



The Daily

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- **Canadian International Merchandise Trade, April 2004**
 Canada's trade balance hit its second highest level ever in April, with exports growing at over six times the pace of imports.

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- **Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, first quarter 2004**
 Labour productivity in Canada's business sector rose 0.4% between January and March this year, the first quarter-to-quarter gain in a year.

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MAJOR RELEASES

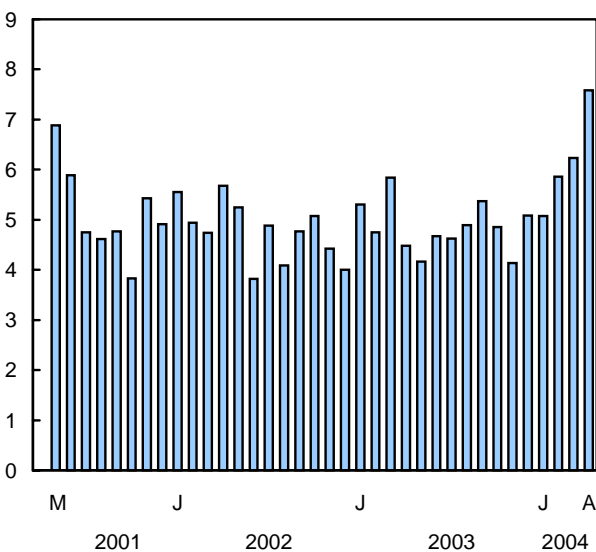
Canadian International Merchandise Trade

April 2004

Canada's trade balance hit its second highest level ever in April, with exports growing at over six times the pace of imports.

Trade balance

\$ billions



Canadian companies exported just over \$36.6 billion worth of merchandise in April, up 4.4%. At the same time, they imported \$29.1 billion worth, a gain of only 0.7%. This resulted in an overall trade surplus of \$7.6 billion, second only to the surplus of \$8.6 billion reported in January 2001.

April's export growth was fuelled by strong international demand and high prices for most industrial commodities. Contributing to the gains were higher exports of aircraft, industrial machinery, passenger automobiles and petroleum and coal products. In terms of imports, declines in automotive and agricultural products offset gains in most other sectors.

Exports to the United States grew 3.3% to \$29.4 billion as imports from south of the border rose 0.6% to \$20.3 billion. Since April 2003, when the Canadian dollar was in the midst of its rapid appreciation against the US dollar, exports to the United States have risen 7.0% while imports have remained unchanged.

Note to readers

Please note that the release of US trade data, which is usually concurrent with the Canadian trade release, has been postponed until Monday, June 14.

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

"Other OECD countries," mentioned in the text, include Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Poland, South Korea, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Revisions

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

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

Revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.

The recent stability of the currency has dampened some of its effect on the trading community.

Canadian exporters increased their shipments to most principal trading areas. Those to Japan remained unchanged. Compared with last year, Canada has increased its exports to every trading region, except for Japan and the United States.

The trade surplus with the United States was boosted to \$9.2 billion and the non-US trade deficit shrank to \$1.6 billion.

Prices for imported merchandise rose 1.1%, indicating a slight volume decline. On the other hand, the big export gain was accompanied by a 2.1% price jump, leaving a significant portion of the increase in exports as real growth.

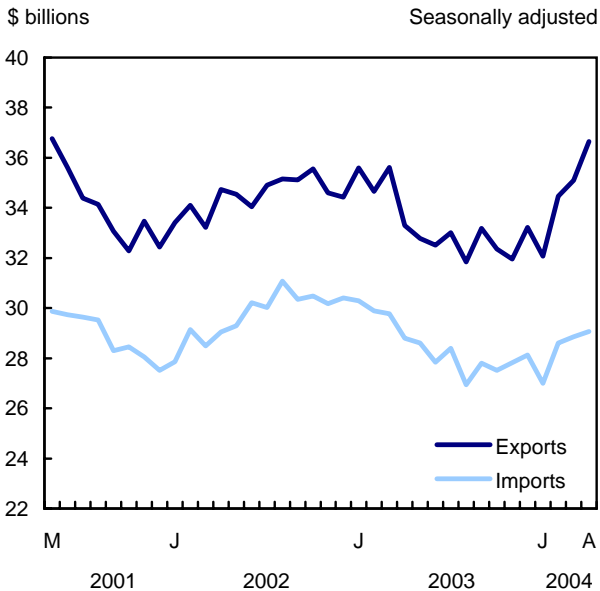
Exports of industrial goods continue record-setting pace

Exports of industrial goods and materials hit a new high in April, thanks to a half-billion-dollar increase spread throughout most of the sector. Strong international demand and increased manufacturing activity have fuelled exports of these products to their third consecutive monthly rise, an increase of 8.0% in April.

