



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer Price Index, November 2002** 3
From November 2001 to November 2002, Canadian consumers experienced a 4.3% increase in the prices of the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index basket.

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Postal code conversion file

September 2002

The September 2002 version of the *Postal code conversion file* (PCCF) is now available. This digital file links the six-character postal code with the standard 2001 Census geographic areas (such as dissemination areas, census tracts, and census subdivisions). It also locates each postal code by longitude and latitude to support mapping applications.

The September 2002 version of the *Postal codes by federal riding file* (1996 Representation Order) is also available. This product, a subset of the PCCF, provides a link between the six-character postal code and Canada's Federal Electoral Districts (commonly known as federal ridings). By using the postal code as a link, data from administrative files may be organized and/or tabulated by federal riding.

The *Postal code conversion file* (92F0153XCE, \$9,000) and the *Postal codes by federal riding file* (92F0028UDB, \$500) are available in ASCII format on diskette or CD-ROM. A reference guide (92F0153GIE, free) will be available soon in electronic format.

For more information, or to order these files, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



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REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

RELEASE DATES: December 23 and 24

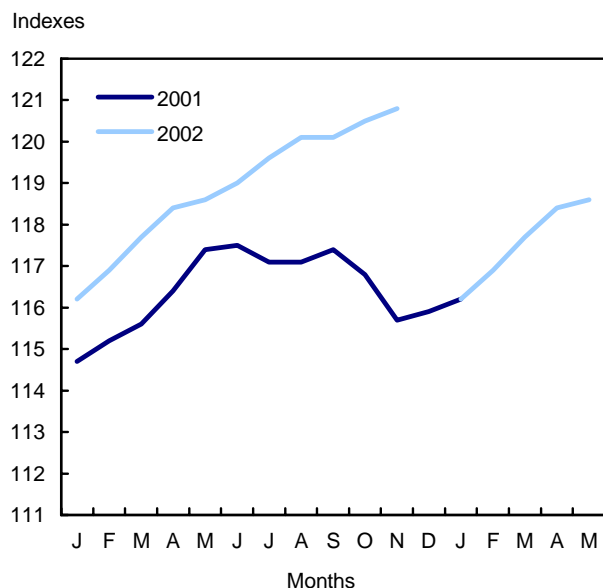
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

November 2002

From November 2001 to November 2002, Canadian consumers experienced a 4.3% increase in the prices of the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket. This increase is considerably larger than October's 3.2% rise. However, like in October, this strong increase in the 12-month change is largely attributable to a base effect (see note to readers).

All-items Index



The energy index fell sharply starting in October 2001, after the collapse of worldwide demand for crude oil, causing the All-items index to decline. Energy prices fell 4.4% from September to October 2001, and a further 8.8% from October to November 2001. The gap between the levels of the indexes for November 2001 and November 2002 therefore widened considerably, despite a rise of only 0.2% in the index from October to November 2002.

Compared with September 2001 — the month before energy prices dropped — the CPI increased only 2.9% in November 2002. Without the influence of energy prices, the All-items index nevertheless rose 3.5% from November 2001 to November 2002, compared with a 2.9% increase from October 2001 to October 2002.

Note to readers

Because of changes in the Ontario electricity market that became effective on December 1, it will be necessary to adjust the treatment of electricity prices in the Consumer Price Index for that province. A question and answer sheet explains those changes is now available.

Base effect

The 12-month change is calculated by comparing the current month's index to the index for the same month in the previous year. Since the All-items CPI fell 0.9% from October to November 2001, a similar drop in the index would have had to occur from October to November 2002 for the 12-month change to remain comparable to that of October. The base effect largely explains the sizable increases observed in the 12-month rate of change in the CPI in the past two months. In other words, even if the CPI had remained stable from September 2002 to November 2002, the 12-month increase would have gone from 2.3% in September to 2.8% in October and 3.7% in November, simply because the index used as the base for the comparison declined sharply.

The base effect will still be present next month but will stabilize, since the CPI stopped falling in December 2001. If in December 2002, the CPI were to remain at its November level, the 12-month increase would be 4.2%. Not until March 2003 will the index used as the base for comparison return to a level comparable to that of September 2001 and will the base effect fade away.

