



Infomat

A Weekly Review

Friday, April 5, 2002

INSIDE

◆ Slight increase in Canada's net liability to foreign residents

Canada's net liability to foreign residents — the difference between its external assets and external liabilities — increased marginally in 2001 from what was its lowest level in 14 years. At the end of the year, net foreign liability amounted to \$203.4 billion.

◆ Electronic commerce market demonstrates volatility

Companies took in \$10.4 billion in customer orders over the Internet in 2001, up 43.4% from 2000. Despite this rapid growth, e-commerce sales accounted for only 0.5% of total operating revenue, up from 0.2% in 1999.

◆ Petroleum, coal product prices still pushing down manufacturers' prices

Petroleum and coal product prices dropped 24.7%, pushing down manufacturers' prices 1.4% in February compared with February 2001, their fifth straight month of decline. At the same time, raw materials cost manufacturers 12.3% less in February.

◆ Film distributors and videocassette wholesalers post record sales

Led by revenues from foreign movies, film distributors and videocassette wholesalers posted record revenues of \$2.5 billion in 1999/2000. But with expenses growing faster than revenues, profits fell for the second year in a row.

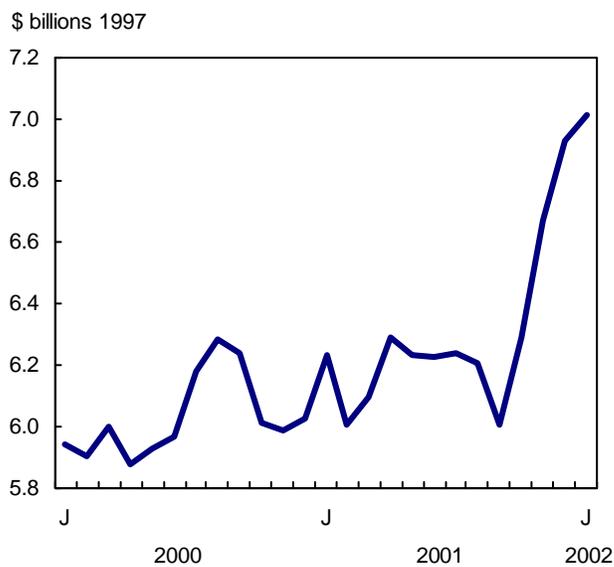
Insatiable demand for housing and cars boosts GDP

Insatiable consumer demand for housing and cars led to higher economic output in many industrial sectors. Gross domestic product advanced 0.6% in January, the fourth consecutive month of growth. This was the strongest monthly gain in nearly two years.

Sales of new motor vehicles have been propelled in recent months by generous incentive programs offered by manufacturers. In January, sales grew a further 1.3%; since September they have climbed 16.8%.

Motor vehicle production fell 1.0% in January, after a 2.1% decline in December as manufacturers continued to gear back production to reduce inventories. Motor vehicle sales in the United States — the destination for about 90% of Canada's auto production — have been declining in recent months.

Strong car sales driving retail and wholesale trade



(continued on page 2)



... Insatiable demand for housing and cars boosts GDP

A hot housing market, milder weather and the lowest mortgage rates in 40 years boosted new home construction a further 2.2% in January. All regions of the country reported growth except Atlantic Canada. Ontario and British Columbia posted exceptionally strong numbers.

Record-breaking sales of existing housing increased the output of the real estate agent and brokerage industry 7.3% in January. Homeowners spending to furnish their new living spaces led to significant sales growth for furniture and department stores.

Improved consumer confidence, encouraged by low interest rates and employment gains, helped push up retailing activity 1.1% in January. This is the fourth consecutive month in which the retailing industry posted substantial gains; it is now up 7.8% compared with September.

The mildest winter on record in southern Ontario and southern Quebec and unusually mild temperatures in the rest of the country gave consumers a break on their heating bills, but had negative consequences for the utilities industries.

