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Longitudinal analysis of Canadian imports by characteristics of importing firms, 1978-86

Barry D. Mersereau



LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF CANADIAN IMPORTS BY CHARACTERISTICS OF IMPORTING FIRMS, 1978-86

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes Canadian imports over the nine-year period from 1978 to 1986 by characterizing importers in terms of their industry, country of control, firm size, propensity to import and country of import origin. For each of these years, a specially summarized import file has been constructed which covers the universe of Canadian importers at the individual firm level. These files have been enriched with additional variables by matching them against the universe of corporate tax-filers, and against other files which indicate the country of control of the importer. Further, a longitudinal analysis has been conducted on a panel of Canadian and foreign controlled importers. The panel is made up of importers for the years 1979 and 1986 that are corporate tax filers. Finally, inter-affiliate import trade is examined for 1986. Various cross-tabulations indicate the importance of tied trade by industry, type of importing firm and country of import origin. This database provides a unique source of information for the analysis of a number of important public policy trade-related issues.

ANALYSE LONGITUDINALE DES IMPORTATIONS CANADIENNES SELON LES CARACTERISTIQUES DES FIRMES IMPORTATRICES 1978-1986

RESUME

Cette étude est une analyse des importations canadiennes sur la période de neuf ans allant de 1978 à 1986 selon les caractéristiques des importateurs en termes de leur branche d'activité, du pays de contrôle, de la taille de la firme, de la propension à importer et du pays d'origine des importations. On a construit, pour chacune de ces années, un fichier sommaire spécial des importations qui couvre l'univers des importateurs canadiens au niveau de la firme. On a ajouté à ces fichiers des variables supplémentaires et on les a rapprochées de l'univers des sociétés contribuables et à d'autres fichiers qui donnent le pays de contrôle de l'importateur. Par ailleurs, on a effectué une analyse longitudinale d'un panel d'importateurs canadiens et sous contrôle étranger. Ce panel se compose des importateurs pour les années 1979 et 1986 qui sont des contribuables. Enfin, on étudie le commerce des importations entre sociétés affiliées. Divers tableaux recoupés donnent l'importance du commerce par branche d'activité, type de firme importatrice et pays d'origine des importations. Cette base de données est une source unique d'information pour l'analyse d'un certain nombre de questions de politique publique importantes reliées au commerce.

INTRODUCTION

Trade analysis has historically relied on data with a high level of product detail and country information (of origin in the case of imports and destination in the case of exports). There has been much less analysis, however, of trade data according to the types of businesses involved—the industrial organization of trade.

The causes and effects of foreign trade are extremely complex. They include cyclical movements in demand and supply forces in international markets, technological and cost factors affecting the comparative advantage of producer countries, relative exchange rate movements, traditional trading patterns, and other market and institutional factors.

Over the past several years, Statistics Canada has carried out a number of studies related to the importance and behaviour of Canadian and foreign controlled firms in Canada. The work has been undertaken with a view to developing a longitudinal analytical database to track movements over time in the relationships between firms' trade characteristics and other aspects such as size, multinational status, industrial focus or industrial influence.

This study uses micro-data and record linkage techniques as an approach to analyzing Canadian imports in the context of their business attributes over the 1978-86 period. The database is constructed from two separate administrative data files and a Statistics Canada (STC) survey source, integrated by means of STC's Business Register.

Part I presents cross-sectional, or snapshot views of Canadian imports at several points of time based on various characteristics of the importing business: industrial classification, country of control, firm size, propensity to import (defined as the imports-to-sales ratio), degree of home sourcing and the concentration of imports by the largest firms. Basic attributes are explored, including the industrial composition and country of control of importers and, more importantly, the extent to which they change over time. The country of origin of Canadian imports is compared with the country of control of the importing business, to look at changes over time in the degree of "home" country sourcing by foreign controlled firms.

A further line of inquiry involves the study of firms' import propensities: have Canadian firms responded to the increasing globalization of the business marketplace by becoming more import-intensive? If so, have they displayed different responses according to their industry, country of control and size?

In Part II, a longitudinal analysis is conducted on a panel of Canadian and foreign controlled importers. The panel is made up of importers for the years 1979 and 1986 that filed a corporate income tax return. Three principal groups can be identified: firms continuously in existence, firms ceasing to import after 1979, and firms first appearing as importers in 1986. Firms are classified by country of control, while Canadian controlled firms are also differentiated with respect to their transnational status. These groups are

analyzed to assess how firms' importing practices, juxtaposed against their domestic sales levels, have changed over time.

Part III examines inter-affiliate trade for 1986. The administrative document for imports, the B-3, was amended in 1985 to provide data on imports from affiliates (defined as cross-ownership of 5% or more of the voting shares). The change was made in conjunction with a change to the valuation system-imports were to be valued at the amount stated for duty purposes. The objective of this part of the study is to quantify the extent of inter-affiliate trade for 1986, cross-tabulated by size, country of control and industry of the importing company, and by the country of origin of the imports. This part of the study has very little in the way of an experience rating and therefore is exploratory in nature.

In a concluding section, key findings are summarized and some future directions are outlined.

PART I: A CROSS-SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF CANADIAN IMPORTS, 1978-86

Trade analysis has historically relied on data with a high level of product detail and country information (of origin in the case of imports and destination in the case of exports). There has been much less analysis, however, of trade data according to the types of businesses involved — the industrial organization of trade. In Canada, some business surveys contain micro-data on trade, but they are not comprehensive annual information sources. This situation changed in the mid-1970s when an identifier was added to import documents. By 1978 it became possible to build annual files based on the characteristics of the importing firm. A computer linkage process ensued that brought together a number of business-related files. STC's Business Register was instrumental in facilitating this linkage. Thus far export data cannot be integrated into this composite business level analysis; however, as discussed in the closing section of this paper, the means now exist to overcome this data gap.

The present analysis is based on nine annual composite files constructed for the years 1978 through 1986. At its base is an annual import component containing summary data on imports by individual businesses. The import base has a considerable amount of detail on products, countries of origin, the import value (for duty purposes), and duty assessed. Added to the import base

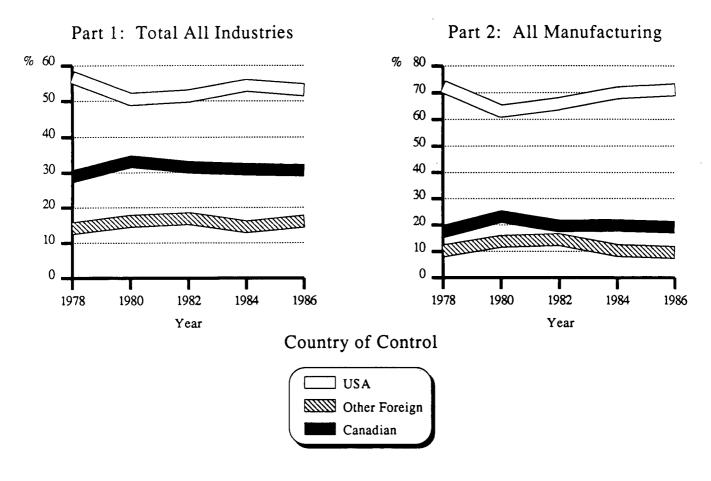
Two studies were carried out by Statistics Canada entitled <u>Canadian</u> imports by domestic and foreign controlled enterprises, catalogue 67-509. The first was for 1978 and the second for 1980.

Some summary trade information, including trade that is intra-firm, exists for a small number of the largest foreign controlled subsidiaries: see Foreign-owned Subsidiaries in Canada (FOS) for various years from 1970 to 1982, published by the former Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce (now called Industry, Science, and Technology Canada). Statistics Canada's survey of the destination of manufacturing shipments, conducted every five years, is another source. A question on exports, however, has been added to the Annual Survey of Manufactures since 1986.

The Business Register is a central register of business names, addresses, industrial classifications, etc, whose primary function is to provide the frame for business surveys. The version in existence from 1970 to 1988 is currently being replaced by a new Central Frame Data Base.

The breakdown of origin is restricted to the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, other western European countries and other countries.

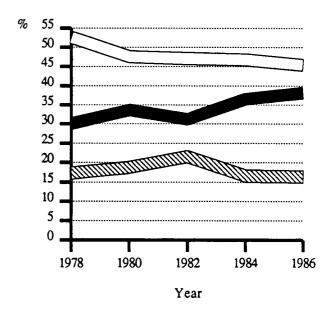
Chart 1.1 Imports By Industry and Country of Control, 1978-86



Part 3: Automobile Manufacturing

% 100 80 40 20 1978 1980 1982 1984 1986 Year

Part 4: Other Manufacturing



is a CALURA component⁵ comprising basic financial data (sales, assets, equity, taxable income and profits), an industrial classification⁶, and the country of control and enterprise affiliation of the business. Although not all importers are identifiable or file returns accessible under CALURA, only a relatively small portion of imports is not covered in this work (see Appendix IV).

The principal objective of this cross-sectional analysis is to examine structural aspects of Canadian importers and changes over time. Business attributes such as industrial composition and country of control are profiled for successive time periods. The country of origin of imports is compared with the business's country of control, to show the degree of home sourcing by foreign MNEs and the extent to which it has been subject to change. Imports of a business are related to output to quantify the importance of import trade to overall domestic production; this relationship is of most significance for the manufacturing industry. Finally, the degree of import concentration by the largest importing enterprises in Canada is examined.

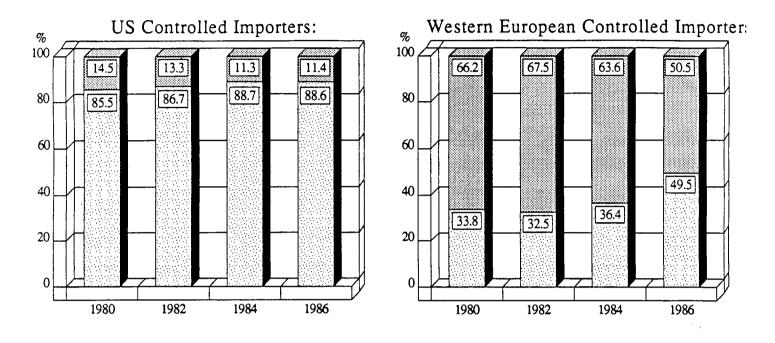
Imports by country of control and industry

Imports by foreign controlled firms have consistently represented the major share of total imports, varying between a high of 71% in 1978 and a low of 67% in 1980 (Chart 1.1). The U.S. proportion of imports by all foreign controlled firms mirrored the foreign share of the total. In 1978, U.S. controlled firms accounted for a high of 80% of total imports by foreign controlled firms, followed by a low of 76% in 1980.

This file is built from two separate sources; a financial component based on corporate income tax records accessed through the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CAIURA), and CAIURA surveys of enterprise affiliation and control. CAIURA provides for analysis of the extent and effects of foreign control in the Canadian economy. Through survey and other means, an inter-corporate ownership database has been compiled which includes the country of control of a firm and its enterprise affiliation. The country of control of a business is an assignment based on the geographical locus of control of a firm. Enterprise affiliation refers to the family of companies under common control. For further information see Krause, Lothian and Richards on Ownership, Control and Country of Control of Corporations, background document of the Industrial Organization and Finance Division, Statistics Canada, June 1987.

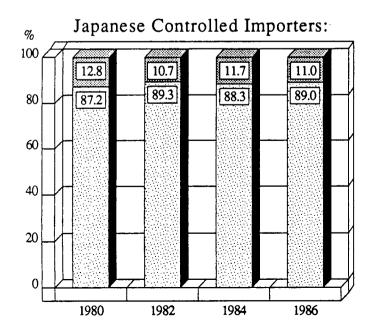
Businesses are classified according to the 1960 version of the <u>Standard Industrial Classification</u>, Catalogue # 12-501, Statistics Canada.

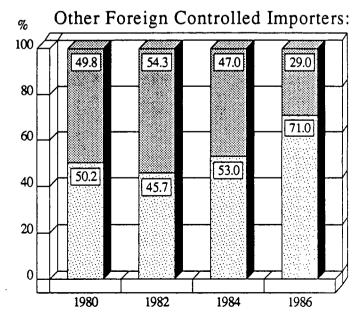
Chart 1.2 Total Imports by Country of Control of Importer and Country of Import Origin, 1980-1986



Country of Import Origin







Import shares categorized by industry of importer are structured into two broad groups: manufacturing, which accounts for some two-thirds of total imports, and wholesale trade, with just under one-quarter. There was a certain amount of variation within manufacturing industries. Automobile industries, for example, accounted for 43% of imports by the manufacturing sector in 1978, but this proportion fell to a low of 32% by 1980 before rising to 52% by 1986. And following the second O.P.E.C. oil price shock in 1979, imports by other manufacturing industries hit a high of 68% in 1980, but then declined to 48% by 1986.

Imports by foreign controlled firms in the wholesale trade industry rose steadily throughout the period, from 51% in 1978 to 57% in 1986, the main impetus coming from Japanese and Korean automobile wholesalers.

Home sourcing by foreign controlled firms, 1980-86

The high degree of import purchases from their home country by foreign controlled firms has been well documented in a number of studies. In some cases there is a large volume of two-way trade. The prime example consists of firms operating under the Canada-U.S. automotive agreement. Section III of this study indicates that a significant proportion of home sourcing is interaffiliate in nature. One reason for this behaviour is the parent company's greater relative knowledge of home country supply opportunities. The general finding is that foreign firms purchase a large and growing share of their total import bill from the home country.

Information on home sourcing is broken down into four geographical areas: the United States, Western Europe, Japan, and other foreign countries (Chart 1.2). U.S. and Japanese controlled firms have the highest levels of home-sourced purchases. Imports from their home country by U.S. controlled firms rose from 86% of total U.S. imports into Canada in 1980 to 89% by 1986. The corresponding proportion for Japanese firms rose from 87% in 1980 to 89% in 1986. The evidence suggests, then, that greater internationalization has not been a factor in the importing practices by foreign controlled MNEs.