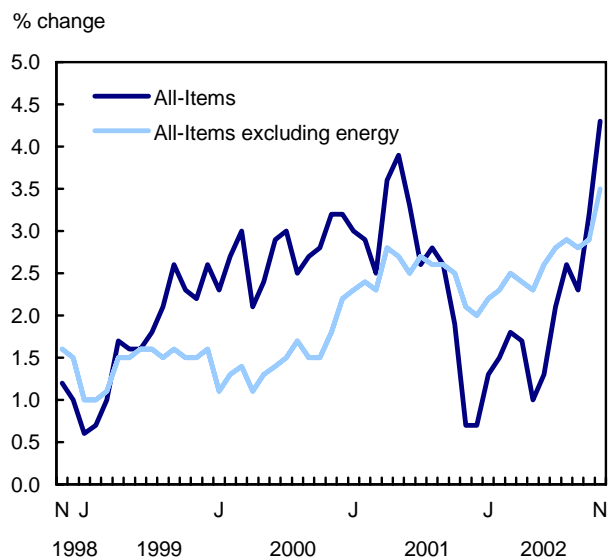
Energy prices climbed 14.0% from November 2001 to November 2002, after rising 5.6% from October 2001 to October 2002. The difference between the two 12-month increases is entirely due to the drop in the indexes for gasoline and natural gas in November 2001 (base effect). In November 2002, gasoline prices were 19.0% higher than in November 2001, and natural gas prices were 14.5% higher. The 7.3% increase in electricity prices also played a major role in the rise in the energy index from November 2001 to November 2002. However, energy prices in November 2002 were still 0.6% lower than in September 2001, the month before the sudden drop in prices.

Excluding the influence of the energy component, and therefore the base effect caused by it, the increase in prices from November 2001 was 3.5%. Higher automotive vehicle insurance premiums (+22.5%) and higher cigarette prices (+31.9%) were the main sources of upward pressure on the All-items CPI in November.

Other major factors that contributed to the 12-month increase in the All-items CPI in November were homeowners' replacement cost, rent, prices of restaurant meals, the purchase of automotive vehicles and the price of fresh vegetables. There were few

moderating effects, and the greatest one was by far the decrease in mortgage interest cost.

Percentage change from the same month of the previous year



Monthly percentage change in the CPI

Following October's 0.3% increase, the All-items CPI advanced 0.2% in November. Upward pressures on the CPI in November came mainly from higher prices for automotive vehicles and fresh vegetables, as well as from increased automotive vehicle insurance premiums and higher prices for bakery products. However, these increases were offset to some extent by a drop in the prices of traveller accommodation, gasoline, women's clothing and electricity.

In November of each year, the sample of automotive vehicles is updated to reflect the arrival of the new models. In November 2002, the index for the purchase of automotive vehicles rose 2.6%. Manufacturers' rebates and discounts offered by dealers were smaller for the new 2003 models in November than they were in recent months for the 2002 models.

The prices of fresh vegetables rose 18.6% in November 2002, as imports were brought in to compensate for the supply of some local products running out, and North American demand was boosted by the Thanksgiving holiday in the United States.

Automotive vehicle insurance premiums rose 3.2%, mainly as a result of rate increases in Ontario, Alberta and New Brunswick.

The prices of bakery products rose 3.9% in November, the largest monthly increase since January 1979. This increase was due to the rise over the past three months in the price of wheat, the raw material for the flour used in the making of bakery products. Although the price of raw materials represents only a small part of the price of bakery products, the effects of last summer's drought in the Prairies is starting to be reflected in the prices of these products.

From October to November, traveller accommodation prices fell 8.3%. Traditionally, hotel operators lower their rates in the off-season for tourism. Even so, the prices in November were down 3.4% from November 2001. Furthermore, the 12-month change in the index has been negative since June 2001.

Gasoline prices fell 1.8% from October to November. This was the first monthly decrease since June, when prices declined 0.9%. The largest decreases were observed in Saskatchewan (-5.0%) and Quebec (-4.0%). Manitoba (+4.1%) posted the largest increase, the result of a return to normal prices in Winnipeg after a price war last month.

In November, women's clothing prices were down 3.6% from October. Price decreases are common in November, as retailers reduce prices on a wide variety of fall clothing.

The 2.2% decline in the electricity index for Canada was entirely due to a 5.8% drop in prices in Ontario. Electricity prices in that province were still set on the open market in November, since the Ontario government's new legislation setting the price of electricity at 4.3% per kilowatt hour did not come into force until December 1, 2002.

The seasonally adjusted CPI advanced from October 2002 to November 2002

After adjusting for seasonal variations, the All-items CPI rose 0.5% from October to November. All sectors were up, led by food (+0.8%), transportation (+0.8%) and recreation, education and reading (+0.8%). Other sectors such as shelter (+0.3%), household operations and furnishings (+0.3%), alcoholic beverages and tobacco products (+0.2%), health and personal care (+0.1%) and clothing and footwear (+0.1%) rose more slowly.