Metal ore exports continued to grow; particularly those containing iron ores, which have been growing

for the past nine months, reaching \$216 million. Chemicals, aluminum and precious metals and alloys also contributed to the increase in the industrial goods sector, while exports of synthetic rubber and plastics set a new high by surpassing \$1 billion.

Exports and imports



A gain of 4.8% in Canada's largest export sector, machinery and equipment, was led by higher aircraft and agricultural machinery exports as a variety of other equipment and tools also pitched in \$120 million to the growth.

Passenger car exports increased 5.0% in April, the third consecutive monthly rise. They are now 10.2% higher than one year ago. Trucks and motor vehicle parts exports showed negligible growth.

Higher export volumes of gasoline sparked growth in petroleum and coal products, while natural gas exports rose on both volume and price hikes. Crude petroleum exports have increased 30.8% over the last year, despite slipping for the third straight month in April as prices continued to escalate amid supply concerns. The combined effect of these movements was an increase of 4.1% in exports of energy products.

Sustained housing demand from the United States increased exports of most forestry products. Continuing their surge were 'other wood fabricated materials', namely, oriented strand board and plywood, whose exports grew 7.0% to \$791 million. Exporters are receiving strong prices for these products, whose growth has exceeded that of lumber over the last year.

Improving industrial growth has contributed to higher wood pulp exports in every month of the first quarter and another 14.0% for the month of April.

Imports rise for third straight month

Merchandise imports continued to climb in April and although at a slower pace than exports, have increased over \$2 billion in the last three months.

A decrease in passenger car and motor vehicle parts imports, as well as a slight drop in agricultural imports, was all that hampered widespread growth.

Strong purchases of industrial goods and materials contributed to April's import rise, even though Canada is a net exporter of most of these products. Steady demand and high production helped trigger increases for metals in ores, steel products and various other fabricated materials.

Machinery and equipment imports were 0.8% higher in April as a result of offsetting movements. Increases in imports of office machines and equipment and in aircraft and industrial machinery offset declines in engines, turbines and motors and other communication and related equipment. The latter commodity grouping includes most telecommunication and information technology products.

Higher apparel and pharmaceutical product purchases improved imports of consumer goods by \$51 million.

Imports of coal and other related products have more than doubled over the last year. The 11.5% rise in April was the result of higher coal and natural gas purchases, often used in electrical power generation.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003 and 228-0033 to 228-0040.

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

The April 2004 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 58, no. 4 (65-001-XIB, \$15/\$151) is now available. The publication includes tables by commodity and country on a customs basis. Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, service transactions, investment income and transfers) are available quarterly in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-XIB, \$32/\$100). See *How to order products*.

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

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for May 2004 will be released on July 13.

For more information on the publications, contact Jocelyne Elibani (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Matthew MacDonald (613-951-8551), International Trade Division.