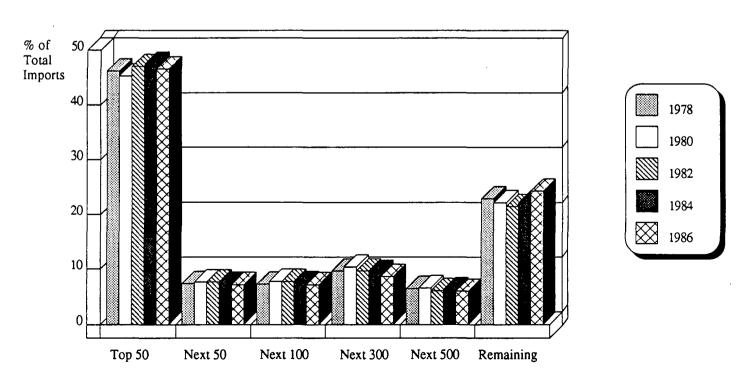
A higher price for crude petroleum was the principal reason why imports of that product rose by 30% in 1978/79 and again by 52% in 1979/80. The oil majors conducting the bulk of this trade are classified to petroleum refining SIC 365 or to other non-automotive manufacturing in this analysis.

See for example the FOS data (footnote 1).

Table 1.1 Top 50 Importing Firms By Country of Control, Selected Years, 1978-86

	Cana	adian Firms		For	reign Firms		Total, Top 50				
Year	# of	Import V	Value	# of	Import	Value	# of	Import Value			
1 cai	Firms	\$ Millions	% of Top 50	Firms	\$ Millions	% of Top 50	Firms	\$ Millions	% of Total		
1978	15	3,744	16	35	19,017	84	50	22,760	46		
1980	16	6,856	23	34	22,939	77	50	29,795	45		
1982	13	5,630	18	37	25,266	82	50	30,897	47		
1984	11	6,661	15	39	37,171	85	50	43,831	48		
1986	14	7,337	15	36	43,118	86	50	50,455	47		
			avg. 18			avg. 82		av	vg. 47		

Chart 1.3 Canadian Imports By Groups of Leading Importers, Selected Years, 1978-86



Firms controlled in Western Europe and other foreign countries source far less of their imports from their home country than U.S. and Japanese controlled firms, although the proportion has been growing much faster. For other foreign countries, the proportion dipped from 50% in 1980 to 46% in 1982, but it subsequently jumped to 71% by 1986. The story is similar for Western European firms. From 34% in 1980, their share declined in 1982 before vaulting to nearly 50% by 1986. In the case of these latter two categories of firms, the overall import shares are fairly small, so that the addition of new importers or reclassifications of companies' country of control can have a dramatic effect.

Import concentration by the largest importers

Concentration in imports by leading groups of importers was substantial and very stable over the 1978-86 period. Imports by the top 50 enterprises averaged 47% of the total, with negligible variation occurring from year to year.

The share of imports by the top 500 importing enterprises averaged 71% over the same nine years. Again, there was virtually no movement in this share from year to year. It is important to note, moreover, that since this analysis is cross-sectional rather than longitudinal, there can be movement of firms into and out of these leading groups. The key point here is the high degree of import concentration existing in Canada, and the consistency of those shares over time.

Not surprisingly, foreign controlled firms are dominant among the top 50 importers. However, their influence among the largest 50 firms is much greater than their importance overall. Foreign controlled companies account for some 82% of imports by the largest 50 companies, whereas on an aggregate basis their share is only 70% of the total. This finding is consistent with distributions of foreign controlled firms by sales or asset size, in which foreign controlled firms are concentrated in the higher size categories.

PART II: LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF CANADIAN IMPORTERS, 1979 AND 1986

With business becoming increasingly multi-faceted and transcending national boundaries, governments (through the GATT and bilaterally) have opened up trade and investment opportunities, encouraging international competition through such devices as tax-free zones, free trade agreements, deregulation and more open investment laws. At the same time, however, our statistical infrastructure has been struggling to reflect the changes in this complex new economic order and its implications for policy.

For a long period of time, substantial amounts of foreign direct and portfolio investment have flowed into Canada, bringing a whole series of associated benefits and costs. For large debtor nations like Canada, it is important to understand the dynamic relationships between trade, investment, and research and development in the context of the larger multinational enterprises that have become so dominant in the economy.

To enhance our understanding of certain of these relationships, our research focused on a longitudinal panel of Canadian importers for the years 1979 and 1986. Imports for these firms have been related to their output or sales at a firm level. As an example of the type of questions that can be posed with this new database, consider the following: how have firms importing practices evolved over the seven-year period? Are there differences in the behaviour of firms according to their size or ownership structure? Are home sourcing practices by foreign multinationals changing as the world economy becomes more interdependent?

Drawing on STC's Business Register, Canadian import files were linked between the years 1979 and 1986 at the legal entity level, and related to corporate income tax records for both years. This longitudinal linkage was restricted to imports by companies that are also corporate income tax filers. In 1979, such companies accounted for \$55.1 billion, or 90%, of the \$61.0 billion of imports registered that year. For 1986, the corresponding figure was \$93.3 billion, or 86% of the total of \$108.3 billion. The residual (10% in 1979 and 14% in 1986) constituted imports by individuals, unincorporated businesses, incorporated businesses without identifiers, or imports otherwise not capable of being linked to tax files.

Once the panel was established for the two years, business corporations were then matched longitudinally between 1979 and 1986, resulting in their classification into three types of "life status":

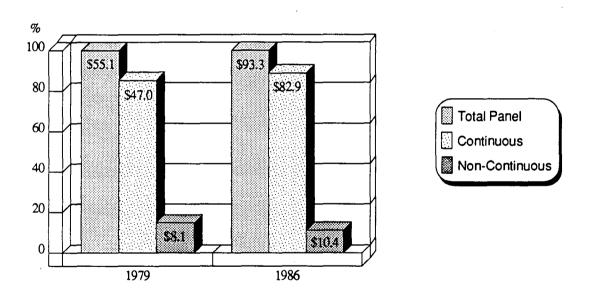
- 14,882 firms that existed in both years (continuous firms)
- 13,704 firms that could no longer be identified in 1986 (deaths)
- 13,673 firms that were newly identified for 1986 (births).

These latter two non-continuous categories accounted for 15% of total imports in 1979 and 11% in 1986. A significant proportion (in import value terms) of the non-continuous group of firms, rather than being completely new or completely disappearing, is likely to have reorganized over this period

through merger, amalgamation, acquisition or divestiture, either for strategic reasons or for reasons of corporate taxation.

The 14,882 continuous firms represented just over one-half of all firms in the panel for both years. In 1979, their \$47 billion of imports accounted for 85% of the total for the panel. This share grew to 89% in 1986. At the same time, sales by continuous firms grew as a proportion of sales by all businesses in the panel, rising from 78% in 1979 to 80% in 1986. An interesting statistical profile, described below, emerges for these continuous firms and their importing practices. It should be noted that while non-continuous firms have been included to complete the panel, the analysis is largely focused on the continuous firms.

Chart 2.1 Distribution of the Longitudinal Canadian Import Panel by Life Status, 1979 and 1986



- o \$ are in billions in chart
- o 1979 Panel coverage is 90% of total Canadian imports of \$61.0 Billion.
- o Panel coverage for 1986 is 86% of \$108.3 Billion.

General findings

Overall, imports by the 14,882 continuous firms grew proportionally over the seven-year period, both with respect to imports by all firms included in the panel and in relation to sales or output by these firms. The continuous firms' import-to-sales ratio rose from 17.5% in 1979 to 18.2% in 1986.

In addition to identifying firms with respect to their country of control, the database also made a distinction among domestically controlled firms between transnational enterprises (TNEs) and firms operating entirely in Canada. This was accomplished by linking files to records of direct investment abroad. Accordingly, a Canadian TNE importer is defined as a company controlled in Canada and belonging to an enterprise group with some degree of direct investment abroad.

Among the continuous firms included in the panel, foreign controlled firms were three times more import-reliant than their Canadian controlled counterparts in the initial year (1979). This gulf had widened to four times by the end of the period (1986) as the foreign firms became more import-intensive and Canadian firms less so.

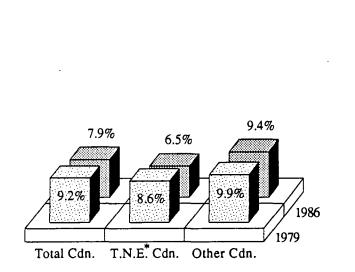
Foreign controlled firms in general became more import-reliant over the period, with import propensity rising from 29.2% to 32.5%. U.S. controlled firms accounted for 80% of imports by all foreign controlled firms in the initial year, but this figure declined to about 78.5% in the terminal year. Import propensities of both U.S. controlled and other foreign controlled firms were remarkably similar in both years, although the import propensity of U.S. controlled firms rose faster.

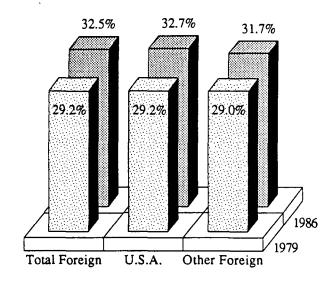
The import propensity of the 12,556 continuous Canadian controlled firms included in the panel fell over the course of the period from 9.2% in 1979 to 7.9% in 1986. Import propensities of both categories of Canadian controlled firms (TNEs and others) have declined in contrast to those of foreign controlled firms. The import propensity of Canadian TNEs fell by one-quarter, to 6.5% in the terminal year, and of other Canadian firms by a more modest 5%, from 9.9% to 9.4%. The finding that Canadian TNEs are actually less import-intensive than other Canadian controlled firms appears surprising, but it can be explained by the preponderance of other Canadian controlled wholesalers. Concentrated in the under \$50 million sales category, these firms have a disproportionately high import propensity. Canadian controlled wholesalers that are TNEs are similar in propensity but, given their much smaller number, dissimilar in influence.

Sales are not the perfect yard-stick against which to calibrate a firm's imports. There are difficulties with regard to timing, valuation and the type of import purchased. For example, imports acquired as capital goods constitute additions to a firm's infrastructure and are recognized as fixed assets.

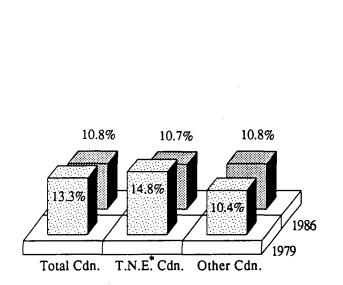
Chart 2.2 Continuous Firms Import/Sales Ratios By Country of Control, 1979 and 1986

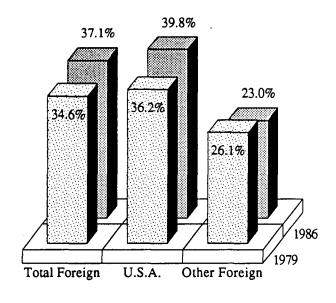
Part 1: Total, All Industries





Part 2: Manufacturing Industries





^{*} refers to Canadian Trans-national Enterprises (ie. with direct investment abroad in at least one foreign country)

Industry/size effect

In terms of industrial activity, over 90% of imports in both periods are attributable to two broad activities, namely manufacturing and wholesaling. Manufacturers, accounting for approximately two-thirds of imports, became 3% more import-intensive. This pattern was not reflected by Canadian controlled businesses, however, whose import-intensity declined by 19%, mainly due to the influence of continuous firms in the \$50+ million sales category. In contrast, foreign controlled firms increased their import propensity to 37% from 35%, a 7% increase. The increase in imports by foreign controlled firms relative to sales was wholly accounted for by U.S. controlled manufacturers, while the import propensity of other foreign controlled firms actually declined over the period.

Manufacturing itself is heavily influenced by the Canada-U.S. automotive agreement, which has facilitated a large volume of two-way trade. For firms classified to automobile industries (SICs 323, 324, 325), the import propensity has risen to 64.7% from 62.5%. This trend is apparent among all categories of firms irrespective of country of control, although it should be noted that the behaviour of the industry is totally reflective of the 24 large (\$100+ million in sales) U.S. controlled multinationals.

Just under one-quarter of imports were attributable to the wholesale trade sector. Overall, import propensities in this sector rose from 25% in 1979 to 26.4% in 1986, closely mirroring increases found in manufacturing. In wholesale trade, the predominant influence was exerted by 344 firms controlled in other foreign countries; the import-to-sales ratio for these firms increased by 28% over the period, to stand at 53.5% in 1986.

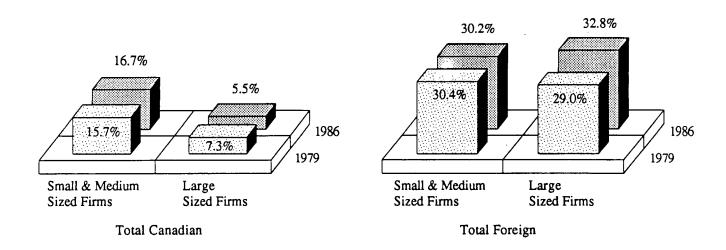
Import sourcing from the United States

Foreign subsidiaries of multinationals are known to import a high percentage of their inputs from their home country (as is equally true of Canadian MNEs¹⁰). The evidence presented earlier in this study corroborates the highly positive correlation between the country of control of a firm and the country of origin of its imports, particularly for U.S. and Japanese controlled firms and, to a lesser extent, for firms controlled in other foreign countries.

Alan Rugman states that "Canadian parents have large exports to their subsidiaries; parents export five times as much as they import from their U.S. subsidiaries", Economic Council of Canada discussion paper 347, Trade Liberalization and International Investment.

Chart 2.3 Continuous Firms Import/Sales Ratios By Country of Control and Terminal Year Firm Size, 1979 and 1986

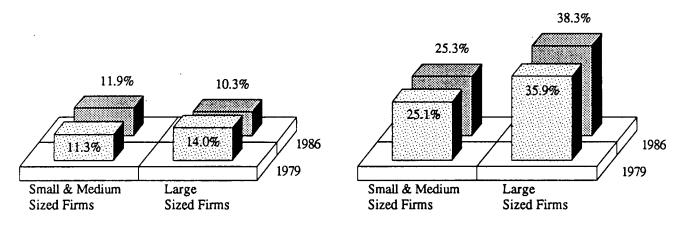
Part 1: Total, All Industries



Small & Medium < \$50 Million sales

Large \$50 + Million sales

Part 2: Total, All Manufacturing



Total Canadian

Total Foreign

Given this behaviour, the U.S. market has traditionally been the principal supplier of Canadian imports. There are three contributory factors that help explain this trading pattern in the context of firms' country of control: U.S. controlled firms comprise the single largest group of Canadian importers and source heavily from their home country; the second largest group of importers consists of domestically controlled firms, the bulk of whose purchases abroad are of U.S. origin; and the smallest group, firms controlled in other foreign countries, exhibited a preference for sourcing firstly in the home country base and secondly in the United States.