The strength in new home building led to increased output of construction feeder industries in the manufacturing sector. The manufacturing sector, which had been in decline since September 2000, jumped 1.5% in January, the first significant advance in more than 16 months.

Higher confidence on the part of both Canadian and foreign travellers boosted activity in the travel-related industries. The number of tourists coming to Canada increased in recent months. Air transportation activity rose 1.4% in January, the fourth straight gain in as many months; however, output is still below pre-September levels.

Business demand for professional services remained virtually unchanged in January. The output of the professional services industry was up just 0.1% from January 2001. Computer services, which enjoyed double-digit annual percentage gains in the last few years, have been virtually flat since January 2001.

Weak international capital investment requirements continued to plague computer and electronic products manufacturing. Output in this industry is now down 47% from its August 2000 peak.

The January 2002 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (Internet: 15-001-XIE, \$11/\$110) is now available. To purchase data, contact Yolande Chantigny (1-800-887-4623; imad@statcan.ca). For more information, contact Jo Ann MacMillan (613-951-7248; joann.macmillan@statcan.ca) Industry Measures and Analysis Division. (See also "Current trends" on page 8.)

Slight increase in Canada's net liability to foreign residents

Canada's net liability to foreign residents — the difference between its external assets and external liabilities — increased marginally in 2001 from what was its lowest level in 14 years.

At the end of the year, net foreign liability amounted to \$203.4 billion, up from a revised \$202.5 billion in 2000, which was the lowest level since 1986.

External assets totalled \$904.5 billion, up 10.4% from 2000, while external liabilities reached \$1,107.9 billion, an 8.5% increase.

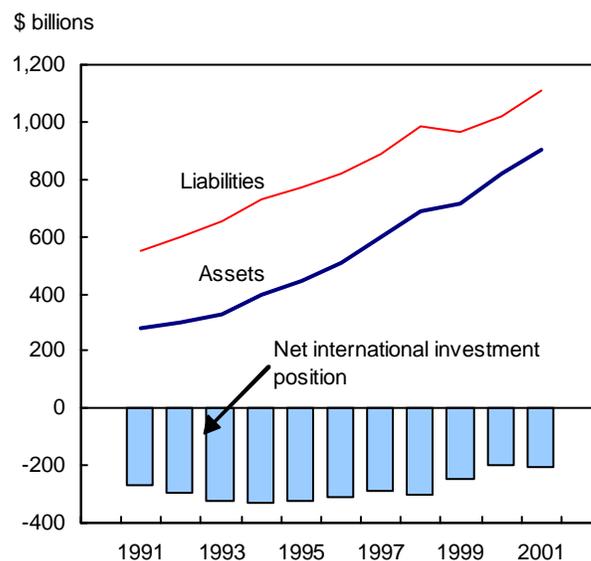
As a result, net foreign liabilities fell to 19% of gross domestic product, the lowest level since the mid-1940s.

Foreign portfolio investments in Canada, including stocks, bonds and money market instruments, accounted for 48% of Canada's external liabilities last year, while foreign direct investment represented 29%, and other investments 23%.

Canadian corporate bonds led the gain in external liabilities. At the end of 2001, foreign investors owned \$417.1 billion of Canadian bonds, up \$46.0 billion, or 12.4%.

Foreign direct investment increased 6.2% to \$320.9 billion. This rate of growth was only about one-third of the \$53.7 billion increase in foreign direct investment in 2000, which was a record amount for a single year.

Canada's international investment position



(continued on page 3)

... Slight increase in Canada's net liability to foreign residents

The energy sector accounted for just over 60% of the increase in foreign direct investment last year, with large takeover activity in this sector playing a key role. Canada's relatively large oil and gas reserves, combined with high energy prices early in the year, contributed to the takeover interest.

The United States was still by far the largest direct investor in Canada, with investments of \$215.0 billion. It accounted for 67% of direct investment last year, up from 63% in 2000.

