



Infomat

A Weekly Review

Friday, December 20, 2002

INSIDE

◆ Productivity gain in U.S. twice that of Canada

Labour productivity in the American business sector grew more than twice as fast during the third quarter of 2002 as it did in Canada.

◆ Rising petroleum, coal product prices lift manufacturers' shipments

Manufacturers' shipments rose for a fourth straight month in October, but only by 0.1% to \$44.2 billion. Higher prices for petroleum and coal products contributed to the increase, as did a rebound in the wood products industry.

◆ Car, truck sales set records in October

New motor vehicle dealers broke monthly sales records for both cars and trucks in October. Manufacturers reported dealer sales of 148,626 new vehicles, up 2.0% from September, and 1.5% higher than the previous record set in December 2001.

◆ Household spending edges up

Households in Canada spent an average of \$57,730 in 2001 on everything from food, shelter and clothing to recreation and travel, according to the 2001 Survey of Household Spending. This was up 3.4% from the year before.

Exports, housing market boost production capacity

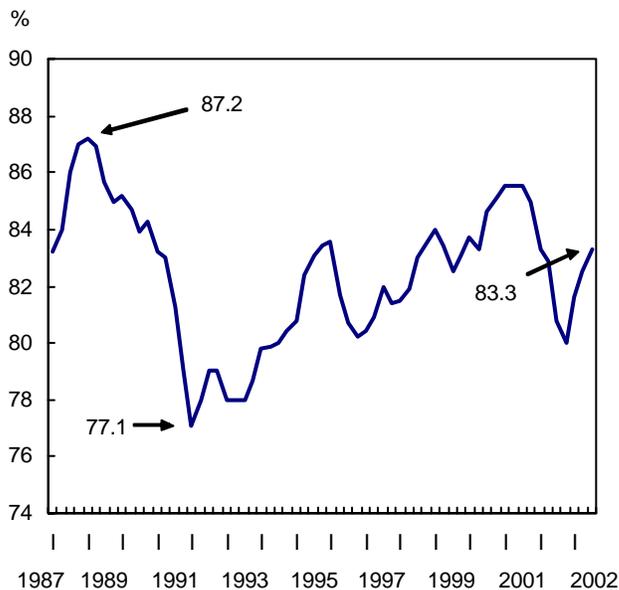
Industries operated at 83.3% of their capacity from July to September 2002. Propelled by strong exports and sustained activity in the new home construction industry, the rate of capacity use rose 0.8 percentage points from the second quarter.

This third consecutive quarterly increase, although smaller than the first two, brings the rate within range of the last peak of 85.5%, reached in the third quarter of 2000. This increase in the rate was due to greater capacity use in 16 of the 21 manufacturing industries and in the construction and electrical energy industries.

Consumer spending remained essentially unchanged, and business investment in plant and equipment rose 0.5%, compared with 2.2% in the second quarter, contributing to a more moderate rise in domestic demand in the third. Foreign demand had a positive impact on industrial production, and exports of Canadian

(continued on page 2)

Industrial capacity utilization rate



Exports, housing market... (continued from page 1)

products increased sharply in the third quarter as a result of record sales of motor vehicles and parts.

Manufacturers increased their rate of capacity use for a third consecutive quarter and operated at 84.6% of their capacity, compared with 83.5% in the second quarter. The increase in the rate was widespread, and six of the groups in the manufacturing sector posted rates in excess of 90%. Several of the largest increases in capacity use were recorded in export-oriented industries.

Capacity use in the transportation equipment manufacturing group grew 3.0 percentage points to 91.3%. Transportation equipment manufacturers boosted their production in response to rising motor vehicle sales in North America. The financial incentives offered to consumers in the past two years have helped bolster the demand for motor vehicles.

Manufacturers of heavy trucks increased their production 53.7% in response to heightened demand from American fleet owners. Truck exports to the United States were up sharply, owing to delivery of the last trucks ordered before new US emission control standards came into force on October 1.

The rate for the paper products manufacturing industry rose from 91.2% in the second quarter to 94.6% in the third. This was the highest rate in this industry since the fourth quarter of 1994. US demand for paper products strongly contributed to the increase.

Chemical manufacturers posted a rate of 84.0%, up 1.7 percentage points from the second quarter. This was the highest rate since the fourth quarter of 1996, when it was 85.6%. The 2.1% increase in this group's production is largely attributable to pharmaceutical and drug manufacturing.