Merchandise trade

	March 2004 ^r	April 2004	March to April 2004	April to April 2004	January to April 2003	January to April 2004	January–April 2003 to January–April 2004
\$ current, seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change
Principal trading partners							
Exports							
United States	28,492	29,438	3.3	7.0	115,631	112,047	-3.1
Japan	890	882	-0.9	-4.4	3,633	3,435	-5.5
European Union	2,080	2,341	12.5	23.9	8,064	8,860	9.9
Other OECD countries ¹	1,324	1,373	3.7	17.0	4,136	4,830	16.8
All other countries	2,304	2,609	13.2	44.8	7,686	9,090	18.3
Total	35,090	36,643	4.4	10.1	139,149	138,262	-0.6
Imports							
United States	20,137	20,253	0.6	0.0	83,485	79,238	-5.1
Japan	793	771	-2.8	-18.8	3,809	3,189	-16.3
European Union	3,048	2,998	-1.6	5.0	12,202	11,582	-5.1
Other OECD countries ¹	1,639	1,823	11.2	9.0	6,891	6,854	-0.5
All other countries	3,242	3,213	-0.9	4.8	12,379	12,655	2.2
Total	28,859	29,059	0.7	0.9	118,767	113,520	-4.4
Balance							
United States	8,355	9,185	...	...	32,146	32,809	...
Japan	97	111	...	...	-176	246	...
European Union	-968	-657	...	...	-4,138	-2,722	...
Other OECD countries ¹	-315	-450	...	...	-2,755	-2,024	...
All other countries	-938	-604	...	...	-4,693	-3,565	...
Total	6,231	7,584	...	...	20,382	24,742	...
Principal commodity groupings							
Exports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,547	2,636	3.5	4.6	10,018	10,071	0.5
Energy products	5,157	5,367	4.1	8.2	22,858	20,893	-8.6
Forestry products	3,229	3,360	4.1	19.8	11,387	12,458	9.4
Industrial goods and materials	6,301	6,805	8.0	22.5	22,315	25,042	12.2
Machinery and equipment	7,691	8,064	4.8	7.2	31,130	30,177	-3.1
Automotive products	7,564	7,776	2.8	7.2	29,884	29,361	-1.8
Other consumer goods	1,468	1,480	0.8	4.2	5,858	5,761	-1.7
Special transactions trade ²	624	636	1.9	-5.8	2,694	2,458	-8.8
Other balance of payments adjustments	509	518	1.8	-10.2	3,005	2,039	-32.1
Imports							
Agricultural and fishing products	1,790	1,777	-0.7	-3.4	7,368	7,003	-5.0
Energy products	1,841	1,856	0.8	18.8	7,128	6,963	-2.3
Forestry products	250	260	4.0	2.0	1,037	982	-5.3
Industrial goods and materials	5,649	5,876	4.0	8.8	22,672	22,485	-0.8
Machinery and equipment	8,295	8,362	0.8	1.3	33,772	32,818	-2.8
Automotive products	6,272	6,056	-3.4	-7.8	27,027	24,286	-10.1
Other consumer goods	3,803	3,854	1.3	-2.6	15,794	15,158	-4.0
Special transactions trade ²	455	484	6.4	11.8	1,808	1,754	-3.0
Other balance of payments adjustments	503	534	6.2	0.6	2,163	2,069	-4.3

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

^r Revised figures.

1. Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Poland, South Korea, Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia.

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

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

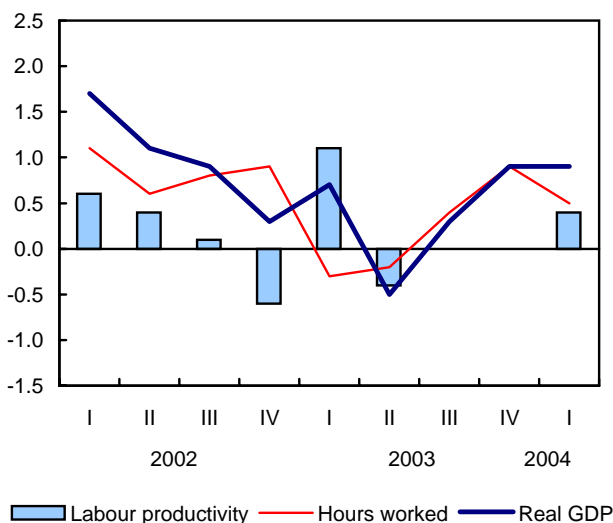
First quarter 2004

Labour productivity in Canada's business sector rose 0.4% between January and March this year, the first quarter-to-quarter gain in a year.

The increase follows a lackluster performance during much of 2003. Labour productivity fell during the second quarter last year, and was virtually flat during the third and fourth quarters. The last time productivity rose was during the first quarter of 2003 when it went up 1.1%.

Positive productivity growth resumes

Quarterly % change



In the United States, first-quarter growth in labour productivity this year was 1.2%, three times Canada's pace. Productivity growth south of the border has outpaced the growth in Canada since the first quarter of 2003.

Higher productivity, as measured by production per hour worked, occurs when GDP increases faster than hours worked. In general, productivity growth helps improve prosperity and standards of living.

During the last two quarters of 2003 in Canada, when productivity growth was flat, gains in production were matched by increases in hours worked. Between January and March this year, productivity increased in Canada largely because output growth remained the

Note to readers

This release contains a brief analysis of detailed data on productivity growth and other related variables. A comprehensive analysis, including additional charts and tables, is now available in HTML or PDF format in the publication Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review (13-010-XIE, free). Definitions of concepts can be found in the note to readers contained in this publication.

This electronic publication also offers an analysis on labour productivity not only for the business sector as a whole, but also for 15 two-digit industries in the business sector (including the goods sector and the services sector). Quarterly measures of labour productivity by industry appeared for the first time last December. The statistical series for these industries start as of the first quarter of 1997.