More than half of the \$85.4 billion increase in external assets last year was driven by Canada's direct investment abroad, which at year's end accounted for 43% of external assets. Portfolio investment accounted for 26% of Canada's assets, while other investment abroad represented 31%.

Direct investment abroad increased 14.4% in 2001 to \$389.4 billion. This rate of growth was considerably slower than the year before when it grew 20.2%, or a record \$57.1 billion.

The depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar and other major currencies was a significant factor in last year's increase in direct investment abroad. About 28% of the \$49.1 billion increase was due to revaluation of Canadian direct investments abroad.

Canadian takeovers of foreign companies continued to play a significant role, with the finance and insurance sector accounting for the biggest increase among the major industrial groupings.

Again, the United States was the primary destination for Canadian direct investment abroad. Of Canada's total direct investment abroad, 51% or \$198.4 billion, was in the United States at year's end.

Canada's international investment position, 2001 (Internet: 67-202-XIB, \$39; paper: 67-202-XPB, \$52) is now available. See How to order products. For more information, contact Colleen Cardillo (613-951-3486), Balance of Payments Division.

Electronic commerce market demonstrates volatility

Companies took in \$10.4 billion in customer orders over the Internet in 2001, up 43.4% from 2000. Despite this rapid growth, e-commerce sales accounted for only 0.5% of total operating revenue, up from 0.2% in 1999.

The e-commerce market is volatile. For every five firms that started selling over the Internet in 2001, four stopped. In contrast, for every two that started selling over the Internet in 2000, five stopped. The percentage of businesses that reported selling goods and services on-line rose marginally to 7% from 6%.

The wholesale trade sector accounted for the largest proportion of online selling, at \$1.9 billion. This marks an 83.9% jump from 2000. Wholesale sales followed by manufacturing, retail, and transportation and warehousing generated 58% of all Internet sales in 2001.

Manufacturers sold \$1.7 billion worth of goods and services over the Internet, up 28.8% from 2000. More than 85% of these sales were to other businesses in the country, while 40% went outside Canada. Retailers attracted \$1.5 billion in on-line sales in 2001, up 66.9%.

Although the dollar value of business-to-consumer sales rose 59.0% to \$2.3 billion in 2001, this comprised only 22% of Internet sales. Business-to-business sales also rose sharply — 39.5% to \$8.1 billion.

In 2001, the value of exports sold over the Internet more than doubled to \$2.7 billion from \$1.2 billion in 2000. However, these sales accounted for only slightly more than one-quarter of total e-commerce sales.

While the value of on-line sales was small, businesses continued to embrace the Internet in 2001; 71% of them used the Internet, up from 63% in 2000. Twenty-two percent of firms bought goods or services over the Internet, up from 18% in 2000 and 14% in 1999.

Note to readers

Data in this article are from the 2001 Survey of Electronic Commerce and Technology, which covered the entire economy except local governments. About 21,000 businesses were in the sample.

Value of Internet sales

	Percentage of enterprises that use the Internet to sell goods or services		Internet sales with or without on-line payment
	2000	2001	2001
			\$ millions
All private sector	6.4	6.7	10,388.90
Forestry, logging and support activities	1.6	4.3	x
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0.4	0.2	x
Utilities	4.6	1.4	x
Construction	..	0.7	x
Manufacturing	8.2	11.7	1,680.3
Wholesale trade	13.5	12.9	1,914.7
Retail trade	8.7	10.8	1,485.1
Transportation and warehousing	2.0	2.2	937.4
Information and cultural industries	18.9	20.1	388.5
Finance and insurance	7.3	9.6	623.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	4.8	7.3	x
Professional, scientific and technical services	7.2	5.8	423.5
Management of companies and enterprises	1.4	4.8	..
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	6.4	10.7	..
Educational services (private sector)	15.6	14.0	80.6
Health care and social assistance (private sector)	1.3	0.6	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5.3	10.0	..
Accommodation and food services	5.1	3.7	259.4
Other services (except public administration)	3.5	3.6	..