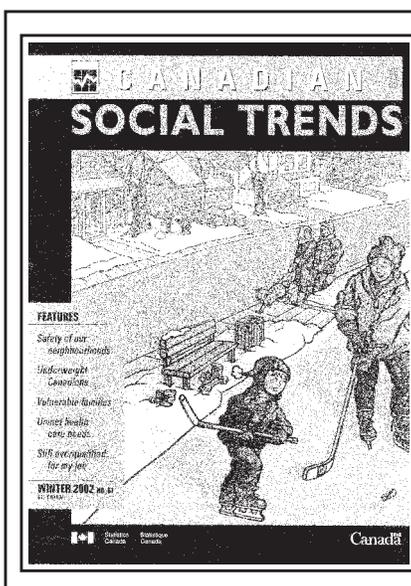
Industrial capacity utilization rates, Third quarter 2002

	%	% point change, previous quarter	% point change, previous period
Total Industrial	83.3	2.5	0.8
Forestry and logging	80.1	4.5	-1.2
Oil and gas extraction	67.8	-0.9	0.4
Mining	76.8	-13.0	-2.5
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	90.7	5.0	2.4
Construction	86.8	0.8	0.5
Manufacturing	84.6	4.4	1.1

In the machinery manufacturing group, the rate advanced 2.4 percentage points to 83.1% in the third quarter. Production increased for all components of this group except for manufacturing of machinery for trade and service industries.

Manufacturing industries that supply the construction industry benefited from high levels of homebuilding activity. Producers of products derived from wood, glass and glass products, gypsum products and heating and ventilation equipment all increased their production levels. For manufacturers of wood products, the rate of capacity use rose 0.9 percentage points to a record level of 96.2% in the third quarter.

For more information, contact Mychèle Gagnon (613-951-0994) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division.



Canadian social trends

The winter 2002 issue of *Canadian social trends* contains five articles, including “Is your community child-friendly?”, which looks at how parents (usually the mother) feel about various aspects of their neighbourhood, such as bringing up children there, neighbourhood problems and their sense of community spirit.

“On the edge: Financially vulnerable families,” examines the extent to which Canadian families are financially vulnerable to adverse events such as a sudden loss of income or unexpected bills; and “I still feel overqualified for my job,” revisits the issue of job overqualification at the zenith of an economic expansion.

The winter 2002 issue of *Canadian social trends*, (Internet: 11-008-XIE, \$8/\$27; paper: 11-008-XPE, \$11/\$36) is now available. For more information, contact Warren Clark (613-951-2560; cstsc@statcan.ca), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

Productivity gain in U.S. twice that of Canada

Labour productivity in the American business sector grew more than twice as fast during the third quarter of 2002 as it did in Canada.

American businesses increased their productivity by 5.8% from July to September compared with the same three months last year. In Canada, productivity grew at a rate of 2.6% in the same period.

It was the third straight quarter in which year-over-year productivity growth among Canadian businesses was less than that of their American competitors.

However, Canada's year-over-year growth rate was virtually identical to the rate in the two previous quarters. In addition, Canada's performance remained comparable with above-average annual productivity growth rates recorded in 1999 and 2000.

Labour productivity, measured as output for every hour worked, is an indicator of a nation's standard of living.

On a quarter-to-quarter basis, productivity rose only 0.2% in Canada from the second quarter of 2002, the slowest growth rate in a year. It followed gains of 0.7% in the second quarter, and 0.9% in the first. In the United States, productivity increased 1.3% from the second quarter.

On a year-over-year basis, output among Canadian businesses rose 4.7% in the third quarter, compared with 3.8% in the United States. This advantage in the growth in output goes back to the first quarter of 1999.

Labour productivity, output and hours worked in the business sector

	Productivity	Real GDP	Hours worked
Quarterly % change			
Third quarter 2001	0.2	-0.3	-0.5
Fourth quarter 2001	0.7	0.8	0.1
First quarter 2002	0.9	1.8	0.8
Second quarter 2002	0.7	1.2	0.5
Third quarter 2002	0.2	0.7	0.6

However, the better productivity performance south of the border stemmed from a very different labour market performance. In the United States, the number of hours worked declined at an annual pace of 1.9% in the third quarter, but they increased 2.0% in Canada.

Canada has outpaced the United States for the last three years in terms of annual employment growth. In 11 months this year, the number of jobs in Canada has increased by more than 500,000, but employment in the United States has stagnated.

