

# Canadian international merchandise trade: Annual review 2022

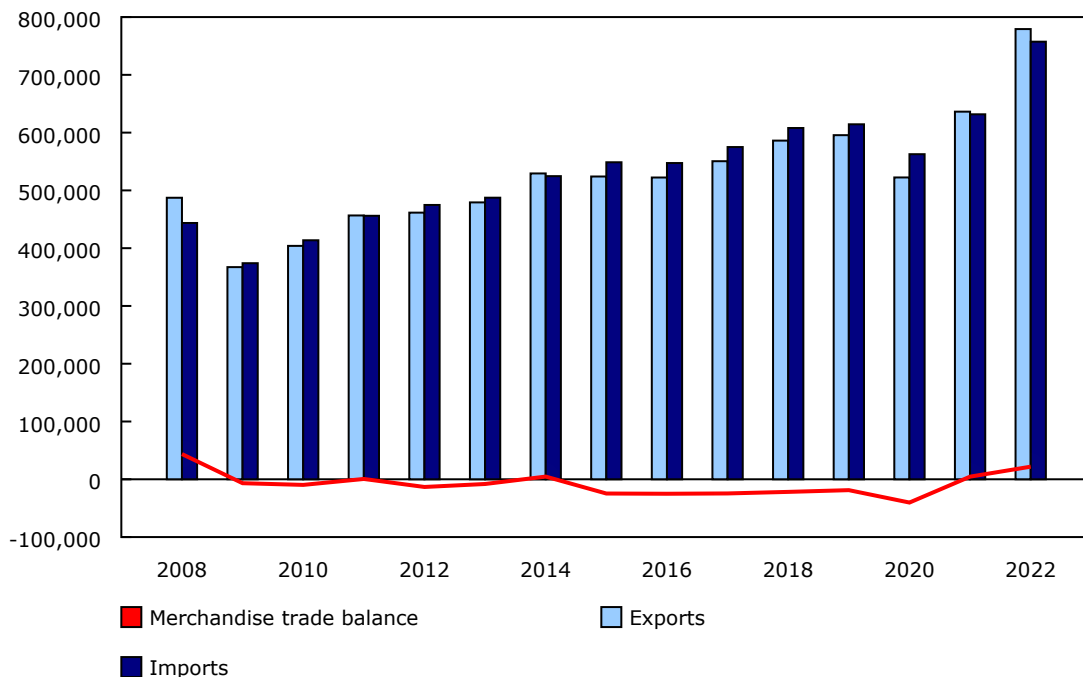
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Tuesday, May 9, 2023

In 2022, the value of Canada's annual merchandise exports increased 22.5% to \$779.2 billion, while the value of annual imports rose 19.9% to \$757.4 billion. As a result, Canada's merchandise trade surplus with the world widened from \$4.6 billion in 2021 to \$21.8 billion in 2022. Compared with the value of total trade (imports and exports combined, totalling \$1.54 trillion), the trade surplus represented about 0.01% of the total trade value in 2022.

To explore Canada's international merchandise trade statistics for 2022 in an interactive format, see "[The International Trade Explorer](#)" and the "[International trade monthly interactive dashboard](#)".

## Chart 1 Exports and imports increased sharply in 2022

millions of current dollars



Note(s): Data are on a balance-of-payments basis.  
Source(s): Table 12-10-0011-01.

## Context

The year 2021 was defined by strong economic recovery, including international trade, following a slowdown in the activity of several industries in Canada and elsewhere in 2020 during the first waves of the COVID-19 pandemic. Exports of goods increased 21.8% in 2021, stimulated among other things by the strong recovery in economic activity in the United States and the strength of prices, while imports were up more than 12%, driven by a sharp rebound in national demand. However, this rapid recovery contributed to the emergence of collateral economic effects, such as the largest increase in consumer prices in 40 years and significant supply chain challenges.



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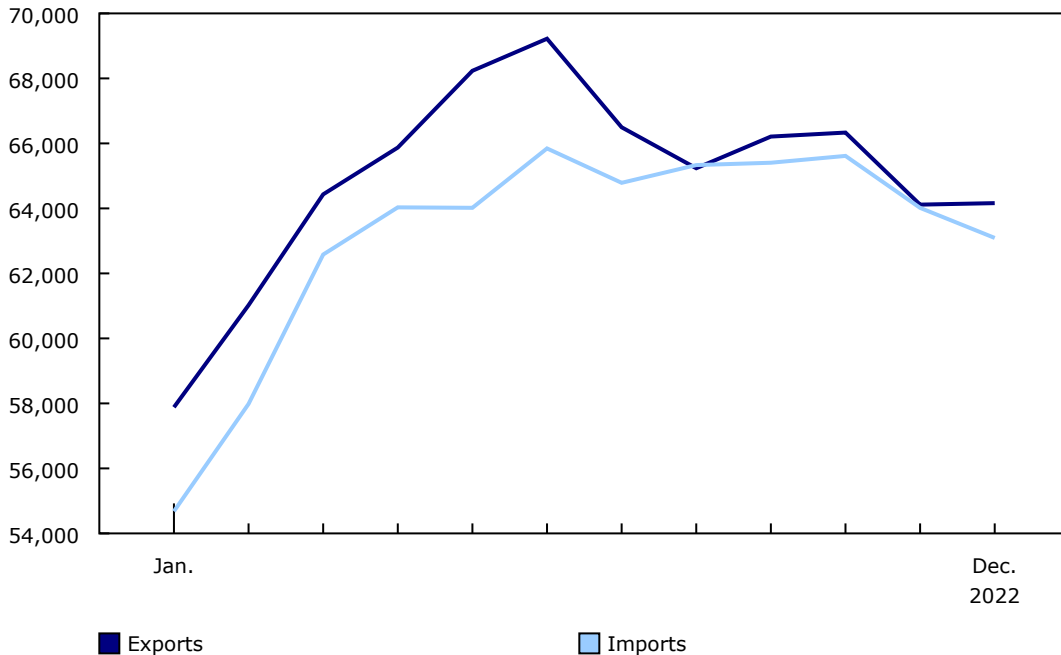
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Early 2022 was marked by another major event, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and the economic sanctions imposed on Russia by many countries in response to this attack. This event limited the global supply of goods, especially raw materials produced in large quantities in this region of the world, leading to a sharp rise in prices, most of which were already high. Since there are similarities between Canada and Russia (and to a lesser extent, Ukraine) in the raw materials produced and exported, this conflict has had a significant impact on Canada's annual export performance. In 2022, total export prices rose 19.5%. Import prices were also strongly affected by global inflationary pressures, increasing 12.4% in 2022. For historical comparison, from 2000 to 2019, the average annual growth in prices was 1.0% for exports and 0.7% for imports.