In this release, the use of the term "productivity" refers to labour productivity. Calculations of the productivity growth rate and its related variables are based on index numbers rounded to one decimal place.

With this release, revisions have been made back to the first quarter of 2000 and incorporate the 2000-to-2003 revisions to the National Economic and Financial Accounts that were released May 31. The quarterly productivity estimates provide a preliminary indication of recent productivity trends in the Canadian economy. These data are produced on the basis of preliminary gross domestic product (GDP) estimates, which are eventually revised when additional and more precise information on the National Accounts becomes available.

A technical note on quarterly estimates of productivity is available upon request. To order a copy, e-mail productivity.measures@statcan.ca.

same as in the last quarter of 2003, while the growth in hours worked slowed down.

US outpaces Canada for four straight quarters

Productivity growth south of the border has outpaced Canada's growth for four straight quarters.

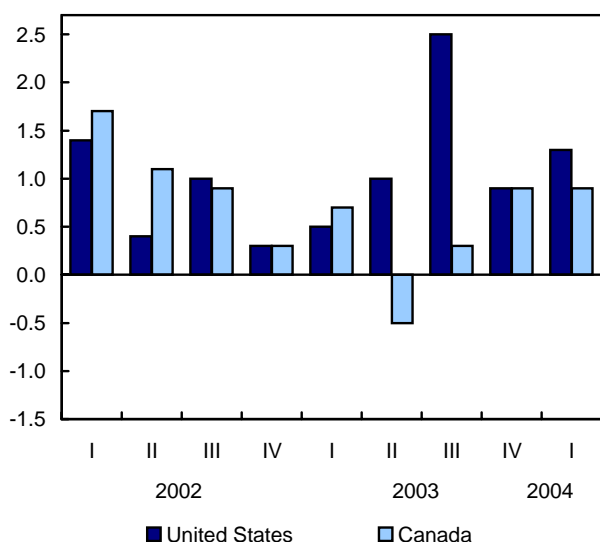
Between January and March this year, real production grew more in American businesses than it did among their Canadian counterparts as it has since the second quarter of 2003.

In the American business sector, production growth accelerated from 0.9% in the fourth quarter of 2003 to 1.3% in the first quarter. The first-quarter increase in American production was widespread, with advances in all major sectors (households, business, government and the non-resident sector).

In the first quarter, Canadian businesses had the same rate of production growth as in the final quarter of 2003 (0.9%). A recovery in consumer spending and sustained export growth were the main contributors to the strength of Canadian production.

Output growth higher in US businesses

Quarterly % change



Labour productivity increased faster in the United States both because businesses there increased their output more than in Canada and because there was a smaller gain in hours worked than in Canadian businesses.

Canadian businesses recorded a 0.5% increase in production hours worked in the first quarter of 2004, while the increase south of the border was only 0.2%. This continues the trend of stronger growth in hours worked in Canada than in the United States.

Strong Canadian dollar hurt competitive position of Canadian businesses

American businesses continue to have a significant advantage over Canadian businesses with respect to changes in labour costs.

On an annual basis, the growth of unit labour costs in Canadian businesses has been slowing over the last three quarters, from 2.0% in the third quarter of 2003 to 0.8% in the first quarter of 2004.

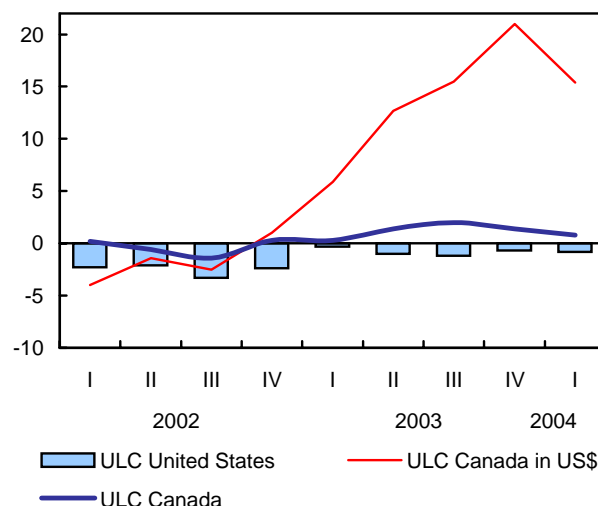
By comparison, American businesses have enjoyed declining unit labour costs for nine straight quarters. In the first quarter, unit labour costs in the United States decreased at an annual rate of 0.8%.