American businesses also developed a slight advantage over Canadian business in labour costs.

Measured in US dollars, the unit labour cost of Canadian businesses fell 1.3% in the third quarter from the same three months last year. In the United States, they fell 2.2% in the same period.

For more information, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654), Micro-Economic and Analysis Division.

Perspectives on labour and income

The Winter 2002 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* contains seven articles, including "Approaching retirement," which looks at older workers who lost or left a career job, and their subsequent labour market activity over two years; "Family spending power," which discusses the use of an equivalence scale to compare the spending power of different types of families; and "Working smarter," which looks at some effects of technology implementation on workers and the workplace.

Rounding out the issue are key labour and income facts on employment in 2000, as well as the latest labour- and income-related news, and the annual cumulative index.

The winter 2002 issue of Perspectives on labour and income, (paper: 75-001-XPE, \$18/\$58) is now available. For more information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608; henry.pold@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Rising petroleum, coal product prices lift manufacturers' shipments

Manufacturers' shipments rose for a fourth straight month in October, but only by 0.1% to \$44.2 billion. Higher prices for petroleum and coal products contributed to the increase, as did a rebound in the wood products industry.

Overall, shipments in October were at their highest level since May 2001, as the trend slowed but remained positive. Eleven of the 21 major manufacturing industries, representing 68% of total shipments, posted increases. The beleaguered manufacturers of computers and electronic products (-8.9%) offset much of October's total increase.

Prices for petroleum and coal products — on an upswing through most of 2002 — climbed a further 3.2% in October. The higher prices were entirely responsible for a 3.1% advance in shipments of these products in the month, to \$3.1 billion. It was the seventh advance in the last eight months. Shipments of wood products increased 3.3% to \$2.5 billion, as exceptional domestic demand for new housing continued.

Year-to-date shipments were up 1.3% from the same period in 2001. Unlike in the United States, the manufacturing sector in Canada has largely resisted the recent economic and geo-political tensions in the global marketplace. Low interest rates, a healthy job market and increasing disposable income have sustained many sectors of the domestic economy and the prospects of Canadian manufacturers. Manufacturers created 150,000 new jobs in the first 11 months of 2002, up 6.8%. The sector has also increased its rate of capacity use for a third straight quarter, to 84.6%, with several of the largest increases in export-oriented industries.

In October, inventories rose for the third time in four months (+0.5%) to their highest amount since December 2001. These increases came on the heels of an extended period of inventory reductions. Finished-product inventories increased to a six-month high.

Manufacturers' shipments, October 2002 Seasonally adjusted

	\$ millions	% change, previous month
Canada	44,226	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	186	3.5
Prince Edward Island	121	6.1
Nova Scotia	759	0.2
New Brunswick	1,138	4.8
Quebec	10,209	-1.0
Ontario	23,826	0.4
Manitoba	961	1.2
Saskatchewan	609	-0.4
Alberta	3,473	-2.0
British Columbia	2,936	2.2
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	6	55.0

Unfilled orders fell back (-0.5%) for a second consecutive month to their lowest point since January. Fewer orders for machinery, aerospace products and parts and heavy trucks offset a rise in unfilled orders for computers and electronic products — this industry's first increase since July.

New orders posted a 0.8% increase, partly recovering September's losses. Manufacturers reported higher orders for computers and electronic products, which offset a sharp decline in the machinery industry.

The inventory-to-shipments ratio remained relatively steady and well below its nine-year high of 1.56 set one year ago.

*The October 2002 issue of the **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing** (Internet: 31-001-XIB, \$15/\$147) will be available soon. For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca). For analytical information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-0600; kowarus@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. (See also "Current trends" on page 7.)*

Immigrants in rural Canada

According to a new study, titled "Immigrants in rural Canada," Canada's rural regions have yet to benefit fully from the country's influx of immigrants. For rural communities that are watching young people leave for the cities in growing numbers, attracting immigrants is seen as an important strategy for development.

In 1996, immigrants represented only 6% of the population in predominantly rural regions, compared with 27% in predominantly urban regions. The pattern is more stark among immigrants who arrived since 1981. In 1996, they made up less than 2% of the predominantly rural population, but more than 12% of the predominantly urban population.

Of all immigrants who arrived during the 1980s, 66% lived in Toronto, Vancouver or Montréal in 1991. In contrast, 58% of immigrants who arrived in the 1970s were residing in these three centres in 1981.

