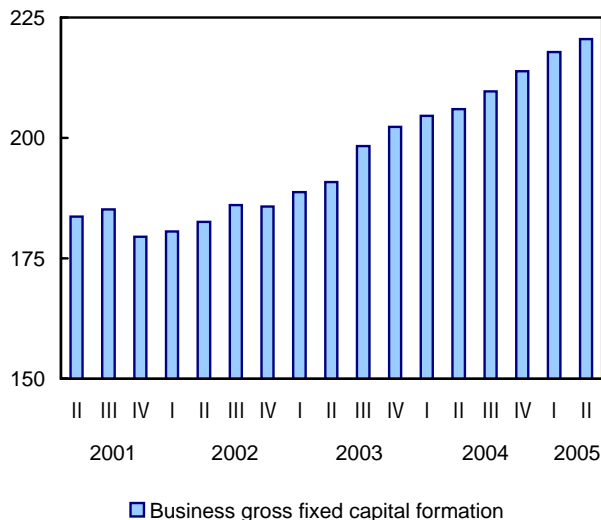
Quarterly % change



Overall, business investment grew 1.3%, its tenth consecutive quarterly increase.

Investment continues its steady climb

Billions of chained (1997) dollars



Slow exports of goods drive manufacturing output down

Exports edged up a moderate 0.2% in the second quarter after rising 1.3% in the first quarter. Much of the slowdown resulted from a substantial drop in the exports of automotive products (-3.1%) and energy products (-1.8%). The slowdown in exports was felt among Canadian manufacturers who saw overall output decrease by 0.4%, led by declines in the production of motor vehicles (-5.0%) and parts (-2.1%). There were widespread declines in petroleum-related manufacturing industries such as chemical and plastic products. One bright spot remained, however, as the manufacturing of information and communication technology products grew 5.8%.

Industrial production (the output of factories, mines and utilities) edged up 0.1%. The growth in mining, oil and gas extraction (+1.4%) and in utilities (+0.9%) was nearly offset by a lower output of manufacturers (-0.4%). In the United States, the index of industrial production increased by 0.3% with gains in all three sectors (manufacturing, mining and utilities).

Real gross domestic product in chained (1997) dollars¹

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2004	0.6	2.6	1.6
Second quarter 2004	1.2	5.0	3.1
Third quarter 2004	0.9	3.5	3.7
Fourth quarter 2004	0.5	2.1	3.3
First quarter 2005	0.5	2.1	3.2
Second quarter 2005	0.8	3.2	2.7

1. The change is the growth rate from one period to the next. The annualized change is the growth rate compounded annually. The year-over-year change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in a previous year.

Economy wide prices, as measured by the chain price index for GDP, rose 0.5%. Excluding energy, the index was up 0.1%.

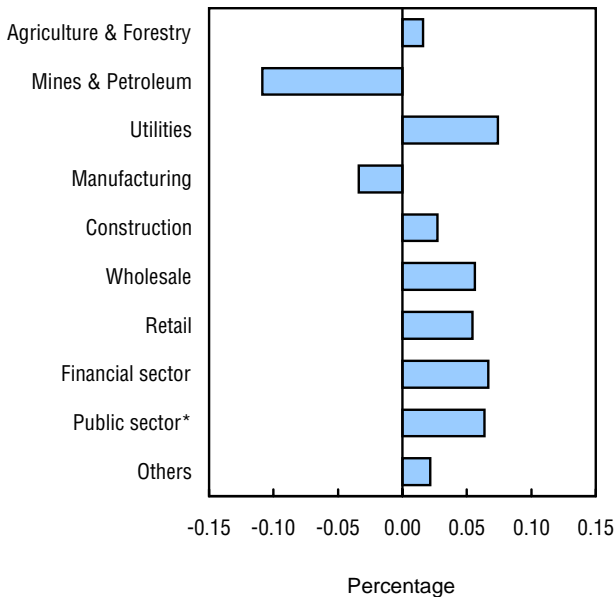
GDP by industry: highlights for June 2005

The Canadian economy edged up 0.2% in June. Growth was mostly confined to services producing industries. Economic activity was restrained by widespread decreases in manufacturing output and by unfavourable weather in the Prairies that sharply curtailed oil and gas exploration after a surge in May. Services producing industries rose 0.4% while goods producing industries edged down 0.1%.