When the exchange rate is taken into account, American businesses enjoy an even greater advantage

in the first quarter of this year compared with a year earlier. With the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar rising 12.7% between the first quarter of 2003 and the same quarter of 2004, the gap in the growth of unit labour costs between the two countries continues to favour the United States by a considerable margin.

After reaching a record high, Canadian unit labour costs (ULC) decelerate in US dollars

% year-over-year



Year-over-year, unit labour costs in US dollars registered a 15.4% growth in Canada in the first quarter, whereas they were down 0.8% in the United States.

In the last quarter of 2003, unit labour costs in Canada (measured in US dollars) soared 21.0% on an annual basis to a record high, as the Canadian dollar rose 16.2% relative to the US dollar.

Productivity gaps narrow following recent revisions in Canada

Data released today incorporate revisions to Canadian gross domestic product (GDP) for 2000 to 2003. Revised American data are expected next September.

Overall, the 2000 to 2003 revisions increased the growth rate of labour productivity in Canada for each of the last four years. For that period, the revisions ranged from 0.1% to 0.4%, narrowing the gap in productivity growth between Canada and the United States.

Comparison of annual labour productivity growth in the business sector before and after revision

	Canada		United States	
	Before revision	After revision		
	annual % change			
1987 to 2002	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.1
1996 to 2002	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.9
2000	3.8	3.9	2.9	2.9
2001	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.2
2002	1.9	2.3	4.9	4.9
2003	0.1	0.4	4.5	4.5

Source: US data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' article "Productivity and costs: First quarter 2004," published in NEWS on June 3.

Canadian businesses outperformed their American counterparts in productivity in only one of the past four years: 2000. The difference in productivity growth for the year 2000 increased from 0.9 percentage points in Canada's favour before revision to 1.0 percentage points after revision.

Since then, the gap in productivity growth varied from 1.2% to 4.4% per year in favour of the United States before revision, compared with 0.8% to 4.1% after revision. However, it is important to note that these annual productivity differences are based on preliminary data, which are subject to revision. Since 1998, these gaps have generally shrunk following revisions to the preliminary data.

The revisions also resulted in a change over the medium term, as the average annual productivity growth for the period from 1996 to 2002 was revised upward

from 2.3% to 2.5%. This revised rate is still slightly below the US rate of 2.9% for the same period.

The revisions had virtually no effect on average annual productivity growth in Canada for the period from 1987 to 2002. The average gap in annual productivity growth in favour of the United States declined from 0.6 percentage points before revision to 0.5 percentage points after revision.

Available on CANSIM: tables 383-0008 and 383-0012.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5042.

A more comprehensive analysis, including additional charts and tables, is now available in the *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review* (13-010-XIE, free). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

The second quarter 2004 data for labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost will be released on September 13.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654; fax: 613-951-3292; maynard@statcan.ca), Micro-Economic Analysis Division.

□

Labour productivity and related variables for the business sector, Canada and the United States

	First quarter 2002	Second quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004
% change from previous quarter, seasonally adjusted									
Canada									
Labour productivity	0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.6	1.1	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Real GDP	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.7	-0.5	0.3	0.9	0.9
Hours worked	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.9	0.5
Hourly compensation	1.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Unit labour cost	0.5	-0.7	-0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	-0.2
Exchange rate ¹	0.9	-2.5	0.6	0.4	-3.8	-7.4	-1.3	-4.7	0.2
Unit labour cost in US dollars	-0.4	1.9	-0.8	0.3	4.5	8.5	1.7	5.0	-0.3
United States									
Labour productivity	2.0	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.7	2.1	0.5	1.2
Real GDP	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.0	2.5	0.9	1.3
Hours worked	-0.7	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2
Hourly compensation	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.4
Unit labour cost	-1.8	0.2	-0.9	0.0	0.3	-0.4	-1.0	0.4	0.3
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004
% change from the previous year, seasonally adjusted					% change from same quarter of previous year, seasonally adjusted				
Canada									
Labour productivity	3.3	3.9	1.4	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0
Real GDP	6.9	6.3	1.8	3.6	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.6
Hours worked	3.6	2.2	0.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.6
Hourly compensation	2.6	6.1	3.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.2	0.8
Unit labour cost	-0.5	2.1	2.4	-0.4	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.4	0.8
Exchange rate	0.1	0.0	4.3	1.4	-10.8	-10.0	-11.7	-16.2	-12.7
Unit labour cost in US dollars	-0.7	2.1	-1.9	-1.6	13.4	12.7	15.5	21.0	15.4
United States									
Labour productivity	2.9	2.9	2.2	4.9	4.5	4.4	5.3	5.3	5.6
Real GDP	5.1	3.9	0.1	2.3	3.7	3.0	4.4	5.0	5.9
Hours worked	2.1	1.0	-2.1	-2.5	-0.8	-1.3	-0.8	-0.2	0.3
Hourly compensation	4.8	7.0	4.1	2.2	3.6	3.4	4.1	4.5	4.8
Unit labour cost	1.8	4.0	1.8	-2.5	-0.8	-1.0	-1.2	-0.7	-0.8

