



# Infomat

## A Weekly Review

Friday, November 30, 2001

### OVERVIEW

◆ **Inflation growth smallest in two years**

Lower energy prices were the main factor as consumers paid only 1.9% more in October than they did a year earlier for the goods and services in the Consumer Price Index basket. This was the smallest increase in more than two years.

◆ **Biggest drop in retail sales since 1998**

Retail sales dropped 1.7% in September to \$23.7 billion. This was the largest monthly decline in sales since January 1998 and is partly related to the events of September 11.

◆ **Sharp jump in Canadian investment in foreign securities**

Canadian investors sharply increased their holdings of foreign securities by \$4.2 billion in September, while foreign holdings of Canadian securities fell \$7.2 billion.

◆ **Weakening economy hurts wholesale trade**

A weakening economy and the impact of September 11 contributed to a fall in wholesale sales, which declined 0.9% to \$32.7 billion in September.

◆ **Brides, grooms getting older**

More than 152,000 couples were married in 1998, virtually unchanged from 1997. The average Canadian bride and groom were well over 30 years old.

◆ **Children of immigrants show academic progress**

Children of immigrants start school with less-developed skills in reading, writing and math than their classmates with Canadian-born parents. But they overcome this disadvantage before the end of elementary school.

### Inflation growth smallest in two years

Consumers paid 1.9% more in October than they did in October 2000 for the goods and services in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket. This was the smallest increase since July 1999.

October's rate of increase in the CPI was significantly slower than September's (+2.6%), mainly due to falling energy prices. The all-items excluding energy index rose 2.5% over the 12 months ending in October. Energy prices dropped an average 2.7% from October 2000 to October 2001, exerting downward pressure on the all-items CPI for the first time in more than two and a half years.

A 9.5% drop in gasoline prices over the 12 months ending in October was primarily responsible for the fall in the energy index. Fuel oil provided the remaining downward push. Natural gas prices fell for the fourth consecutive month, leaving prices 14.8% lower than the record high in June. However, the index for natural gas was 14.9% higher than it was in October 2000. This increase, along with the rise in the electricity index, moderated the overall decrease in the energy index.

While food prices fell for the third consecutive month, they continued to have a significant impact on the all-items CPI in October, accounting for almost 40% of the 12-month increase.

**Consumer Price Index, October 2001**  
% change, previous year, not seasonally adjusted

	All items	Food	Shelter	Transportation	Energy
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
Newfoundland	0.1	3.1	-0.8	-3.0	-8.5
Prince Edward Island	1.9	3.1	1.3	-0.6	-2.2
Nova Scotia	0.9	2.2	-0.5	-2.2	-10.2
New Brunswick	0.8	2.1	0.5	-2.9	-7.5
Quebec	1.5	4.3	1.0	-1.9	-7.6
Ontario	2.6	4.6	4.6	-0.6	0.6
Manitoba	2.3	4.1	2.3	0.4	1.3
Saskatchewan	3.1	3.3	8.4	-0.2	9.2
Alberta	1.5	4.7	1.0	0.3	-5.5
British Columbia	1.1	4.7	1.0	-0.7	-1.1
Whitehorse	2.1	5.9	0.7	-0.4	-2.2
Yellowknife	1.8	5.4	-0.8	4.5	-2.8

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### ... Inflation growth smallest in two years

Higher prices for restaurant meals, beef and fresh fruit continued to play a dominant role.

Higher cigarette prices, rent, homeowners' replacement cost and automotive vehicle prices continued to contribute to the 12-month increase in the all-items CPI. By contrast, continuing price declines for traveller accommodation and computer equipment and supplies exerted some downward pressure.

Property taxes, including school taxes and special charges, rose an average 1.6% in the last year. Property taxes were up in most provinces. Posting the largest average increases were: Prince Edward Island (+5.0%), Ontario (+4.0%), Nova Scotia (+3.1%) and New Brunswick (+2.7%), due mostly to province-wide reassessments based on updated market values. The only provinces to show annual property tax declines were: Alberta (-3.5%), Manitoba (-1.8%) and Quebec (-0.6%), mainly because of lower school taxes and reduced general tax rates. Changes in property taxes are reflected in the CPI once a year, in October.

On a month-to-month basis, the CPI dropped 0.5% in October from September. The greatest downward pressure by far came from weaker gasoline prices. Gasoline prices fell an average 8.0% in October from September, due to falling North American demand

and ample crude oil inventories. Price decreases were widespread across all provinces and territories with the exception of Prince Edward Island (+1.9%), where prices are government-regulated. The impact was greatest in the Prairie provinces, each of which saw drops of 12.0% or more. Smaller decreases were reported in Ontario (-7.8%) and Quebec (-5.7%).

Price drops for traveller accommodation also pushed down the all-items CPI. Prices for traveller accommodation fell 12.0% in October from September. As usual, this decline followed a price decrease in September, which marks the beginning of the off-peak tourist season. Factors such as the economic slowdown that started before the events of September 11 and the impact of these events on hotel occupancy also contributed to October's price decline. The effect of the economic slowdown on the traveller accommodation industry was most clearly seen in the 12-month percentage changes in this index. October marked the fifth consecutive month of decreases.

For more details, consult the October 2001 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (Internet: 62-001-XIB, \$8/\$77; paper: 62-001-XPB, \$11/\$103). For more information, call (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)), Prices Division, or Joanne Moreau (613-951-7130). (See also "Current trends" on page 8.)

## Biggest drop in retail sales since 1998

Retail sales dropped 1.7% in September to \$23.7 billion, after remaining unchanged in August. This was the largest monthly decline in sales since January 1998, when an ice storm disrupted retail sales in parts of Central and Eastern Canada.

September's decline was partly related to the events of September 11, but also to weaker sales witnessed since April. Retail sales remained essentially unchanged between April and August. Spending cutbacks pushed down sales in all retail sectors in September, except for a modest increase in food stores (+0.2%).

The largest sales declines were posted by retailers in the general merchandise (-3.2%), other retail (-2.8%), automotive (-2.3%) and clothing (-1.9%) sectors. Decreases were less dramatic in furniture stores and drug stores, where sales declines were limited to 0.6%.

Quarterly retail sales fell for the first time in three years. Sales were down 0.9% in the third quarter compared with the second. Retailers in the automotive (-2.8%) and clothing (-2.8%) sectors posted the largest declines in the third quarter, but those in the furniture (+1.6%) and food (+1.5%) sectors saw the strongest gains. The increase in the furniture sector followed a 0.8% decline in the second quarter.

Sales by general merchandise stores were down 3.2% in September and 2.3% in August. Within this sector, declines were seen in both department stores (-4.4%) and other general merchandise stores (-1.4%) in September. Sales in the automotive sector slowed 2.3% in September, continuing the period of declining sales that began in the spring of 2001. Within this sector, automotive parts, accessories and service stores (-5.4%) posted the largest drop in September. Sales by these retailers have generally been moving downward since May, after advancing rapidly since the summer of 2000.