.. Figures not available.

x Confidential data.

(continued on page 4)

... Electronic commerce market demonstrates volatility

Among businesses that did not buy or sell over the Internet, 52% believed that their goods or services did not lend themselves to Internet transactions. Thirty-six percent preferred to maintain their current business model. Smaller percentages of these enterprises felt that security was a concern, or that the cost of development and maintenance of an e-commerce-enabled website was too high.

Electronic commerce is increasingly concentrated in large businesses. Enterprises with more than 500 employees were responsible for 40% of sales over the Internet, down slightly from 43% in 2000.

For more information, contact Bryan van Tol (613-951-6663; bryan.vantol@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division.

Petroleum, coal product prices continue to push down manufacturers' prices

Manufacturers' prices, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), fell 1.4% in February compared with February 2001, their fifth consecutive month of decline. This was slightly higher than the year-over-year drop of 1.3% in January.

On an annual basis, petroleum and coal product prices fell a substantial 24.7%, the eighth straight month of decline. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have increased 0.3%.

Price decreases for pulp and paper products, primary metal products and chemical products also contributed to the annual decline in manufacturers' prices. This decline was partly offset by higher prices for motor vehicles and lumber products.

On a month-to-month basis, industrial prices were up 0.3% from January, after increasing 0.9% from December to January. Rising prices for lumber products and primary metal products were the major contributors to this gain. Higher prices for chemical products and meat, fish and dairy products also contributed to the advance.

Manufacturers paid 12.3% less for their raw materials than they did in February 2001, the seventh consecutive month of retreat. Mineral fuels (-23.2%) were responsible for most of the decline in the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI), along with wood products and non-ferrous metals. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have declined 3.0%. These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for vegetable products and ferrous materials.

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, February 2002

	Index (1997=100)	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	106.4	0.3	-1.4
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	106.3	0.3	0.3
Intermediate goods	102.7	0.3	-3.2
Finished goods	111.8	0.1	1.1
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	105.1	2.2	-12.3
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	92.3	1.2	-3.0
Mineral fuels (crude oil)	132.8	3.8	-23.2
Vegetable products	89.4	0.2	9.6
Animals and animal products	108.4	2.7	-1.6
Wood	79.7	0.6	-13.6
Ferrous materials	89.4	0.2	8.4
Non-ferrous metals	81.7	-0.1	-6.9
Non-metallic minerals	110.3	0.0	2.4

On a monthly basis, raw materials prices were up 2.2% from January. Higher prices for mineral fuels, animal products and wood products were the major contributors to the monthly increase.

The February 2002 issue of *Industry price indexes* (paper: 62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available soon. For more information, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; infounit@statcan.ca) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; danielle.gouin@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

Film distributors and videocassette wholesalers post record sales

Led by revenues from foreign movies, film distributors and videocassette wholesalers posted record revenues of \$2.5 billion in 1999/2000, easily eclipsing the \$2.3 billion mark reached in 1998/99.

But with expenses growing faster than revenues, profits fell for the second year in a row, (-17.6% to \$271.5 million). Strong revenue from foreign movies led the way in 1999/2000. Foreign movies accounted for \$360.5 million in domestic sales, up 13.4% from 1998/99.

Revenue growth of 20.7% in the pay-television market and 14.0% in the home-video market contributed significantly to the record total.

Distribution sales of Canadian film and video productions to other countries brought in a record \$172.8 million, up 17.2% from 1998/99. (This figure does not include productions distributed directly to foreign clients by producers.)

Total exports — made up of sales of Canadian productions combined with revenue from the distribution of non-Canadian films — reached \$187.3 million in 1999/2000, up from the previous high of \$185.5 million in 1998/99.

