



Infommat

A Weekly Review

Friday, June 29, 2001

OVERVIEW

◆ Energy, auto and lumber sectors boost exports

A resurgence in the automobile industry and soaring exports of energy products boosted merchandise exports in April. The auto industry was also the driving force behind an increase in imports.

◆ No growth in the Composite Index for sixth straight months

The leading indicator posted its sixth straight month without an increase in May. The weakness in the stock market and in manufacturing in recent months spread to services.

◆ Retail sales growth spurred by automotive and clothing sectors

In April, retail sales increased at their fastest pace in 16 months on the strength of surging auto sales, higher gasoline prices and strong clothing sales.

◆ Wholesale trade shows month-to-month volatility

After increasing in March, wholesale sales fell 0.9% in April. With one exception, since October 2000 wholesale sales have risen one month only to fall again the following month.

◆ More direct flights out of Toronto, Montréal and Halifax

In 1999, people flying out of airports in Toronto, Montréal and Halifax had a far better chance to book a direct flight to their destination than did people flying from any other city in Canada.

◆ Cultural deficit shrinks for the first time in five years

Canada's trade deficit in cultural goods and services declined for the first time in five years in 2000, as the growth rate in exports far exceeded the growth in imports.

Energy, auto and lumber sectors boost exports

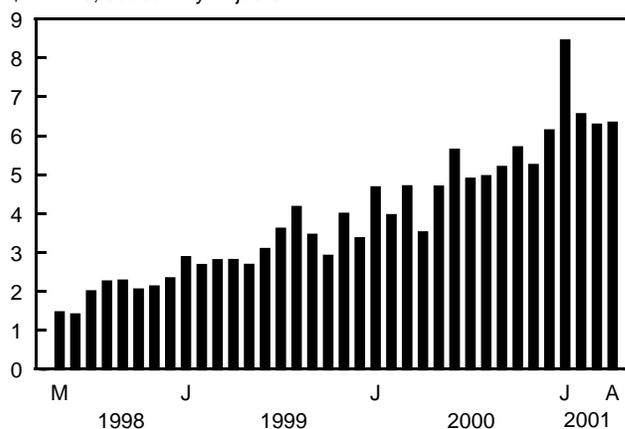
Merchandise exports rose 1.7% in April to just over \$37.0 billion, on the strength of higher exports of natural gas, passenger cars and lumber. It was the second straight monthly rise in exports. Imports rose 1.9% to \$30.7 billion, led by automotive products and agricultural and fishing products. As a result, Canada's overall merchandise trade surplus increased to just over \$6.3 billion.

Most of the increase in exports was attributable to demand from the United States, which accounted for 86% of total Canadian exports in April, up from 84% in March. Exports to the United States advanced 4.4%, while imports from south of the border rose only 1.0%. As a result, the trade surplus with the United States expanded substantially to almost \$9.6 billion in April from \$8.5 billion in March.

Exports of energy products were up 16.0% to more than \$6.6 billion, nearly double the level in April 2000. Natural gas exports jumped 35.7% to \$3.6 billion. This was more than triple the level in April 2000, a result of higher prices.

Merchandise trade balance

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted



(continued on page 2)



... Energy, auto and lumber sectors boost exports

Automotive products, the second largest export group, grew 3.9% to \$7.9 billion. Exports of passenger autos, the largest subgroup, increased 5.9% while exports of motor vehicle parts rose 1.2% and those of trucks and other motor vehicles, 2.0%.

Forestry products increased 3.2% to \$3.4 billion in the first full month following the expiry of the Canada-U.S. softwood lumber agreement. Continued strong housing starts in the United States pushed lumber exports up 16.1%.

Exports of non-wheat agricultural products increased for a sixth straight month, led by a strong increase in canola exports. These climbed 16.3% from March to \$218.3 million, more than four times the level in April 2000.

Exports of machinery and equipment, which accounted for 23% of total exports in April, fell 8.2% to \$8.4 billion. Exports of television and telecommunications equipment resumed their downward movement, after a pause in March.