**Retail sales, September 2001**  
Seasonally adjusted

	\$ millions	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
<b>Canada</b>	<b>23,742</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Newfoundland	413	-1.7	8.8
Prince Edward Island	104	-3.5	0.5
Nova Scotia	726	0.3	1.9
New Brunswick	576	-0.9	-1.1
Quebec	5,408	-2.0	1.0
Ontario	8,896	-2.4	-1.7
Manitoba	829	0.3	5.5
Saskatchewan	695	0.9	1.6
Alberta	2,846	-2.0	5.3
British Columbia	3,166	-0.3	4.9
Yukon	30	3.5	6.3
Northwest Territories	36	-0.5	8.1
Nunavut	16	4.1	2.5

The slower sales experienced by motor and recreational vehicle dealers since the spring continued in September with a 3.3% decline. The various incentives that previously contributed to strong sales gains have failed to maintain an upward movement in recent months.

Gasoline service station sales continued to be driven by price volatility; September saw a 7.6% price increase at the pump. The value of retail sales by gasoline service stations jumped 3.7% in September, a second consecutive monthly gain due to higher prices. Despite the sales increases in September and August, gasoline service stations have generally reported diminishing sales since the start of 2001.

Retailers in Quebec and Ontario were among the hardest hit in both September and in the third quarter of 2001. Retail sales were

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### ... Biggest drop in retail sales since 1998

down in seven provinces in September, led by significant declines in Prince Edward Island (-3.5%), Ontario (-2.4%), Quebec (-2.0%) and Alberta (-2.0%). On a quarterly basis, the largest declines were reported by retailers in Quebec (-2.4%), New Brunswick (-2.1%) and Ontario (-1.3%).

For more details, consult the September 2001 issue of *Retail trade* (Internet: 63-005-XIB, \$16/\$155). For general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). For analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-3541; paul.gratton@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

## Sharp jump in Canadian investment in foreign securities

**F**oreign holdings of Canadian securities fell \$7.2 billion in September. For their part, Canadian investors sharply increased their holdings of foreign securities by \$4.2 billion.

After investing \$7.8 billion in Canadian bonds in August, foreign investors reduced their holdings by \$5.5 billion in September. The reduction was wholly attributable to Government of Canada bonds. Retirements of foreign-held Canadian bonds rose to a record \$4.9 billion in September, coupled with a \$1-billion foreign divestment in secondary market issues. Corporations were less active in raising capital in foreign markets in September, although foreign investment in this sector has reached an unprecedented \$26.5 billion over the first nine months of 2001.

American and British investors accounted for most of the reduced foreign holding in September, just as they were the major contributors behind August's investment. Japanese investors purchased a total of \$0.9 billion worth of Canadian bonds over the two months.

Foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian money market paper by \$1.4 billion in September, bringing total reductions over four months to \$5.6 billion. Since January, foreign investors have shaved \$9.2 billion from their holdings of money market paper, made up of \$5.9 billion worth of federal treasury bills, \$1.9 billion worth of corporate paper, and \$1.4 billion worth of other government paper. Total foreign holdings of Canadian money market paper declined to just \$20.2 billion in September, the lowest level since 1988. At its peak in 1996, federal treasury bills accounted for some two-thirds of total foreign holdings; by September 2001, they comprised just 30.4%.

With respect to foreign investment in Canadian stocks, a small \$0.4 billion divestment in September followed a similarly small investment in August. So far in 2001, the foreign investment of \$3.7 billion is off considerably from the \$43.3 billion invested over the same period of 2000. Total trading activity in Canadian stocks by foreign investors was \$35.2 billion in September, down 36.0% from this year's high of \$55.0 billion in March.

Canadian investment in foreign securities jumped to \$4.2 billion in September. September's \$2.2-billion investment in foreign stocks brought to \$30.0 billion the investment in the first nine months of 2001. In August and September, the foreign equity investment has gone almost 90% into U.S. equities, whereas in the first seven months of the year the investment was evenly split between U.S. and overseas equities. Canadian investment in foreign bonds totalled \$2.0 billion in September, but just \$2.2 billion in the first nine months; investment over the same period in 2000 was \$6.3 billion.

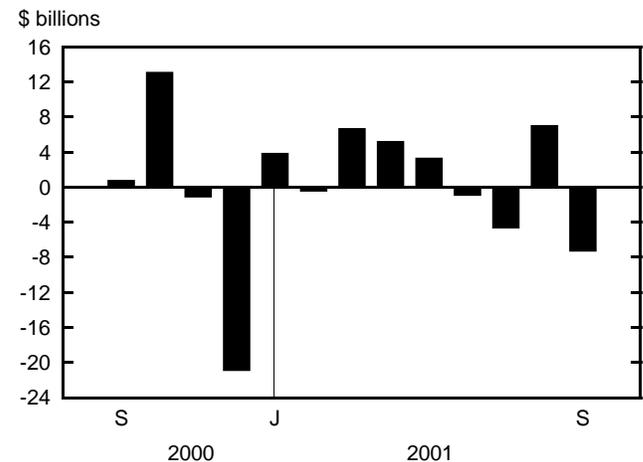
### Related market information

A three-quarter-percentage-point drop in Canadian short-term interest rates versus a full one-percentage-point drop in comparable U.S. rates raised the differential to 71 basis points in September from 47 in August. Marginal increases in both Canadian and U.S. long-term rates caused the differential to rise slightly to 36 basis points in September. Both short-term and long-term rate changes favoured investment in Canada.

Canadian stock prices (TSE 300 Composite Index) fell a further 7.6% in September, declining 23.5% so far this year. The index lost 39.2% from its record high closing of August 2000. U.S. stock prices (Standard & Poor's Index) fell 8.2% in September, a decline of 31.4% from the August 2000 record high.

The Canadian dollar fell for a third consecutive month in September, establishing a new record low against the U.S. dollar, at U.S. 63.35 cents.

### Foreign investment in Canadian securities<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

For more details, see the September 2001 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (Internet: 67-002-XIB, \$14/\$132; paper: 67-002-XPB, \$18/\$176). For more information, contact Donald Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

## Weakening economy hurts wholesale trade

A weakening economy and the impact of September 11 contributed to a fall in wholesale sales, which declined 0.9% to \$32.7 billion in September. This was the fourth consecutive monthly decline. Nine of the 11 sectors reported decreases.

Wholesale sales have been generally climbing in 2001 after levelling out during the latter half of 2000. However, the rate of growth has weakened; growth in the third quarter slowed to 0.5%, after rising 1.5% in the second. Wholesale sales so far in 2001 now rest at mid-1999 levels.