Canadian productions were increasingly popular in foreign markets. Fifty-seven percent of all revenues from the distribution of Canadian productions in 1999/2000 came from exports, up slightly from 1998/99.

In the domestic market, where they earned the balance of their revenues, Canadian productions accounted for 13% of total distribution revenues of both Canadian and foreign productions. Foreign productions accounted for 87% of the \$965.6 million in total sales in the domestic market for films and videos, down from about 90% during much of the 1990s.

Foreign productions continued to enjoy overwhelming popularity in the pre-recorded video market, accounting for almost 99% of the \$1.3 billion in domestic wholesale sales in 1999/2000.

The non-theatrical sector consists primarily of work for educational institutions, governments and private companies. After

Note to readers

This article presents results from a survey of the 205 film and video distributors and wholesalers in Canada.

Film distributors are primarily engaged in distributing film and video productions to motion picture theatres, television stations and commercial exhibitors. **Video wholesalers** are companies primarily engaged in the wholesaling of pre-recorded videocassettes, videodiscs and DVDs to retail outlets.

Canadian and foreign-content share of revenue in the domestic market, 1999/2000

	Canadian content	Foreign content	Total
	%		
Revenue			
Primary market			
Domestic distribution			
Theatrical	2.7	97.3	100.0
Pay-TV	23.6	76.4	100.0
Conventional TV	24.7	75.3	100.0
Home video	2.8	97.2	100.0
Non-theatrical	26.2	73.8	100.0
Sub-total domestic distribution	13.1	86.9	100.0
Domestic wholesaling of videocassettes	1.3	98.7	100.0

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

declining two years in a row, this market rose 24.2% to \$19.5 million in Canada in 1999/2000, from \$15.7 million in 1998/99.

Film and video distributors and video wholesalers reported a total of \$2.2 billion in expenses in 1999/2000. The largest item was \$791.3 million in payments of licensing fees and royalties to both foreign and Canadian copyright holders.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca). To order special or standard tables, or for analytical information, contact Fidel Ifedi (613-951-1569; fidel.ifedi@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

New from Statistics Canada

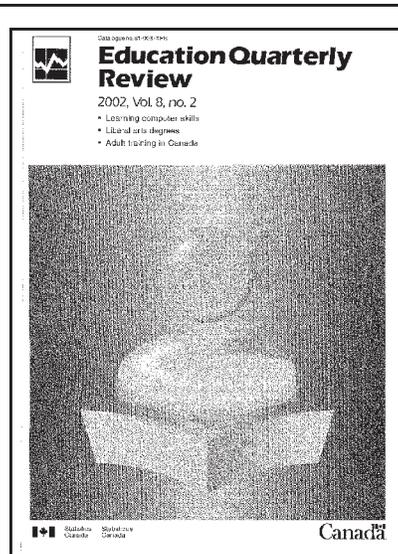
Quarterly demographic statistics

Postcensal population estimates as of January 1 are now available for Canada, the provinces and the territories.

These estimates are based on the 1996 Census counts adjusted for net undercoverage, which is the difference between the number of people who were missed by the census and those who may have been counted twice. These estimates do not take into account the population counts determined by the 2001 Census, which were released on March 12.

As of January 1, Canada's population was estimated at 31,185,815, up 292,027 from 2001. The population growth rate, 0.9%, was slightly higher than that of 2000. This small rise in the growth rate was mainly the result of higher immigration. A total of 250,100 immigrants entered Canada in 2001, up about 22,700 from 2000.

*These estimates appear in **Quarterly demographic statistics**, Vol. 15, no. 4 (Internet: 91-002-XIB, \$8/\$25; paper: 91-002-XPB, \$10/\$33). To obtain these data, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320; lise.champagne@statcan.ca) or the nearest Regional Reference Centre. For more information, contact Daniel Larrivée (613-951-0694; daniel.larrivee@statcan.ca), Demography Division. (See list of Regional Reference Centres on page 11.)*



Education quarterly review Vol. 8, no. 2

Education quarterly review, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for education statistics, analyses current issues and trends in education. The March 2002 issue includes the following articles: "Adult education and training in Canada," "Learning computer skills" and "Liberal arts and science degrees."