The dominance of the United States as the source of Canadian imports has declined over the course of the 1980s, from 73% in 1979 to 69% in 1986 (the period under study), then further to 65% in 1989. This trend is also reflected in the longitudinal panel for the years 1979 and 1986. Non-continuous firms, in particular, have been more instrumental in raising the share of imports sourced from other countries. In the wholesale industry, non-continuous firms controlled in other foreign countries were mainly responsible for this swing from the United States to the rest of the world, with imports by such firms rising from \$420 million to \$1,015 million. The increase was principally a result of automobile imports from Japan and South Korea. At the same time, the proportion of imports originating in the United States by non-continuous firms controlled in other foreign countries dropped from 33% to 9%.

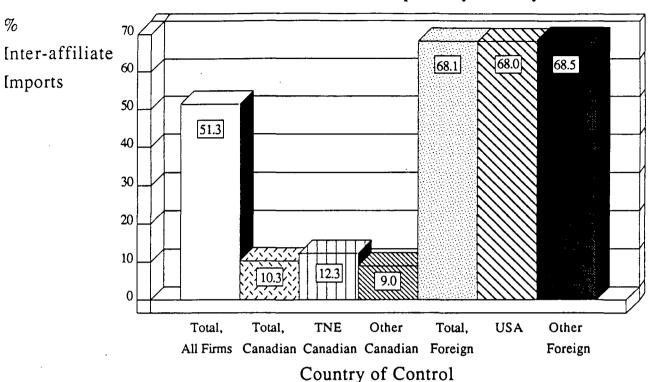
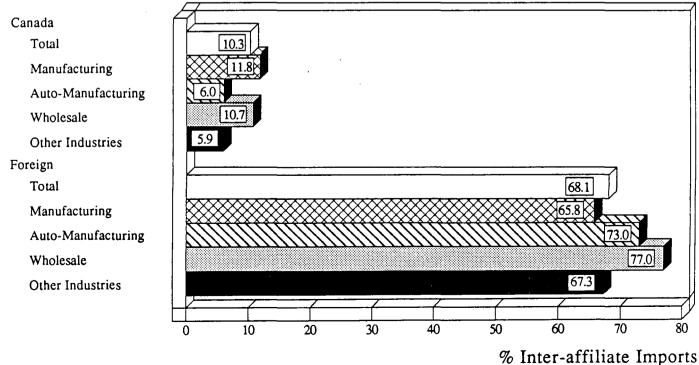


Chart 3.1 Extent of Inter-Affiliate Imports By Country of Control

Chart 3.2 Extent of Inter-Affiliate Trade By Country of Control and Industry, 1986

Control and Industry



Part III: ANALYSIS OF INTER-AFFILIATE IMPORTS, 1986

Until 1985, very little information existed on the extent to which Canadian imports were 'tied' between affiliates rather than arm's-length in nature. 11 To the extent that trade is tied, there is greater scope for transfer-pricing and less sensitivity to exchange rate changes, both factors of considerable consequence for economic policy.

Special tabulations on tied and untied imports were prepared for 1986 (the first full year such a breakdown existed), which covered 99% of all imports linked to companies classified by country of control. 12 They indicate that:

- 1- Fully half of all imports classified by affiliation status are tied (\$47.4 billion out of a total \$92.4 billion);
- 2- About two-thirds of imports by all foreign controlled firms were tied, compared to only about 10% for Canadian controlled firms (see Chart 3.1);
- 3- Tied imports represented two-thirds of total imports, both for firms controlled in the United States and for those controlled in other foreign countries (Chart 3.1);
- 4- Tied imports for Canadian controlled TNEs were only marginally higher than those for other Canadian controlled companies: 12.3% versus 9.0%, (Chart 3.1);
- 5- About 70% of U.S. controlled firms' total imports sourced from the United States were tied, compared to 77% of imports originating in the rest of the world for firms controlled in other foreign countries:
- 6- The results with respect to inter-affiliate trade by country of control also hold true for the broader industry groupings (total manufacturing, automobile manufacturing, wholesale trade and other industries Chart 3.2);
- 7- The most notable sectoral finding related to wholesale trade by "other foreign controlled firms", 83% of whose imports originating outside the United States were tied. This largely represented

¹¹ An exception was the FOS data (see footnote 1).

These tabulations formed a component of a larger cost-recovery initiative conducted on behalf of the Departments of External Affairs and Industry, Science and Technology Canada. This work was used in an internal study entitled "Analysis of Performance of Multinational Enterprises" authored by J. Alam, S. Li and R. Oldenburg, 1989.

automotive imports by Japanese and Korean controlled autowholesalers.

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE PLANS

This study has had as its objective the development of import statistics classified cross-sectionally and longitudinally. The data indicate that importers classified to the manufacturing industry conduct most of this trade, followed by wholesalers. Together, the two sectors account for 90% of total imports. Foreign controlled firms are the conduit for about 70% of Canada's imports. Foreign controlled firms are more import-intensive than importers controlled in Canada. The difference in import-intensity between Canadian and foreign controlled firms has widened significantly between 1979 and 1986. Furthermore, there is a highly positive correlation between the country of control and the country of origin of imports. This appears, in part, to be the result of inter-affiliate trade.

The larger firms (those with \$50+ million sales) are responsible for most of Canada's import trade, averaging about 72% of the total over the 1978-86 period. Size, however, does not seem to be a factor in import-intensity. The ratio of imports to sales is higher for smaller and medium-sized firms than for larger ones. This characteristic appears to be more closely related to industry mix than to size.

The longitudinal component of this paper provided insights into the life status of importing businesses. It revealed that there was a large and growing difference in import-intensity by country of control. By 1986, foreign controlled firms were four times as import-intensive as domestically controlled ones, compared to a factor of three times in 1979. This analysis was conducted on a weighted-average basis using imports and sales aggregates. Firms further categorized on the basis of increasing or decreasing import-propensities shed new light on the distributions underlying the overall averages. For instance, the import propensity of 1,058 foreign controlled firms grew from 27% in 1979 to 37% in 1986 (Appendix II, Table 2). However, these results say nothing about the fact that more than one-half of the foreign controlled panel, some 1,268 firms, have decreasing import-propensities.

A number of enhancements coming on stream or planned should further enrich the study of trade data from a business perspective. Beginning in January 1987, Canadian exporters were required to provide a company identification code on the B-13 export form. Although compliance with this administrative requirement has not been monitored to this point, this innovation should allow the identification of Canadian exporters and permit linkage of the records with other files.

Beginning in January 1990, a data exchange agreement took effect between the United States and Canada in an effort to pare costs and provide more accurate trade data. Canadian exports to the United States will be derived from U.S. import documents, which will include both the exporter's name and affiliation

status. It should therefore be possible to construct a truly comprehensive micro-database that integrates imports, exports, financial variables, production statistics and employment characteristics.

Another important development is the conversion of product classifications to the international Harmonized System. Not only will this permit greater and more accurate international comparisons, but it will also foster the integration of trade data with other domestic survey and administrative data sources. Other analytical possibilities include the province of origin/U.S. state of destination for exports, and counterpart information for imports.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author owes a debt of gratitude to John McVey for his invaluable advice and review at various stages of the study, and to Preston Poon who assisted on various technical aspects and computing. Special thanks to Marc Lavergne and Julie Carrière for graphics and general assistance.

APPENDIX 1 TABLE 1. CANADIAN IMPORTS BY INDUSTRY AND COUNTRY OF CONTROL, SELECTED YEARS, 1978-86

															
		1978			1980			1 982			1984			1986	
Country of control	NO.	Import 1	Value	NO.	Import	Value	NO.	Import 1	Value	NO.	Import	Velue	NG.	Import 1	/elue
	OF FIRMS	\$ Million	×	OF FIRMS	\$ Million	×	OF FIRMS	\$ Million	*	OF FIRMS	\$ Million	*	OF FIRMS	\$ Million	×
						TOTAL,	ALL INDU	STRIES	(SIC O	0-899)					
OTAL, ALL COUNTRIES OF CONTROL	28,164	44.914	100.0	31.017	60.851	100.0	34.395	60,945	100.0	34.526	85.280	100.0	32.338	97.464	100.0
OTAL FOREIGN	4,460 3,240 1,220			4.333 3.023 1.310		50.6	4.276 2.926 1.350	41,702 31,416 10,286	51.5	3,904 2,668 1,236	58.838 46.369 12.468	54.4	3.562 2.407 1.155		53.2
OTAL CANADIAN	23.704	13.028	29.0	26,684	20.182	33.2	30,119	19,243	31.6	\$0,622	26.442	31.0	28,776	29.898	30.7
	İ			то:	TAL. CLAS	SSIFIE	BY INDU	ISTRY OF	IMPORT	TER (SIC	011-899)			
TAL, ALL COUNTRIES OF CONTROL	27.708	44.364	100.0	30.655	59.636	100.0	32,633	59,014	100.0	32.015	82.599	100.0	28.591	93,294	100.0
TAL FOREIGNS.A	4.072 2.902 1.170		70.9 56.7 14.2	4.063 2.805 1.258	40.052 30.387 9.665		3,814 2,583 1,231	40,710 30,713 9,997	52.0	3.433 2.332 1.101	57.891 45.690 12.201	70.1 55.3 14.8	2.959 1.975 984	66.260 50.964 15.296	54.6
TAL CANADIAN	23.636	12.892	29.1	26.592	19,583	32.8	28.819	18.304	31.0	28.582	24.709	29.9	25.632	27.035	29.0
					TOTAL,	ALL MAN	UFACTUR I	NG INDU	STRIES	(SIC 10	1-399)				
OTAL, ALL COUNTRIES OF CONTROL	9.695	29.333	100.0	10,581	38.917	100.0	11,056	37,582	100.0	11.333	54,007	100.0	10.051	61.518	100.0
OTAL FOREIGN	2.045 1.568 477	24.207 21.219 2.989	82.5 72.3 10.2	1,976 1,469 507	29,920 24,553 5,368		1,889 1,379 510	30.220 24.754 5.465		1.703 1.254 449	43,316 37,750 5,565		1,447 1,052 395	49.682 43.754 5.928	
DTAL CANADIAN	7.650	5.125	17.5	8.605	8.997	23.1	9.167	7.363	19.6	9.630	10,691	19.8	8.604	11.836	19.2
					AUTOMOB:	ILE MAN	IUFACTUR I	NG INDUS	STRIES	(SIC 32	3-325)			,	
TAL, ALL COUNTRIES OF CONTROL	304	12.598	100.0	344	12.494	100.0	354	14.711	100.0	391	25.925	100.0	375	32.233	100.0
TAL FOREIGN	105 95 10	12.512 12.413 98	99.3 98.5 .8	107 93 14	12,369 11,970 399		110 97 13	14,512 13,991 521	98.7 95.1 3.5	106 87 19	25.521 24.622 899	98.4 95.0 3.5	97 80 17	31.593 30.471 1.122	98.0 94.5 3.5
TAL CANADIAN	199	87	. 7	237	125	1.0	244	199	1.3	285	404	1.6	278	639	2.0
				ОТІ	HER MANU	FACTUR	NG INDUS	TRIES (SIC 101	-321 &	326:399)				
TAL, ALL COUNTRIES OF CONTROL	9.391	16.734	100.0	10.237	26.424	100.0	10.702	22.871	100.0	10.942	28.082	100.0	9.676	29.285	100.0
OTAL FOREIGN	1,940 1,473 467	11.696 8.805 2.890	69.9 52.6 17.3	1.869 1.376 493	17,551 12,583 4,969		1.779 1.282 497	15.707 10.764 4.944	68.7 47.1 21.6	1.597 1.167 430	17.795 13.128 4.666	63.4 46.8 16.6	1.350 972 378	18.088 13.282 4.806	
TAL CANADIAN	7.451	5.039	30.1	8.368	8.872	33.6	8,923	7.164	31.3	9.345	10.287	36.6	8.326	11.197	38.2
						WHOL	ESALE TR	ADE (SI	602-6	29)					
TAL, ALL COUNTRIES OF CONTROL	9.682	10,704	100.0	10,563	14.024	100.0	10.774	13,474	100.0	10,786	19,533	100.0	9.725	23,512	100.0
TAL FOREIGN	1 - 285 783	5.426 2.406		1,306 781	7.486 3.464	24.7	1 • 182 681		54.0 22.8	1,096 628		21.7	974 543	13.430	19.2
HER FOREIGN	502 8.397	3.020 5.278		525 9.257	4.022	28.7 46.6	501 9,592		31.1 46.0	468 9.690	6.366 8.934	32.6	431	8,910	
THE CHARGING			47.0	71237			ALL OTHE			71070		-3.7	0,751		
TAL, ALL COUNTRIES OF	8.331	4.328	100.0	9.511	6.694	100.0	10,803		100.0	9.896	9.060	100.0	8.815	8,265	100.0
TAL FOREIGN	742	1.839	42.5	781	2.646	39.5	743	3,220	40.5	634	3,976	43.9	538	3.148	38.1
S.A HER FOREIGN	551 191 7.589	1.534 305 2.489	7.0	555 226 8,730	2:370 276 4:048		523 220 10.060	2,881 339		450 184 9.262	3.707 269 5.084	3.0	380 158 8 - 277	458 5.116	32.5 5.5
THE CHARLEST THE COLUMN TO THE			3,,,,	37730						,,,,,,	377004	30			••••
DTAL, ALL COUNTRIES OF							INCLASSIF					446.5			400 -
CONTROL	456 388		100.0 75.2	362 270	1,215	50.7	1,762		51.4	2,511 471	2.680 947	100.0 35.3	3.747 603	1.307	100.0
S.ATHER FOREIGN	338 50	372 42	67.6 7.6	218 52	428 189	35.2 15.5	343 119	703 2 8 9	36.4 15.0	336 135	6 8 0 267	25.4 10.0	432 171	914 393	21.9 9.4
OTAL CANADIAN	68	136	24.8	92	5 98	49.3	1,300	959	48.6	2.040	1.734	64.7	3,144	2,863	68.7