Major contributors to the September decline were wholesalers of metals and hardware (-2.9%), food products (-2.4%), and industrial and other machinery (-1.4%). Wholesale sales in the automotive sector retreated a relatively modest 0.4%. On the positive side, wholesale sales of beverages, drugs and tobacco products rose 0.7%.

The drop in wholesale sales of metals and hardware added to the plight of wholesalers in this sector. On a quarterly basis, this sector was one of three that registered their second consecutive drop (-1.6%). Weak prices for metals and primary metal products and slower demand across the sector have negatively affected sales.

Wholesale sales of industrial and other machinery dropped 1.4% in September. Wholesalers of industrial machinery and equipment saw their second consecutive quarterly decline (-0.7%). Wholesalers in this sector cited the difficulty of getting stock to the United States, a general loss of contracts, and returns of merchandise as reasons for September's decline.

Dampening the overall decline, wholesalers in the computer and electronic sector saw a 5.0% jump in September. This strength came as a result of strong sales in electronic equipment such as cellular telephones, satellite television and communication systems, and sales to the public sector for upgrades to high-end computer equipment. Had it not been for this strong showing, wholesale sales would have dropped 1.4% in September.

### Wholesale trade, September 2001 Seasonally adjusted

	\$ millions	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
<b>Canada</b>	<b>32,670</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Newfoundland	211	-1.5	-6.8
Prince Edward Island	52	-0.3	-2.3
Nova Scotia	610	-0.8	10.7
New Brunswick	432	6.9	7.3
Quebec	6,608	-1.2	2.8
Ontario	16,266	-0.9	2.8
Manitoba	1,003	3.2	10.9
Saskatchewan	1,015	3.3	19.0
Alberta	3,311	-2.6	7.9
British Columbia	3,136	-2.2	-1.7
Yukon	10	-6.6	-0.1
Northwest Territories	15	4.0	30.0
Nunavut	2	28.3	-9.5

Wholesale sales also rose in the computer services market. However, despite the strong comeback in September, wholesale sales in this sector have been generally in a free fall in 2001, primarily as a result of the weak personal computer market. The wholesaling of computer and other electronics also posted a second consecutive quarterly decline (-2.3%).

Three provinces bucked the trend and posted gains. In New Brunswick (+6.9%), wholesale sales were boosted by broad-based gains in most sectors. In Manitoba (+3.2%) and Saskatchewan (+3.3%), wholesalers of seeds and seed processing in the "other products" category contributed to the provincial increases.

The inventory-to-sales ratio remained unchanged at 1.32 in September. After falling for most of 2001, the ratio remains at its lowest level in recent times.

For more details, see the September 2001 issue of *Wholesale trade* (Internet: 63-008-XIB, \$14/\$140). For data or general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca)). For analytical information, contact Alexander Hays (613-951-3552; [haysale@statcan.ca](mailto:haysale@statcan.ca)), Distributive Trades Division.

## Brides, grooms getting older

The average Canadian bride and groom were well over 30 years old in 1998. According to new data on marriages, the average age of a bride, including first-time brides as well as previously divorced women and widows, was 31.1 in 1998, up from 28.6 in 1988. The average man was wed at 33.7 years of age in 1998, compared with 31.2 a decade earlier.

When marrying for the first time, men and women were also older than before. The average age of first-time brides in 1998 was 27.6 years, compared with 25.5 in 1988; first-time grooms averaged 29.6 years of age, compared with 27.6 in 1988.

In total, 152,821 couples were married in 1998, virtually unchanged (-0.3%) from 1997. The crude marriage rate in 1998 was 5.1 for every 1,000 population, well below the most recent

peak of 7.0 in both 1988 and 1989, following a surge in remarriages after changes to the *Divorce Act*.

Prince Edward Island had the highest marriage rate at 6.4 per 1,000 population, followed by Alberta at 6.1. Quebec, which had the lowest marriage rate in 1998 at 3.1, was also the province with the greatest decrease in marriage ceremonies between 1997 and 1998 (-4.2%). The declines, especially in Quebec, may be partly a result of the popularity of common-law relationships.

Grooms were older than the brides in 66% of the ceremonies in 1998, younger than the brides in 23%, and the same age in 11%. On average, the age difference between brides and grooms was 5.2 years when the groom was the older partner, and 3.7 years when the groom was the younger partner.

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### ... Brides, grooms getting older

Three-quarters of both brides and grooms got married for the first time in 1998. One-fifth (22%) of brides and grooms remarried following divorce, while only 3% of brides and grooms had been widowed prior to their marriage.

*Marriages-shelf tables, 1998 (paper: 84F0212XPB, \$20) is now available. To order this product or custom tabulations, call Client Services (613-951-1746). For more information, contact Leslie Geran (613-951-5243), Health Statistics Division.*

## Children of immigrants show academic progress

Children of immigrant parents start school with less-developed reading, writing and mathematics skills than their classmates with Canadian-born parents, but they overcome this disadvantage before the end of elementary school. In fact, their performance generally reached, or even exceeded, the performance of children of Canadian-born parents, according to data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth from 1994 to 1998.

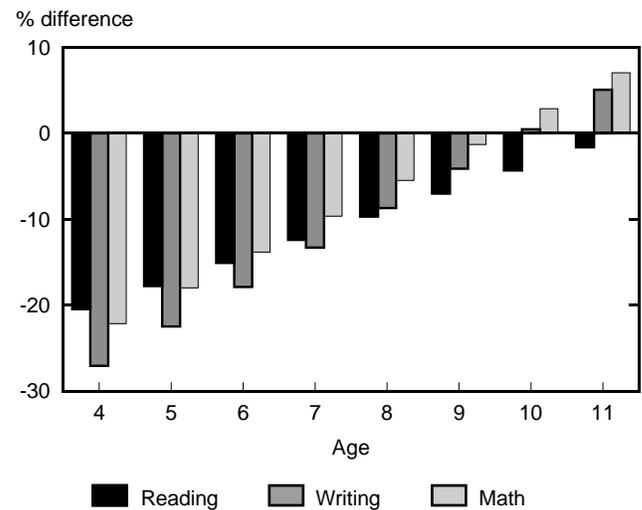
Children from immigrant families in which the mother tongue was neither English nor French had particularly large disadvantages when starting school, but were able to catch up to their classmates by age 10 or 11. Children from immigrant families in which the mother tongue was one of the official languages were in a better position when starting school and were able to catch up to children with Canadian-born parents by age nine.

Mother tongue has an impact on school performance in the child's early years. Children from immigrant families whose parents' mother tongue was neither English nor French faced significant disadvantages in the first years of elementary school, but they made significant gains with each passing year. Teachers were much less likely to consider these students as being near the top of the class or above the middle of the class than their classmates with Canadian-born parents. Their mathematics and reading skills were some 20% lower and their writing skills almost 30% lower. However, by age 10 or 11, these children were considered to be performing as well as their classmates in all three areas.