The Rural and small town Canada analysis bulletin, Vol. 4, no. 2, titled "Immigrants in rural Canada," 1961-1996 (21-006-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). For more information, contact Roland Beshiri (613-951-6506, roland.beshiri@statcan.ca) or Ray D. Bollman (306-379-4431, ray.bollman@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

Car, truck sales set records in October

New motor vehicle dealers broke monthly sales records for both cars and trucks in October. Manufacturers reported dealer sales of 148,626 new vehicles, up 2.0% from September, and 1.5% higher than the previous record set in December 2001.

Since a period of exceptional growth in sales in the fourth quarter of 2001, new motor vehicle sales in Canada have shown resiliency, remaining at elevated levels throughout the first 10 months of 2002. Despite moderate month-to-month fluctuations, the trend in sales stabilized throughout most of 2002, before a slight upturn from August to October. Sales in 2002 fluctuated around a monthly average of 144,304 units. Year-to-date sales at the end of October were up 10.4% from the same period of 2001.

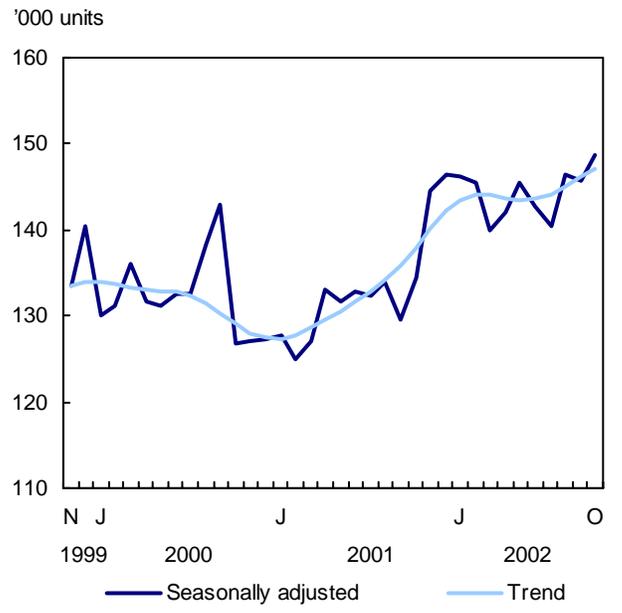
In October, the arrival of 2003 models, continuing incentive programs and 2002 inventory clear-outs boosted new motor vehicle sales.

After a surge in August and a slight decline in September, truck sales jumped 3.7% in October. In total, 68,803 trucks were sold in October, setting a new monthly record. Trucks include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

Manufacturers reported dealer sales of 79,823 new cars in October, up 0.6% from September. Sales of North American-built cars decreased slightly for a second month, down 1.3% from September. However, a 4.9% gain in the sale of overseas-built passenger cars pulled total car sales to a record level in October.

Among the provinces, the strongest growth was seen in the region formed by British Columbia and the territories (+5.4%), following two months of declines. Sales also surged in Quebec, up 4.8% in October for a third consecutive month of growth. The only province that had a significant decrease in new motor vehicle

New motor vehicle sales



sales in October was New Brunswick (-1.4%). Ontario was the only other province without a gain, virtually unchanged from September. The remaining provinces posted small increases from September to October, ranging from 0.3% to 2.1%.

The October 2002 issue of New motor vehicle sales (Internet: 63-007-XIB, \$13/\$124) is now available. For general information, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). For analytical information, contact Elton Cryderman (613-951-0669; elton.cryderman@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

Report on smoking

The working paper, *Report on smoking in Canada*, the second in a series, analyses the comparability of surveys conducted by Statistics Canada on smoking prevalence and daily cigarette consumption from 1985 to 2001. It also examines the statistical significance and changes in the data among these survey years.

From 1985 to 1991, prevalence of current smoking, that is, daily and occasional, declined overall, for both sexes and all age groups except those aged 15 to 24. Larger declines occurred from 1991 to 2001. All provinces experienced some level of decline over the entire period from 1985 to 2001.

The paper Report on smoking in Canada, 1985 to 2001, (82F0077XIE, free), is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). For more information, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division.

Household spending edges up

Households in Canada spent an average of \$57,730 in 2001 on everything from food, shelter and clothing to recreation and travel, according to the 2001 Survey of Household Spending. This was up 3.4% from \$55,830 in 2000, slightly higher than the inflation rate of 2.6%.