The United States accounted for just over 73% of Canadian imports in April. Imports of automotive products rose 5.6% to

\$6.3 billion, the second straight monthly increase. Motor vehicle parts, which comprise the majority of imported automotive products, climbed 7.3% as Canadian facilities avoided the levels of production down time that stalled some of their American counterparts. Imports of passenger autos, mainly from the United States, Japan and Mexico, rose 3.5%.

Imports of agricultural and fishing products grew 2.9% to a record \$1.7 billion. The increase was strongly bolstered by the demand for fish and marine animals and bulk purchases of sugar and sugar preparations. Imports of corn for feed also rose as import restrictions were relaxed.

*The April 2001 issue of **Canadian international merchandise trade** (Internet: 65-001-XIB, \$14/\$141; paper: 65-001-XPB, \$19/\$188) includes tables by commodity and country on a customs basis. Current account data are available quarterly in **Canada's balance of international payments** (Internet: 67-001-XIB, \$29/\$93; paper: 67-001-XPB, \$38/\$124). For more information, contact Jocelyne Elibani (1 800 294-5583; 613-951-9647), International Trade Division. (See also "Current trends" on page 8.)*

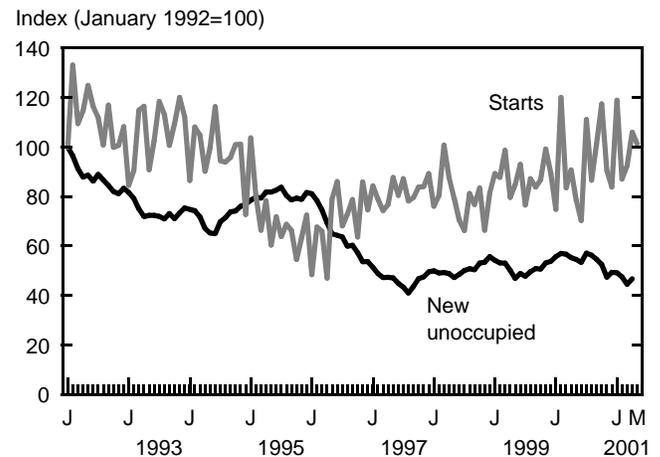
No growth in the Composite Index for six straight months

The preliminary estimate for the leading indicator showed no change in May, its sixth straight month without an increase. The original estimate of no change in April was revised to a slight decline. In May, four components rose, one less than in April, four decreased and two were unchanged.

The weakness in the stock market and in manufacturing in recent months spread to services in May, with employment in this sector stalled for the first time since October 1999. The drop was particularly sharp for professional services in Ontario, where the decrease was by far the largest since records were first compiled in 1987. Ontario has been affected by slumping U.S. demand for autos and information technology. The downward trend of the U.S. leading indicator has slowed, as the money supply and the yield curve moved in a positive direction.

Boosted by gains in disposable income at the start of the year, household demand for big-ticket items remains the strongest sector in the economy, accounting for three of the four components that expanded. Housing continued on its upward trend, and falling vacancy rates, especially for multiple units, suggest more gains may be in store. Furniture and appliance sales continued to grow rapidly. Spending on other durable goods turned up, as auto sales received a boost from rebates.

Multiple-unit housing



*For more information on the economy, the June 2001 issue of **Canadian economic observer** (paper: 11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) is now available. For more information, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Group. (See also "Current trends" on page 8.)*

Retail sales growth spurred by automotive and clothing sectors

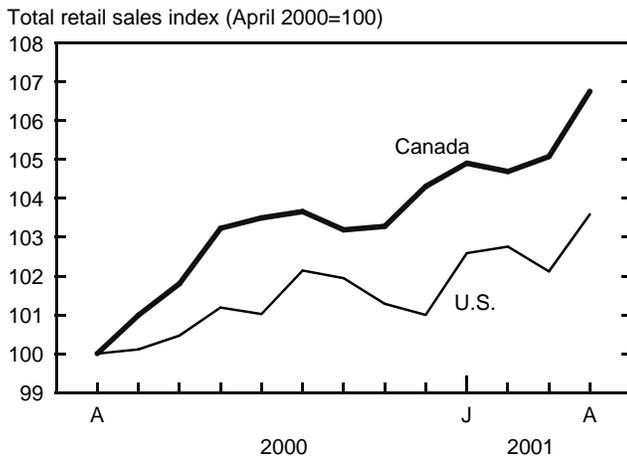
Retailers sold \$24.2 billion worth of goods and services in April, up 1.6% from March. This was their strongest increase in 16 months. The growth in retail sales was concentrated in the automotive and clothing sectors. April's increase followed a 0.4% rise in March and a 0.2% decline in February.