The following sections provide an overview of Canada's international merchandise trade results for the products that showed variations in 2022 that most reflected this context.

**Chart 2**  
**International trade ramped up in the first half of 2022**

millions of current dollars

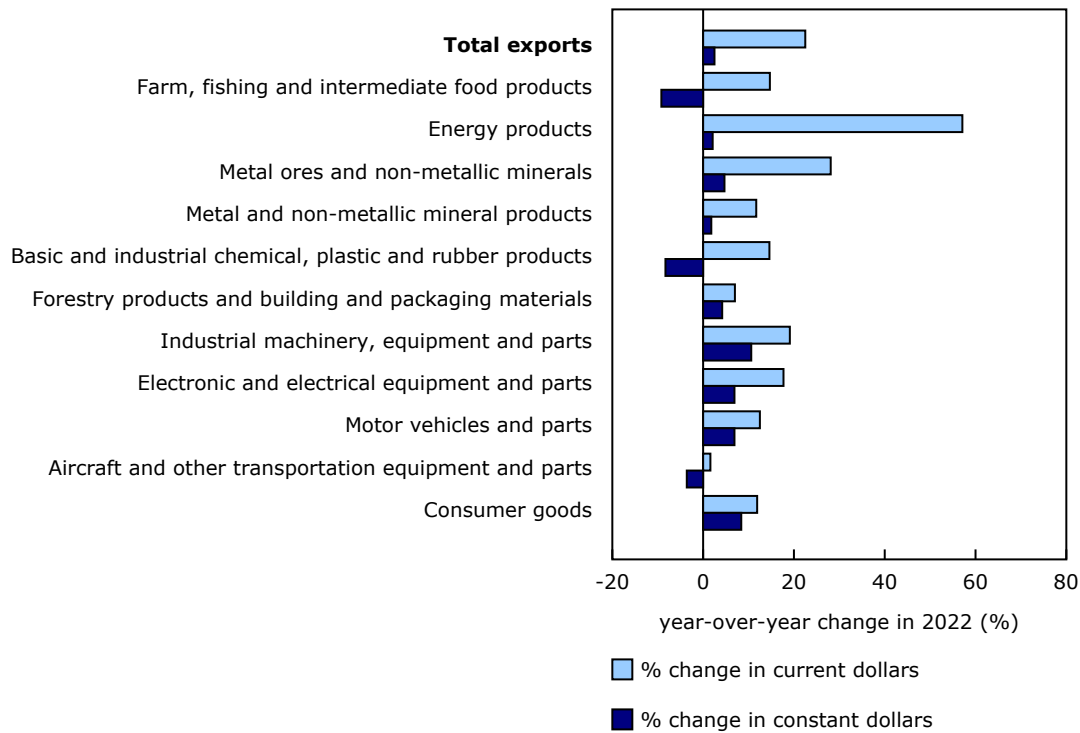


**Note(s):** Data are on a balance-of-payments basis and are seasonally adjusted.  
**Source(s):** Tableau [12-10-0011-01](#).

**Energy products posted the largest increase in exports in 2022**

Total exports rose 22.5% in 2022, which represented an increase of more than \$142 billion. More than half of this increase (\$76.9 billion) was driven by the surge in exports of energy products. Excluding energy products, Canada's merchandise exports rose 13.2% in 2022. Therefore, the share of energy products as a proportion of total exports increased significantly, rising from 21.2% in 2021 to a peak of 27.2% in 2022.

**Chart 3**  
**Product section contribution to the annual change in exports, in current and constant dollars**

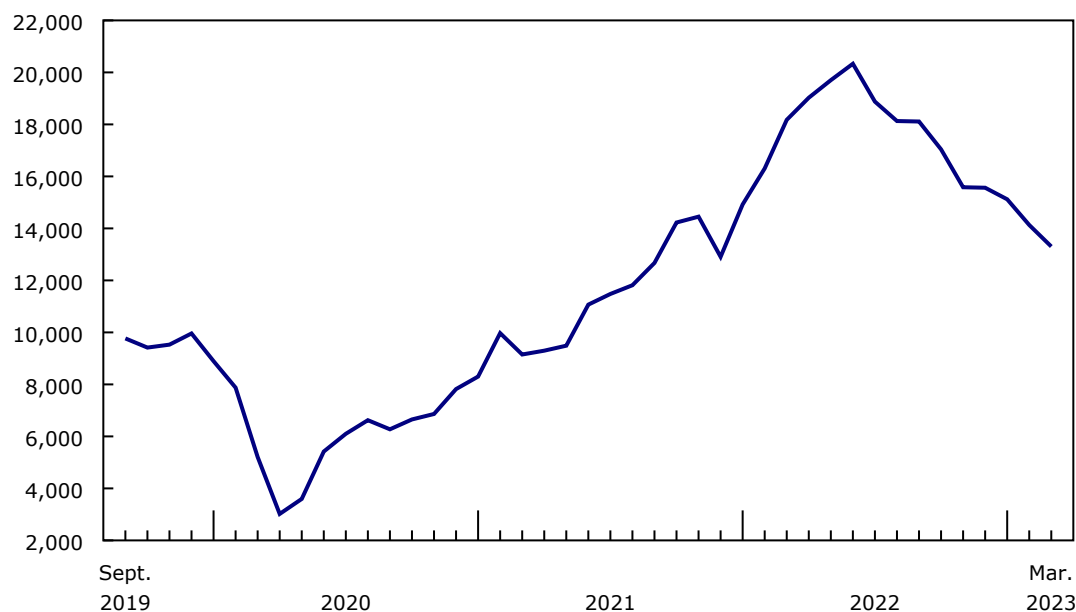


**Note(s):** Data are on a balance-of-payments basis.  
**Source(s):** Table 12-10-0121-01.

The value of energy exports rose 57.1% in 2022, led by strong price increases. Prices for energy products had already risen by 75.0% in 2021 compared with 2020, and further increased by 53.8% in 2022. High demand for energy products early in 2022, coupled with uncertainty surrounding the conflict in Ukraine and economic sanctions against Russia—a major producer of energy products—drove these prices to record highs in 2022.