All-items excluding the eight most volatile components

From November 2001 to November 2002, the prices of goods and services included in the All-items index excluding the eight most volatile components as defined by the Bank of Canada rose 3.1%. This

rise follows three consecutive increases of 2.5%. Part of the advance from 2.5% to 3.1% is due to a base effect, as the index declined 0.3% from October to November 2001. The base effect should dissipate in February 2003, since in February 2002 the index had returned to a level comparable to that of October 2001.

The All-items index excluding the eight most volatile components as defined by the Bank of Canada rose 0.2% between October and November 2002. Higher prices for automotive vehicles and automotive vehicle insurance premiums were the main factors contributing to this increase.

Inter-city Index of Retail Price Differentials

The Inter-city Indexes of Retail Price Differentials for October 2001, for Selected Groups of Consumer Goods and Services, combined city average=100 are now available. They appear as table 12 *Consumer price index*, starting with the October 2002 issue.

This data could provide an indication, under certain restrictions, of the difference in the cost of living between 11 cities at a specific point in time (October 2001).

Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0001, 326-0003, 326-0009 and 326-0010.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2301.

Available at 7 am on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Consumer Price Index release*.

The November 2002 issue of the *Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 81, no. 11 (62-001-XIB, \$8/\$77; 62-001-XPB, \$11/\$103) is available. See *How to order products*.

To obtain the fact sheet on the treatment of electricity prices in Ontario, contact Client Services (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

The December 2002 Consumer Price Index will be released on January 22, 2003.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call Andréa Montreuil (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539, infounit@statcan.ca) or Joanne Moreau (613-951-7130), Prices Division. □

The Consumer Price Index and major components (1992=100)

	November 2002	October 2002	November 2001	October to November 2002	November 2001 to November 2002
Unadjusted					
	% change				
All-items	120.8	120.5	115.8	0.2	4.3
Food	120.4	118.5	117.3	1.6	2.6
Shelter	115.7	115.8	112.0	-0.1	3.3
Household operations and furnishings	114.0	113.9	112.7	0.1	1.2
Clothing and footwear	105.2	107.1	105.2	-1.8	0.0
Transportation	139.2	137.9	126.9	0.9	9.7
Health and personal care	116.2	116.2	114.7	0.0	1.3
Recreation, education and reading	126.7	127.7	123.2	-0.8	2.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	131.9	131.2	111.7	0.5	18.1
All-items (1986=100)	154.7				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1992	82.8	83.0	86.4		
Special Aggregates					
Goods	117.8	117.3	112.1	0.4	5.1
Services	124.4	124.1	119.9	0.2	3.8
All-items excluding food and energy	119.2	118.9	114.9	0.3	3.7
Energy	136.2	138.4	119.5	-1.6	14.0
All-items excluding the eight most volatile components ¹	121.5	121.2	117.8	0.2	3.1

¹ Excluded from the All-items CPI are the following eight volatile components, as defined by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. The Bank of Canada further adjusts this series to obtain their measure of core inflation, which also excludes the effect of changes in indirect taxes. For data and information on core inflation, consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/inflation).

The Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse and Yellowknife (1992=100)

	November 2002	October 2002	November 2001	October to November 2002	November 2001 to November 2002
Unadjusted					
	% change				
Newfoundland and Labrador	119.6	119.2	113.7	0.3	5.2
Prince Edward Island	121.0	120.3	115.1	0.6	5.1
Nova Scotia	122.5	122.0	116.1	0.4	5.5
New Brunswick	121.5	120.6	114.5	0.7	6.1
Quebec	117.1	116.7	112.9	0.3	3.7
Ontario	121.8	121.5	117.3	0.2	3.8
Manitoba	124.6	123.8	120.2	0.6	3.7
Saskatchewan	125.6	125.1	120.4	0.4	4.3
Alberta	127.9	127.3	116.6	0.5	9.7
British Columbia	118.9	118.7	114.9	0.2	3.5
Whitehorse	119.3	118.8	116.2	0.4	2.7
Yellowknife	117.8	117.6	113.2	0.2	4.1

OTHER RELEASES

Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey

Third quarter 2002

Retail sales of all major commodity groups were up in the third quarter from the third quarter of 2001. Motor vehicles (including parts and services) and health and personal care products posted the strongest year-over-year gains. Spending on clothing, footwear and accessories showed the smallest sales increase.

Sales in the third quarter amounted to \$78.8 billion, up 7.4% from the third quarter of 2001. This was the largest year-over-year increase since the first quarter of 2000. However, it should be noted that sales last year were adversely affected by the events of September 11.