Retailers in the automotive sector posted a 3.9% rise, their strongest monthly sales increase in the last three years. Within this sector, motor and recreational vehicle dealers reported a 4.5% jump in sales, following a 1.6% gain in March. A 5.5% increase in gas prices at the pump led to a 3.1% rise in the sales reported by service stations, which posted their strongest gain since September 2000. Retailers of automotive parts, accessories and services also reported higher sales (+2.0%).

Business was also good for clothing retailers, with sales advancing in three of the first four months of the year. April's sales were up 3.9% compared with March and 7.1% compared with December 2000. Within this sector, the "other" clothing stores category has been gaining market share for several years from more specialized competitors. Women's clothing stores have also reported considerable strength in recent months.

Furniture stores suffered the only sales decline in April (-3.5%). This followed a strong 2.1% rise in March. Despite this setback, sales by furniture stores are still reflecting the strong activity in the housing market. Furniture store sales have generally been advancing rapidly since the spring of 1996.

Retail sales growth in Canada and United States



Retail sales, April 2001 Seasonally adjusted

	\$ millions	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
Canada	24,160	1.6	6.8
Newfoundland	385	-3.9	2.2
Prince Edward Island	105	-0.3	1.2
Nova Scotia	718	-0.3	3.7
New Brunswick	608	3.7	6.1
Quebec	5,685	3.9	9.4
Ontario	9,141	1.6	5.9
Manitoba	817	1.7	5.7
Saskatchewan	689	0.4	3.2
Alberta	2,859	1.2	9.9
British Columbia	3,072	-1.0	4.6
Yukon	29	1.1	-0.8
Northwest Territories	35	-3.6	9.3
Nunavut	16	-2.0	4.3

Among the provinces, Quebec (+3.9%) and New Brunswick (+3.7%) posted by far the strongest monthly gains in retail sales in April, led by the automotive and clothing sectors. This was the third consecutive gain for Quebec retailers. In New Brunswick, April's increase followed declines the previous two months and added strength to a retail sector that was essentially flat during most of 2000.

Since the spring of 2000, Canadian retail sales have advanced at almost twice the rate seen in the United States. In April, sales in Canada were 6.8% higher than in April 2000, compared with a rise of 3.6% in the United States. This recent relative strength of Canadian retail trade follows a decade during which U.S. retail sales growth was generally stronger than Canada's. (Food services, building material dealers and nonstore retailers were excluded from total U.S. retail sales in order to compare them more directly with Canadian retail sales.)

Big ticket items played an important role in the relative strength of retail trade in Canada. For example, sales by Canadian motor vehicle dealers have risen 7.6% in Canada since April 2000, compared with a 4.0% increase in the United States. American consumers also spent less in furniture stores, with sales 3.1% lower than in April 2000. In contrast, furniture store sales in Canada rose 3.0% over the same period.

The April 2001 issue of *Retail trade* (Internet: 63-005-XIB, \$16/\$155; paper: 63-005-XPB, \$21/\$206) will be available soon. To order data or for general information, contact Client Services (1 877 421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). For analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-3541; gratpau@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

Wholesale trade shows month-to-month volatility

Wholesale sales still showed some volatility in April, falling 0.9% to \$31.9 billion. The drop followed a 1.8% rise in March. With one exception, since October 2000 wholesale sales have risen one month only to fall again the following month. On balance, wholesale sales have edged higher since the start of the year.