**Chart 4****Exports of energy products rose in the first part of 2022, then declined in the second half**

millions of current dollars

**Note(s):** Data are on a balance-of-payments basis and are seasonally adjusted.**Source(s):** Table 12-10-0121-01.

Exports of crude oil (+50.8%) contributed the most to the growth in exports of energy products in 2022, largely due to strong price increases. Market prices had started to rise at the beginning of 2021, driven by strong global demand following COVID-19-related restrictions that had limited the use of transportation as well as production within some energy-intensive industries. While these effects on prices seemed to dissipate in late 2021, uncertainty about a possible conflict in Ukraine drove prices up in early 2022. These prices reached record highs in March 2022 when the conflict broke out, and then in June, before falling for the last six months of the year. Many factors contributed to the decline in Canadian oil prices in the second half of the year, including the use of strategic crude oil reserves in the United States, the anticipation of a global economic slowdown, and a possible decline in demand in the context of the rapid increase in borrowing costs (interest rate increases by central banks).

In real (or volume) terms, crude oil exports rose more modestly (+1.8%) in 2022. This was nevertheless an all-time high in the volume of crude oil exports, reflecting record crude oil production in Alberta in 2022. Like oil production in Alberta, exports of crude oil in volume terms have almost doubled in Canada since 2010.

Exports of natural gas (+85.0%) also grew in 2022. Once again, price increases contributed the most to the gain. This increase in prices was again partly due to the conflict in Ukraine. Because of the sudden decrease in gas exports from Russia to many European destinations due to the economic sanctions imposed on Russia, demand for North American natural gas increased sharply in 2022. American production of natural gas rose in 2022, but quantities of liquified natural gas exported from the United States to Europe more than doubled year over year. Both elements resulted in lower inventories and continental supply of natural gas in North America, thereby boosting prices even more. As observed with crude oil prices, natural gas prices rose sharply in the first half of the year, then fell in the second half. However, Canadian natural gas export prices rebounded in December 2022, when harsh winter conditions in the United States caused prices to soar. In real (or volume) terms, natural gas exports from Canada increased 8.1% in 2022.

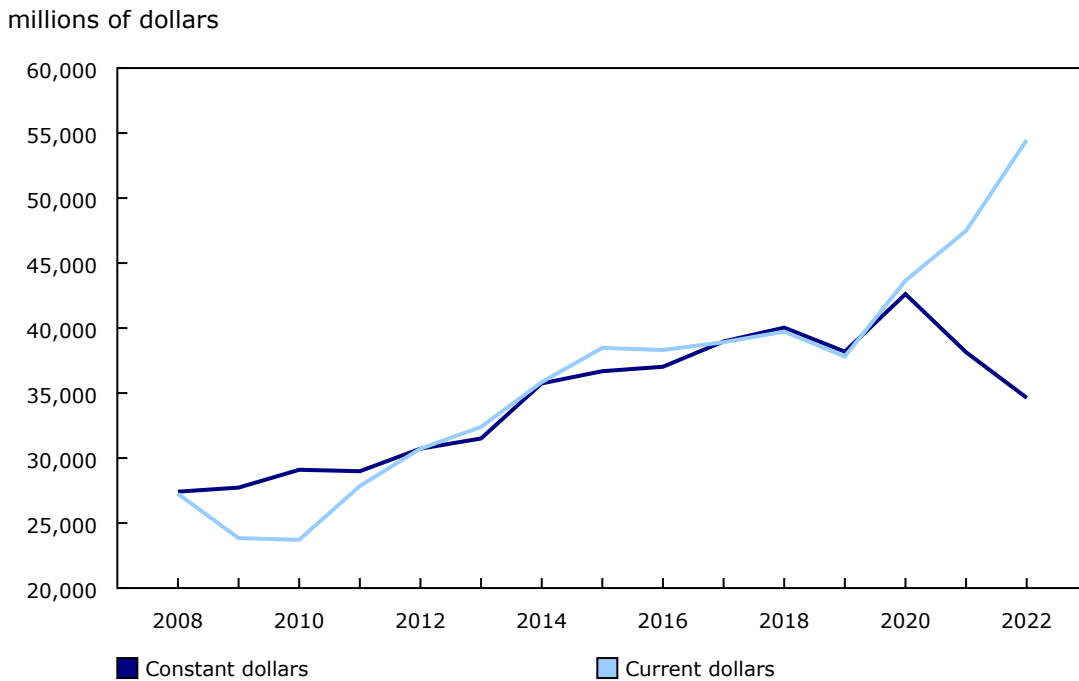
The year 2023 could be another turbulent year for energy exports. The general outlook seems to point toward a slowdown in economic activity in 2023, which could have a downward effect on prices because of lower demand.

Regarding natural gas, given the conflict in Ukraine, the European market is becoming increasingly attractive to natural gas producers in North America, especially the United States, which has several liquefaction plants and liquefied natural gas export terminals. However, the growth of the European market could continue to constrain natural gas inventories in North America, and thereby make North American prices more volatile. For example, low inventories could make natural gas prices more sensitive to weather events in the United States during the winter.

**Exports of farm, fishing and intermediate food products: A different context for volumes and prices**

Exports of farm, fishing and intermediate food products rose 14.7% to a peak of \$54.5 billion in 2022. However, when expressed in real (or volume) terms, these exports posted a second consecutive annual decline. Strength in prices more than offset the decline in quantities exported in 2022.

**Chart 5**  
**Despite a decrease in volumes, export values for farm, fishing and intermediate food products rose for a second consecutive year**



**Note(s):** Data are on a balance-of-payments basis.  
**Source(s):** Table 12-10-0121-01; data in constant dollars are derived using table 12-10-0126-01.

A crop year begins in August of a given year and ends in July of the following year. However, the level of production during the crop year, which heavily depends on weather conditions, has a direct impact on the quantity of farm products exported and on the prices of these goods. The last two crop years in Canada (2021/2022 and 2022/2023) have yielded very different results in terms of production and exports due to changing weather conditions.

The 2021/2022 crop year was marked by very bad weather, which led to a significant decline in export volumes for farm products in 2021. Despite this decline, annual exports were partially buoyed in 2021 by high inventories following strong production in 2020, which supported exports in early 2021. Then, low production during this crop year led to historically low levels of export volumes of farm products in early 2022. However, since the most recent crop year was good, these exports increased rapidly in August 2022, and significant increases were also seen in September, October and November. Despite the recovery of these exports in the fall, export volumes ended 2022 with a 9.2% decrease.