Appendix 1 Table 2

Changes In Home Sourcing 1980-86

Country of Control	% of Import	s Home Sourced	By Country Gro	up
	1980	1982	1984	1986
USA				
Total	85.5	86.7	88.7	88.6
Food, Feed, Beverages,	68.8	68.4	72.0	68.4
and Tobacco				
Crude Materials, inedible	33.3	21.4	34.3	. 36.5
Fabricated Materials	87.6	86.9	85.7	88.2
End Products, inedible	94.2	94.1	92.0	90.8
Japan				
Total	87.2	89.3	88.3	89.0
Food, Feed, Beverages,	58.3	68.8	58.9	45.1
and Tobacco				
Crude Materials, inedible	99.5	99.7	99.6	82.6
Fabricated Materials	87.7	85.2	75.1	75.2
End Products, inedible	87.3	89.8	89.7	90.4
Western Europe				
Total	33.8	32.5	36.4	49.5
Food, Feed, Beverages,	23.4	23.4	20.3	23.2
and Tobacco				
Crude Materials, inedible	3.2	8.1	9.9	48.9
Fabricated Materials	41.1	43.6	40.2	43.9
End Products, inedible	55.9	48.2	48.3	55.2
Other Foreign Countries				
Total	50.2	45.7	52.9	71.0
Food, Feed, Beverages,	78.6	78.3	59.6	82.9
and Tobacco				
Crude Materials, inedible	42.9	51.1	26.2	65.2
Fabricated Materials	37.5	25.6	25.3	29.0
End Products, inedible	43.2	37.4	57.6	76.4

APPENDIX 1 TABLE 3. Import Propensity by Industry Division and Country of Control of Importer

		1978			1980			1982			1984			1986	
Industry Division, Sales Size, Country of Control	Import	Value	Prop	Import	Value	Prop	Import	Value	Prop	Import	Value	Prop	Import	Value	Prop
	\$ Million	*	*	\$ Million	×	X	\$ Million	*	*	\$ Million	*	*	\$ Million	*	*
						Tota	l All Inc	dustries	(SIC 01	1-899):					
otal All Sizes Total	31471.9 25158.2 6.313.7	100.0 100.0 100.0	16.1 25.1 25.4 24.0 8.5	58844.8 39838.8 30230.8 9,608.1 19006.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	14.9 24.7 24.6 25.0 8.1	57911.5 40556.0 30622.9 9.933.1 17355.4	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0		82599.4 57890.7 45689.8 12200.8 24708.7	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	15.4 27.9 28.8 25.3 7.5	93290.0 66255.2 50963.7 15291.6 27034.8	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	16.4 30.8 31.6 28.4 7.6
ales 0 - 49.9 Million Total	15562.4 7.620.0 4.994.0	35.2 24.2 19.9	24.0 31.8	17163.4 8.207.9 5.452.2 2.755.7 8.955.5	29.2 20.6 18.0 28.7 47.1	16.7 26.3 25.2 28.8 12.6	15208.8 7.132.2 4.669.0 2.463.2 8.076.6	26.3 17.6 15.2 24.8 46.5	23.0	20881.7 8.140.3 5.429.4 2.710.9 12741.5	25.3 14.1 11.9 22.2 51.6	17.5 28.5 27.8 30.0 14.1	21381.6 7.761.6 4.833.1 2.928.5 13620.0	22.9 11.7 9.5 19.2 50.4	17.4 28.2 26.6 31.3 14.3
Total	28616.2 23851.9 20164.1	64.8 75.8 80.1	15.4 24.8 25.8 20.4 5.3	41681.4 31630.9 24778.6 6.852.4 10050.5	70.8 79.4 82.0 71.3 52.9	14.2 24.3 24.4 23.8 6.2	42702.6 33423.8 25953.9 7.469.9 9.278.8	73.7 82.4 84.8 75.2 53.5	11.7 23.6 24.0 22.3 4.1	61717.6 49750.4 40260.4 9.490.0 11967.2	74.7 85.9 88.1 77.8 48.4	14.8 27.8 28.9 24.2 5.0	71908.4 58493.6 46130.6 12363.1 13414.8	77.1 88.3 90.5 80.8 49.6	16.1 31.3 32.3 27.6
		-			T	otal Man	ufecturin	e Indus	tries (S	IC 101-39	9):		1		
otal All Sizes Total Total Foreign US Other Foreign Canadian	24207.5 21218.8 2,988.7	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	22.0 29.5 31.5 20.3 10.0	38751.1 29866.0 24510.7 5.355.4 8.885.1	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	21.9 29.9 31.0 25.6	37338.7 30160.8 24719.9 5.440.9 7.178.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	19.5 28.7 30.3 23.4 8.3	54006.7 43315.6 37750.2 5.565.5 10691.1	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	22.3 32.7 35.2 22.1 9.8	61517.7 49681.7 43753.6 5.928.1 11835.9	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	23.9 35.4 39.0 21.1 10.1
les 0 - 49.9 Million Total	3.756.1 2.967.8 788.3	20.6 15.5 14.0 26.4 44.5	14.7 22.8 23.9 19.6 9.3	6.779.4 4.026.2 3.045.5 980.7 2.753.2	17.5 13.5 12.4 18.3 31.0	14.3 23.0 23.5 21.4 9.2	5.968.7 3.535.5 2.701.5 834.0 2.433.2	16.0 11.7 10.9 15.3 33.9	12.4 21.3 22.2 18.9 7.7	7.941.9 3.953.7 3.013.3 940.3 3.988.2	14.7 9.1 8.0 16.9 37.3	14.7 25.8 26.6 23.5 10.3	7,932.9 3,528.4 2,570.2 958.2 4,404.5	12.9 7.1 5.9 16.2 37.2	15.0 24.7 25.3 23.2
Total	20451.4 18251.0 2,200.4	79.4 84.5 86.0 73.6 55.5	25.2 31.1 33.2 20.6 10.7	31971.7 25839.8 21465.2 4.374.7 6.131.8	82.5 86.5 87.6 81.7 69.0	24.7 31.3 32.4 26.7 13.1	31370.0 26625.3 22018.4 4.606.9 4.744.8	84.0 88.3 89.1 84.7 66.1	21.9 30.1 31.7 24.4 8.6	46064.8 39362.0 34736.8 4.625.1 6.702.9	85.3 90.9 92.0 83.1 62.7	33.6 36.3	53584.8 46153.3 41183.4 4.969.9 7.431.5	87.1 92.9 94.1 83.8 62.8	26.2 36.7 40.4 20.7 9.5
						Hh	olesale T	rade (S	IC 602-6	29):		- 			
tal All Sizes Total	5.425.7 2.405.3 3.020.4	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	23.1 36.9 35.0 38.6 16.7	13615.9 7.370.4 3.389.1 3.981.4 6.245.5	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	20.7 32.2 30.6 33.7 14.6	12915.3 7.221.9 3.051.6 4.170.4 5.693.4	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	24.2 33.8	19533.0 10599.0 4.232.8 6.366.2 8.934.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	22.7 38.7 33.5 43.2 15.2	23512.1 13429.7 4.520.1 8.909.6 10082.4	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	23.3 41.2 29.9 50.9
les 0 - 49.9 Million Total	3,285.4 1,699.4 1,586.0 4,222.1	70.1 60.6 70.7 52.5 80.0	26.6 44.1 39.7 50.0 20.4	8,466.4 3,663.5 2,059.4 1,604.1 4,802.9	62.2 49.7 60.8 40.3 76.9	25.9 43.7 43.7 43.8 19.8.	7.601.4 3.146.1 1.611.5 1.534.6 4.455.3	58.9 43.6 52.8 36.8 78.3	41.3 41.8	10860.6 3.771.2 2.101.4 1.669.9 7.089.4	55.6 35.6 49.6 26.2 79.4	48.3 48.7	11141.1 3.765.6 1.944.5 1.821.2 7.375.5	47.4 28.0 43.0 20.4 73.2	27.3 46.6 43.6 50.3 22.5
Total Foreign	705.9	29.9 39.4 29.3 47.5 20.0	29.5 27.2 30.8	5.149.5 3.706.9 1.329.6 2.377.3 1.442.6	37.8 50.3 39.2 59.7 23.1	25.5 20.9 29.1	5,313.9 4,075.8 1,440.1 2,635.8 1,238.0	41.1 56.4 47.2 63.2 21.7	23.4 16.5 30.4	8.672.4 6.827.8 2.131.4 4.696.4 1.844.6	44.4 64.4 50.4 73.8 20.6	34.9 25.8 41.5	12371.0 9.664.0 2.575.6 7.088.4 2.707.0	52.6 72.0 57.0 79.6 26.8	20.5 39.4 24.2 51.1 7.6
							Othe	r Indus	tries:						
State	1.838.7 1.534.0 304.6	100.0	6.5 6.2 8.2	6.477.8 2.602.4 2.331.0 271.3 3.875.4	100.0	6.8 7.1 4.8		100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	7.6 8.3 4.4	9.059.6 3.976.0 3.706.9 269.2 5.083.6	100.0	8.4 9.5 3.2	8.260.3 3.143.9 2.689.9 453.9 5.116.4	100.0 100.0 100.0	3.9 7.5 7.9 5.5 3.0
Total	578.5 326.9 251.7	48.8 31.5 21.3 82.6 62.6	10.1 11.3 8.0 24.0 9.7	1.917.6 518.2 347.3 170.9 1.399.4	29.6 19.9 14.9 63.0 36.1	8.5 9.8 8.7 12.9 8.1	1,638.7 450.7 356.0 94.6 1,188.1	21.4 14.2 12.5 29.4 26.5	8.0 8.4 6.8	2,079.2 415.4 314.7 100.7 1,663.8	23.0 10.4 8.5 37.4 32.7	7.6 8.2 6.3	2,307.6 467.5 318.4 149.2 1,840.1	27.9 14.9 11.8 32.9 36.0	7.9 9.0 8.9 9.3 7.7
Total	1.260.1 1.207.2 52.9	51.2 68.5 78.7 17.4 37.4	5.4 5.8 2.0	4,560.2 2,084.2 1,983.7 100.4 2,476.0	70.4 80.1 85.1 37.0 63.9	6.9 2.3	6.018.7 2.722.7 2.495.4 227.3 3.296.0	78.6 85.8 87.5 70.6 73.5	7.6 8.3 3.8	6.980.4 3.560.7 3.392.2 168.5 3.419.8	77.0 89.6 91.5 62.6 67.3	8.5 9.6 2.5	5.952.7 2.676.3 2.371.6 304.8 3.276.4	72.1 85.1 88.2 67.1 64.0	3.3 7.2 7.8 4.6 2.3

APPENDIX TO SECTION II: TABLE 1. LONGITUDINAL CANADIAN IMPORTS ASSESSMENT OF CONTINUOUS FIRMS, BY INDUSTRY, SALES SIZE AND COUNTRY OF CONTROL OF IMPORTER, 1979 AND 1986