April's drop was widespread; 8 of the 11 trade groups reported declines. In particular, wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies reported a 3.6% drop in their sales, after three consecutive monthly increases. As a result, despite April's drop, wholesale sales of farm machinery, equipment and supplies have generally been rising since late 2000.

In the industrial and other machinery equipment and supplies industry, sales declined 2.5% after three straight monthly increases. A contributing factor in April's decline was uncertainty in the softwood lumber industry following the end of the softwood

lumber accord in March. Except for a levelling-off of sales in the second half of 2000, wholesale sales in the industrial machinery industry have been generally increasing since mid-1998.

The other wholesale sectors reporting notable decreases in their sales were beverages, drugs and tobacco products (-3.4%), motor vehicles, parts and accessories (-2.1%) and metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-2.1%).

The only trade groups to advance in April were apparel and dry goods (+2.2%), food products (+1.5%) and the other products category (+1.0%). That category includes seeds and seed processing, agricultural chemicals and other farm supplies.

Wholesale sales declined in most provinces in April. In Newfoundland, sales fell 6.0%, owing to weaker sales in the industrial machinery sector and the lumber and building supplies sector. Alone, sales of industrial machinery account for one-fifth of total wholesale sales in the province. Wholesalers in Newfoundland have seen their sales decline since late 2000. In Alberta, wholesalers saw their sales fall 1.1% in April. This drop followed four straight monthly increases. Despite this dip, Alberta continues to be the only province in which sales have been generally on the rise since mid-1998.

The value of inventories held by wholesalers remained relatively stable in April at \$44.0 billion, down 0.1%. Overall, wholesalers have not been accumulating inventories since the start of the year. The industrial machinery and automotive sectors, whose inventories are the highest in value terms among all sectors, reported no change in inventory levels in April. However, in the computer and electronic sector, inventories fell substantially (-2.2%). In March, wholesalers' inventories in that sector were built up to meet April shipping dates.

The inventory-to-sales ratio rose marginally from 1.37 in March to 1.38 in April. The ratio has generally levelled off since the start of the year.

The April 2001 issue of Wholesale trade (Internet: 63-008-XIB, \$14/\$140) is now available. For data or general information, contact Client Services (1 877 421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). For analytical information, contact Alexander Hays (613-951-3552; haysale@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

Wholesale trade, April 2001 Seasonally adjusted

	\$ millions	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
Canada	31,919	-0.9	1.4
Newfoundland	215	-6.0	-3.7
Prince Edward Island	48	0.6	-12.5
Nova Scotia	557	0.5	-1.7
New Brunswick	384	-2.3	-6.0
Quebec	6,574	-0.5	4.4
Ontario	15,839	-0.8	0.6
Manitoba	873	-7.2	-2.8
Saskatchewan	1,005	1.8	0.5
Alberta	3,211	-1.1	7.9
British Columbia	3,182	-1.5	-3.0
Yukon	10	10.3	8.6
Northwest Territories	21	18.9	63.7
Nunavut	2	-34.7	-19.0

More direct flights out of Toronto, Montréal and Halifax

People who fly out of airports in Toronto, Montréal and Halifax stand a far better chance of being able to book a direct flight to their destination than do people flying from any other city in Canada, according to domestic air travel figures for the nation's 17 most-frequented cities. (The focus of this analysis is on eastern Canadian cities not served by WestJet in 1999.)

Only 13% of passengers flying out of Toronto, 17% of those flying out of Montréal and 19% of passengers flying out of Halifax in 1999 had to change planes at another airport to get to where they were going. In contrast, three-quarters of the people flying out of Charlottetown had to make a connection. Passengers had to change flights in about half of their trips originating in Windsor, Kamloops, Sudbury, Yellowknife and Whitehorse.

Between 1994 and 1999, the proportion of air travellers having to make connections increased in the majority of the 17 cities. The exceptions were Toronto, Fredericton and Québec, where the proportion remained stable. The biggest increase occurred for passengers leaving Yellowknife. In 1999, 57% had to change planes at some point, up sharply from 32% five years earlier. In the nation's capital, 28% of passengers flying from Ottawa had to change planes to reach their destination in 1999, up from 24% five years earlier.