Year-over-year growth in automotive sales has been strong since the fourth quarter of 2001. Incentive programs offered by dealers propelled sales during this period. Sales of new vehicles advanced 11.9% in the third quarter from the third quarter of 2001. Sales were strong for new trucks, vans and sport-utility vehicles, with the fourth consecutive quarter of double-digit year-over-year growth. Used vehicle sales were up 8.8% from the third quarter of 2001.

Year-over-year spending on automotive fuels, oils and additives increased 8.7% in the third quarter, partly the result of higher prices at the pump. This increase follows four consecutive quarters of declines in year-over-year spending for this commodity group. These declines were consistent with lower gasoline prices.

Consumers spent \$5.7 billion on health and personal care products, up 9.3% from the third quarter of 2001. Spending on prescription drugs accounted for around 45% of the amount spent on all health and personal care products. Year-over-year growth for prescription drugs has been over 12% for the past three quarters.

Sales of home furnishings and electronics amounted to \$6.0 billion in the third quarter, up 7.5% from the third quarter of 2001. This in part reflects the strong housing market, as consumers bought products for newly purchased homes. Although a healthy increase, this was not as strong as the second quarter's year-over-year sales growth (+11.5%). Within this category, sales were especially strong for appliances (+11.9%).

Spending on clothing, footwear and accessories amounted to \$6.6 billion in the third quarter, up 2.4% from the third quarter of 2001. Within this group, clothing sales edged up 1.9%, as clothing prices were down 1.4% according to the Consumer Price Index. As well, the weather was exceptionally warm, which may have caused consumers to delay their clothing

purchases. Moderate increases were recorded for women's (+3.1%) and children's clothing (+2.1%), but sales of men's clothing (+0.3%) were essentially flat.

Sales by commodity, all retail stores

	Third quarter 2001 ^r	Second quarter 2002 ^r	Third quarter 2002 ^p	Third quarter 2001 to third quarter 2002
Unadjusted				
	\$ millions			% change
Commodity				
Food and beverages	16,480	16,524	17,136	4.0
Health and personal care products	5,216	5,671	5,704	9.3
Clothing, footwear and accessories	6,487	6,661	6,643	2.4
Home furnishings and electronics	5,558	5,579	5,973	7.5
Motor vehicles, parts and services	21,123	26,042	23,123	9.5
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	5,804	5,700	6,310	8.7
All other goods and services	12,717	14,224	13,889	9.2
Total	73,385	80,400	78,778	7.4

^r Revised data.

^p Preliminary data.

Note: The Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey collects national-level retail sales by commodity, from a sub-sample of businesses in the Monthly Retail Trade Survey. Data have not been adjusted for seasonality. All percentage changes are year-over-year.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0010.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2008.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ruth Barnes (613-951-6190; ruth.barnes@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Police personnel and expenditures in Canada 2002

Per capita police strength in Canada increased for the fourth consecutive year in 2002, up 1%. The rate of

police per 100,000 population has risen 3% since 1998, following an 11% decline between 1991 and 1998. At 186 officers per 100,000 population, Canada has about 25% fewer police per capita than the United States and England and Wales.

As of June 15, there were 58,414 police officers in Canada, an increase of 1,338 officers. Most of this increase resulted from gains in Quebec (+501) and Ontario (+452). New Brunswick was the only province to show a decline in 2002, with 11 fewer officers.

Among the provinces, Saskatchewan, Quebec and Manitoba reported the most officers per capita; Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Alberta reported the fewest.

Thunder Bay continued to have the most officers per 100,000 population (204) among the 25 largest metropolitan areas, followed by Regina (192) and Hamilton (184). The three lowest rates were found in Quebec: Sherbrooke (109), Québec (122) and Saguenay (123). These metropolitan areas generally include more than one police force.

Police officers 2002

	Total police officers ¹		Police officers per 100,000 population		
	2001	2002	2002	2001 to 2002	1992 to 2002
				% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador	767	779	147	2.0	-4.7
Prince Edward Island	203	214	153	4.7	5.4
Nova Scotia	1,581	1,592	169	0.5	0.3
New Brunswick	1,317	1,306	173	-0.9	0.4
Quebec	13,927	14,428	194	3.1	-6.9
Ontario	22,175	22,627	187	0.6	-6.8
Manitoba	2,206	2,219	193	0.4	-2.0
Saskatchewan	1,962	2,008	198	2.9	3.0
Alberta	4,755	4,884	157	0.9	-8.7
British Columbia	6,895	6,958	168	-0.1	-6.5
Yukon	121	126	421	5.0	6.1
Northwest Territories	152	160	386	4.8	...
Nunavut	91	111	387	19.4	...
RCMP (Headquarters and Training Academy)	924	1,002
Canada	57,076	58,414	186	1.4	-7.4

... Figures not appropriate or applicable.