			1979				1986		CHANGE IN P	ROPENSITY
INDUSTRY SALES SIZE COUNTRY OF CONTROL	NO. OF FIRMS	IMPORT VALUE SMILLIONS	SALES VALUE \$MILLIONS	PROPENSITY (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)	NO. OF FIRMS	IMPORT VALUE SMILLIONS	SALES VALUE SMILLIONS	PROPENSITY (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)	*	¥
			TOTAL	. CLASSIFIE	ומאז אפ	JSTRY OF IMPO	RTER (SIC 011	-899)		
TOTAL - ALL SIZES TOTAL, ALL CONTROL	14.882	46.998.1	269.055.9	17.5	14,882	82,846.1	455.749.7	18.2	0.7	4.1
TOTAL CANADIANT.N.E. CANADIAN	12.556 544 12.012	14,504.1 7,163.9 7,340.2	157.687.4 83.237.4 74.450.0	9.2 8.6 9.9	12.556 544 12.012	20,974.6 8,691.2 12,283.4	265.483.0 134.384.2 131.098.8	7.9 6.5 9.4	-1.3 -2.1 5	-14.1 -24.9 -5.0
TOTAL FOREIGN	2.326 1.597 729	\$2.493.9 26.096.7 6.397.2	111.368.5 89.307.2 22.061.3	29.2 29.2 29.0	2.326 1.597 729	61.871.5 48.942.1 12.929.3	190.266.6 149.500.3 40.766.3	32.5 32.7 31.7	3.3 3.5 2.7	11.5 12.0 9.4
TOTAL, ALL CONTROL	13,863	10.156.5	50,556.8	20.1	13.863	15,930.7	78,179.2	20.4	.3	1.4
TOTAL CANADIAN. T.N.E. CANADIAN. OTHER CANADIAN.	12.024 279 11.745	5.590.6 501.8 5.088.8	35,533.4 4.336.5 31,196.9	15.7 11.6 16.3	12.024 279 11.745	9,434.4 593.8 8,840.6	56.654.0 4.847.2 51.806.8	16.7 12.3 17.1	.9	5.8 5.9 4.6
TOTAL FOREIGN. U.S.A OTHER FOREIGN. SO + MILLION SALES	1.839 1.259 580	4.565.9 2.847.7 1.718.2	15.023.4 10.318.5 4.704.8	30.4 27.6 36.5	1.839 1.259 580	6,496.3 4,103.5 2,392.8	21.525.2 14.523.7 7.001.5	30.2 28.3 34.2	2 .7 -2.3	7 2.4 -6.4
TOTAL ALL CONTROL	1.019	36.841.6 8.913.6	122,153.9	7.3	1.019	11.540.2	208,829.1	17.7	.9 -1.8	5.1 -24.3
T.N.E. CANADIAN. OTHER CANADIAN. TOTAL FOREIGN.	265 267 487	6,662.2 2,251.4 27,928.1	78.900.9 43.253.1 96.345.1	8.4 5.2 29.0	265 267 487	8,097.3 3,442.8 55,375.2	129.537.0 79.292.0	6.3	-2.2 9	-26.0 -16.6
U.S. A	338 149	23.249.0	78 · 988 · 6 17 · 356 · 5	29.4 27.0	338 149	44.838.6 10.536.6	134,976.6	32.8 33.2 31.2	3.8 3.8 4.2	13.2 12.9 15.8
			TO	TAL, ALL MAI	UFACTUR	ING INDUSTRIE	S (SIC 101-39	191		
TOTAL - ALL SIZES TOTAL, ALL CONTROL	5.789	32,385.9	125,991.4	25.7	5.789	56.297.8	212,706.6	26.5	0.8	3.0
TOTAL CANADIAN	4.568 296 4.272	6.974.3 5.067.2 1.907.1	52.622.5 34.230.3 18.392.2	13.3 14.8 10.4	4.568 296 4.272	9,230.9 5,477.2 3,753.7	85.719.6 51.102.6 34.617.0	10.8 10.7 10.8	-2.5 -4.1 .5	-18.7 -27.6 4.6
TOTAL FOREIGN	1 • 221 915 306	25,411.6 22,382.0 3,029.6	73,368.9 61,768.3 11,600.5	34.6 36.2 26.1	1,221 915 306	47.066.9 42.346.1 4.720.8	126.987.0 106.483.8 20.503.2	37.1 39.8 23.0	2.4 3.5 -3.1	7.0 9.7 -11.8
TOTAL, ALL CONTROL	5.246	3.743.2	22.820.9	16.4	5.246	6,103.8	37.538.1	16.3	1	9
TOTAL CANADIAN	4.335 170 4.165	1,631.2 252.4 1,378.8	14.406.1 1.887.3 12.518.8	11.3 13.4 11.0	4.335 170 4.165	3.029.1 336.8 2.692.3	25.377.2 3.045.0 22.332.2	11.9	-2.3 1.0	5.4 -17.3 9.5
TOTAL FOREIGN	911 682 229	2.112.0 1.548.2 563.8	8,414.8 6,124.0 2,290.8	25.1 25.3 24.6	911 682 229	3.074.7 2.291.9 782.8	12.160.9 8.900.8 3.260.1	25.3 25.7 24.0	.2 .5 6	1.9 -2.4
TOTAL, ALL CONTROL	543	28.642.8 5.343.2	103.170.5	27.8	543	50.194.0	175,168.5	28.7	.,	3.2
TOTAL CANADIAN	233 126 107	4.814.9 528.3	38,216.5 32,343.0 5,873.4	14.0 14.9 9.0	233 126 107	6.201.8 5.140.5 1.061.4	60.342.4 48.057.6 12.284.8	10.3 10.7 8.6	-3.7 -4.2 4	-26.5 -28.1 -3.9
TOTAL FOREIGN	310 233 77	23,299.6 20,833.8 2,465.8	64.954.1 55.644.3 9.309.8	35.9 37.4 26.5	310 233 77	43,992.2 40,054.2 3,938.0	114.826.1 97.583.0 17.243.1	38.3 41.0 22.8	2.4 3.6 -3.6	6.8 9.6 -13.8
			AU	TOMOBILE MAR	NUFACTUR	ING INDUSTRIE	S (SIC 323-32	(5)		
TOTAL - ALL SIZES TOTAL, ALL CONTROL	227	15.080.4	24.129.4	62.5	227	31.287.4	48.344.8	64.7	2.2	3.6
TOTAL CANADIAN	142 6 136	105.4 18.0 87.4	807.3 122.9 684.4	13.1 14.6 12.8	142 6 136	282.6 39.4 243.2	1.861.9 268.9 1.593.1	15.2 14.7 15.3	2.1 .0 2.5	16.3 .2 19.6
TOTAL FOREIGN	85 71 14	14.975.0 14.404.7 570.3	23,322.1 22,289.8 1,032.4	64.2 64.6 55.2	85 71 14	31.004.8 29.893.1 1.111.7	46.482.8 44.702.9 1,779.9	66.7 66.9 62.5	2.5 2.2 7.2	3.9 3.5 13.1
TOTAL, ALL CONTROL	186	265.1	1.012.5	26.2	186	474.3	1.853.2	25.6	6	-2.3
TOTAL CANADIAN	131 3 128	63.7 5.7 58.0	483.3 32.0 451.3	13.2 17.8 12.8	131 3 128	161.2 17.1 144.1	982.7 81.5 901.2	16.4 21.0 16.0	3.2 3.2 3.1	24.5 18.0 24.5
TOTAL FOREIGN	55 47 8	201.5 164.2 37.3	529.2 458.6 70.6	38.1 35.8 52.8	55 47 8	313.1 276.6 36.4	870.5 775.9 94.6	36.0 35.7 38.5	-2.1 1 -14.3	-5.5 4 -27.0
TOTAL, ALL CONTROL	41	14.815.2	23,116.9	64.1	41	30.813.1	46,491.6	66.3	2.2	3.4
TOTAL CANADIAN. T.N.E. CANADIAN. OTHER CANADIAN.	11 3 8	41.7 12.3 29.4	324.0 90.8 233.2	12.9 13.5 12.6	11 3 8	121.4 22.3 99.0	879.3 187.4 691.9	13.8 11.9 14.3	.9 -1.6 1.7	7.3 -11.9 13.5
TOTAL FOREIGN	30 24 6	14.773.5 14.240.5 533.0	22,792.9 21,831.2 961.7	64.8 65.2 55.4	30 24 6	30.691.7 29.616.5 1.075.3	45,612.3 43,927.1 1,685.2	67.3 67.4 63.8	2.5 2.2 8.4	3.8 3.4 15.1

APPENDIX TO SECTION II: TABLE 1. LONGITUDINAL CANADIAN IMPORTS ASSESSMENT OF CONTINUOUS FIRMS. BY INDUSTRY, SALES SIZE AND COUNTRY OF CONTROL OF IMPORTER, 1979 AND 1986-Continued

			1979				1 986		CHANGE IN P	ROPENSITY
INDUSTRY SALES SIZE COUNTRY OF CONTROL	NO. OF FIRMS	IMPORT VALUE SMILLIONS	SALES VALUE \$MILLIONS	PROPENSITY (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)	NO. OF FIRMS	IMPORT VALUE \$MILLIONS	SALES VALUE \$MILLIONS	PROPENSITY (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)		*
			OTHER	MANUFACTUR	ING INDUS	STRIES (SIC 1	01-321 & 326:	:399)		
TOTAL - ALL SIZES TOTAL, ALL CONTROL	5.562	17.305.6	101.862.0	17.0	5.562	25,010.4	164,361.8	15.2	-1.8	-10.4
TOTAL CANADIANT.N.E. CANADIAN	4.426	6.869.0 5.049.2 1.819.7	51.815.2 34.107.5 17.707.7	13.3 14.8 10.3	4.426 290 4.136	8.948.3 5.437.8 3.510.5	83.857.6 50.833.7 33.024.0	10.7 10.7 10.6	-2.6 -4.1	-19.5 -27.7 3.4
TOTAL FOREIGN	1 • 136 844 292	10.436.6 7.977.3 2.459.3	50.046.7 39.478.6 10.568.2	20.9 20.2 23.3	1,136 844 292	16.062.1 12.453.0 3.609.1	80.504.2 61.780.9 18.723.3	20.0 20.2 19.3	9 .0 -4.0	-4.3 2 -17.2
TOTAL, ALL CONTROL		3,478.0	21,808.3	15.9	5.060	5,629.5	35,684.9	15.8	2	-1.1
TOTAL CANADIAN	167 4.037	1.567.5 246.7 1.320.8	13.922.7 1.855.3 12.067.5	11.3 13.3 10.9	4.204 167 4.037	2,867.9 319.7 2,548.2	24.394.5 2.963.5 21.431.0	11.8 10.8 11.9	.5 -2.5 .9	4.4 -18.9 8.6
TOTAL FOREIGN	856 635 221	1,910.5 1,384.1 526.5	7.885.6 5.665.4 2.220.1	24.2 24.4 23.7	856 635 221	2,761.6 2,015.3 746.3	11.290.4 8.124.9 3.165.5	24.5 24.8 23.6	.2 .4 1	1.0 1.5 6
TOTAL, ALL CONTROL		13.827.5	80,053.7	17.3	502	19,380.9	128.677.0	15.1	-2.2	-12.8
TOTAL CANADIAN	222 123 99	5.301.5 4.802.6 498.9	37.892.5 32.252.2 5.640.3	14.0 14.9 8.8	222 123 99	6.080.4 5.118.1 962.3	59,463.1 47,870.2 11,592.9	10.2 10.7 8.3	-3.8 -4.2 5	-26.9 -28.2 -6.2
TOTAL FOREIGN	280 209 71	8.526.1 6.593.3 1.932.8	42,161.2 33,813.1 8,348.0	20.2 19.5 23.2	280 209 71	13.300.5 10.437.7 2.862.7	69,213.8 53,656.0 15,557.9	19.2 19.5 18.4	-1.0 .0 -4.8	-5.0 2 -20.5
				HHOL	ESALE TR	ADE (SIC 602	-629)			
OTAL - ALL SIZES TOTAL, ALL CONTROL	5.574	10.243.4	40.938.9	25.0	5.574	19.512.5	74.020.4	26.4	1.3	5.4
TOTAL CANADIAN	4.803 63 4.740	4.624.6 586.9 4.037.7	25.864.4 6.114.5 19.749.9	17.9 9.6 20.4	4.803 63 4.740	7,626.3 975.4 6,650.9	46.871.7 13.149.8 33.721.9	16.3 7.4 19.7	-1.6 -2.2 7	-9.0 -22.1 -3.1
TOTAL FOREIGN	771 427 344	5,618.8 2,458.4 3,160.5	15.074.5 7.527.2 7.547.3	37.3 32.7 41.9	771 427 344	11,886.1 3,991.4 7,894.8	27,148.8 12,400.1 14,748.6	43.8 32.2 53.5	6.5 5 11.7	17.5 -1.6 27.8
\$50 MILLION SALES TOTAL, ALL CONTROL	5.366	5.372.2	17.213.9	31.2	5.366	8.355.5	27,490.8	30.4	8	-2.0
TOTAL CANADIAN T.N.E. CANADIAN OTHER CANADIAN	4.694 32 4.662	3.205.4 122.1 3.083.3	12.787.0 411.7 12.375.3	25.1 29.7 24.9	4,694 32 4,662	5,281.3 160.5 5,120.8	20,976.4 522.7 20,453.7	25.2 30.7 25.0	1.0 1.0	3 .
TOTAL FOREIGN	672 384 288	2.166.8 1.085.9 1.080.9	4,426.8 2,465.9 1,960.9	48.9 44.0 55.1	672 384 288	3.074.2 1.561.3 1.512.9	6,514.3 3,530.4 2,983.9	47.2 44.2 50.7	-1.8 .2 -4.4	-3.6 -8.6
50 + MILLION SALES TOTAL, ALL CONTROL	208	4.871.2	23.725.0	20.5	208	11.157.0	46.529.7	24.0	3.4	16.8
TOTAL CANADIAN	109 31 78	1.419.2 464.8 954.4	13.077.4 5.702.8 7.374.6	10.9 8.1 12.9	109 31 78	2.345.0 814.9 1.530.2	25.895.3 12.627.1 13.268.2	9.1 6.5 11.5	-1.8 -1.7 -1.4	-16.6 -20.8 -10.5
TOTAL FOREIGN	99 43 56	3.452.0 1.372.5 2.079.6	10.647.7 5.061.3 5.586.4	32.4 27.1 37.2	99 43 56	8.811.9 2.430.0 6.381.9	20.634.4 8.869.7 11.764.7	42.7 27.4 54.2	10.3 .3 17.0	31.7 1.6 45.7
					ALL OTHE	R INDUSTRIES				
OTAL - ALL SIZES TOTAL, ALL CONTROL	3,519	4.368.7	102.125.6	4.3	3.519	7.035.8	169.022.6	4.2	-0.1	-2.7
TOTAL CANADIAN	3.185 185 3.000	2,905.2 1,509.9 1,395.3	79.200.4 42.892.6 36.307.9	3.7 3.5 3.8	3,185 185 3,000	4.117.4 2.238.5 1.878.8	132.891.8 70.131.9 62.759.9	3.1 3.2 3.0	6 3 8	-15.5 -9.3 -22.1
TOTAL FOREIGN	334 255 79	1,463.5 1,256.3 207.2	22,925.2 20,011.7 2,913.5	6.4 6.3 7.1	334 255 79	2.918.4 2.604.7 313.8	36.130.9 30.616.4 5.514.5	8.1 8.5 5.7	1.7 2.2 -1.4	26.5 35.5 -20.0
\$50 MILLION SALES TOTAL, ALL CONTROL	3.251	1.041.1	10,522.1	9.9	3+251	1,471.4	13,150.4	11.2	1.3	13.1
TOTAL CANADIANT.N.E. CANADIAN	2,995 77 2,918	754.0 127.3 626.7	8,340.3 2,037.5 6,302.8	9.0 6.2 9.9	2,995 77 2,918	1.124.0 96.5 1.027.5	10.300.4 1.279.5 9.020.9	10.9 7.5 11.4	1.9 1.3 1.4	20.1 20.1 14.6
TOTAL FOREIGN	256 193 63	287.0 213.6 73.5	2.181.8 1.728.6 453.1	13.2 12.4 16.2	256 193 63	347.4 250.3 97.1	2,850.0 2,092.5 757.5	12.2 12.0 12.8	-1.0 4 -3.4	-7.4 -3.2 -21.0
50 + MILLION SALES TOTAL, ALL CONTROL	268	3.327.6	91,603.5	3.6	268	5.564.4	155.872.2	3.6	1	-1.
TOTAL CANADIAN	190 108 82	2,151.2 1,382.5 768.7	70.860.1 40.855.1 30.005.0	3.0 3.4 2.6	190 108 82	2,993.3 2,142.0 851.3	122,591.4 68,852.4 53,739.0	2.4 3.1 1.6	6 3 -1.0	-19.6 -8.1 -38.2
TOTAL FOREIGN U.S.A OTHER FOREIGN	78 62 16	1.176.4 1.042.7 133.7	20.743.4 18.283.1 2.460.3	5.7 5.7 5.4	78 62 16	2.571.1 2.354.4 216.7	33.280.8 28.523.9 4.757.0	7.7 8.3 4.6	2.1 2.6 9	36.3 44.3 -16.3

APPENDIX TO SECTION II: TABLE 2. LONGITUDINAL CANADIAN IMPORTS ASSESSMENT OF CONTINUOUS FIRMS BY INDUSTRY AND COUNTRY OF CONTROL OF IMPORTER. 1979 AND 1986