The proportion of the household budget allocated to the four largest spending categories remained largely unchanged. Personal taxes claimed an estimated 21% of the average household budget. Shelter claimed about 19%; transportation, 13%; and food, 11%.

Households spent an estimated average of \$10,980 on shelter in 2001, up from about \$10,500 in 2000. They also spent \$6,430 on food, up from \$6,220.

The increase in spending on food was due mainly to higher spending on restaurant meals, which rose about 10% to \$1,430. The 5% increase in spending on shelter was driven mainly by an increase in spending on owned accommodation, especially for utilities, repairs and property taxes.

In 2001, almost three-quarters of all households made payments to retirement and pension funds such as the Canada Pension Plan and the Quebec Pension Plan. For these households, spending rose from the 2000 average of \$2,330 to \$2,590 in 2001. Payments to Registered Retirement Savings Plans did not change significantly.

Household spending on tourism held steady in 2001. Just over one-third (35%) of households reported spending an average of \$860 on hotels and motels. Similarly, around 20% of households reported spending on air travel, on average \$1,550. About 11% of households reported spending on package tours, with an average of \$2,990. These figures are virtually identical to those reported in 2000.

Percentage of household budget spent on major categories, by income quintile, 2001

	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile
	%				
Food	18	15	13	11	9
Shelter	31	23	21	19	15
Transportation	11	14	14	14	13
Personal taxes	3	10	16	20	30

For the purposes of this analysis, households were divided into five groups according to their income, with each group representing 20% of all households.

The one-fifth of households with the lowest incomes spent almost 50% of their budget on food and shelter in 2001, and only 3% on personal income taxes. In contrast, the one-fifth of households with the highest incomes allocated 24% of their budgets to food and shelter, and 30% to personal income taxes. These proportions for both groups were virtually unchanged from 2000.

The one-fifth of households with the lowest incomes had average annual spending of \$18,070 in 2001, compared with \$117,230 for the one-fifth of households with the highest incomes.

Only two provinces reported average levels of household spending above the national average of \$57,730 in 2001: Alberta at \$65,770 and Ontario at \$64,370. Yukon and the Northwest Territories were also above the national average. Newfoundland and Labrador continued to have the lowest provincial average, \$46,650.

For more information, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division.



Happy Holidays!

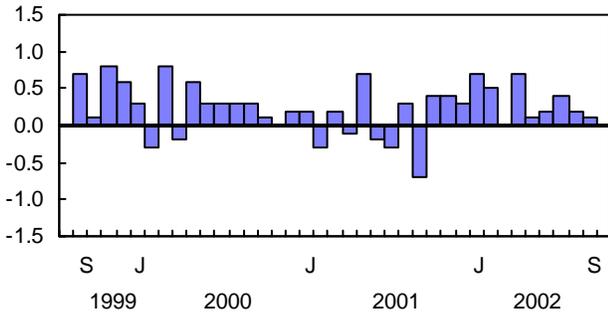
*Infomat will not be published on
December 27 and January 3.*

Publication will resume on January 10, 2003.

Current trends

Gross domestic product

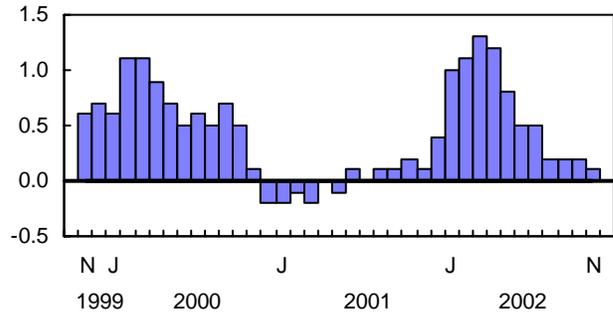
% change, previous month



Total economic activity edged up 0.1% in September, following a 0.2% increase in August.

Composite Index

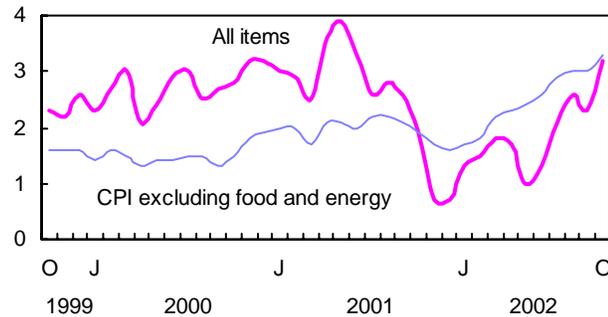
% change, previous month



The leading indicator continued to grow slowly in November, up 0.1% after three straight monthly increases of 0.2%.