Children from immigrant families whose parents' mother tongue was one of the official languages had similar experiences, though not to the same degree. They were about as likely to be above the middle of the class in mathematics when they started school, but 10% less likely in writing, and about 20% less likely in reading. By the age of nine, they had caught up to, and may have even fared a bit better than, their classmates with Canadian-born parents.

Children with a parent who had only an elementary-level education fared worse than children whose parents' highest education was a high school diploma. They had 10% lower performance in reading, 12% lower performance in writing, and 14% lower performance in mathematics. In contrast, children with a parent who had a university degree did significantly better than children whose parents' highest education was a high school diploma. They had 20% higher performance in reading, 17% higher performance in writing and 21% higher performance in mathematics.

### Children of immigrant parents whose mother tongue is neither English nor French catch up to children of Canadian-born parents by age 11



About 7% of children of immigrant parents whose mother tongue was neither English nor French had a parent with no more than elementary-level education. This compares with 3% for children of Canadian-born parents.

However, children of immigrant parents were also more likely to have a parent with a university degree: 23% of children of immigrant parents with neither English nor French as a mother tongue, 23% of children of immigrant parents with either English or French as a mother tongue, compared with 15% of children of Canadian-born parents.

Children from a single-parent household had lower school performance than children from two-parent households. Reading skills were judged on average to be 12% lower for children from lone-parent families, writing skills 10% lower, and mathematics skills 12% lower. About 12% of children with immigrant parents whose mother tongue was not English or French came from lone-parent families; this was also the case for 22% of children with immigrant parents whose mother tongue was one of the official languages. By comparison, about 17% of children whose parents were born in Canada lived in single-parent households.

*For more details, consult the research paper **School performance of the children of immigrants in Canada, 1994/1998** (Internet: 11F0019MIE01178, free; paper: 11F0019MPE, \$5/\$25), which is available on Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). To order a paper version of the document, contact Joana Malette (613-941-6386). For more information, contact Christopher Worswick (613-941-2311) or Miles Corak (613-951-9047), Family and Labour Studies Division.*

## New from Statistics Canada

### Low-income cutoffs for 2000 and low-income measures for 1999

The publication *Low Income Cutoffs from 1991 to 2000 and Low Income Measures from 1990 to 1999* contains the updated thresholds for both the low-income cutoffs (LICOs) for 2000 and the low-income measures (LIMs) for 1999, before and after tax.

LICOs are income thresholds, determined by analyzing family expenditure data, below which families will likely devote a larger share of income to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family would. LIMs, on the other hand, are strictly relative measures of low income, set at 50% of adjusted median family income. Although LICOs are often referred to as poverty lines, they have no official status as such, and Statistics Canada does not recommend their use for this purpose.

*The publication **Low Income Cutoffs from 1991 to 2000 and Low Income Measures from 1990 to 1999** (Internet: 75F0002MIE01007, free) is available on Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). Choose Our products and services, and then Research papers. For more information, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; [income@statcan.ca](mailto:income@statcan.ca)), Income Statistics Division.*

### Dynamics of manufacturing in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver

The manufacturing sectors in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver have changed slowly but perceptibly over the last quarter century. The research paper *A tale of three cities: The dynamics of manufacturing in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, 1976-1997* examines the changing manufacturing landscapes of all three cities, and outlines the shifts in industry mix, employment, and wage levels that occurred between 1976 and 1997.

*A tale of three cities: The dynamics of manufacturing in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, 1976-1997* (Internet: 11F0019MIE01177, free; paper: 11F0019MPE, no. 177, \$5/\$25) is available on Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the Our products and services page, choose Research papers, then Social conditions. For more information, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588), Micro-Economic Analysis Division.

### Dynamics of the manufacturing sector in metropolitan and rural regions

Between 1976 and 1997, there was a substantial shift in manufacturing employment out of the core areas of Canada's large metropolitan cities. Most of this shift went toward the suburban fringes of these cities, rather than rural areas. The research paper *Dynamics of the manufacturing sector in metropolitan and rural regions* documents this shift in geography of the manufacturing sector in both rural and urban areas during the last quarter century.

*The research paper **Dynamics of the manufacturing sector in metropolitan and rural regions** (Internet: 11F0019MIE01169, free; paper: 11F0019MPE, no. 169, \$5/\$25) is available on Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). For more information, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588), Micro-Economic Analysis Division.*

### Charitable donors

The databank on charitable donors provides information on taxfilers who claimed a tax credit for charitable donations on their income tax return in 2000.

Donations totalled \$5.4 billion in 2000, up 9.2% from 1999. The number of people reporting charitable donations rose from 5.4 million to 5.5 million in 2000. The national average remained steady at 26 donors per 100 taxfilers. The median donation in Canada was \$190 in 2000, up 2.8% from 1999.

*The databank for **charitable donors** (13C0014, variable price) is now available. For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-9720; [saadinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:saadinfo@statcan.ca)), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.*

## New from Statistics Canada

### Canadian potato production

The November issue of *Canadian potato production* contains the preliminary data for the 2001 area planted, area harvested, yield and production for potatoes by province, as well as revised estimates of 2000 area and production and preliminary data of the volume marketed and value of the 2000 crop.

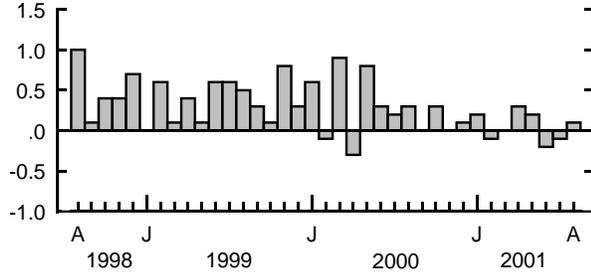
The 2001 Canadian area planted estimate of 411,800 acres is up 1.3% from the previous year, but extremely dry conditions in several of the major potato producing areas resulted in a 12.4% decrease in the volume of potatoes harvested. Prince Edward Island was the hardest hit of the provinces, with its harvested production down 38.9% from the previous year. Alberta showed the largest increase in production from last year, up 15.4%.

*The November 2001 issue of **Canadian potato production** (Internet: 22-008-UIB, free) is available on Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the Products and services page, choose Free publications, and then Agriculture. For more information, contact Barbara McLaughlin (1-800-216-2299; 902-893-7251; [barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca](mailto:barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division.*

## Current trends

### Gross domestic product

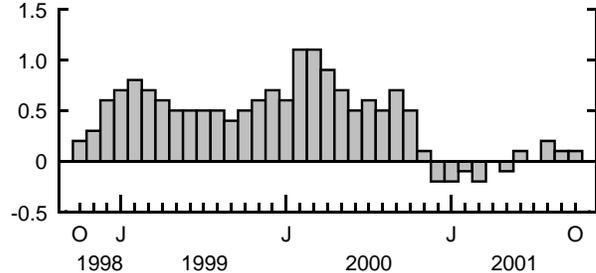
% change,  
previous month



Total economic activity increased a marginal 0.1% in August, after a 0.1% reduction in July.