Industrial production (the output of mines, utilities and factories) decreased 0.3%. The drop in the mining,

oil and gas extraction sector, and the contraction in manufacturing industries more than offset the 2.8% jump in the output of utilities that resulted from the start of a summer heat wave in Central Canada. In the United States, the index of industrial production rose 0.8%.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to total growth - June 2005



* Education, health and public administration.

Manufacturing output declined 0.2% in June, with 15 of the 21 major groups, accounting for 73% of this sector's output, recording decreases. The largest gainers were manufacturers of machinery and of information and communication technology products. Those gains were cancelled, however, by widespread decreases in other manufacturing sectors, notably chemical products and transportation equipment.

Wholesale trade activity increased 0.9% in June, helped by the demand for computers and other electronic equipment. New motor vehicle dealers enjoyed a month of brisk sales, kindled by special incentive programs that pushed the output of the retail trade sector to a 1.0% gain. Retailing activity excluding new motor vehicle dealers edged up 0.2%.

Construction activity moved ahead 0.5% in June. Much of the strength was in residential construction (+1.0%) which reached a new height after easing back in the first three months of the year. The financial sector benefited from the increased demand for housing and

the higher volumes of transactions on the Canadian stock exchanges.

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

	January 2005 ^r	February 2005 ^r	March 2005 ^r	April 2005 ^r	May 2005 ^r	June 2005 ^p
Seasonally adjusted						
	Month-to-month % change					
All industries	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
Goods-producing industries	0.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.3	0.6	-0.1
Service-producing industries	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4
Industrial production	0.3	-0.6	-0.7	0.4	0.8	-0.3
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-0.2	-1.2	-1.0	1.9	1.8	-2.0
Wholesale trade	-0.2	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9
Retail trade	2.4	1.2	-0.3	1.3	-1.1	1.0

^r Revised figures

^p Preliminary figures

Detailed analysis and tables

More detailed analysis on today's releases from the national accounts, including additional charts and tables, can be found in the second quarter 2005 issue of *Canadian economic accounts quarterly review*, Vol. 4, no. 2 (13-010-XIE, free) now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

Products, services and contact information

Gross domestic product by industry

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

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

The June 2005 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 19, no. 6 (15-001-XIE, \$12/\$118) is now available. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price. See *How to order products*.

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; bernard.lefrancois@statcan.ca), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

National economic and financial accounts

Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0001, 378-0002, 380-0001 to 380-0017, 380-0019 to 380-0035, 380-0056, 380-0059 and 382-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1804, 1901 and 2602.

The second quarter 2005 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates* (13-001-XIB, \$36/\$117) will soon be available. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price.

Detailed printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted quarterly data on Income and expenditure accounts (13-001-PPB, \$54/\$193), Financial flow accounts (13-014-PPB, \$54/\$193) and Estimates of labour income (13F0016XPB, \$22/\$70), including supplementary analytical tables and charts are now available.

At 8:30 am on release day, the complete seasonally adjusted quarterly income and expenditure accounts, financial flow accounts, and monthly estimates of labour income data sets can be obtained on computer diskette. The diskettes (13-001-DDB, \$134/\$535; 13-014-DDB, \$321/\$1284; and 13F0016DDB, \$134/\$535) can also be purchased at a lower cost seven business days after the official release date (13-001-XDB, \$27/\$107; 13-014-XDB, \$65/\$257; and 13F0016XDB, \$27/\$107). To purchase any of these products, contact Client Services (613-951-3810; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640, iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

