exported only half that amount, with an average of $3.8 million in exports.

The difference in export intensity between destinations may depend on the industrial structure of exports to that destination, degree of foreign ownership, and the average size of the exporter. Table 1 shows the difference in export intensity between a variety of industry groups.

Foreign-owned establishments[4] which export from Canada are much more export intensive than their domestically owned counterparts. In 2002, foreign-owned firms accounted for only 9.0 per cent of exporters; however they accounted for 45 per cent of total export value and averaged $43.3 million of exports per establishment versus $5.2 million by domestically owned firms. Apart from being more export intensive, foreign-owned exporters operating in Canada also tend to export to a greater number of destinations; in 2002 18 per cent of foreign-controlled exporters sent goods to five or more countries compared to 6 per cent for Canadian-controlled exporters[5].

Large firms are also more export intensive compared to smaller firms. At the establishment level, in 2003, firms with greater than 200 employees accounted for 6.3 per cent of establishments and 48.5 per cent of export value. While small firms, of less than 50 employees, accounted for 72.2 per cent of exporter population and only 25.5 per cent of the total export value.

Export Establishments by Employee Size

Number of employees	Number of Exporters	% of Exporter Population	Value of Exports (millions)	% of Export Value
Less than 50	31,277	72.2	88,731	25.5
50-99	5,638	13.0	55,283	15.9
100-199	3,685	8.5	35,244	10.1
200 and over	2,710	6.3	198,885	48.5
Grand total	43,310	100.0	348,143	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada Exporter Registry, for 2003

4 Note that data on foreign ownership and exporter employee size are at the establishment level, this is a different statistical measure than the previous data which is at the enterprise level. See page 8 of Statistics Canada "A Profile of Canadian Exporters, 1993 to 2004" for definitions.

5 Byrd Craig, 2002, "Foreign Control of Canada's Merchandise Exports, 2002" Canada Trade Review, Statistics Canada

$94.7 billion in 2006 on the strength of ores and alloys. The appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar combined with a slowdown in the demand for forestry and automotive products from the U.S. accounted for a big part of that slower export growth. Energy exports were about as large as in 2005, resulting in a zero growth rate over 2005-2006.

Exports of agricultural and fish products (4.3 per cent) and of other consumer goods (5.0 per cent) also experienced a stronger growth. The former continued to benefit from the recent resumption of cattle exports to the United States and new markets for wheat and canola.

Machinery and equipment (20.9 per cent), industrial goods and materials (20.7 per cent), energy