### Composite Index

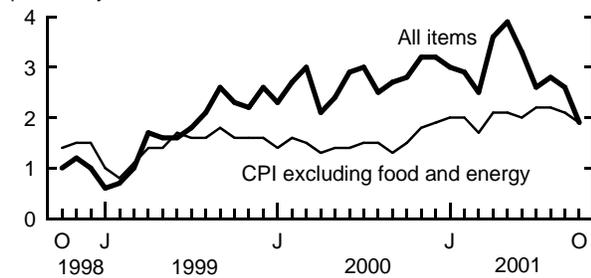
% change,  
previous month



The leading indicator posted a slight 0.1% gain in October. The overall index was buttressed by the housing sector.

### Consumer Price Index

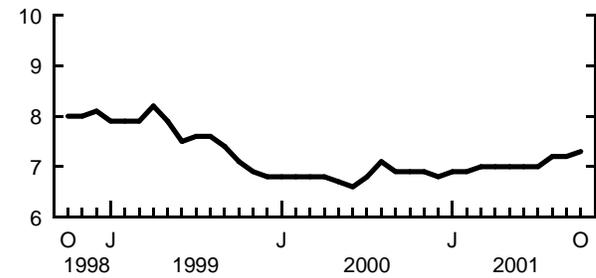
% change,  
previous year



Consumer prices for goods and services were 1.9% higher in October than they were a year earlier. Excluding food and energy, prices still rose 1.9%.

### Unemployment rate

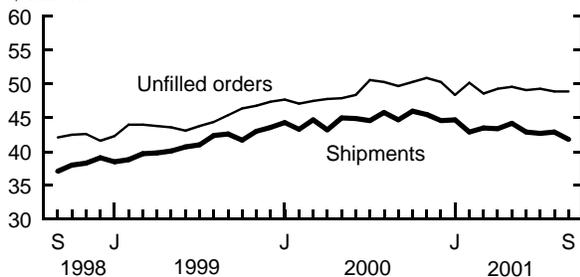
%



In October, the unemployment rate increased slightly to 7.3%.

### Manufacturing

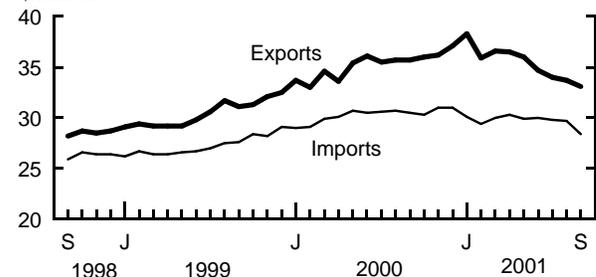
\$ billions



Manufacturers' shipments declined 2.5% in September to \$41.8 billion. The backlog of unfilled orders remained unchanged at \$48.9 billion.

### Merchandise trade

\$ billions



In September, the value of merchandise exports fell 1.7% to \$33.1 billion. Imports declined 4.6% to \$28.4 billion.

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

## Latest statistics

	Period	Level	Change, previous period	Change, previous year
<b>GENERAL</b>				
Gross domestic product (\$ billions, 1997) <sup>1</sup>	August	939.8	0.1%	0.4%
Composite Index (1992=100)	October	166.8	0.1%	-0.2%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billions)	Q3 2001*	37.6	-14.4%	-23.9%
Capacity utilization rate (%)	Q2 2001	83.2	-0.4†	-2.6†
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND</b>				
Retail trade (\$ billions)	September	23.7	-1.7%	1.2%
New motor vehicle sales (thousands of units)	September	127.4	-5.3%	-8.6%
Wholesale trade (\$ billions)	September	32.7	-0.9%	3.6%
<b>LABOUR</b>				
Employment (millions)	October	15.1	0.0%	0.8%
Unemployment rate (%)	October	7.3	0.1†	0.4†
Participation rate (%)	October	65.9	0.1†	-0.1†
Average weekly earnings (\$)	September*	669.16	0.18%	1.86%
Help-wanted Index (1996=100)	October	140	-5.4%	-20.9%
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries (in thousands)	September*	531.2	-0.7%	12.5%
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>				
Merchandise exports (\$ billions)	September	33.1	-1.7%	-7.4%
Merchandise imports (\$ billions)	September	28.4	-4.6%	-7.1%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billions)	September	4.7	0.8	-0.5
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>				
Shipments (\$ billions)	September	41.8	-2.5%	-6.5%
New orders (\$ billions)	September	41.8	-1.4%	-5.3%
Unfilled orders (\$ billions)	September	48.9	0.0%	-1.7%
Inventory/shipments ratio	September	1.53	0.03	0.10
<b>PRICES</b>				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	October	116.8	-0.5%	1.9%
Industrial Product Price Index (1997=100)	October*	106.7	-1.2%	-1.0%
Raw Materials Price Index (1997=100)	October*	106.3	-5.3%	-12.1%
New Housing Price Index (1992=100)	September	106.7	0.2%	2.9%

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

\* new this week

† percentage point

<sup>1</sup> 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.

# Infomat

## A weekly review

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## Products released from November 22 to 28, 2001

SUBJECT AREA Title of product	Period	Catalogue number	Price (\$) (issue/subscription)
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			
Canadian potato production	November 2001	22-008-UIB	free
Farm cash receipts	Jan-Sept. 2001	21-001-XIB	15/48
The dairy review	July-September 2001	23-001-XIB	27/89
The dairy review	July-September 2001	23-001-XPB	36/119
<b>ANALYTICAL STUDIES</b>			
A tale of three cities: The dynamics of manufacturing in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver	1976-1997	11F0019MIE01177	free
A tale of three cities: The dynamics of manufacturing in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver	1976-1997	11F0019MPE	5/25
Dynamics of the manufacturing sector in metropolitan and rural regions	1976-1997	11F0019MIE01169	free
Dynamics of the manufacturing sector in metropolitan and rural regions	1976-1997	11F0019MPE	5/25
<b>CULTURE, TOURISM AND THE CENTRE FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS</b>			
International travel, advance information	September 2001	66-001-PIB	6/55
<b>DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES</b>			
Retail trade	September 2001	63-005-XIB	16/155
Wholesale trade	September 2001	63-008-XIB	14/140
<b>INCOME STATISTICS</b>			
Low income cutoffs from 1991 to 2000 and low income measures from 1990 to 1999	1990-2000	75F0002MIE01007	free
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>			
Canadian international merchandise trade	September 2001	65-001-XIB	14/141
Canadian international merchandise trade	September 2001	65-001-XPB	19/188
Imports by commodity	September 2001	65-007-XMB	37/361
Imports by commodity	September 2001	65-007-XPB	78/773
<b>MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY</b>			
Energy statistics handbook	September 2001	57-601-XCB	284
Energy statistics handbook	September 2001	57-601-UPB	387
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	October 2001	44-004-XIB	5/47
Primary iron and steel	September 2001	41-001-XIB	5/47
Sawmills and planing mills	September 2001	35-003-XIB	9/86
<b>PRICES</b>			
Housing depreciation in the Canadian CPI, no. 15		62F0014MIE	free
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>			
Aviation service bulletin, Vol. 33, no. 10		51-004-XIB	8/82

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions (B signifies bilingual, E signifies English); those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; and -XPB or -XPE denote the paper version. XDB means the electronic version on diskette, while -XCB denotes a compact disc.