			1979	,			1 98 6	,	CHANGE IN P	ROPENSITY
INDUSTRY COUNTRY OF CONTROL LIFE STATUS	NO. OF FIRMS	IMPORT VALUE SMILLIONS	SALES VALUE \$MILLIONS	PROPENSITY (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)	NO. OF FIRMS	IMPORT VALUE SMILLIONS	SALES VALUE SMILLIONS	PROPENSITY (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)		*
			TOTAL	., CLASSIFIE	BY INDL	STRY OF IMPO	RTER (SIC 011	-899)	!	
TOTAL, ALL CONTROL TOTAL - CONTINUOUS FIRMS	14.882	46.998.1	269.055.9	17.5	14.882	82.846.1	455.749.7	18.2	0.7	4.1
-INCREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	4.429	20,220.3 13,415.2 6,805.1	130-548.8 108-206.3 22-342.6	15.5 12.4 30.5	6,919 4,429 2,490	44.082.2 27.534.8 16.547.4	206.453.1 176.577.4 29.875.7	21.4 15.6 55.4	5.9 3.2 24.9	37.9 25.8 81.8
-DECREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	5,234	26.777.7 16.378.9 10.398.9	138.507.0 116.340.2 22.166.9	19.3 14.1 46.9	7.963 5.234 2.729	38.763.9 27.428.6 11.335.2	249.296.5 205.739.2 43.557.3	15.5 13.3 26.0	-3.8 7 -20.9	-19.6 -5.3 -44.5
TOTAL - CONTINUOUS FIRMS		14.504.1	157.687.4 76.066.9	9.2 7.2	12.556 5.861	20.974.6	265,483.0 120,157.4	7.9 10.1	-1.3	-14.1 41.4
-INCREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%		2.987.9 2.452.0	66.042.9 10.023.9	4.5 24.5	3.767	6.432.2 5.716.6	108,150.2	5.9 47.6	1.4	31.5 94.6
-DECREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	6.695 4.506 2.189	9.064.2 4.557.0 4.507.2	81,620.5 69,718.9 11,901.6	11.1 6.5 37.9	6.695 4.506 2.189	8.825.8 4.972.0 3.853.8	145.325.7 123.738.9 21.586.8	6.1 4.0 17.9	-5.0 -2.5 -20.0	-45.3 -38.5 -52.9
TOTAL + CONTINUOUS FIRMS		32.493.9	111.368.5	29.2	2,326	61.871.5	190.266.6	32.5	3.3	11.5
-INCREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	1.058 662 396	14.780.4 10.427.4 4.353.0	54.482.0 42.163.3 12.318.6	27.1 24.7 35.3	1,058 662 396	31,933.4 21,102.7 10,830.8	86.295.8 68.427.2 17.868.6	37.0 30.8 60.6	9.9 6.1 25.3	36.4 24.7 71.5
-DECREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	1 - 268 728 540	17.713.5 11.821.9 5.891.6	56.886.5 46.621.3 10.265.3	31.1 25.4 57.4	1 - 268 728 540	29.938.0 22.456.6 7.481.4	103.970.8 82.000.3 21.970.5	28.8 27.4 34.1	-2.3 2.0 -23.3	-7.5 8.0 -40.7
			TC	TAL, ALL MAR		NG INDUSTRIE	S (SIC 101-31	993		
OTAL, ALL CONTROL TOTAL - CONTINUOUS FIRMS	5.789	32,385.9	125.991.4	25.7	5.789	56.297.8	212,706.6	26.5	0.8	3.0
-INCREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	2.729 1.946 783	14.812.2 10.970.8 3.841.4	60.019.3 48.418.5 11.600.8	24.7 22.7 33.1	2.729 1.946 783	28,800.7 21,930.7 6,870.0	95.626.7 81.889.5 13.737.2	\$0.1 26.8 50.0	5.4 4.1 16.9	22.0 18.2 51.0
-DECREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	3.060 2.217 843	17.573.8 12.444.4 5.129.4	65.972.1 53.585.8 12.386.3	26.6 23.2 41.4	3.060 2.217 843	27.497.1 22.536.4 4.960.7	117,079.9 94,536.8 22,543.1	23.5 23.8 22.0	-3.2 .6 -19.4	-11.8 2.7 -46.9
TOTAL - CONTINUOUS FIRMS	4.568	6.974.3	52,622.5	13.3	4.568	9.250.9	85.719.6	10.8	-2.5	-18.7
-INCREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	2.168 1.559 609	3,225.9 1,761.6 1,464.3	26.067.9 21.775.6 4.292.2	12.4 8.1 34.1	2,168 1,559 609	6.044.2 3.516.4 2.527.8	41.359.2 35.795.0 5.564.2	14.6 9.8 45.4	2.2 1.7 11.3	18.1 21.4 33.2
-DECREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10% 10%+	2.400 1.797 603	3.748.5 1.909.8 1.838.7	26.554.7 20.743.9 5.810.7	14.1 9.2 31.6	2,400 1,797 603	3.186.7 2.109.2 1.077.6	44.360.4 36.150.9 8.209.6	7.2 5.8 13.1	-6.9 -3.4 -18.5	-49.1 -36.6 -58.5
TOTAL - CONTINUOUS FIRMS	1	25.411.6	73.368.9	34.6	1,221	47,066.9	126,987.0	37.1	2.4	7.0
-INCREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	561 387 174	11.586.3 9.209.2 2.377.1	33.951.4 26.642.8 7.308.6	34.1 34.6 32.5	561 387 174	22.756.5 18.414.2 4.342.3	54.267.5 46.094.5 8.173.0	41.9 39.9 53.1	7.8 5.4 20.6	22.9 15.6 63.4
-DECREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	660 420 240	13.825.3 10.534.6 3.290.7	39.417.5 32.841.9 6.575.6	35.1 32.1 50.0	660 420 240	24.310.4 20.427.2 3.883.2	72.719.5 58.386.0 14.333.5	33.4 35.0 27.1	-1.6 2.9 -23.0	-4.7 9.1 -45.9
			AL	JTOMOBILE MAI	NUFACTUR	NG INDUSTRIE	S (SIC 323-3	25)		
TOTAL, ALL CONTROL TOTAL - CONTINUOUS FIRMS	227	15,080.4	24.129.4	62.5	227	31.287.4	48 - 344 . 8	64.7	2.2	3.6
-INCREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	112 77 35	8.006.5 6.689.8 1.316.7	13.763.5 10.961.2 2.802.3	58.2 61.0 47.0	112 77 35	15.166.8 13.444.9 1.722.0	23.702.0 21.073.2 2.628.7	64.0 63.8 65.5	5.8 2.8 18.5	10.0 4.5 39.4
-DECREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	115 74 41	7.073.9 6.857.3 216.6	10.365.9 9.724.8 641.1	68.2 70.5 33.8	115 74 41	16,120.6 15,888.1 232.5	24,642.8 23,403.6 1,239.2	65.4 67.9 18.8	-2.8 -2.6 -15.0	-4.1 -3.7 -44.5
TOTAL - CONTINUOUS FIRMS	i	105.4	807.3	13.1	142	282.6	1.861.9	15.2	2.1	16.3
-INCREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	69 51 18	49.3 34.4 15.0	465.5 389.9 75.6	10.6 8.8 19.8	69 51 18	203.3 129.3 74.0	1.042.2 887.0 155.2	19.5 14.6 47.7	8.9 5.8 27.9	84.1 65.5 140.6
-DECREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10% 10%+	73 52 21	56.0 30.2 25.9	341.8 243.4 98.3	16.4 12.4 26.3	73 52 21	79.3 42.2 37.0	819.7 523.5 296.2	9.7 8.1 12.5	-6.7 -4.3 -13.8	-41.6 -34.8 -52.5
TOTAL - CONTINUOUS FIRMS		14.975.0	23,322.1	64.2	85	31.004.8	46.482.8	66.7	2.5	3.9
-INCREASING PROPENSITIES	17	7,957.2 6,655.5 1,301.7	13.298.0 10.571.3 2.726.7	59.8 63.0 47.7	43 26 17	14,963.5 13,315.6 1,647.9	22.659.7 20.186.2 2.473.6	66.0 66.6	6.2 3.0 18.9	10.4 4.8 39.6
-DECREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	42 22 20	7.017.8 6.827.1 190.7	10.024.1 9.481.4 542.8	70.0 72.0 35.1	42 22 20	16.041.3 15.845.9 195.4	23.823.1 22.880.1 943.0	67.3 69.3 20.7	-2.7 -2.8 -14.4	-3.8 -3.8 -41.0

APPENDIX TO SECTION II: TABLE 2. LONGITUDINAL CANADIAN IMPORTS ASSESSMENT OF CONTINUOUS FIRMS BY INDUSTRY AND COUNTRY OF CONTROL OF IMPORTER.
1979 AND 1986-Continued

			1979				1986		CHANGE IN PI	ROPENSITY
INDUSTRY COUNTRY OF CONTROL LIFE STATUS	ND. OF FIRMS	IMPORT VALUE SMILLIONS	SALES VALUE \$MILLIONS	PROPENSITY (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)	NO. OF FIRMS	IMPORT VALUE \$MILLIONS	SALES VALUE SMILLIONS	PROPENSITY (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)	*	*
	<u> </u>		OTHER	MANUFACTUR	NG INDUS	TRIES (SIC 1	01-321 8 326	:399)	<u> </u>	
TOTAL, ALL CONTROL TOTAL - CONTINUOUS FIRMS	5.562	17.305.6	101,862.0	17.0	5,562	25,010.4	164.361.8	15.2	-1.8	-10.4
-INCREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	2.617 1.869 748	6.805.7 4.281.0 2.524.7	46.255.7 37.457.3 8.798.5	14.7 11.4 28.7	2.617 1.869 748	13.633.9 8.485.8 5.148.1	71.924.7 60.816.3 11.108.4	19.0 14.0 46.3	4.2 2.5 17.6	28.8 22.1 61.5
-DECREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10% 10% TOTAL CANADIAN	2,945 2,143 802	10,499.9 5,587.1 4,912.8	55.606.2 43.861.0 11.745.2	18.9 12.7 41.8	2,945 2,143 802	11.376.5 6.648.3 4.728.3	92.437.1 71.133.2 21.303.9	12.3 9.3 22.2	-6.6 -3.4 -19.6	-34.8 -26.6 -46.9
TOTAL - CONTINUOUS FIRMS	2.099	6.869.0 3.176.5	51.815.2 25.602.3	13.3 12.4	4.426 2.099	8.948.3 5.840.9	83.857.6	10.7 14.5	-2.6	-19.5
-INCREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	1.508	1.727.2	21.385.7 4.216.6	8.1 34.4	1,508	3.387.1 2.453.7	40.316.9 34.907.9 5.409.0	9.7 45.4	2.1 1.6 11.0	16.8 20.1 32.0
-DECREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	2,327 1,745 582	3.692.4 1.879.6 1.812.8	26.212.9 20.500.5 5.712.4	14.1 9.2 31.7	2.327 1.745 582	3,107.4 2,066.9 1,040.5	43,540.7 35,627.4 7,913.3	7.1 5.8 13.1	-6.9 -3.4 -18.6	-49.3 -36.7 -58.6
TOTAL - CONTINUOUS FIRMS	1,136	10.436.6	50.046.7	20.9	1.136	16.062.1	80.504.2	20.0	9	-4.3
-INCREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	518 361 157	3,629.1 2,553.8 1,075.4	20.653.4 16.071.5 4.581.9	17.6 15.9 23.5	518 361 157	7,793.0 5,098.7 2,694.3	31.607.8 25.908.4 5.699.4	24.7 19.7 47.3	7.1 3.8 23.8	40.3 23.8 101.4
-DECREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	618 398 220	6.807.5 3.707.5 3.100.0	29,393.3 23,360.5 6,032.8	23.2 15.9 51.4	618 398 220	8.269.1 4.581.4 3.687.7	48.896.4 35.505.8 13.390.6	16.9 12.9 27.5	-6.2 -3.0 -23.8	-27.0 -18.7 -46.4
				WHOL	ESALE TR	ADE (SIC 602	-629)	-		
TOTAL, ALL CONTROL TOTAL - CONTINUOUS FIRMS	5.574	10.243.4	40,938.9	25.0	5,574	19,512.5	74.020.4	26.4	1.3	5.4
-INCREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	2.559 1.479 1.080	3.698.9 1.821.5 1.877.4	21,356.1 16.010.3 5,345.8	17.3 11.4 35.1	2,559 1,479 1,080	10.715.9 4.116.6 6.599.3	38.405.8 28.434.9 9.970.9	27.9 14.5 66.2	10.6 3.1 31.1	61.1 27.3 88.5
-DECREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10% 10%+	3.015 1.642 1.373	6.544.5 2.447.9 4.096.6	19.582.8 13.550.7 6.032.0	33.4 18.1 67.9	3.015 1.642 1.373	8.796.6 3.454.7 5.341.9	35.614.6 22.940.8 12.673.8	24.7 15.1 42.1	-8.7 -3.0 -25.8	-26.1 -16.6 -37.9
TOTAL - CONTINUOUS FIRMS	4,803	4.624.6	25.864.4	17.9	4.803	7,626.3	46.871.7	16.3	-1.6	-9.0
-INCREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	2,221 1,320 901	1,509.7 803.1 706.6	13,147.9 10,701.2 2,446.7	11.5 7.5 28.9	2,221 1,320 901	3.992.0 1.891.2 2.100.8	24.341.7 20.649.7 3.692.0	16.4 9.2 56.9	4.9 1.7 28.0	42.8 22.0 97.0
-DECREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10% 10%+	2,582 1,464 1,118	3.114.9 1.451.1 1.663.8	12,716.5 9,970.8 2,745.7	24.5 14.6 60.6	2.582 1.464 1.118	3.634.3 1.749.4 1.884.9	22.530.0 16.543.8 5.986.2	16.1 10.6 31.5	-8.4 -4.0 -29.1	-34.1 -27.3 -48.0
TOTAL - CONTINUOUS FIRMS	771 338	5.618.8	15.074.5	37.3	771	11,886.1	27.148.8	43.8	6.5	17.5
-INCREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	159 179	2,189.2 1,018.4 1,170.8	8,208.2 5,309.1 2,899.1	26.7 19.2 40.4	338 159 179	6.723.8 2.225.3 4.498.5	14.064.2 7.785.3 6.278.9	47.8 28.6 71.6	21.1 9.4 31.3	79.3 49.0 77.4
-DECREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	433 178 255	3.429.6 996.8 2.432.8	6.866.3 3.580.0 3.286.3	49.9 27.8 74.0	433 178 255	5.162.3 1.705.3 3.457.0	13.084.6 6.397.0 6.687.6	39.5 26.7 51.7	-10.5 -1.2 -22.3	-21.0 -4.3 -30.2
			•	•	ALL OTHE	R INDUSTRIES				
TOTAL, ALL CONTROL TOTAL - CONTINUOUS FIRMS	3.519	4,368.7	102,125.6	4.3	3.519	7,035.8	169,022.6	4.2	-0.1	-2.7
-INCREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	1.631 1.004 627	1.709.2 623.0 1.086.3	49.173.5 43.777.5 5.396.0	3.5 1.4 20.1	1.631 1.004 627	4.565.6 1.487.6 3.078.0	72,420.6 66,253.0 6,167.7	6.3 2.2 49.9	2.8 .8 29.8	81.4 57.8 147.9
-DECREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10% 10%+ TOTAL CANADIAN	1.888 1.375 513	2,659.4 1,486.5 1,172.9	52.952.1 49.203.6 3.748.5	5.0 3.0 31.3	1.888 1.375 513	2,470.2 1,437.6 1,032.6	96.602.0 88.261.6 8.340.5	2.6 1.6 12.4	-2.5 -1.4 -18.9	-49.1 -46.1 -60.4
TOTAL - CONTINUOUS FIRMS	3 - 185 1 - 472	2,905.2 704.4	79,200.4 36,851.1	3.7 1.9	3 · 185	4,117.4 2,112.6	132,891.8	3.1 3.9	6 2.0	-15.5 103.0
LESS THAN 10%	888 584	423.3 281.1	33.566.1 3.285.0	1.3	888 584	1.024.5	51.705.6 2.751.0	2.0 39.6	.7 31.0	57.1 362.2
-DECREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	1,713 1,245 468	2.200.8 1.196.1 1.004.8	42,349.4 39,004.1 3,345.2	5.2 3.1 30.0	1.713 1.245 468	2.004.8 1.113.4 891.4	78.435.3 71.044.2 7.391.0	2.6 1.6 12.1	-2.6 -1.5 -18.0	-50.8 -48.9 -59.8
TOTAL - CONTINUOUS FIRMS	334 159	1,463.5	12,322.4	6.4 8.2	334 159	2,918.4	36.130.9 17.964.1	8.1 13.7	1.7 5.5	26.5 67.4
LESS THAN 10%	116 43	199.7 805.2	10.211.4	2.0 38. 1	116 43	463.1	14.547.4 3.416.7	3.2 58.2	1.2 20,1	62.8 52.7
-DECREASING PROPENSITIES LESS THAN 10%	175 130 45	458.6 290.5 168.1	10.602.8 10.199.5 403.3	4.3 2.8 41.7	175 130 45	465.4 324.1 141.2	18.166.8 17.217.4 949.4	2.6 1.9 14.9	-1.8 -1.0 -26.8	-40.8 -33.9 -64.3