Domestic flights with connections

	1994	1999
	%	
Toronto	13.1	13.2
Montréal	13.6	16.9
Ottawa	23.9	27.9
Halifax	16.6	18.5
St. John's	36.3	38.0
Québec	35.1	34.8
London	61.9	70.8
Windsor	49.3	54.6
Fredericton	41.4	41.6
Moncton	47.7	..
Saint John	38.8	43.6
Sault Ste. Marie	21.7	31.3
Sudbury	35.2	46.0
Kamloops	43.7	47.4
Charlottetown	69.2	75.9
Yellowknife	32.1	56.8
Whitehorse	44.9	50.0

.. Figure not available.

For more information, contact Carol Gudz (613-951-0124), Transportation Division.

Cultural deficit shrinks for the first time in five years

Canada's trade deficit in cultural goods and services declined for the first time in five years in 2000, as the growth rate in exports far exceeded the growth in imports. The nation sold almost \$4.5 billion worth of cultural products to the world last year, up 8.1% from 1999. However, imports rose only 1.7% to \$7.5 billion.

This resulted in a trade deficit of just over \$3.0 billion, down substantially from the peak of nearly \$3.3 billion in 1999. Prior to this decline, the deficit had been growing steadily during the decade.

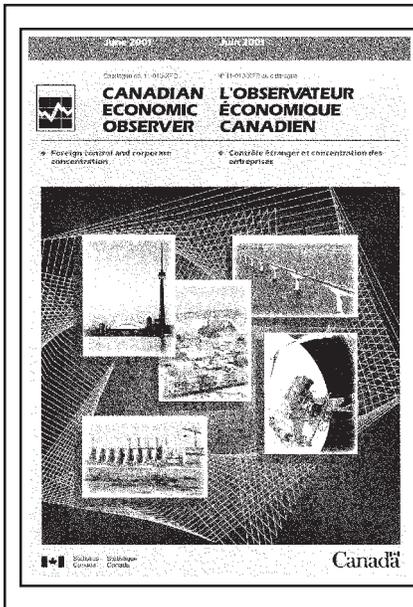
In 2000, the United States received a substantial 94% of Canada's culture commodity exports, worth \$2.2 billion. At the same time, it accounted for 83% of Canada's cultural commodity imports, worth \$3.9 billion.

Between 1996 and 2000, imports of cultural commodities and services increased 22.7%, while exports went up 38.4%. As a point of comparison, total merchandise trade prices, for both exports and imports, rose only 11% over the same period.

Canada's bookstores, newsstands, record shops, cinemas and television programming testify to the nation's position as one of the biggest importers and consumers of cultural products in the world. However, during the past decade, the Canadian cultural sector, in particular the film and video production sector, has made substantial inroads into foreign markets.

The quarterly bulletin **Focus on culture**, Vol. 12, no. 4 (Internet: 87-004-XIE, \$7/\$20; paper: 87-004-XPB, \$9/\$27), is now available. The study "Market opportunities: International trade of culture goods and services" is available as a free preview article on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the "Our products and services page," choose "In depth." For more information, contact Cindy Carter (613-951-6755) or contact Client Services (1 800 307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; cult&tourstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

New from Statistics Canada



Canadian economic observer June 2001

The June issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian economic observer*, analyses current economic conditions, summarizes the major economic events that occurred in May and presents a feature article on foreign control and corporate concentration. A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The June 2001 issue of Canadian economic observer, Vol. 14, no. 6 (paper: 11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) is now available. To see the banner ad for Canadian economic observer, visit the Statistics Canada's Web site at www.statcan.ca. From the "Canadian statistics" page, choose "Economic conditions." For more information, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627; ceo@statcan.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group.

Manufacturing industries of Canada: National and provincial areas 1998

The publication *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and provincial areas, 1998* is based on the Annual Survey of Manufacturers. This survey collects information on about 35,000 manufacturing establishments grouped into 259 national industries. Data collected from the Annual Survey of Manufacturing are now classified according to the 1997 North American Industry Classification System. The survey measures manufacturing production and provides an indication of the well-being of each industry and its contribution to the Canadian economy.