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<b>Calendar of key releases: December 2001</b>				
<b>Monday</b>	<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Thursday</b>	<b>Friday</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>4</b> Measuring up: The performance of Canada's youth in reading, mathematics and science, 2000*	<b>5</b> Field crop reporting series, November estimates of production of principal field crops, 2001	<b>6</b> Building permits, October 2001 Help-wanted Index, November 2001	<b>7</b> Labour Force Survey, November 2001 Participation in post-secondary education and family income, 1999*
<b>10</b> Pension plans, January 1, 2001*	<b>11</b> New Housing Price Index, October 2001 Industrial capacity utilization rates, Q3 2001	<b>12</b> Household spending, 1999 Low-income intensity during the 1990s, 1980-1999*	<b>13</b> New motor vehicle sales, October 2001	<b>14</b> Survey of Financial Security, 1999
<b>17</b> Composite Index, November 2001 Multifactor productivity, 2000*	<b>18</b> Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, October 2001 Travel between Canada and other countries, October 2001 Crime comparisons between Canada and the United states, 2000*	<b>19</b> Wholesale trade, October 2001 Canadian international merchandise trade, October 2001	<b>20</b> Consumer Price Index, November 2001 Retail trade, October 2001 Employment Insurance, October 2001	<b>21</b> Employment, earnings and hours, October 2001 Canada's international transactions in securities, October 2001 Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, Q3 2000
<b>24</b> Real gross domestic product by industry, October 2001	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>31</b>				

**Note:** Except for the releases marked with an asterisk, all the release dates in this calendar are fixed. A more detailed calendar of fixed release dates for the entire year is available from Statistics Canada's Web site at [www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca).





Statistics Canada

## 2002 Release dates

Selected economic indicators

Data are available at the time of release in summary form in *The Daily* and in greater detail in the *CANSIM* database. Both are accessible from Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). Some data tables are also available in the *Canadian Statistics* area of the Web site. In exceptional circumstances, some release dates may be modified during the year. For more information, contact your nearest regional reference centre.

### Balance of international payments

Reference period	Release date
October-December 2001	February 28, 2002
January-March 2002	May 31, 2002
April-June 2002	August 30, 2002
July-September 2002	November 29, 2002
October-December 2002	February 28, 2003

### Building permits

Reference period	Release date
November 2001	January 10, 2002
December 2001	February 6, 2002
January 2002	March 6, 2002
February 2002	April 8, 2002
March 2002	May 6, 2002
April 2002	June 4, 2002
May 2002	July 4, 2002
June 2002	August 7, 2002
July 2002	September 5, 2002
August 2002	October 7, 2002
September 2002	November 6, 2002
October 2002	December 5, 2002
November 2002	January 9, 2003
December 2002	February 6, 2003

### Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries

Reference period	Release date
January 2002	February 1, 2002
April 2002	May 2, 2002
July 2002	August 2, 2002
October 2002	November 1, 2002
January 2003	February 4, 2003

### Canada's international transactions in securities

Reference period	Release date
November 2001	January 24, 2002
December 2001	February 25, 2002
January 2002	March 25, 2002
February 2002	April 25, 2002
March 2002	May 23, 2002
April 2002	June 25, 2002

### Canada's international transactions in securities – continued

Reference period	Release date
May 2002	July 24, 2002
June 2002	August 26, 2002
July 2002	September 24, 2002
August 2002	October 24, 2002
September 2002	November 25, 2002
October 2002	December 23, 2002
November 2002	January 23, 2003
December 2002	February 24, 2003

### Canadian international merchandise trade

Reference period	Release date
November 2001	January 18, 2002
December 2001	February 21, 2002
January 2002	March 19, 2002
February 2002	April 17, 2002
March 2002	May 17, 2002
April 2002	June 20, 2002
May 2002	July 19, 2002
June 2002	August 20, 2002
July 2002	September 18, 2002
August 2002	October 18, 2002
September 2002	November 19, 2002
October 2002	December 18, 2002
November 2002	January 17, 2003
December 2002	February 20, 2003

### Characteristics of international travellers

Reference period	Release date
July-September 2001	February 26, 2002
October-December 2001	May 29, 2002
January-March 2002	August 28, 2002
April-June 2002	November 27, 2002
July-September 2002	February 26, 2003

### Composite Index

Reference period	Release date
December 2001	January 29, 2002
January 2002	February 20, 2002
February 2002	March 20, 2002
March 2002	April 24, 2002
April 2002	May 23, 2002

## 2002 RELEASE DATES

### Composite Index – continued

Reference period	Release date
May 2002	June 25, 2002
June 2002	July 23, 2002
July 2002	August 16, 2002
August 2002	September 25, 2002
September 2002	October 24, 2002
October 2002	November 18, 2002
November 2002	December 13, 2002

### Consumer Price Index

Reference period	Release date
December 2001	January 22, 2002
January 2002	February 14, 2002
February 2002	March 21, 2002
March 2002	April 23, 2002
April 2002	May 22, 2002
May 2002	June 14, 2002
June 2002	July 23, 2002
July 2002	August 21, 2002
August 2002	September 20, 2002
September 2002	October 23, 2002
October 2002	November 21, 2002
November 2002	December 20, 2002
December 2002	January 22, 2003

### Employment Insurance

Reference period	Release date
November 2001	January 24, 2002
December 2001	February 21, 2002
January 2002	March 27, 2002
February 2002	April 24, 2002
March 2002	May 29, 2002
April 2002	June 26, 2002
May 2002	July 24, 2002
June 2002	August 27, 2002
July 2002	September 24, 2002
August 2002	October 29, 2002
September 2002	November 26, 2002
October 2002	December 18, 2002
November 2002	January 28, 2003
December 2002	February 25, 2003
January 2003	March 25, 2003

### Employment, earnings and hours

Reference period	Release date
November 2001	January 28, 2002
December 2001	February 27, 2002
January 2002	March 28, 2002
February 2002	April 26, 2002
March 2002	May 30, 2002
April 2002	June 27, 2002
May 2002	July 30, 2002
June 2002	August 28, 2002
July 2002	September 25, 2002
August 2002	October 28, 2002
September 2002	November 27, 2002
October 2002	December 23, 2002
November 2002	January 28, 2003
December 2002	February 26, 2003
January 2003	March 27, 2003