□

Canadian economic accounts key indicators¹

	First quarter 2004	Second quarter 2004	Third quarter 2004	Fourth quarter 2004	First quarter 2005	Second quarter 2005	2003	2004
seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
\$ millions at current prices								
GDP by income and by expenditure								
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	633,052 1.0	641,204 1.3	647,288 0.9	654,312 1.1	661,864 1.2	671,856 1.5	617,753 4.2	643,964 4.2
Corporation profits before taxes	163,128 8.4	177,176 8.6	178,804 0.9	181,484 1.5	184,580 1.7	188,828 2.3	147,592 8.7	175,148 18.7
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	51,828 3.3	55,380 6.9	57,112 3.1	57,312 0.4	57,572 0.5	57,972 0.7	50,223 6.5	55,408 10.3
Net income of unincorporated business	81,496 1.8	83,712 2.7	85,068 1.6	85,296 0.3	85,324 0.0	85,480 0.2	78,438 4.4	83,893 7.0
Taxes less subsidies	144,672 -0.1	148,568 2.7	150,276 1.1	151,212 0.6	152,476 0.8	155,376 1.9	141,424 2.1	148,682 5.1
Personal disposable income	733,644 1.1	747,232 1.9	751,336 0.5	757,772 0.9	761,980 0.6	770,072 1.1	719,553 3.7	747,496 3.9
Personal saving rate ²	1.4 ...	1.9 ...	1.4 ...	1.0 ...	-0.4 ...	-0.5 ...	2.4 ...	1.4 ...
millions of chained (1997) dollars								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	633,820 1.5	637,204 0.5	642,702 0.9	648,794 0.9	659,323 1.6	663,207 0.6	619,401 3.1	640,630 3.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	208,019 0.6	209,664 0.8	210,713 0.5	211,801 0.5	213,700 0.9	215,332 0.8	204,593 2.9	210,049 2.7
Gross fixed capital formation	236,204 1.4	237,551 0.6	241,206 1.5	245,637 1.8	250,127 1.8	252,735 1.0	225,199 5.9	240,150 6.6
Investment in inventories	3,944 ...	2,367 ...	17,458 ...	22,370 ...	15,292 ...	11,444 ...	11,065 ...	11,535 ...
Exports of goods and services	449,268 0.1	469,204 4.4	465,940 -0.7	462,289 -0.8	468,491 1.3	469,458 0.2	439,784 -2.1	461,675 5.0
Imports of goods and services	422,115 0.3	433,860 2.8	446,727 3.0	455,772 2.0	467,840 2.6	463,738 -0.9	406,664 4.1	439,619 8.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,107,771 0.6	1,121,455 1.2	1,131,229 0.9	1,137,256 0.5	1,143,279 0.5	1,152,277 0.8	1,092,388 2.0	1,124,428 2.9
GDP by industry								
Goods producing industries	322,736 0.6	327,377 1.4	331,595 1.3	332,153 0.2	332,506 0.1	333,289 0.2	317,208 1.7	328,465 3.5
Services producing industries	709,228 0.7	715,757 0.9	721,138 0.8	725,709 0.6	731,911 0.9	738,518 0.9	697,886 2.5	717,958 2.9
Industrial production	241,580 0.3	245,842 1.8	248,988 1.3	248,848 -0.1	248,497 -0.1	248,763 0.1	238,435 0.7	246,314 3.3
Non-durable manufacturing	73,212 0.4	74,183 1.3	74,933 1.0	74,458 -0.6	73,906 -0.7	73,344 -0.8	72,913 -0.0	74,196 1.8
Durable manufacturing	103,661 0.3	106,761 3.0	109,321 2.4	109,589 0.2	110,741 1.1	110,548 -0.2	101,679 0.2	107,333 5.6
Information and communication technologies sector (ICT)	60,472 2.8	61,276 1.3	62,150 1.4	62,785 1.0	63,991 1.9	65,113 1.8	57,076 3.8	61,671 8.0
Manufacturing	177,071 0.3	181,108 2.3	184,391 1.8	184,164 -0.1	184,723 0.3	183,956 -0.4	174,820 0.1	181,684 3.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	23,444 1.9	23,595 0.6	24,180 2.5	24,249 0.3	24,340 0.4	24,438 0.4	22,842 7.6	23,867 4.5
Construction	58,168 1.1	58,319 0.3	58,815 0.8	59,503 1.2	60,180 1.1	60,637 0.8	56,273 4.4	58,701 4.3
Wholesale trade	63,792 -0.5	65,349 2.4	66,649 2.0	67,585 1.4	68,915 2.0	70,518 2.3	61,941 5.6	65,844 6.3
Retail trade	58,581 2.0	58,897 0.5	59,796 1.5	60,323 0.9	61,627 2.2	62,281 1.1	57,126 2.8	59,399 4.0

1. The first line is the series itself expressed in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. The second line is the quarter to quarter percentage change at quarterly rates.