High prices in 2021 and 2022 drove the value of these exports up for these years despite a bad crop year in 2021/2022 and a decline in the volumes exported. Adverse weather conditions in recent years in most agricultural regions around the world have led to challenges in supplying these agricultural products. Combined with strong global demand, this has led to a sharp increase in the prices of many important commodities such as wheat, canola and soybeans. For example, in 2021, wheat export prices were 18.1% higher than in 2020. This price growth lasted until 2022 and was strongly exacerbated by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, one of the world's largest wheat producers. In 2022, the price of wheat exports was 42.4% higher than in 2021.

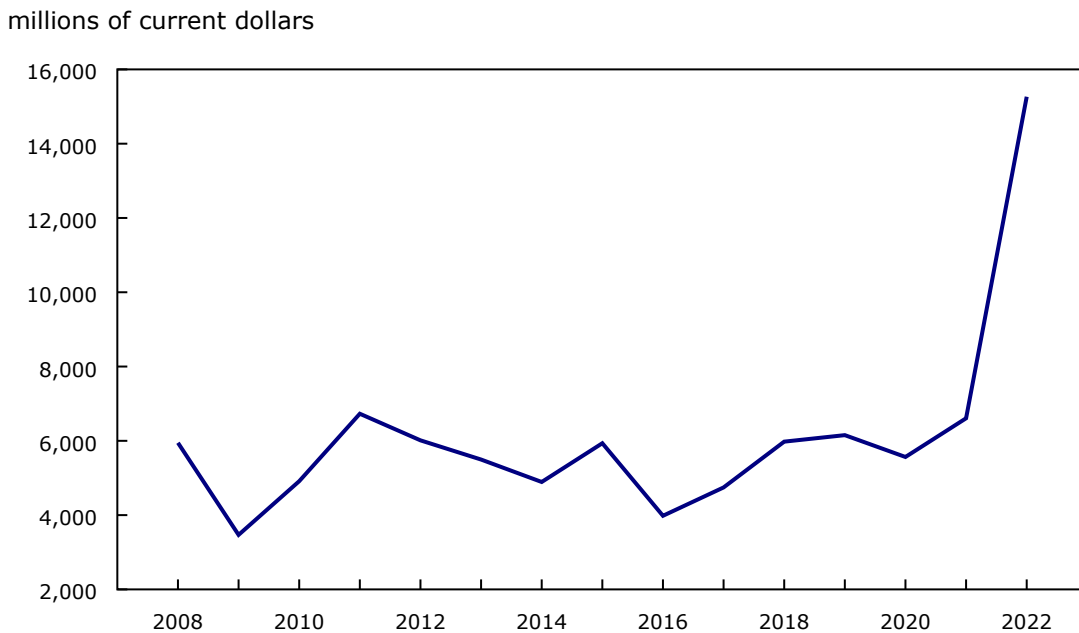
Higher production in the 2022/2023 crop year is expected to have a positive effect on Canadian exports of farm products in early 2023. Weather conditions around the world and Ukraine's ability to export its wheat will also be determining factors for the prices of farm products in 2023.

### Greater demand for Canadian fertilizers

Exports of metal ores and non-metallic minerals increased 28.1% in 2022, following an annual increase of 23.1% in 2021. While exports of iron ores and concentrates were responsible for the increase in 2021, potash exports led the growth of these exports in 2022.

Potash exports more than doubled, rising from \$6.6 billion in 2021 to \$15.3 billion in 2022. This increase is largely a result of higher prices, although in volume terms, potash exports also rose. These advances reflect strong growth in global demand for fertilizers in 2022.

**Chart 6**  
**Potash exports rose amid growing global demand for fertilizers**



**Note(s):** Data are on a balance-of-payments basis.  
**Source(s):** Table 12-10-0121-01.

One of the reasons for the greater demand for this product is the increasingly difficult weather conditions farmers around the world are facing, leading to increased use of fertilizers. Canada is one of the leading producers of one of the most important types of fertilizer, potash. Another reason for the higher demand for this product is Russia's

invasion of Ukraine. Since Russia is also one of the major fertilizer-producing countries, economic sanctions have forced some countries to import fertilizers from other countries, such as Canada. For example, Bangladesh saw its imports of potash from Canada more than quadruple in 2022 compared with the average of the five previous years.

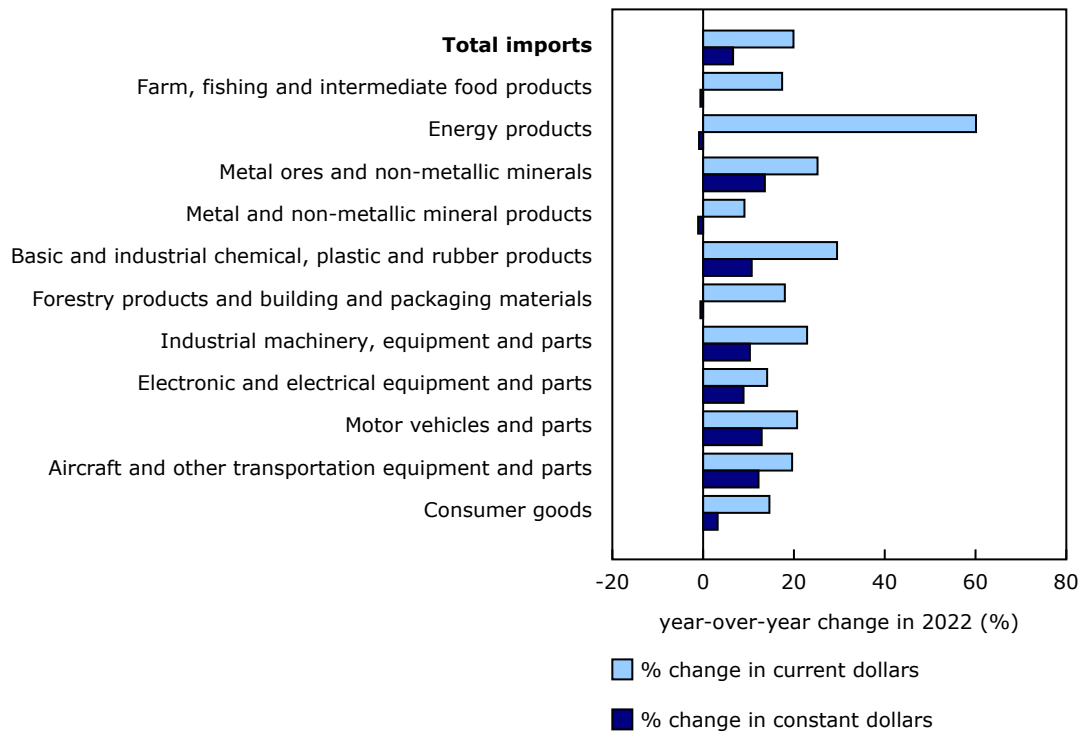
The production capacity of potash in Canada is large but limited. Therefore, the change in the value of these exports remains highly dependent on price fluctuations, which themselves are largely based on global demand for this fertilizer. This demand will be greatly influenced in 2023—and in the years to come—by the weather conditions farmers around the world will face.