*The March 2002 issue of **Education quarterly review**, Vol. 8, no. 2 (Internet: 81-003-XIE, \$16/\$51; paper: 81-003-XPB, \$21/\$68) is now available. For more information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.*

New from Statistics Canada

Adult training in Canada: Snapshots from the nineties

This paper, available in *Education quarterly review*, describes the incidence of training activity and the duration of training episodes during the 1990s among adult Canadians who were not full- or part-time students in an education program.

Training activity is more prevalent in large firms, in the public sector, and among workers in professional and managerial occupations. The paper shows that adults decide to undertake further education or training for many and varied reasons. Unlike formal schooling, which tends to be concentrated among the young, participation in training activity occurs at all ages throughout the life cycle.

*The report "Adult training in Canada: Snapshots from the Nineties" is available in the Spring 2002 issue of **Education quarterly review** (Internet: 81-003-XIE, \$16/\$51; paper: 81-003-XPB, \$21/\$68). For more information, contact Client Services, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; educationstats@statcan.ca).*

Canadian business patterns

In December 2001, Canada had 2,190,278 active business establishments. Data from the December 2001 version of Canadian business patterns are now available on CD-ROM.

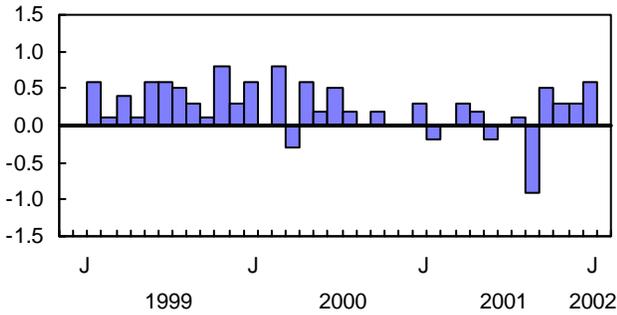
The data are presented by the 1996 Standard Geographical Classification, by both the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification and the North American Industry Classification System, and by employment categories. A concordance table showing the relationships between both classification systems is included with the product.

Canadian business patterns (CD-ROM: 61F0040XCB) is now available. Prices range from \$150 to \$2,000, depending on the complexity of the data request. For more information, contact France Couture (613-951-0389) or Beau Cinnamon (613-951-9021), Business Register Division.

Current trends

Gross domestic product

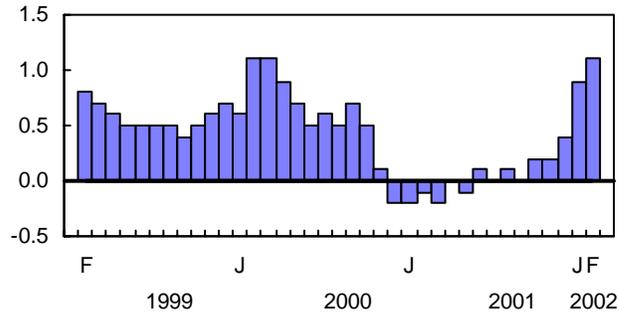
% change, previous month



Total economic activity advanced 0.6% in January, after rising 0.3% in December.

Composite index

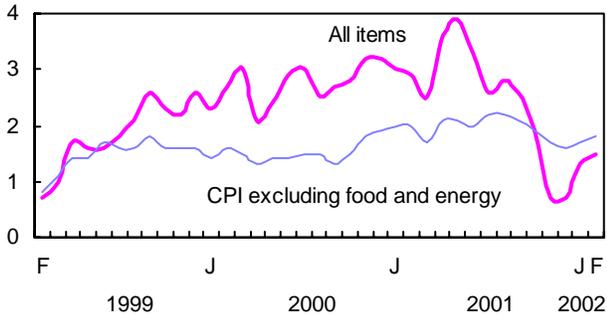
% change, previous month



The leading indicator gained 1.1% in February. Household demand continued to accelerate, while manufacturing lagged.