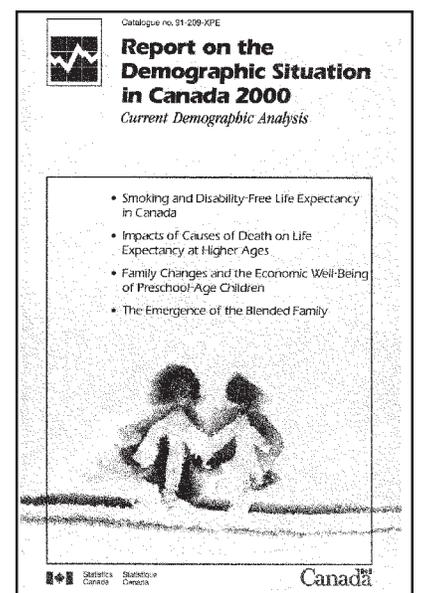
The publication, Manufacturing industries of Canada: National and provincial areas, 1998 (paper: 31-203-XPB, \$68) is now available. The data are also available electronically on demand. For more information, contact the Dissemination Officer (1 866 873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Report on the demographic situation in Canada 2000

The *Report on the demographic situation in Canada* is a valuable tool for researchers, academics and students seeking information on demographic trends in Canada. The first part comprehensively reviews the Canadian demographic situation, describing recent trends in population growth, fertility, and migration.

The second part consists of four studies. The first is an analysis of the impact of smoking on disability-free life expectancy. The second looks at the impact of causes of death on changes in life expectancy at higher ages since 1951. Two others analyse emerging issues in family demography: the links between demographic changes and the economic well-being of families with preschool-age children, and the birth of children into blended families.

The 2000 edition of the Report on the demographic situation in Canada (paper: 91-209-XPE, \$31) is now available. For more information, contact Alain Bélanger (613-951-2326), Demography Division.



New from Statistics Canada

Perspectives on labour and income June 2001 online edition

The June 2001 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* features an article on low income intensity, an indicator that combines the low income rate and the low income gap to produce a more complete measure of low income. In this article, the measure is used to compare urban and rural families in Canada in 1993 and 1997.

The June 2001 online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*, Vol. 2, no. 6 (Internet: 75-001-XIE, \$5/\$48) is now available. For more information, contact Henry Pold, (613-951-4608; henry.pold@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



Focus on culture Winter 2000

The most recent issue of *Focus on culture*, Statistics Canada's quarterly analytical publication on culture statistics, contains the following articles: the first, "Market opportunities: International trade of culture goods and services", is an analysis of trade data from 1996 to 2000, during which Canada's net cultural trade position has improved considerably; the second, "Changing times for heritage institutions", examines how heritage institutions are facing the twin challenges of reduced government funding and digital technology.

Focus on culture, Vol. 12, no. 4 (Internet: 87-004-XIE, \$7/\$20; paper: 87-004-XPB, \$9/\$27) is now available. A free preview article, "Market opportunities: International trade of culture goods and services" is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the "Our products and services" page, choose "In depth." For more information, contact Client Services (1 800 307-3382 or 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; cult&tourstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism, and the Centre for Education Statistics.

Quarterly Bulletin from the Culture Statistics Program

Exchanging notes: A new survey of music publishers
by Brian Dugas

Music publishers pay a critical role in the music industry. Outside the industry, however, very little is known about music publishing and even industry professionals have a limited understanding of the complex relationships. A new Statistics Canada survey will provide more insight and cover a range of topics for the general public. This bulletin discusses the survey objectives and objectives in the cultural sector.

What's Making Music Matter: The Role of Heritage in Culture
by Brian Dugas
What are the things that make a place special? While there are many ways to answer this question, one that is often overlooked is the importance of a place's history. This bulletin examines the role of heritage in culture and how it can be used to promote a place's identity and objectives in the cultural sector.