In conclusion, although the value of Canadian exports of goods rose sharply in 2021 (+21.8%) and 2022 (+22.5%), these two years were marked by never-before-seen price increases. In real (or volume) terms, total exports were up 1.4% in 2021 and 2.5% in 2022, very different from annual variations expressed in nominal terms. In 2022, exports in constant dollars were still below 2019 levels, before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, despite the various global events that contributed to the greater demand for Canadian raw materials in 2022, the increase in the value of exports was mainly reflected in price growth, not in the quantities exported.

### Imports of consumer goods peaked, driven largely by higher prices

Canadian merchandise imports rose 19.9% in 2022 to \$757.4 billion, with all product sections posting increases. Of the 11 product sections, 6 posted gains of more than \$10 billion and accounted for more than 80% of the total increase. Of these increases, imports of consumer goods were up the most. Like exports, imports were severely affected by rising prices in 2022. After removing the effects of prices, imports in real (or volume) terms increased 6.6%.

**Chart 7**  
**Product section contribution to the annual change in imports, in current and constant dollars**

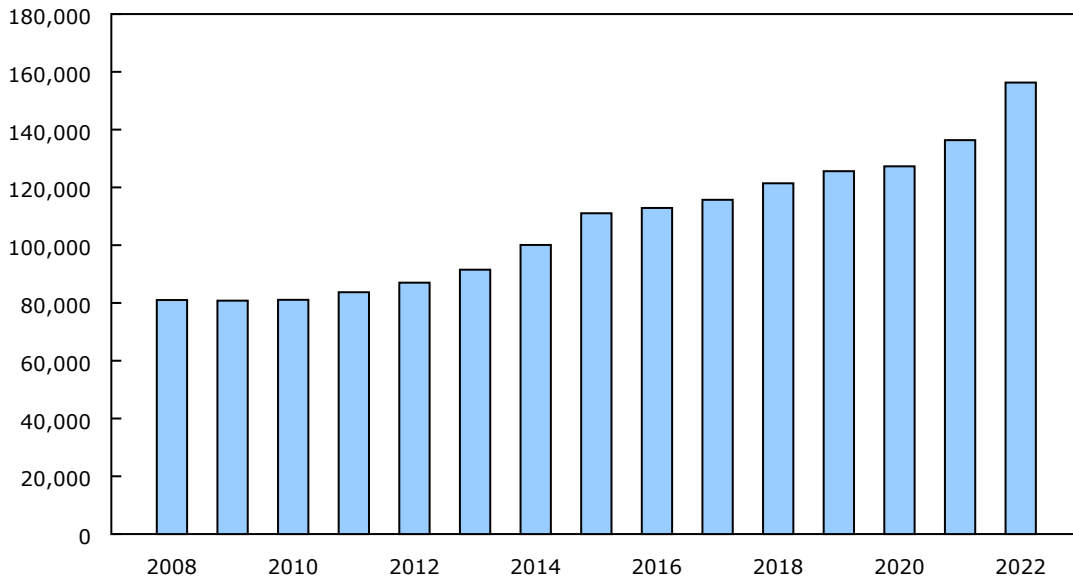


**Note(s):** Data are on a balance-of-payments basis.  
**Source(s):** Table 12-10-0121-01.

In 2022, imports of consumer goods increased 14.6% to \$156.3 billion, which is more than 20% of total merchandise imports. In the context of high inflation, the prices of consumer goods imports contributed significantly to the increase in 2022. When expressed in real (or volume) terms, imports of consumer goods were up 3.2% during the year.

**Chart 8**  
**Imports of consumer goods**

millions of current dollars



**Note(s):** Data are on a balance-of-payments basis.  
**Source(s):** Table [12-10-0121-01](#).

Imports of clothing, footwear and accessories (+38.4%) were the largest contributor to the increase in consumer goods imports in 2022. After falling 19.2% in 2020, these imports rose 8.1% in 2021, which was not enough to reach the pre-pandemic level set in 2019. Driven by strong demand and new inventory management strategies by retailers, these imports finally surpassed 2019 levels in 2022.

Imports of pharmaceutical products (+11.8%) also contributed to the increase in 2022. Although the value of imports of "vaccines for human medicine other than for influenza," which include COVID-19 vaccines, was still high in 2022, this stability in the imports of these products from 2021 to 2022 means that these imports did not contribute much to the annual variation in pharmaceutical product imports. However, medications for the treatment of COVID-19 did contribute in part to the increase in imports of pharmaceutical products in 2022.

Imports of consumer goods are a potential indicator of consumer demand in Canada, a particularly interesting economic driver to monitor in the context of high inflation and rising borrowing costs. Other import categories related to consumer demand in Canada are also of interest, such as communication, and audio and video equipment, which includes cellphones and televisions; computers and computer peripherals, which include tablets and laptop computers; and passenger cars and light trucks.