Consumer price index

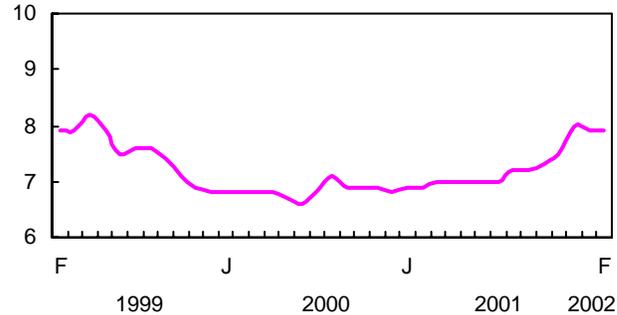
% change, previous year



Consumer prices for goods and services were 1.5% higher in February than they were a year earlier. Excluding food and energy, prices rose 1.8%.

Unemployment rate

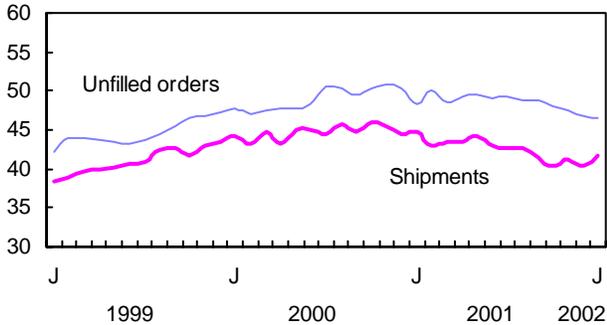
%



In February, the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 7.9%.

Manufacturing

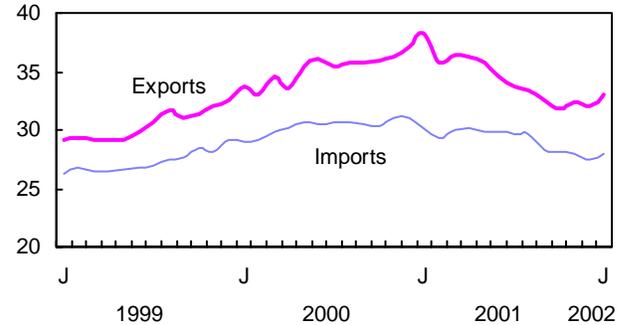
\$ billions



Manufacturers' shipments surged 3.1% in January to \$41.7 billion. The backlog of unfilled orders declined 0.8% to \$46.4 billion.

Merchandise trade

\$ billions



In January, the value of merchandise exports rose 3.1% to \$33.0 billion. Imports climbed 1.6% to \$27.9 billion.

Note: All series are seasonally adjusted except the Consumer Price Index.