Market opportunities: International trade of culture goods and services
by Brian Dugas
Market opportunities are dependent on their ability to meet the demand for their products. This bulletin examines the international trade of culture goods and services and the role of the government in supporting this trade.

Artistic
Understanding what these surveys of music publishers tell us about the industry and the impact of the digital revolution on the industry
by Brian Dugas
Statistics Canada's Culture Statistics Program

Debate
Debate Series for a Culture Statistics Program
by Brian Dugas

Language and Culture
by Brian Dugas

Internationalization of Culture
by Brian Dugas

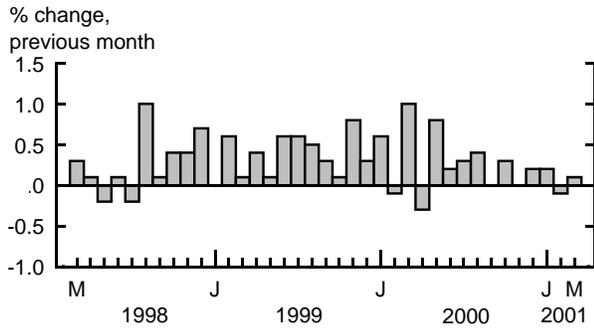
Commercial relationships in culture
by Brian Dugas

The work
In this issue, the work of music publishers is discussed. The work of music publishers is discussed in this issue.

Statistics Canada

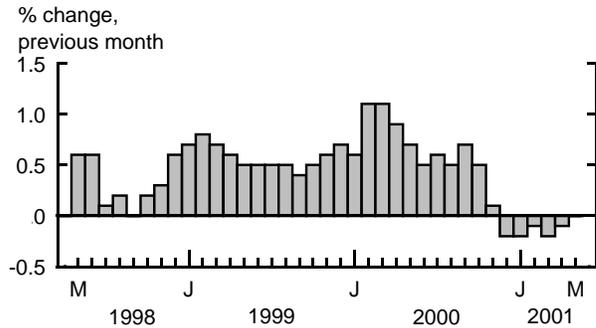
Current trends

Gross domestic product



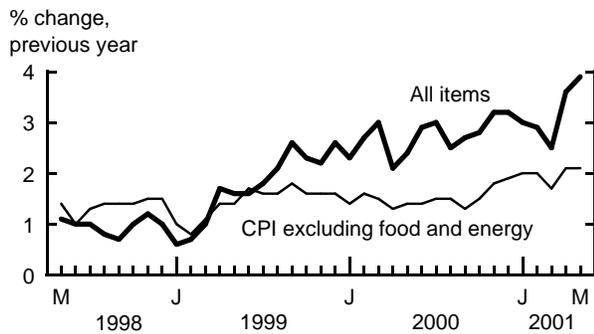
Gross domestic product edged up 0.1% in March, offsetting a similar-sized decline in February.

Composite Index



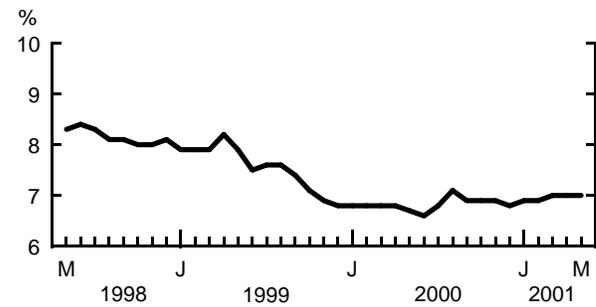
In May, the leading indicator showed its sixth straight month without an increase. The weakness in the stock market and manufacturing in recent months spread to services.

Consumer Price Index



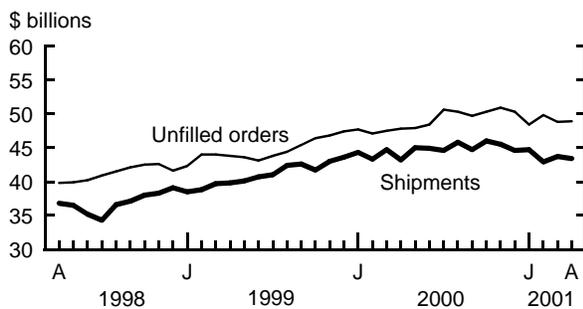
Consumer prices for goods and services were 3.9% higher in May than they were a year earlier. Excluding food and energy, prices rose 2.1%.