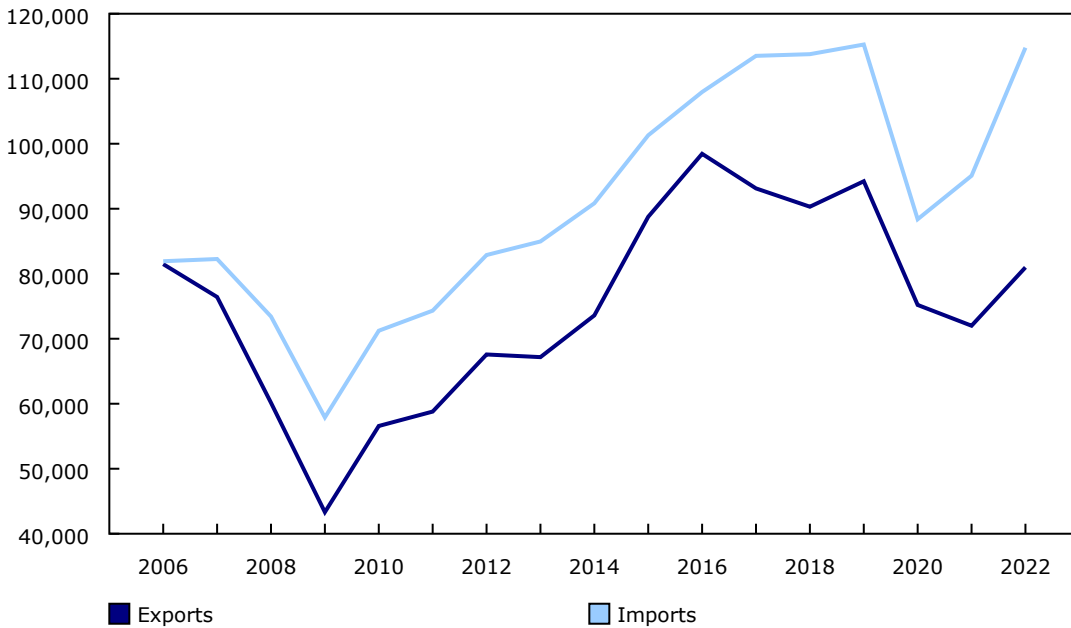


**Imports of motor vehicles and parts returned to pre-pandemic levels**

Imports of motor vehicles and parts were up 20.7% to \$114.8 billion in 2022, a level comparable to that of 2019 (\$115.3 billion), the most recent pre-pandemic annual value. Although, in 2022, prices for these imports posted one of the largest annual increases since these statistics have been compiled, it was the growth in import volumes that contributed the most to this gain. In volume terms, imports of motor vehicles and parts have not yet returned to 2019 levels, but got much closer in 2022, ending up 1.9% below 2019 levels.

**Chart 9**  
**In 2022, imports of motor vehicles and parts were almost back to pre-pandemic levels; exports were still lagging**

millions of current dollars



**Note(s):** Data are on a balance-of-payments basis and are seasonally adjusted.  
**Source(s):** Table 12-10-0121-01.

While motor vehicle production worldwide was recovering following closures in response to the public health restrictions imposed during the first wave of the pandemic, this industry was hit hard by supply chain issues beginning in late 2020. Despite strong global demand, many vehicle manufacturers were forced to slow production in 2021 due to a lack of parts, particularly semiconductor chips. As a result, both global production and Canadian imports could not return to sufficient levels to keep pace with increasing demand during this period. In 2022, the industry adapted and, despite the persistence of these issues, reduced the amount of downtime and produced more vehicles, which had an impact on Canadian import data.

On the export front, exports of motor vehicles and parts were up 12.5% in 2022 but were more than 14% below 2019 levels. When these exports are adjusted for prices, the difference in volume terms between 2019 and 2022 levels widens to 19.1%. There are several reasons for this gap, including the fact that Canadian production was more affected than production in other countries by the parts shortage in 2021 (export volumes of motor vehicles and parts decreased by 4.1% in 2021 compared with 2020, a year when the pandemic had a very negative impact on production). In addition, since 2019, Canadian manufacturers have stopped producing more automobile models than they have gained following shifts in production plans. Finally, Canada

produces motor vehicles that have become less in-demand than vehicles produced elsewhere. For example, in general, the North American demand for light trucks is higher than the demand for passenger cars, and relatively few light trucks are manufactured in Canada.

**Imports of industrial machinery, equipment and parts continued to rise in 2022**

After increasing 13.7% in 2021, imports of industrial machinery, equipment and parts rose 22.9% to an all-time high of \$84.6 billion in 2022. After falling in 2020, the values of these imports in 2021 returned to levels similar to 2018 and 2019, and then reached new heights in 2022. Even though prices contributed to this growth, imports of industrial machinery, equipment and parts still posted a significant increase in volume terms (+10.3%) in 2022.

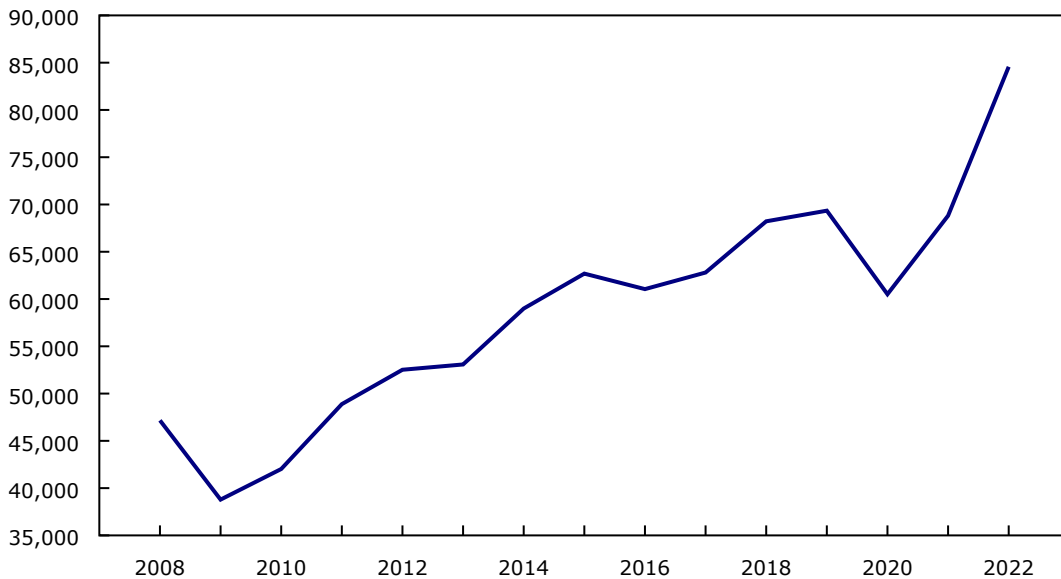
The increase in the value of imports in this product section was widespread among all product subsections in 2022. While higher imports were observed within more typically traded categories, such as machinery for forestry, construction, mining, and agriculture, other categories posted considerable increases.

This was the case for other industry-specific manufacturing machinery, which rose 35.4% in 2022. Imports for the construction of the liquefied natural gas terminal in British Columbia were the largest contributor to the gain in this subsection. Construction of the terminal entered a new phase in late 2021, which is when imports of various modules and equipment for this project began to increase. Imports for the liquefaction plant will continue in 2023 and will create some volatility in the monthly results.

Imports of other general-purpose machinery and equipment (+22.5%) also rose sharply in 2022. With the increase in the number of wind farm projects, higher imports of equipment and parts for wind turbines contributed to the growth in imports under this subsection.