APPENDIX TO SECTION II: TABLE 3. LONGITUDINAL CANADIAN IMPORTS BY INDUSTRY, SALES SIZE AND LIFE STATUS, 1979 AND 1986

			1979			·	1986	
INDUSTRY DIVISION, SALES SIZE,	NO.	COUNTRY SOURCE	E OF IMPORTS	IMPORT	NO.	COUNTRY SOURCE OF IMPORTS		IMPORT
LIFE STATUS	OF FIRMS	U.S.A.	OTHER	VALUE SMILLIONS	FIRMS	U.S.A.	OTHER	VALUE . \$MILLIONS
		x ->			<u> </u>			. 3HILLIUNS
0741 411 61756		TO	ITAL. CLASSIFI	ED BY INDUST	RY OF IM	PORTER (SIC 01	1-899)	
DTAL - ALL SIZES TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS \$50 MILLION SALES	28.586 14.882 13.704	73	28 27 33	55.076.5 46.998.1 8.078.4	28.555 14.882 13.673		31 29 45	93,290.0 82,846.1 10,443.9
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES	27.369 13.863 13.506	62	36 38 33	15.556.6 10.156.5 5.400.1	27.234 13.863 13.371	58	42 42 42	21.381.6 15.930.7 5.450.9
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	1.217 1.019 198		24 24 33	39.519.9 36.841.6 2.678.3	1.321	72 74 51	28 26 49	71,908.4 66,915.4 4,993.0
			TOTAL, ALL M	MANUFACTURING	INDUSTR	IES (SIC 101-3	991	
OTAL - ALL SIZES TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	10.191 5.789 4.402	79 80 70	21 20 30	36.763.3 32.385.9 4.377.4	10.042 5.789 4.253	80 82 62	20 18 38	61.517.2 56.297.8 5.219.8
#50 MILLION SALES TOTAL - ALL STATUSESCONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED	9.560 5.246 4.314	73 73	27 27 26	5.853.1 3.743.2 2.109.9	9.386 5.246 4.140	67 67	33 33 33	7.932.9 6.103.8 1.829.1
50 + MILLION SALES TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	631 543 88	80 81	20 19 34	30.910.3 28.642.8 2.267.5	656 543 113	1	18 17 40	53.584.8 50.194.0 3.390.7
		1	AUTOMOBILE M	IANUFACTUR ING	INDUSTR	 	25)	
DTAL - ALL SIZES TOTAL - ALL STATUSES	384	98	2	15,334.4	374	95	7	32.232.
CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS. SSO MILLION SALES TOTAL - ALL STATUSES	227 157	98 95	2 5	15.080.4 254.0 400.7	227 147 325	94 85	6 15	31 · 287 · 6 945 · :
CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	186 152	94 94	6 6 2	265.1 135.6	186 139	92 80	8 20 6	474.: 84.: 31.674.:
CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED	41	98	2 3	14.815.2	41 8	94	6 14	30.813.
		01	HER MANUFACTU	RING INDUSTR	IES (SIC	101-321 & 326	::399)	
DTAL - ALL SIZES TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS \$50 MILLION SALES	9.807 5.562 4.245	65	35 35 32	21,429.0 17,305.6 4,123.4	9.668 5.562 4.106	67	35 33 43	29.285. 25.010. 4.274.
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES	9,222 5,060 4,162	71	28 29 28	5.452.4 3.478.0 1.974.3	9.061 5.060 4.001	65	34 35 33	7,374. 5,629. 1,744.
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES	585 502 83	63	37 37 36	15.976.6 13.827.5 2.149.1	607 502 105	67	35 33 49	21.910. 19.380. 2.529.
			i a	OLESALE TRAD	E (SIC 6	02-629)		
OTAL - ALL SIZES TOTAL - ALL STATUSESCONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED	9.946 5.574 4.372	52	46 48 39	13.098.4 10.243.4 2.854.9	9.704 5.574 4.130	42	58 58 55	23.512.0 19.512.5 3.999.0
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	9.701 5.366 4.335	53	45 47 40	7.914.4 5.372.2 2.542.2	9.434 5.366 4.068	49	51 51 50	11.141. 8.355. 2.785.
50 • MILLION SALES TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	245 208 37	51	48 49 31	5.183.9 4.871.2 312.7	270 208 62	36	64 64 67	12.370.9 11.157.0 1.214.0
	-	:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	OTHER IN	IDUSTRIES		•	
DTAL - ALL SIZES TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	8.445 3.519 4.926	73	27 27 28	5.175.2 4.368.7 806.5	8.809 3.519 5.290	65	37 35 48	8,260. 7,035.1 1,224.
950 MILLION SALES TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	8.104 3.251 4.853	73	27 27 28	1.749.5 1.041.1 708.4	8,414 3,251 5,163	66	35 34 38	2.307. 1.471. 836.
50 • MILLION SALES TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	341 268 73		27 27 27	3,425.7 3,327.6 98.1	395 268 127	64	38 36 69	5.952. 5.564. 388.

APPENDIX TO SECTION II: TABLE 4. LONGITUDINAL CANADIAN IMPORTS BY INDUSTRY, COUNTRY OF CONTROL AND LIFE STATUS, 1979 AND 1986

			1979				1986	
INDUSTRY DIVISION, COUNTRY OF CONTROL	NO.	COUNTRY SOÚR	CE OF IMPORTS	IMPORT	NO.	COUNTRY SOUR	CE OF IMPORTS	IMPORT
LIFE STATUS	OF FIRMS	U.S.A.	OTHER	VALUE	FIRMS	U.S.A.	OTHER	VALUE
		x>	* >	SMILLIONS		x>	x>	SMILLIONS
		T	OTAL, CLASSIFI	ED BY INDUST	RY OF IM	PORTER (SIC 0	11-899)	
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES OF CONTROL TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED ANADIAN	28.586	72	28	55.076.5	28,555	69	31	93,290.0
	14.882	73	27	46.998.1	14,882	71	29	82,846.1
	13.704	67	33	8.078.4	13,673	55	45	10,443.9
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	24.779	63	37	18.044.0	25,597	56	44	27.034.7
	12.556	62	38	14.504.1	12,556	56	44	20.974.6
	12.223	64	36	3.539.8	13,041	58	42	6.060.1
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	3.807	77	23	37.032.6	2.958	74	26	66,255.2
	2.326	78	22	32.493.9	2.326	76	24	61,871.5
	1.481	70	30	4.538.6	632	50	50	4,383.8
			TOTAL, ALL M	ANUFACTURING	INDUSTR	IES (SIC 101-3	399)	
OTAL, ALL COUNTRIES OF CONTROL TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	10.191	79	21	36,763.3	10.042	80	20	61.517.7
	5.789	80	20	32,385.9	5.789	82	18	56.297.8
	4.402	70	30	4,377.4	4.253	62	38	5.219.8
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES	8.278 4.568 3.710	60 63	40 40 37	8.259.1 6.974.3 1.284.8	8.595 4.568 4.027	61 61 65	39 39 35	11.835.9 9.230.9 2.605.0
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	1.913	84	16	28.504.2	1,447	84	16	49.681.7
	1.221	86	14	25.411.6	1,221	86	14	47.066.9
	692	72	28	3.092.6	226	60	40	2.614.8
			AUTOMOBILE M	ANUFACTURING	INDUSTR:	ES (SIC 323-	325)	
OTAL, ALL COUNTRIES OF CONTROL TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	384	98	2	15.334.4	374	93	7	32.232.6
	227	98	2	15.080.4	227	94	6	31.287.4
	157	95	5	254.0	147	85	15	945.2
ANADIAN TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	266	90	10	139.9	277	83	17	639.1
	142	89	11	105.4	142	89	11	282.6
	124	93	7	34.5	135	77	23	356.5
**GREIGN **TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	118	98	2	15.194.5	97	94	6	31.593.4
	85	98	2	14.975.0	85	94	6	31.004.8
	33	95	5	219.5	12	90	10	588.6
		C.	THER MANUFACTU	RING, INDUSTR	IES (SIC	101-321 & 326	5:399)	
OTAL, ALL COUNTRIES OF CONTROL TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	9.807	65	35	21.429.0	9.668	65	35	29.285.1
	5.562	65	35	17.305.6	5.562	67	33	25.010.4
	4.245	68	32	4.123.4	4.106	57	43	4.274.7
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	8.012 4.426 3.586	60 59 63	40 41 37	8.119.2 6.869.0 1.250.2	8.318 4.426 3.892	60 63	40 40 37	11.196.8 8.948.3 2.248.5
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	1.795	68	32	13,309.8	1.350	68	32	18.088.3
	1.136	68	32	10,436.6	1.136	70	30	16.062.1
	659	71	29	2,873.1	214	52	48	2.026.2
			МН	OLESALE TRADI	E (SIC 60)2-629)		
OTAL, ALL COUNTRIES OF CONTROL TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS.	9,946	54	46	13.098.4	9.704	42	58	23.512.0
	5,574	52	48	10.243.4	5.574	42	58	19.512.5
	4,372	61	39	2.854.9	4.130	45	55	3.999.6
:AMADIAN TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED ION-CONTINUOUS	8.721	61	39	6,285.3	8.730	51	49	10,082.4
	4.803	60	40	4,624.6	4.803	50	50	7,626.3
	3.918	61	39	1,660.7	3.927	52	48	2,456.1
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	1 • 225	48	52	6,813.0	974	36	64	13,429.7
	771	45	55	5,618.8	771	36	64	11,886.1
	454	61	39	1,194.2	203	35	65	1,543.5
			<u>. </u>	OTHER IN	DUSTRIES			
OTAL, ALL COUNTRIES OF CONTROL TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	8.445	73	27	5.175.2	8.809	63	37	8,260.3
	3.519	73	27	4.368.7	3.519	65	35	7,035.8
	4.926	72	28	806.5	5.290	52	48	1,224.5
ANADIAN TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	7.776	71	29	3,459.9	8.272	54	46	5.116.4
	3.185	71	29	2,905.2	3.185	54	46	4.117.4
	4.591	69	31	554.7	5.087	55	45	999.1
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS.	669	77	23	1,715.3	537	77	23	3,143.9
	334	76	24	1,463.5	334	80	20	2,918.4
	335	81	19	251.8	203	40	60	225.4

APPENDIX TO SECTION II: TABLE 5. LONGITUDINAL CANADIAN IMPORTS SALES SIZE. COUNTRY OF CONTROL AND LIFE STATUS, 1979 AND 1986