1. The exchange rate corresponds to the US dollar value expressed in Canadian dollars.

Source: US data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' article "Productivity and costs: First quarter 2004," published in NEWS on June 3.



OTHER RELEASES

Fruit and vegetable production 2004

Between cheaper imports, the increase in the Canadian dollar, plum pox virus, a harsh winter and drought-like conditions in the western provinces, Canadian fruit and vegetable farmers are faced with many challenges in the upcoming crop year.

Growers intend to sow 6% less vegetable area than last year. In spring of 2004, the Avon Foods processing plant in Berwick, Nova Scotia closed down, which resulted in Nova Scotia's vegetable processing area intentions plummeting by 95% compared with 2003. Green pea and bean processed area diminished in Nova Scotia and regular carrot processed area decreased by 58% partly as a result of the plant closure.

A rise in the demand for convenience foods, pre-processed and pre-packaged frozen vegetables, as well as a growth in stir-fry consumption, combined with an overall trend towards healthier eating supports a 16% increase in baby carrot area, a 16% jump in head lettuce area and a 7% rise in broccoli area.

Growing intentions for fruit trees and berries decreased slightly in 2004. Fruit farmers are planning on growing less plums and prunes, table grapes, pears, apricots, strawberries, raspberries, apples and peaches this year. Tender fruit tree area has decreased in Ontario because of the Plum Pox Virus Eradication Program set forth by the federal government. Over a three-year period, the goal is to eradicate existing diseased fruit trees and replace them with non-diseased trees.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0009, 001-0012 and 001-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3407 and 3411.

The June 2004 issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003-XIB, \$25/\$50), which is published twice a year, in June and February, will soon be

available. A print-on-demand service is also available for a different price.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact William Parsons (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division. ■

Export and import price indexes April 2004

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1997=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1997 to April 2004 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted US price indexes (1997=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1997 to April 2004. Included with the US commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and US-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

Now, indexes for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups are also available on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001, 228-0003 and 228-0033 to 228-0040.

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

The April 2004 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 58, no. 4 (65-001-XIB, \$15/\$151) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

Commercial Software Price Index

April 2004 (preliminary)

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments. The CSPI for April was 80.2, down 0.5% from March.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 331-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; infounit@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493; fred.barzyk@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending June 5, 2004 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 5 totalled 295 964 metric tonnes, down 9.1% from 325 426 tonnes a week earlier and 2.7% from 304 263 tonnes in the same week of 2003.

The year-to-date total as of June 5 was 7 028 055 tonnes, up 2.0% from 6 888 913 tonnes in the same period of 2003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Canadian International Merchandise Trade,
April 2004, Vol. 58, no. 4
Catalogue number 65-001-XIB (\$15/\$151).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -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

Order products by phone:

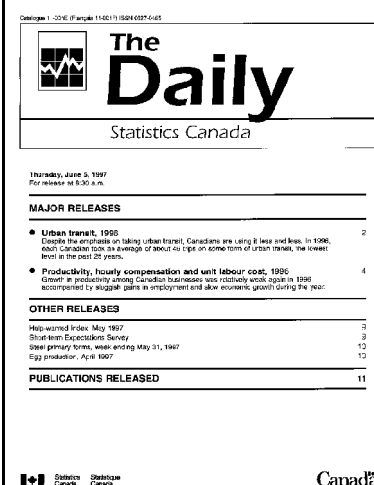
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14	Youth Smoking Survey	2002
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 2004
15	Canadian Community Health Survey: A First Look	2003
16	Canada's International Investment Position	First quarter 2004
16	Youth in Transition Survey: Education and Labour Market Pathways of Young Adults	December 1999 to December 2001
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18	Government Finance: Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus	2003/04