¹ Actual police officer strength as of June 15, 2001 and June 15, 2002.

The proportion of female police officers continues to grow. There were almost 9,000 female officers in 2002, up 8% from 2001. In comparison, the number of male officers increased 1%. Females now account for 15% of all police officers. British Columbia continues to have the highest proportion of female officers (19%), and the Atlantic provinces have the lowest, ranging from 10-12% of all officers.

Policing costs totalled \$7.3 billion in 2001, equal to \$234 per Canadian. This represents an increase

of 4% in constant dollars over 2000 after adjusting for inflation, the fifth consecutive annual increase.

Available on CANSIM: table 254-0002 and table 254-0003.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3301.

The report *Police resources in Canada, 2002* (85-225-XIE, \$26) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9023; 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

November 2002 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 49.3 million birds in November, up 3.4% from November 2001. Placements of turkey poults on farms decreased 4.3% to 1.2 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 7523.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

November 2002

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation for November are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0004.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2110.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497;

manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

October 2002

Chicago nearby corn futures' prices fell in early November as a result of a slow export pace and a bearish mid-month report from the United States Department of Agriculture. Corn prices were supported later in the month by stronger export inspections and speculation that the South American crop would fall short of expectations. Soybean futures fared better. Continued demand from China and tight US stocks boosted prices. Soybean prices were higher for nearby delivery months than for deferred months, the result of expectations for another record South American crop.

Winnipeg oilseed futures' prices were supported by a weak Canadian dollar and slow farm deliveries. Canola prices weakened somewhat early in the month but were maintained by steady Japanese demand and reports of further reductions in Australian production. Flaxseed prices gained about \$10 early in the month but feed barley futures lost \$10 due to lower US corn prices and soft end-user demand. However, nearby canola, flaxseed and feed barley futures stabilized in the last half of month at \$455, \$442 and \$192 a tonne respectively.

Data from the October issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available. The information includes data on production, stocks, cash and futures prices, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries and supply-disposition analyses. The annual summary of the concepts and methods is contained in the October publication.

The November situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the October 2002 issue of *Cereal and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in January 2003. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Natural gas sales

October 2002 (preliminary)

Data on the sales of natural gas sales are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 and 129-0004.
(The tables will be updated soon.)

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Svab (613-951-7382; john.svab@statcan.ca) or Tom Lewis (613-951-3596; tom.lewis@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Crime statistics: Additional detailed information

2001

Crime statistics for 2001 were first released in July 2002. *Canadian crime statistics*, 2001, which is now available, presents additional detailed information. Standard crime tables are presented for Canada, the provinces and territories, and all census metropolitan areas.

Also included is a set of 20 tables from the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, based on data collected from 154 police departments in nine provinces that dealt with 59% of the national volume of police-reported crime. These tables examine the characteristics of victims and the accused (their age and sex, the relationship of the accused to the victim, level of injury and weapon causing injury), as well as the criminal incident itself (location of the incident, target of violation, presence of weapons and type of property stolen).

Available on CANSIM: tables 252-0013 and 252-0014

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3302.

Canadian crime statistics, 2001 (85-205-XIE, \$32) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (1 800 387-2231; (613) 951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Annual Non-store Retail Survey

2000

Selected data, by industry group, for Canada are now available from the 2000 Annual Non-store Retail Survey, as are the province and territory totals. The estimates are based on the North American Standard Industry Classification System (NAICS 1997).

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2448.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Serge Gervais (613-951-9218; serge.gervais@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Capital expenditures by type of asset 2000

Capital expenditures by type of asset for building and engineering construction for 2000 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 029-0039 and 029-0040.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2805.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Foley (613-951-1387; foley@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — a weekly review, December 20, 2002
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE (\$3/\$109).

Infomat — a weekly review, December 20, 2002
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE (\$4/\$145).

Environmental management and technologies in the business sector
Catalogue number 16F0024XIE
(free).

Wholesale trade, October 2002, Vol. 65, no. 10
Catalogue number 63-008-XIB (\$14/\$140).

Canadian crime statistics, 2001
Catalogue number 85-205-XIE (\$32).

Police resources in Canada, 2002
Catalogue number 85-225-XIE (\$26).

Postal code conversion file (PCCF),
Catalogue number 92F0153XCE (\$9,000).

Postal codes by federal ridings (1996 Representation Order) file (PCFRF),
December 2002
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
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 The Daily	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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23	Retail trade	October 2002
23	Employment, earnings and hours	October 2002
24	Gross domestic product by industry	October 2002