			1979				1986	
SALES SIZE COUNTRY OF CONTROL	NO.	COUNTRY SOURCE	E OF IMPORTS	IMPORT	NO.	COUNTRY SOURCE	E OF IMPORTS	IMPORT
LIFE STATUS	OF FIRMS	U.S.A.	OTHER	VALUE	OF FIRMS	U.S.A.	OTHER	VALUE
		*>	x ->	\$MILLIONS		x ->	*>	SMILLIONS
OTAL - ALL SIZES	ļ	1	TOTAL, C	LASSIFIED BY	INDUSTR	Y OF IMPORTER		
UIML - ALL COUNTRIES OF CONTROL TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED	28.586 14.882 13.704	72 73 67	28 27 33	55.076.5 46.998.1 8.078.4	28.555 14.882 13.673		31 29 45	93,290.0 82,846.1 10,443.9
TOTAL CANADIAN TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS T.N.E. CANADIAN	24.779 12.556 12.223	63 62 64	37 38 36	18.044.0 14.504.1 3.539.8	25.597 12.556 13.041		44 44 42	27.034.7 20.974.6 6.060.1
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES	1.009	62	38	7.775.3	831	57	43	10.219.4
	544	62	38	7.163.9	544	58	42	8.691.2
	465	66	34	611.4	287	55	45	1.528.2
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES	23.770	63	37	10.268.7	24.766	55	45	16.815.4
	12,012	63	37	7.340.2	12.012	54	46	12.283.4
	11,758	63	37	2.928.5	12.754	59	41	4.531.9
TOTAL FOREIGN TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	3.807	77	23	37.032.6	2.958	74	26	66,255.2
	2.326	78	22	32.493.9	2.326	76	24	61,871.5
	1.481	70	30	4.538.6	632	50	50	4,383.8
TOTAL - ALL STATUSESCONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIEDNON-CONTINUOUS	2.612	89	11	28.541.0	1.975	89	11	50.963.7
	1.597	90	10	26.096.7	1.597	89	11	48.942.1
	1.015	83	17	2.444.3	378	83	17	2.021.5
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES	1.195	37	63	8,491.5	983	26	74	15.291.6
	729	31	69	6,397.2	729	27	73	12.929.3
	466	55	45	2,094.3	254	22	78	2.362.2
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	27.369	64	36	15.556.6	27.234	58	42	21.381.6
	13.863	62	38	10.156.5	13.863	58	42	15.930.7
	13.506	67	33	5.400.1	13.371	58	42	5.450.9
OTAL CANADIAN TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	24.147 12.024 12.123	62 61 64	38 39	8.766.0 5.590.6 3.175.4	24.853 12.024 12.829	55 54 58	45 46 42	13.620.0 9.434.4 4.185.6
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES	679	70	30	871.6	459	66	34	803.5
	279	73	27	501.8	279	64	36	593.6
	400	65	35	369.8	180	70	30	210.1
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES	23.468	61	39	7.894.4	24.394	54	46	12,816.1
	11.745	60	40	5.088.8	11.745	53	47	8,840.6
	11.723	64	36	2.805.6	12.649	57	43	3,975.5
OTAL FOREIGN TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	3.222	66	34	6.790.6	2,381	63	37	7,761.6
	1.839	63	37	4.565.9	1,839	64	36	6,496.3
	1.383	73	27	2.224.7	542	58	42	1,265.4
TOTAL - ALL STATUSESCONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIEDNON-CONTINUOUSITHER FOREIGN	2.207	84	16	4.466.0	1.589	83	17	4.833.1
	1.259	83	17	2.847.7	1.259	83	17	4.103.5
	948	84	16	1.618.3	330	84	16	729.6
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES	1,015 580 435	32 29 41	68 71 59	2.324.6 1.718.2 606.4	792 580 212		70 68 78	2,928.5 2,392.8 535.8
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES	1,217	76	24	39.519.9	1.321	72	28	71.908.4
	1,019	76	24	36.841.6	1.019	74	26	66.915.4
	198	67	33	2.678.3	302	51	49	4.993.0
OTAL CANADIAN TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	632 532 100	63 63 62	37 37 38	9,278.0 8,913.6 364.4	744 532 212	57	43 43 42	13,414.8 11,540.2 1,874.6
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES	330	61	39	6.903.7	372	57	43	9.415.5
	265	61	39	6.662.2	265	57	43	8.097.3
	65	67	33	241.5	107	53	47	1.318.1
TOTAL - ALL STATUSESCONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED	302	68	32	2,374.3	372	59	41	3.999.3
	267	69	31	2,251.4	267	57	43	3.442.8
	35	51	49	122.9	105	70	30	556.5
OTAL FOREIGN TOTAL - ALL STATUSES CONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIED NON-CONTINUOUS	585	80	20	30.241.9	577	76	24	58,493.6
	487	81	19	27.928.1	487	77	23	55,375.2
	98	67	33	2.313.9	90	47	53	3,118.4
TOTAL - ALL STATUSESCONTINUOUSLY IDENTIFIEDNON-CONTINUOUSTHER FOREIGN	405	90	10	24.075.0	386	89	11	46,130.6
	338	90	10	23.249.0	338	90	10	44,838.6
	67	80	20	826.0	48	82	18	1,291.5
TOTAL - ALL STATUSES	180	39	61	6,166.9	191	25	75	12.363.1
	149	32	68	4,679.1	149	26	74	10.536.6
	31	61	39	1,487.9	42	22	78	1.826.5

	COUNTRY OF IMPORT ORIGIN																									
	TOTAL - VALID AFFILIATION STATUSES						TRADE BETMEEN AFFILIATES							ARM'S LENGTH TRADE												
INDUSTRY COUNTRY OF CONTROL	TOTAL ALL ORIGIN		UNITI	INITED STATES OTHER			R FOREIGN TO		TOTAL.	TOTAL, ALL ORIGIN		UNITED STATES 0		OTHER	THER FOREIGN TO		TOTAL, ALL DRIGIN		UNITED STATES		OTHER	FOREIGN				
	NO. OF	IMPORTS		ND.		PORTS	ND.	IMPORTS	RTS	NO. OF	IMPO	RTS	NO.	IMPORTS NO.	IMPORTS		NO. OF	IMPORTS		NO. IMPORTS		RTS	NO. OF	IMPORTS		
	FIRMS	SMIL		FIRMS	SMIL	<-	FIRMS	SMIL	,	FIRMS	SMIL	(—	FIRMS	\$MIL.	‹ —	FIRMS	SMIL	<-	FIRMS	\$MIL	‹- -	FIRMS	\$MIL	‹ —	FIRMS	SMIL <-
	TOTAL. CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY OF IMPORTER (SIC 011-899)																									
TOTAL, ALL CONTROL	56.577	92 - 362	100	30,911	63.769	100	25 - 666	28 - 593	100	8.290	47.395	51.3	4.906	35.581	55.8	3.384	11.814	41.3	48 - 28 7	44.967	48.7	26,005	28 - 188	44.2	22.282	16.779 58.7
TOTAL CANADIANT.N.E. CANADIAN	2.524	10,207	100	1.157	5.954	100	1.367	4.353	100	539	1 - 253	12.3	2.660 348 2.312	996	17.0		788 258 530	6.7 5.9 7.2	41,348 1,985 39,363	24.079 8.953 15.126	89.7 87.7 91.0	23 · 195 809 22 · 386	13.150 4.859 8.291	87.0 83.0 89.5	18.153 1.176 16.977	10.929 93.3 4.095 94.1 6.834 92.8
TOTAL FOREIGNU.S.A	7.033		100	3.536	44.634	100	6.266 3.497 2.769	5.612	100	2.684		68.0	1,606	31.793	71.2	1.078		42.5	4.349	16.069	32.0	1.930	12.840	28.8	2.419	5.850 34.7 3.229 57.5 2.621 23.3
				·			l —			TOT	AL, ALL	MANUF	ACTURIN	G INDUS	TRIE	s (SIC)	01-399)					I				
TOTAL, ALL CONTROL	21,797	60.747	100	11.697	48.630	100	10,100	12.117	100	3.682	33.575	55.3	2,202	29.287	60.2	1.480	4.288	35.4	18.115	27.172	44.7	9.495	19.343	39.8	8.620	7.829 64.6
TOTAL CANADIAN	1.386	6,581	100	602	7.261 3.955 3.306	100		4.534 2.626 1.907	100	324		11.8 14.9 7.8	1,006 207 799	1.099 768 330	19.4		214	8.1	1.062	5.599	85.1		3.187	80.6	667	4.244 93.6 2.413 91.9 1.832 96.1
TOTAL FOREIGNU.S.A	4.231	48.953 43.037 5.916	100	1.963	41.369 38.705 2.665	100	2.268	7.583 4.332 3.251	100	1.614	52.187 29.043 3.144	67.5	921	28.188 27.115 1.073	70.1	693	3.999 1.928 2.071	44.5	2.617	13.994	32.5	1.042		29.9	1.575	3.584 47.3 2.404 55.5 1.180 36.3
							l	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		AUT	OMOBILE	MANUF	ACTURIN	G INDUS	TRIE	S (SIC)	(23-325)					l				
TOTAL. ALL CONTROL	845	31.521	100	506	29.545	100	339	1.976	100	214	22.582	71.6	140	21.230	71.9	74	1.353	68.5	631	8.938	28.4	366	8.315	28.1	265	623 31.5
TOTAL CANADIAN	474 33 441	203	100 100 100	331 14 317		100	143 19 124		100 100 100	69 9 60	6	6.0 3.0 7.4	58 6 52	5	5.2 4.1 5.5	3	1.	10.1 .8 26.2	405 24 381	197	94.0 97.0 92.6	273 8 265	127	94.8 95.9 94.5	132 16 116	100 89.9 70 99.2 30 73.8
TOTAL FOREIGN	308	30.882 29.760 1.122	100		29.017 28.215 802	100	160	1.864 1.545 319			22.544 21.923 621			21,203 20,787 416	73.7		1.341 1.136 206	73.5		8 - 338 7 - 837 501		93 78 15	7.815 7.428 387	26.9 26.3 48.2	133 111 22	523 28.0 409 26.5 114 35.6
i							I	******			····	WHO: F	SALE TRA	DE (SIC	602-	-629)						L				
TOTAL ALL CONTROL	21,194	23.503	100	10,592	9,946	100	10.602	13,557	100	3.351							7.272	53.6	17,843	12.092	51.4	8.771	5.807	58.4	9,072	6.285 46.4
TOTAL CANADIAN	314	1.141	100	136	662	100	8 · 293 178 8 · 115	480	100	69	1.077 74 1.003	6.5	1.065 46 1.019	55	12.3 8.4 12.8	23	19	3.9	245	9,000 1,067 7,933	93.5	90	4,465 606 3,858	91.6	155	4.535 90.9 461 96.1 4.075 90.4
TOTAL FOREIGN	1.909	13.427 4.519 8.907	100	977	4.858 3.700 1.158	100	2.309 932 1.377	820	100	765	10.334 3.180 7.154	70.4		3.516 2.823 692	76.3	315	6.819 357 6.462	43.5	1.144	1.339	29.6	904 527 377		27.6 23.7 40.2	617	1.750 20.4 463 56.5 1.287 16.6
				·									ALL OTHE	D INDIR	TDIE	!						<u> </u>				
TOTAL, ALL CONTROL	13.586	8.111	100	8 - 622	5,193	100	4.964	2.919	100	1 - 25 7	2,408			2,155		374	254	8.7	12.329	5.703	70.3	7.739	3.038	58.5	4.590	2.665 91.3
TOTAL CANADIAN	824	2.484	100 100 100	419	2.768 1:238 1.531	100	405	2 · 195 1 · 247 948		804 146 658	197	5.9 7.9 3.8	589 95 494		8.9 13.9 4.8	51	25	2.0	678	2 . 287	92.1	7.255 324 6.931	1.065	86.1	354	2.149 97.9 1.221 98.0 928 97.8
TOTAL FOREIGN	1 · 335 893 442	3.148 2.690 458			2.424 2.229 195			460	100 100 100	453 305 148		67.3 72.6 35.8	294 235 59	1.910 1.855 55		159 70 89	208 98 109	21.4	882 588 294	1 - 031 736 294	32.7 27.4 64.2	484 361 123	375	21.2 16.8 71.8	398 227 171	516 71.3 362 78.6 154 58.5

Appendix IV: Coverage and Data Quality

The source of import trade data is the Revenue Canada Customs and Excise administrative record used to measure Canada's imports. The file is complete and comprehensive with two exceptions: special transactions, representing less than 1% of total import value, are omitted, as are several precious metals categories, comprised mainly of gold imports. For the most part, gold imports are refined and then re-exported, the refining process normally counting as a service receipt in the Balance of Payments accounts. This adjustment ranges from 0% to 2% in any particular year.

In this study, imports were linked on a legal entity basis to the hybrid file of corporate income tax filers or, if no tax link was found, to an intercorporate ownership file. However, where importers are individuals or unincorporated businesses, linkage to either file was impossible. Nevertheless, the ability to identify importers by country of control was high, ranging between 90% and 93%.

Imports have been identified as to their first destination. The documentation makes it clear that the importer of record refers to the beneficial owner of the merchandise traded. The invoice accompanying the import document has separate descriptions for firms transporting the goods and for brokers. There is little evidence that either brokers or transport firms were registered incorrectly as the actual importer.

Importers have been classified to an industry on a company basis rather than by plant or establishment. A company that operates in more than one industry is assigned to its leading industry. The classification employed is the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

Each import entry includes a company identification number. This number is generally one of a firm's payroll deduction numbers (PD or PAYDAC) assigned by Revenue Canada for collecting employer monetary remittances. However, it can be a number specially assigned to the importer by Customs. Where a firm is part of a commonly controlled multi-company enterprise, some looseness was detected in the assignment. There were some cases where enterprise affiliation was accurate but the actual company linkage within the enterprise was not. Several edit checks were devised and corrections were applied to validate the assignments.

1986 was the second year in which inter-affiliate import trade was available on a micro-basis. Most import records had valid responses to this question. The four U.S. majors in the automotive industry required adjustment due to their unique reporting arrangements. For the most part, this adjustment was resolved satisfactorily, but only partially at the micro-level. Edits were designed to validate the quality of response for non-automotive sectors. That process turned up some questionable responses which included biases in both directions; however, it was not possible to make adjustments to this category of response. The decision was made to summarize the data without adjustment since altering the response, with incomplete information, would have been totally arbitrary.

Appendix 4 Table 1 Part A: Canadian Import Data, 1978-86

Coverage Provided By Data

	Published Results in Catalogue 65-001 (A)	Special Transactions and Precious Metals (B)	Data used in Study (C)	% Coverage (C) of (A)
Year		\$ Millions		
1978	50,102	839	49,263	98
1979	62,871	1,910	60,961	97
1980	69,274	3,569	65,705	95
1982	67,856	2,234	65,622	97
1984	95,460	3,173	92,287	97
1986	112,511	4,195	108,316	96

Part B: Breakdown of Data Used in Study

	Data used in Study	Not Allocated By Country of Control	Identified By Country of Control	% Coverage
	(C)	(D)	(E)	(E) of (C)
Year		\$ Millions		
1978	49,263	4,349	44,914	91
1979	60,961	5,884	55,077	90
1980	65,705	4,852	60,854	93
2,00		,,		
1982	65,622	4,677	60,945	93
			0.7.000	22
1984	92,287	7,007	85,280	92
1986	108,316	10,852	97,464	90

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