Consumer Price Index

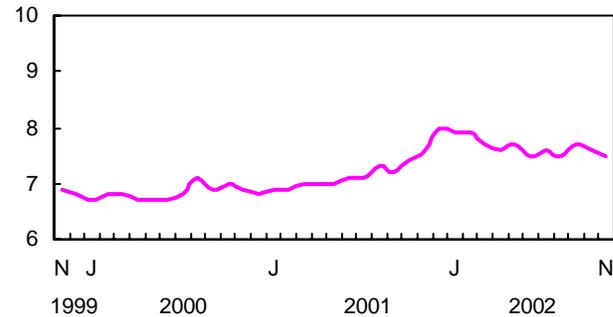
% change, previous year



Consumer prices for goods and services were 3.2% higher in October than they were a year earlier. Excluding food and energy, prices rose 3.3%.

Unemployment rate

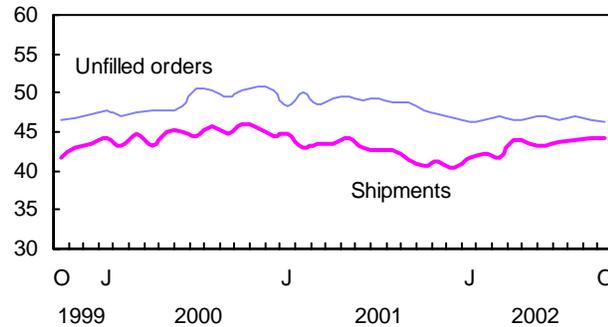
%



In November, the unemployment rate fell 0.1 percentage points to 7.5%.

Manufacturing

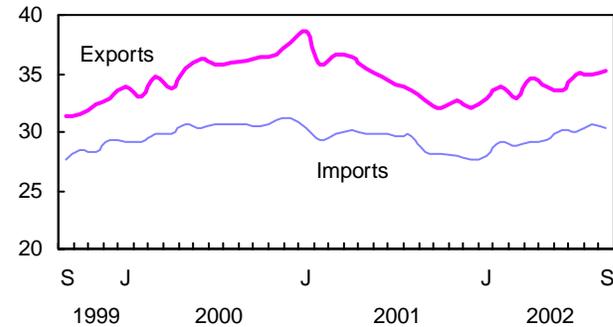
\$ billions



Manufacturers' shipments edged up 0.1% in October to \$44.2 billion. The backlog of unfilled orders declined 0.5% to \$46.3 billion.

Merchandise trade

\$ billions



In September, the value of merchandise exports increased 0.8% to \$35.2 billion. Imports fell 1.3% to \$30.3 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	September	980.7	0.1%	4.0%
Composite Index (1992=100)	November*	179.4	0.1%	7.6%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billions)	Q3 2002	40.3	2.6%	12.9%
Capacity utilization rate (%) ²	Q3 2002*	83.3	0.8†	2.5†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail trade (\$ billions)	September	25.6	-0.5%	7.7%
New motor vehicle sales (thousands of units)	October	148.6	2.0%	10.6%
Wholesale trade (\$ billions)	October*	35.5	0.6%	8.8%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	November	15.6	0.3%	3.2%
Unemployment rate (%)	November	7.5	-0.1†	-0.1†
Participation rate (%)	November	67.3	0.1†	1.2†
Average weekly earnings (\$)	September	679.61	0.15%	1.66%
Help-wanted Index (1996=100)	November	118.2	-2.2%	-8.6%
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries (in thousands)	October*	556.6	0.6%	1.8%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports (\$ billions)	October*	35.4	0.9%	10.7%
Merchandise imports (\$ billions)	October*	30.4	0.3%	7.7%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billions)	October*	5.1	0.2	1.2
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billions)	October*	44.2	0.1%	9.0%
New orders (\$ billions)	October*	44.0	0.8%	10.7%
Unfilled orders (\$ billions)	October*	46.3	-0.5%	-3.2%
Inventory/shipments ratio	October*	1.42	0.01	-0.14
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	October	120.5	0.3%	3.2%
Industrial Product Price Index (1997=100)	October	109.0	0.4%	2.4%
Raw Materials Price Index (1997=100)	October	116.7	-0.1%	11.1%
New Housing Price Index (1992=100)	October	111.8	0.5%	4.7%

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 Industry Classification System (NAICS), which has replaced the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

Infomat

A weekly review

Published by the Official Release Unit, Communications Division,
Statistics Canada, 10th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

Price per issue: paper, \$4; online at www.statcan.ca, \$3. Annual subscription:
paper, \$145; online, \$109. All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude
applicable sales taxes. Shipping charges will be added for delivery outside
Canada.