**Chart 10**  
**Surge in imports of industrial machinery, equipment and parts**

millions of current dollars



**Note(s):** Data are on a balance-of-payments basis.  
**Source(s):** Table 12-10-0121-01.

As with imports of consumer goods, imports of industrial machinery, equipment and parts are a potential indicator that can shed light on the extent of investments made in Canadian goods-producing industries. With higher interest rates, which may affect the borrowing capacity of major investors, imports within this product section will be closely monitored in 2023.

In conclusion, although Canadian imports were less affected than exports by price increases, they were still subject to strong inflationary pressure. However, the increase in trade volumes was larger on the import side (+6.6%) than on the export side (+2.5%) in 2022. As a result, strong domestic demand contributed more to the increase in Canada's trade activity in 2022 than the global events that boosted foreign demand for Canadian products. In addition, import volumes in 2022 finally surpassed pre-pandemic levels, which has yet to be observed for export volumes.

### **The record trade surplus with the United States topped the record deficit with other countries**

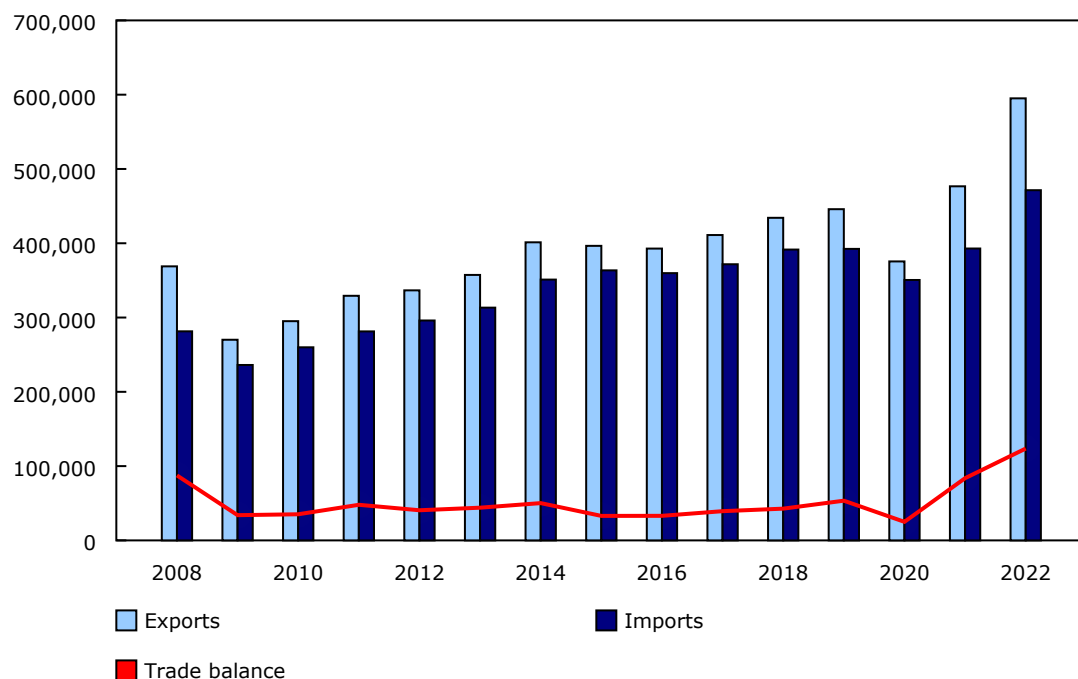
In 2022, exports to the United States rose 24.8% to \$595 billion, an all-time high. This increase was largely due to the rise in energy exports, which jumped in 2022 on strong prices. Given the geographic proximity and extensive integration of the transportation systems (pipelines and railways) for these products between the two countries, nearly 90% of Canadian energy exports were destined for the United States. Exports to the United States, more than one-third of which were energy products, were therefore strongly influenced by prices in 2022.

Imports from the United States were up 20.0% to \$471 billion in 2022. Here too, although the contribution was smaller than for exports, energy products posted the largest increase. Imports of crude oil and refined petroleum products from the United States rose sharply in 2022, mostly driven by higher prices. Imports of motor vehicles and parts also contributed to the increase, reflecting continued demand for motor vehicles and some improvement in supply chain management.

Since exports to the United States increased more than imports in 2022, the trade surplus with the United States widened from \$84 billion in 2021 to \$124 billion in 2022. This is the highest annual surplus with the United States ever recorded.

**Chart 11**  
**Trade surplus with the United States reached a record in 2022**

millions of current dollars



**Note(s):** Data are on a balance-of-payments basis.  
**Source(s):** Table 12-10-0011-01.

Exports to countries other than the United States rose 15.4% to \$184 billion in 2022. The three largest increases among destination countries were in Asia: Japan (+24.5%), India (+78.9%) and South Korea (+37.1%). Canadian coal exports to all these countries increased sharply and, propelled by rising prices, almost doubled in total in 2022 compared with 2021. Potash, nickel, wheat, crude oil, pharmaceutical products and unwrought gold are some of the other products that contributed to higher Canadian exports to countries other than the United States.

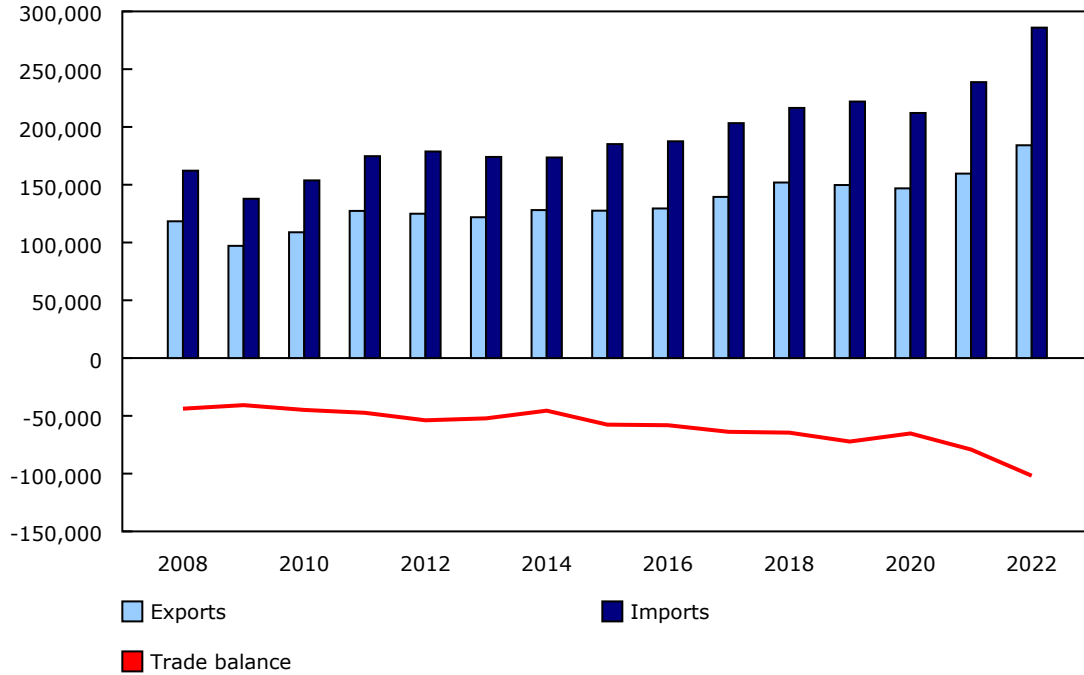
Imports from countries other than the United States rose 19.8% to \$286 billion in 2022. Despite various challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2022, which limited the production of certain goods and the export capacity of some port terminals, China accounted for more than one-quarter of the increase in imports to Canada from countries other than the United States. The increase in imports from China in 2022 was generalized across several types of products. Mexico, Germany, South Korea, India and Italy also contributed to the increase in imports from countries other than the United States in 2022. The imported products that posted the largest increases were clothing, footwear and accessories; pharmaceutical products; passenger cars and light trucks; and basic chemical products.