### Farm cash receipts

Reference period	Release date
October-December 2001	February 25, 2002
January-March 2002	May 28, 2002
April-June 2002	August 26, 2002
July-September 2002	November 26, 2002
October-December 2002	February 25, 2003

### Field crop reporting series

Reference period	Release date
Stocks of grain at December 31, 2001	January 31, 2002
March intentions of principal field crop areas, 2002	April 24, 2002
Stocks of grain at March 31, 2002	May 7, 2002
Preliminary estimates of principal field crop areas, 2002	June 28, 2002
July 31 estimates of production of principal field crops, 2002	August 23, 2002
Stocks of grain at July 31, 2002	September 10, 2002
September estimates of production of principal field crops, 2002	October 4, 2002
November estimates of production of principal field crops, 2002	December 5, 2002
Stocks of grain at December 31, 2002	January 31, 2003

### Help-wanted Index

Reference period	Release date
December 2001	January 10, 2002
January 2002	February 6, 2002
February 2002	March 7, 2002
March 2002	April 4, 2002
April 2002	May 9, 2002
May 2002	June 6, 2002
June 2002	July 4, 2002
July 2002	August 8, 2002
August 2002	September 5, 2002
September 2002	October 2, 2002
October 2002	November 7, 2002
November 2002	December 5, 2002
December 2002	January 9, 2003
January 2003	February 6, 2003

### Industrial capacity utilization rates

Reference period	Release date
October-December 2001	March 11, 2002
January-March 2002	June 11, 2002
April-June 2002	September 11, 2002
July-September 2002	December 11, 2002
October-December 2002	March 12, 2003

### Industrial Product Price and Raw Materials Price Indexes

Reference period	Release date
November 2001	January 3, 2002
December 2001	January 30, 2002
January 2002	February 27, 2002
February 2002	March 28, 2002
March 2002	April 30, 2002
April 2002	May 30, 2002

## 2002 RELEASE DATES

### Industrial Product Price and Raw Materials Price Indexes – continued

Reference period	Release date
May 2002	June 27, 2002
June 2002	July 29, 2002
July 2002	August 29, 2002
August 2002	September 27, 2002
September 2002	October 29, 2002
October 2002	November 28, 2002
November 2002	January 3, 2003
December 2002	January 30, 2003

### International travel account

Reference period	Release date
October-December 2001	February 26, 2002
January-March 2002	May 29, 2002
April-June 2002	August 28, 2002
July-September 2002	November 27, 2002
October-December 2002	February 26, 2003

### Labour Force Survey

Reference period	Release date
December 2001	January 11, 2002
January 2002	February 8, 2002
February 2002	March 8, 2002
March 2002	April 5, 2002
April 2002	May 10, 2002
May 2002	June 7, 2002
June 2002	July 5, 2002
July 2002	August 9, 2002
August 2002	September 6, 2002
September 2002	October 11, 2002
October 2002	November 8, 2002
November 2002	December 6, 2002
December 2002	January 10, 2003
January 2003	February 7, 2003

### Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

Reference period	Release date
October-December 2001	March 14, 2002
January-March 2002	June 14, 2002
April-June 2002	September 13, 2002
July-September 2002	December 13, 2002
October-December 2002	March 14, 2003

### Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

Reference period	Release date
November 2001	January 22, 2002
December 2001	February 19, 2002
January 2002	March 18, 2002
February 2002	April 17, 2002
March 2002	May 16, 2002
April 2002	June 18, 2002
May 2002	July 17, 2002
June 2002	August 19, 2002
July 2002	September 17, 2002
August 2002	October 17, 2002
September 2002	November 18, 2002
October 2002	December 17, 2002
November 2002	January 22, 2003
December 2002	February 18, 2003

### National economic and financial accounts

Reference period	Release date
October-December 2001	February 28, 2002
January-March 2002	May 31, 2002
April-June 2002	August 30, 2002
July-September 2002	November 29, 2002
October-December 2002	February 28, 2003

### Net farm income

Reference period	Release date
2001 (preliminary)	May 28, 2002
2001 (revised)	November 26, 2002

### New Housing Price Index

Reference period	Release date
November 2001	January 11, 2002
December 2001	February 12, 2002
January 2002	March 11, 2002
February 2002	April 11, 2002
March 2002	May 10, 2002
April 2002	June 11, 2002
May 2002	July 11, 2002
June 2002	August 12, 2002
July 2002	September 11, 2002
August 2002	October 10, 2002
September 2002	November 12, 2002
October 2002	December 11, 2002
November 2002	January 10, 2003
December 2002	February 12, 2003

### New motor vehicle sales

Reference period	Release date
November 2001	January 15, 2002
December 2001	February 14, 2002
January 2002	March 14, 2002
February 2002	April 18, 2002
March 2002	May 14, 2002
April 2002	June 13, 2002
May 2002	July 15, 2002
June 2002	August 14, 2002
July 2002	September 16, 2002
August 2002	October 15, 2002
September 2002	November 14, 2002
October 2002	December 12, 2002
November 2002	January 15, 2003
December 2002	February 13, 2003

### Private and public investment in Canada

Reference period	Release date
Year 2002 (intentions)	February 27, 2002
Year 2002 (revised intentions)	July 24, 2002

### Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

Reference period	Release date
October-December 2001	February 27, 2002
January-March 2002	June 21, 2002
April-June 2002	August 29, 2002
July-September 2002	November 28, 2002
October-December 2002	February 27, 2003

## 2002 RELEASE DATES

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### Real gross domestic product by industry

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Reference period	Release date
November 2001	January 31, 2002
December 2001	February 28, 2002
January 2002	March 28, 2002
February 2002	April 30, 2002
March 2002	May 31, 2002
April 2002	June 28, 2002
May 2002	July 31, 2002
June 2002	August 30, 2002
July 2002	September 30, 2002
August 2002	October 31, 2002
September 2002	November 29, 2002
October 2002	December 24, 2002
November 2002	January 31, 2003
December 2002	February 28, 2003

### Retail trade

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Reference period	Release date
November 2001	January 21, 2002
December 2001	February 21, 2002
January 2002	March 21, 2002
February 2002	April 23, 2002
March 2002	May 22, 2002
April 2002	June 20, 2002
May 2002	July 22, 2002
June 2002	August 22, 2002
July 2002	September 23, 2002
August 2002	October 23, 2002
September 2002	November 22, 2002
October 2002	December 23, 2002
November 2002	January 23, 2003
December 2002	February 20, 2003