To subscribe: Send a money order or cheque payable to the Receiver
General of Canada/Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, 120 Parkdale
Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6. To order by phone call (613) 951-7277, or
1 800 700-1033 both in Canada and outside Canada, or send an e-mail to
order@statcan.ca.

The first (official) release of all statistical information produced by Statistics
Canada occurs in *The Daily* (www.statcan.ca), available at 8:30 a.m. *The Daily*

presents highlights from new data releases, along with sources, links and contacts
for further information. It also contains schedules of upcoming major news
releases and announces the Agency's new products and services.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada.
© Minister of Industry, 2002. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may
be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any
means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without
prior written permission from Licence Services, Marketing Division, Statistics
Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6, Canada.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American
National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed
Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



Products released from December 12 to 18, 2002

SUBJECT AREA Title of product	Period	Catalogue number	Price (\$) (issue/subscription)
AGRICULTURE			
Farm Financial Survey	2001	21F0008XIB	free
Production of eggs	October 2002	23-003-XIB	free
Rural and small town Canada analysis bulletin	1961-1996	21-006-XIE	free
CULTURE, TOURISM AND THE CENTRE FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS			
International travel, advance information	October 2002	66-001-PIE	6/55
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES			
New motor vehicle sales	October 2002	63-007-XIB	13/124
HEALTH STATISTICS			
Divorces - Shelf tables	2000	84F0213XPB	20
Report on smoking prevalence in Canada	1985-2001	82F0077XIE	free
HOUSING, FAMILY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS			
Canadian social trends	Winter 2002	11-008-XIE	8/27
Canadian social trends	Winter 2002	11-008-XPE	11/36
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE			
Inter-corporate ownership	Q4 2002	61-517-XCB	350/995
INTERNATIONAL TRADE			
Exports by country	Jan.-Sept. 2002	65-003-XMB	62/206
Exports by country	Jan.-Sept. 2002	65-003-XPB	124/412
LABOUR AND HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS ANALYSIS			
Perspectives on labour and income	Winter 2002	75-001-XPE	18/58
Perspectives on labour and income	December 2002	75-001-XIE	5/48
MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY			
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	October 2002	46-002-XIE	5/47
Natural gas transportation and distribution	April 2002	55-002-XIB	13/125
Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard	October 2002	36-003-XIB	5/47
Primary iron and steel	October 2002	41-001-XIB	5/47
Quarterly report on energy supply-demand in Canada	Q4 2001	57-003-XPB	43/141
Steel wire and specified wire products	October 2002	41-006-XIB	5/47
Useful information for construction		64F0004XIE	free
The lumber industry: Crucial contributor to Canada's prosperity		31F0027MIE2002001	free
MICRO ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ANALYSIS			
Productivity growth in Canada	1981-2000	15-204-XIE	35
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
Science statistics, Vol. 26, no. 8		88-001-XIB	6/59
TRANSPORTATION			
Aircraft movements statistics	October 2002	51F0001PIE	free

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.

Note: All products are priced in Canadian dollars and exclude applicable sales taxes. Shipping charges will be added for delivery outside Canada.

How to order products and services

To order *Infomat* or other products:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and outside Canada call: **(613) 951-7277 or 1 800 267-6677**

Fax your order to us: **(613) 951-1584 or 1 877 287-4369**

Or e-mail your order: **order@statcan.ca**

To order on the Internet: Visit the Statistics Canada website at www.statcan.ca and click on "Our products and services".

To order by mail, write to: Circulation Management, Statistics Canada, 120 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to Receiver General of Canada/Publications.

Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the Agency's products and services.

For the reference centre nearest you, check the blue pages of your telephone directory under Statistics Canada.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

For address changes: Please refer to your customer account number.

Visit Statistics Canada anytime at www.statcan.ca. Click on "Our products and services" to access the CANSIM database. Or consult the tables in "Canadian statistics".