2. Actual rate.

... Figures not applicable.

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

June 2005 (preliminary)

Total sales of the restaurants, caterers and taverns industry reached \$3.4 billion in June, a 8.1% increase over June 2004. (Data are neither seasonally adjusted, nor adjusted for inflation.)

Food services sales

	May 2004 ^r	May 2005 ^r	June 2004 ^r	June 2005 ^p
\$ thousands (not seasonally adjusted)				
Total food services sales	3,202,246	3,362,013	3,165,628	3,421,868
Full service restaurants	1,529,318	1,578,325	1,514,195	1,589,191
Limited service restaurant	1,219,509	1,326,798	1,211,878	1,364,887
Food service contractors	146,153	159,485	143,961	165,127
Social and mobile caterers	71,782	71,495	78,600	78,837
Drinking places	235,484	225,910	216,994	223,825
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador	34,582	37,596	35,611	39,647
Prince Edward Island	12,858	11,967	11,872	13,512
Nova Scotia	81,881	76,376	83,747	81,617
New Brunswick	55,997	60,626	57,208	61,568
Quebec	674,031	742,957	665,845	728,631
Ontario	1,310,900	1,290,639	1,285,800	1,319,173
Manitoba	84,549	81,936	87,624	84,825
Saskatchewan	80,495	75,114	81,826	79,055
Alberta	360,707	391,067	344,843	403,384
British Columbia	496,802	583,725	501,605	599,685
Yukon	2,646	2,850	2,943	3,154
Northwest Territories	6,171	6,695	6,065	7,196
Nunavut	627	466	638	420

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

The largest year-over-year increases, at the provincial level, were recorded in British Columbia (+19.6%), Alberta (+17.0%), and Prince Edward Island (+13.8%).

The year-over-year increase in sales, at the national level, was due to the rise in sales of limited service restaurants (+12.6%). This sector accounted for 40% of the industry sales in June. Food service contractors also grew significantly, rising 14.7%. This sector accounts for about 5% of the industry sales.

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.

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), Service Industries Division, Statistics Canada. ■

Oil and gas extraction industry: Capital and operating expenditures 2004

Capital expenditures by the conventional oil and gas extraction industry totalled \$26.8 billion in 2004, a gain of 12.5% from 2003. This increase followed on the heel of a 32.5% jump in 2003. The increase in spending reflected the continued gains in energy commodity prices in 2004. Expenditures in the exploratory and development drilling categories rose 18.5% in 2004, mainly because of an increase in development drilling. Production facilities expenditures were 15.3% higher than in 2003, as a result of the gains in development drilling completions in 2004.

Oil and gas extraction industry: Capital and operating expenditures

	2004	2003 to 2004
	\$ millions	% change
Capital		
Conventional	26,828.6	12.5
Non-conventional	6,183.1	22.5
Operating		
Conventional	22,262.1	8.7
Non-conventional	5,109.8	25.6

Similarly, with the beginning of new projects, the non-conventional sector capital expenditures recorded a leap of 22.5% to \$6.2 billion in 2004. This is in sharp contrast to the 25.2% decline recorded in 2003.

So far in 2005, sustained high prices for natural gas and crude oil, and increasing drilling activity point to a robust year for capital expenditures by the oil and gas extraction industry.

Operating expenses for the conventional sector rose 8.7% from 2003 to settle at \$22.3 billion, reflecting higher royalty payments, a major component of operating expenses. For the non-conventional sector,

operating expenses reached \$5.1 billion, a 25.6% jump from 2003, as the costs of fuel used rose and new facilities entered into full production.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2178.

For more information, or 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 ■

Oil and gas extraction industry: Volume and value of marketable production 2004

Crude oil and equivalent production rose 3.2% in 2004, primarily as a result of higher deliveries to export market. Synthetic crude oil production (including crude bitumen) has increased solidly in the last 10 years. In 2004, it accounted for 38.7% of total crude oil and equivalent production, compared with 20.8% in 1994. In Alberta, 2004 marked the third year where non-conventional production of crude oil exceeded conventional production. On the other hand, natural gas marketable production edged up 0.5% to 167.4 billion cubic metres.