Latest statistics

	Period	Level	Change, previous period	Change, previous year
GENERAL				
Gross domestic product (\$ billions, 1997) ¹	January*	948.4	0.6%	1.0%
Composite Index (1992=100)	February	170.9	1.1%	2.6%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billions)	Q4 2001	33.8	-5.6%	-29.9%
Capacity utilization rate (%) ²	Q4 2001	80.3	-1.2†	-4.8†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail trade (\$ billions)	January	25.3	1.1%	6.4%
New motor vehicle sales (thousands of units)	January	146.3	0.0%	11.6%
Wholesale trade (\$ billions)	January	33.3	2.0%	3.0%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	February	15.2	0.0%	0.9%
Unemployment rate (%)	February	7.9	0.0†	1.0†
Participation rate (%)	February	66.4	0.0†	0.4†
Average weekly earnings (\$)	January*	671.78	0.14%	1.74%
Help-wanted Index (1996=100)	March*	126	1.6%	-25.0%
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries (in thousands)	January	559.2	0.4%	15.1%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports (\$ billions)	January	33.0	3.1%	-13.9%
Merchandise imports (\$ billions)	January	27.9	1.6%	-7.3%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billions)	January	5.1	0.6	-3.1
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billions)	January	41.7	3.1%	-6.7%
New orders (\$ billions)	January	41.3	3.9%	-3.3%
Unfilled orders (\$ billions)	January	46.4	-0.8%	-4.0%
Inventory/shipments ratio	January	1.49	-0.05	0.04
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	February	116.9	0.6%	1.5%
Industrial Product Price Index (1997=100)	February*	106.4	0.3%	-1.4%
Raw Materials Price Index (1997=100)	February*	105.1	2.2%	-12.3%
New Housing Price Index (1992=100)	January	107.6	0.3%	2.9%

Note: All series are seasonally adjusted with the exception of the price indexes.

* new this week

† percentage point

¹ 1997 replaces 1992 as the base year used in determining prices for gross domestic product by industry. Also, valuation has been changed from factor cost to basic prices.

² Calculation of the rates of capacity use is now based on the 1997 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), which has replaced the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

Infomat

A weekly review

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Products released from March 27 to April 3, 2002

SUBJECT AREA Title of product	Period	Catalogue number	Price (\$) (issue/subscription)
AGRICULTURE			
Farm Product Price Index	January 2002	21-007-XIB	free
People, products and services	2002	21F0003GIE	free
Stocks of frozen meat products	March 2002	23-009-XIE	free
Vista on the agri-food industry and the farm community	1987-2001	21-004-XIE	free
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FINANCIAL FLOWS			
Canada's balance of international payments	Q4 2001	67-001-XIB	29/93
Canada's balance of international payments	Q4 2001	67-001-XPB	38/124
Canada's international investment position	2001	67-202-XIB	39
Canada's international investment position	2001	67-202-XPB	52
BUSINESS REGISTER			
Canadian business patterns	December 2001	61F0040XCB	various
CULTURE, TOURISM AND THE CENTRE FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS			
Education quarterly review	March 2002	81-003-XIE	16/51
Education quarterly review	March 2002	81-003-XPB	21/68
DEMOGRAPHY			
Quarterly demographic statistics	Q4 2001	91-002-XIB	8/25
Quarterly demographic statistics	Q4 2001	91-002-XPB	10/33
INCOME STATISTICS			
Family units and net worth by net worth, including private pension assets – groups, Canada, regions and provinces	1999	13F0051XDB	60
Net worth - including private pension assets - of economic families, unattached individuals and all family units by selected family characteristics, Canada, regions and provinces	1999	13F0052XDB	60
Composition of assets - including private pension assets - and debts held by economic families, unattached individuals and all family units by education level, Canada	1999	13F0053XDB	60
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Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1	2 Survey of Electronic Commerce and Technology, 2001	3	4 National tourism indicators, Q4 2001 Help-wanted Index, March 2002	5 Labour Force Survey, March 2002
8 Building permits, February 2002	9	10	11 New Housing Price Index, February 2002	12 National balance sheet, 2001*
15	16	17 Canadian international merchandise trade, February 2002 Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, February 2002	18 New motor vehicle sales, February 2002 Travel between Canada and other countries, February 2002	19 Wholesale trade, February 2002
22 Estimates of the provincial economic accounts, 2000	23 Consumer Price Index, March 2002 Retail trade, February 2002	24 Composite Index, March 2002 Employment Insurance, February 2002 Field crop reporting series, March 2002	25 Canada's international transactions in securities, February 2002	26 National population health survey, 2000-2001* Employment, earnings and hours, February 2002
29	30 Gross domestic product by industry, February 2002 Industrial Product Price and Raw Materials Price Indexes, March 2002			

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