Since imports were higher than exports, the trade deficit with countries other than the United States widened from \$79 billion in 2021 to \$102 billion in 2022, a record deficit.

**Chart 12**

**The rise in imports from countries other than the United States surpassed the increase in exports to those countries in 2022**

millions of current dollars



**Note(s):** Data are on a balance-of-payments basis.  
**Source(s):** Table 12-10-0011-01.

**Table 1**  
**Merchandise trade: Canada's 10 principal trading partners – Balance of payments basis, current dollars**

	2021	2022	2021 to 2022
	millions of dollars		% change
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>636,284</b>	<b>779,216</b>	<b>22.5</b>
United States	476,659	595,067	24.8
China	28,615	29,249	2.2
Mexico	8,863	9,880	11.5
United Kingdom	18,159	19,904	9.6
Japan	14,639	18,222	24.5
Germany	6,999	7,585	8.4
South Korea	6,431	8,817	37.1
Netherlands	4,869	6,586	35.3
Switzerland	3,182	3,868	21.6
Italy	2,688	2,885	7.3
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>631,703</b>	<b>757,386</b>	<b>19.9</b>
United States	392,918	471,424	20.0
China	57,189	69,641	21.8
Mexico	19,568	24,139	23.4
United Kingdom	10,028	9,921	-1.1
Japan	11,181	11,951	6.9
Germany	15,751	18,717	18.8
South Korea	8,630	10,867	25.9
Netherlands	6,080	7,133	17.3
Switzerland	7,271	7,760	6.7
Italy	7,501	8,945	19.3
<b>Trade balance</b>	<b>4,581</b>	<b>21,830</b>	<b>...</b>
United States	83,741	123,643	...
China	-28,574	-40,392	...
Mexico	-10,705	-14,259	...
United Kingdom	8,131	9,983	...
Japan	3,458	6,271	...
Germany	-8,752	-11,132	...
South Korea	-2,199	-2,050	...
Netherlands	-1,211	-547	...
Switzerland	-4,089	-3,892	...
Italy	-4,813	-6,060	...

... not applicable

**Note(s):**

Totals may not equal the sum of their components.

Countries listed are the top 10 principal trading partners of Canada based on annual 2023 total merchandise trade data.

**Source(s):** Table [12-10-0011-01](#).

**Table 2**  
**Merchandise trade: North American Product Classification System<sup>1</sup> – Balance of payments basis, current dollars**

	2021	2022	2021 to 2022
	millions of dollars		% change
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>636,284</b>	<b>779,216</b>	<b>22.5</b>
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	47,487	54,462	14.7
Energy products	134,824	211,764	57.1
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	25,665	32,883	28.1
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	76,602	85,572	11.7
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	38,960	44,640	14.6
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	54,825	58,689	7.0
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	37,940	45,171	19.1
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	26,967	31,750	17.7
Motor vehicles and parts	72,002	80,978	12.5
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	24,157	24,555	1.6
Consumer goods	79,220	88,620	11.9
Special transactions trade <sup>2</sup>	3,554	3,712	4.4
Other balance of payments adjustments	14,080	16,419	16.6
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>631,703</b>	<b>757,386</b>	<b>19.9</b>
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	23,726	27,866	17.4
Energy products	32,113	51,399	60.1
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	15,394	19,272	25.2
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	58,792	64,146	9.1
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	51,797	67,076	29.5
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	30,213	35,655	18.0
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	68,814	84,567	22.9
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	74,183	84,622	14.1
Motor vehicles and parts	95,078	114,769	20.7
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	19,859	23,761	19.6
Consumer goods	136,358	156,291	14.6
Special transactions trade <sup>2</sup>	13,655	14,661	7.4
Other balance of payments adjustments	11,720	13,303	13.5

1. International merchandise trade data are based on the 2017 North American Product Classification System.

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

**Note(s):** Totals may not equal the sum of their components.

**Source(s):** Table 12-10-0121-01.

## Note to readers

### Release notes

International trade data by commodity are available on both a balance of payments (BOP) and a customs basis. International trade data by country are available on a customs basis for all countries and on a BOP basis for Canada's 27 principal trading partners (PTPs). The list of PTPs is based on their annual share of total merchandise trade (imports plus exports) with Canada in 2012. BOP data are derived from customs data by making adjustments for factors such as valuation, coverage, timing and residency. These adjustments are made to conform to the concepts and definitions of the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Customs based data were used in the analysis of Canada's trade in commodities with its trading partners. The data for the remainder of the analysis are on a BOP basis, seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Constant dollars are calculated using the Laspeyres volume formula (2012=100).

Prices are calculated using the Paasche price index (2012=100).

Data in this release are available in Tables [12-10-0011-01](#), [12-10-0121-01](#) and [12-10-0126-01](#).

### Revisions

International merchandise trade data for reference year 2022 are subject to revision with the upcoming releases of the monthly Canadian international merchandise trade for the April and October reference months.

### Next release

Monthly data on Canadian international merchandise trade for April will be released on June 7.

## Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2201](#), [2202](#) and [2203](#).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations ([statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca)).