The value of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons produced in 2004 totalled an estimated \$40.7 billion, up 21.2% from the \$33.6 billion in 2003. This jump was largely attributable to sustained increases in wellhead prices in 2004. The value of natural gas marketable production was estimated at \$38.1 billion in 2004, up 2.8% from 2003.

Oil and gas extraction industry: Volume and value of marketable production

	2004	2003 to 2004 % change
Crude oil and equivalent		
Volume (thousands of cubic metres)	149 416.1	3.2
Value (\$ millions)	40,722.7	21.2
Natural gas		
Volume (millions of cubic metres)	167 359.8	0.5
Value (\$ millions)	38,071.3	2.8
Natural gas by-products¹		
Volume (thousands of cubic metres)	30 061.7	2.1
Value (\$ millions)	6,260.9	9.8

1 . Excludes volume and value of pentanes plus and elemental sulphur.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

For more information, or 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 ■

Postal Code Conversion File Plus February 2005

The Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+) (82F0086XDB) Version 4F, with postal codes updated in February 2005, complements the Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF). When the association between the postal code and census geography is not unique, the PCCF+ allows for a proportional allocation based on the population count.

In Version 4F, health region and health district definitions have been updated to a June 2005 reference date available in the publication *Health Indicators* (82-221-XIE, free).

The PCCF+ is free, and only available to purchasers of the PCCF. Users also need SAS to run this application.

For more information, contact Russell Wilkins (613-951-5305; russell.wilkins@statcan.ca), Health Analysis and Measurement Group. ■

New products

Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates:
Day of Release, June 2005
Catalogue number 13F0016DDB (\$134/\$535).

Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates,
June 2005
Catalogue number 13F0016XDB (\$27/\$107).

Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates,
June 2005
Catalogue number 13F0016XPB (\$22/\$70).

National Income and Expenditure Accounts,
Quarterly Estimates: Day of Release, Second
quarter 2005, Vol. 53, no. 2
Catalogue number 13-001-DDB (\$134/\$535).

National Income and Expenditure Accounts,
Quarterly Estimates, Second quarter 2005, Vol. 53,
no. 2
Catalogue number 13-001-PPB (\$54/\$193).

National Income and Expenditure Accounts,
Quarterly Estimates, Second quarter 2005, Vol. 53,
no. 2
Catalogue number 13-001-XDB (\$27/\$107).

Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review,
Second quarter 2005, Vol. 4, no. 2
Catalogue number 13-010-XIE
(free).

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates: Day
of Release, Second quarter 2005
Catalogue number 13-014-DDB (\$321/\$1284).

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates,
Second quarter 2005
Catalogue number 13-014-PPB (\$54/\$193).

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates,
Second quarter 2005
Catalogue number 13-014-XDB (\$65/\$257).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, June 2005,
Vol. 19, no. 6
Catalogue number 15-001-XIE (\$12/\$118).

Aviation: service bulletin, Vol. 37, no. 4
Catalogue number 51-004-XIB (\$9).

Exports by Country, January-June 2005, Vol. 62, no. 2
Catalogue number 65-003-XMB (\$67/\$221).

Exports by Country, January-June 2005, Vol. 62, no. 2
Catalogue number 65-003-XPB (\$133/\$441).

Exports by Commodity, June 2005, Vol. 62, no. 6
Catalogue number 65-004-XMB (\$40/\$387).

Exports by Commodity, June 2005, Vol. 62, no. 6
Catalogue number 65-004-XPB (\$84/\$828).

Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+),
February 2005
Catalogue number 82F0086XDB
(various prices).

2006 Census New Education Module:
follow-up report
Catalogue number 92-133-XWE
(free).

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

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:

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
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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
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1	University tuition fees	2005/06
6	Chronic Unemployment: A Statistical Profile	1993 to 2001
7	Building permits	July 2005
8	Control and sale of alcoholic beverages	2004
8	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Second quarter 2005
8	New Housing Price Index	July 2005
9	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	Second quarter 2005
9	Labour Force Survey	August 2005
13	Canadian international merchandise trade	July 2005
13	Stocks of grain	As of July, 31 2005
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14	The Impact of Tuition Fees on University Access: Evidence from a Large-scale Price Deregulation in Professional Programs	1990
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