### Travel between Canada and other countries

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Reference period	Release date
November 2001	January 18, 2002
December 2001	February 18, 2002
January 2002	March 19, 2002
February 2002	April 18, 2002
March 2002	May 17, 2002
April 2002	June 19, 2002
May 2002	July 18, 2002
June 2002	August 19, 2002
July 2002	September 19, 2002
August 2002	October 18, 2002
September 2002	November 19, 2002
October 2002	December 18, 2002
November 2002	January 20, 2003

### Wholesale trade

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Reference period	Release date
November 2001	January 18, 2002
December 2001	February 20, 2002
January 2002	March 20, 2002
February 2002	April 19, 2002
March 2002	May 21, 2002
April 2002	June 19, 2002
May 2002	July 19, 2002
June 2002	August 20, 2002
July 2002	September 20, 2002
August 2002	October 21, 2002
September 2002	November 21, 2002
October 2002	December 19, 2002
November 2002	January 20, 2003
December 2002	February 19, 2003
January 2003	March 20, 2003

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Statistics Canada

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10	Building permits	November 2001
11	Labour Force Survey	December 2001
11	New Housing Price Index	November 2001
15	New motor vehicle sales	November 2001
18	Wholesale trade	November 2001
18	Canadian international merchandise trade	November 2001
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	November 2001
21	Retail trade	November 2001
22	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	November 2001
22	Consumer Price Index	December 2001
24	Canada's international transactions in securities	November 2001
24	Employment Insurance	November 2001
28	Employment, earnings and hours	November 2001
29	Composite Index	December 2001
30	Industrial Product Price and Raw Materials Price Indexes	December 2001
31	Real gross domestic product by industry	November 2001
31	Field crop reporting series: Stocks of grain at December 31	Year 2001

### February 2002

1	Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries	January 2002
6	Building permits	December 2001
6	Help-wanted Index	January 2002
8	Labour Force Survey	January 2002
12	New Housing Price Index	December 2001
14	New motor vehicle sales	December 2001
14	Consumer Price Index	January 2002
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	December 2001
19	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 2001
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21	Canadian international merchandise trade	December 2001
21	Employment Insurance	December 2001
21	Retail trade	December 2001
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	December 2001
25	Farm cash receipts	October-December 2001
26	Characteristics of international travellers	July-September 2001
26	International travel account	October-December 2001

### February 2002 – continued

27	Employment, earnings and hours	December 2001
27	Industrial Product Price and Raw Materials Price Indexes	January 2002
27	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	October-December 2001
27	Private and public investment in Canada (intentions)	Year 2002
28	Real gross domestic product by industry	December 2001
28	Balance of international payments	October-December 2001
28	National economic and financial accounts	October-December 2001

### March 2002

6	Building permits	January 2002
7	Help-wanted Index	February 2002
8	Labour Force Survey	February 2002
11	New Housing Price Index	January 2002
11	Industrial capacity utilization rates	October-December 2001
14	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	October-December 2001
14	New motor vehicle sales	January 2002
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	January 2002
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	January 2002
19	Canadian international merchandise trade	January 2002
20	Wholesale trade	January 2002
20	Composite Index	February 2002
21	Consumer Price Index	February 2002
21	Retail trade	January 2002
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	January 2002
27	Employment Insurance	January 2002
28	Real gross domestic product by industry	January 2002
28	Industrial Product Price and Raw Materials Price Indexes	February 2002
28	Employment, earnings and hours	January 2002

### April 2002

4	Help-wanted Index	March 2002
5	Labour Force Survey	March 2002
8	Building permits	February 2002
11	New Housing Price Index	February 2002
17	Canadian international merchandise trade	February 2002
17	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 2002
18	New motor vehicle sales	February 2002
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	February 2002

## 2002 RELEASE DATES

### April 2002 – continued

19	Wholesale trade	February 2002
23	Retail trade	February 2002
23	Consumer Price Index	March 2002
24	Employment Insurance	February 2002
24	Composite Index	March 2002
24	Field crop reporting series: March intentions of principal field crop areas	Year 2002
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	February 2002
26	Employment, earnings and hours	February 2002
30	Real gross domestic product by industry	February 2002
30	Industrial Product Price and Raw Materials Price Indexes	March 2002

### May 2002

2	Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries	April 2002
6	Building permits	March 2002
7	Field crop reporting series: Stocks of grain at March 31	Year 2002
9	Help-wanted Index	April 2002
10	Labour Force Survey	April 2002
10	New Housing Price Index	March 2002
14	New motor vehicle sales	March 2002
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	March 2002
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	March 2002
17	Canadian international merchandise trade	March 2002
21	Wholesale trade	March 2002
22	Consumer Price Index	April 2002
22	Retail trade	March 2002
23	Composite Index	April 2002
23	Canada's international transactions in securities	March 2002
28	Net farm income (preliminary)	Year 2001
28	Farm cash receipts	January-March 2002
29	Employment Insurance	March 2002
29	Characteristics of international travellers	October-December 2001
29	International travel account	January-March 2002
30	Employment, earnings and hours	March 2002
30	Industrial Product Price and Raw Materials Price Indexes	April 2002
31	Balance of international payments	January-March 2002
31	National economic and financial accounts	January-March 2002
31	Real gross domestic product by industry	March 2002

### June 2002

4	Building permits	April 2002
6	Help-wanted Index	May 2002
7	Labour Force Survey	May 2002
11	New Housing Price Index	April 2002
11	Industrial capacity utilization rates	January-March 2002
13	New motor vehicle sales	April 2002
14	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	January-March 2002
14	Consumer Price Index	May 2002
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 2002
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	April 2002
19	Wholesale trade	April 2002

### June 2002 – continued

20	Retail trade	April 2002
20	Canadian international merchandise trade	April 2002
21	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	January-March 2002
25	Composite Index	May 2002
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	April 2002
26	Employment Insurance	April 2002
27	Employment, earnings and hours	April 2002
27	Industrial Product Price and Raw Materials Price Indexes	May 2002
28	Real gross domestic product by industry	April 2002
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### July 2002

4	Help-wanted Index	June 2002
4	Building permits	May 2002
5	Labour Force Survey	June 2002
11	New Housing Price Index	May 2002
15	New motor vehicle sales	May 2002
17	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	May 2002
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### August 2002

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14	New motor vehicle sales	June 2002
16	Composite Index	July 2002
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	June 2002
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20	Canadian international merchandise trade	June 2002
20	Wholesale trade	June 2002
21	Consumer Price Index	July 2002
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23	Field crop reporting series: July 31 estimates of production of principal field crops	Year 2002
26	Farm cash receipts	April-June 2002

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28	Characteristics of international travellers	January-March 2002
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10	Field crop reporting series: Stocks of grain at July 31	Year 2002
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### October 2002

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18	Travel between Canada and other countries	August 2002
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### October 2002 – continued

29	Industrial Product Price and Raw Materials Price Indexes	September 2002
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