Unemployment rate



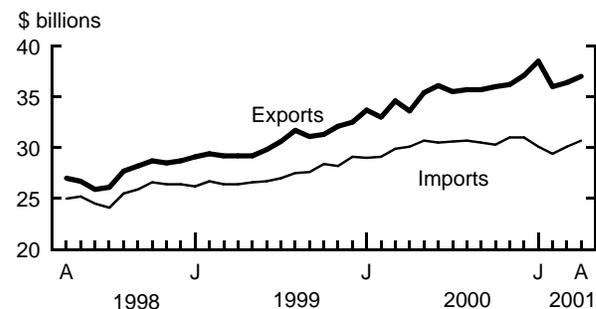
In May, the unemployment rate stood at 7.0% for the third consecutive month.

Manufacturing



Manufacturers' shipments fell back 0.6% in April to \$43.4 billion. The backlog of unfilled orders posted a slight 0.2% increase to \$48.9 billion.

Merchandise trade



In April, the value of merchandise exports increased 1.7% to just over \$37.0 billion. Imports rose 1.9% to \$30.7 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, 1992)	March	797.5	0.1%	2.0%
Composite Index (1992=100)	May	166.2	0.0%	2.2%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billions)	Q1 2001	44.9	-6.9%	-9.7%
Capacity utilization rate (%)	Q1 2001	84.1	-1.0†	1.5†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail trade (\$ billions)	April*	24.2	1.6%	6.8%
Department store sales (\$ billions)	April	1.64	0.6%	9.4%
New motor vehicle sales (thousands of units)	April	134.4	5.9%	1.1%
Wholesale trade (\$ billions)	April	31.9	-0.9%	1.4%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	May	15.11	0.1%	1.5%
Unemployment rate (%)	May	7.0	0.0†	0.3†
Participation rate (%)	May	66.1	0.0†	0.3†
Average weekly earnings (\$)	April*	661.05	-0.1%	1.8%
Help-wanted Index (1996=100)	May	164	-2.4%	-4.1%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports (\$ billions)	April*	37.0	1.7%	10.3%
Merchandise imports (\$ billions)	April*	30.7	1.9%	2.1%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billions)	April*	6.3	0.1	2.8
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billions)	April	43.4	-0.6%	0.4%
New orders (\$ billions)	April	43.5	1.7%	-0.1%
Unfilled orders (\$ billions)	April	48.9	0.2%	2.4%
Inventory/shipments ratio	April	1.50	0.01	0.09
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	May	117.4	0.9%	3.9%
Industrial Product Price Index (1992=100)	May*	131.0	0.3%	2.7%
Raw Materials Price Index (1992=100)	May*	144.6	0.6%	2.0%
New Housing Price Index (1992=100)	April	105.5	0.3%	2.7%

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

* new this week

† percentage point

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A weekly review

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Canada's international transactions in securities	March 2001	67-002-XPB	18/176
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Energy statistics handbook	May 2001	57-601-UPB	387
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Calendar of key releases: July 2001				
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9	10	11 New Housing Price Index, May 2001	12	13
16 New motor vehicle sales, May 2001	17 Retirement savings through RPPs and RRSPs*, 1993 to 1999	18 Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, May 2001 Private and public investment in Canada*, 2001 (revised intentions)	19 Canadian international merchandise trade, May 2001 Travel between Canada and other countries, May 2001 Crime statistics*, 2000	20 Consumer Price Index, June 2001 Wholesale trade, May 2001
23 Retail trade, May 2001	24 Canada's international transactions in securities, May 2001	25 Composite Index, June 2001	26 Employment, earnings and hours, May 2001 Employment Insurance, May 2001	27 Industrial Product Price and Raw Materials Price Indexes, June 2001
30 University finances*, 1999/2000	31 Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, May 2001			

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