



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer Price Index, May 2002** 3

Lower energy prices tempered the rise in the Consumer Price Index, limiting the increase to 1.0% in May from May 2001, the slowest advance since December 2001.
- **Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, first** 6

quarter 2002

With the outstanding recovery of the labour market, labour productivity in Canadian businesses rose 1.0% in the first quarter from the fourth quarter of 2001, the highest quarterly rate since the fourth quarter of 1999.

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Perspectives on labour and income

Summer 2002

The lead article in the summer issue of *Perspectives on labour and income*, "High-tech boom and bust," introduces the computer and telecommunications (CT) sector, a grouping of industries closely related to the information and communication technology sector. The article documents recent declines in CT employment and hours worked. "Duration of multiple jobholding" examines the length of time people work at more than one job. "Barriers to job-related training" looks at barriers to training, the groups that experience these obstacles and whether access to training has improved over time. "Seniors at work" focusses on the occupations of seniors who continue to work beyond 65. (These articles have all appeared previously in online issues of *Perspectives*.) Completing the summer edition is a fact-sheet on the age of retirement.

The summer 2002 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income*, Vol. 14, no. 2 (75-001-XPE, \$18/\$58) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608; henry.pold@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

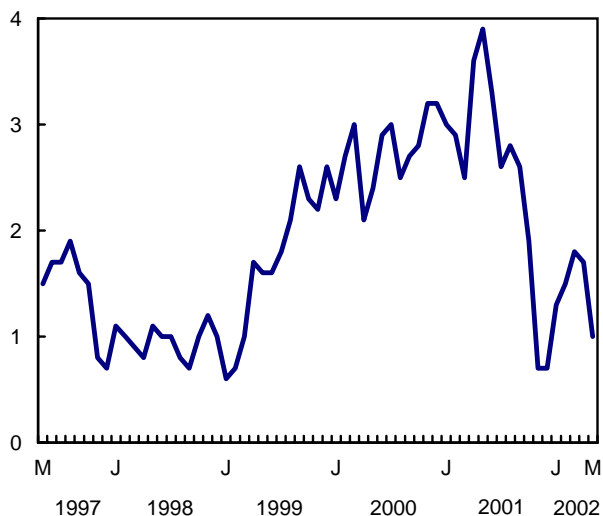
May 2002

Lower energy prices tempered the rise in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), limiting the increase to 1.0% in May from May 2001, the slowest advance since December 2001. This 12-month change is a sizeable drop from the 1.7% increase recorded in April 2002. In May 2001, the CPI was up sharply from April 2001, pushed by energy prices. The gap between this year's index and last year's is therefore smaller. Excluding energy, the CPI would have increased 2.3% in May from May 2002. This advance follows 12-month increases of 2.5% in March and 2.4% in April.

Energy prices, which were down 10.5% from May 2001, exerted the greatest slowdown effect on the All-items CPI. Except for electricity, the prices of all items in the energy component fell. Apart from November and December 2001, a decrease of this size had not been seen since February 1987. The situation is mainly attributable to a 35.3% drop in natural gas prices and a 10.8% decline in gasoline prices.

Percentage change in the Consumer Price Index from the same month of the previous year

% change



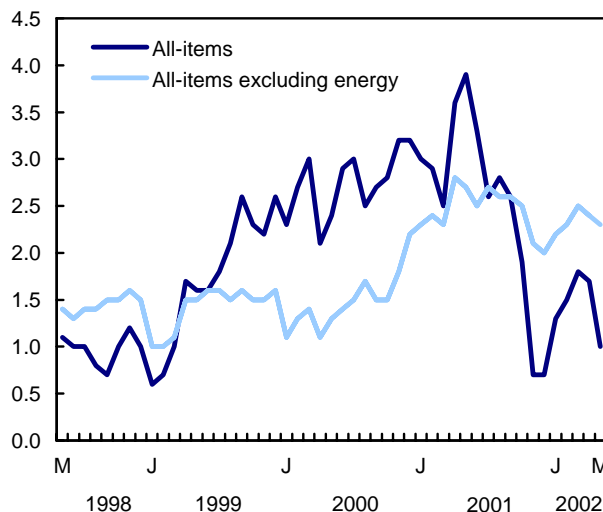
In contrast, food, cigarettes and automotive vehicle insurance premiums were the main source of upward pressure on the All-items CPI. Food prices rose 2.1% in

May from May 2001, primarily because of the prices of restaurant meals. Despite the influence of food prices on the All-items CPI, May's increase represented a slowdown compared with the previous 17 months, a period in which the 12-month rate of change of the food index varied from 3.2% to 5.2%. Cigarette prices were 22.7% higher than in May 2001, and automotive vehicle insurance premiums were 11.3% higher.

Higher electricity prices and, to a lesser extent, higher air transportation prices and rents also contributed to the 12-month rise recorded in May. In addition to the drop in energy prices already noted, a decrease in the cost of mortgage interest also had a moderating effect on the CPI increase.

Percentage change from the same month of the previous year

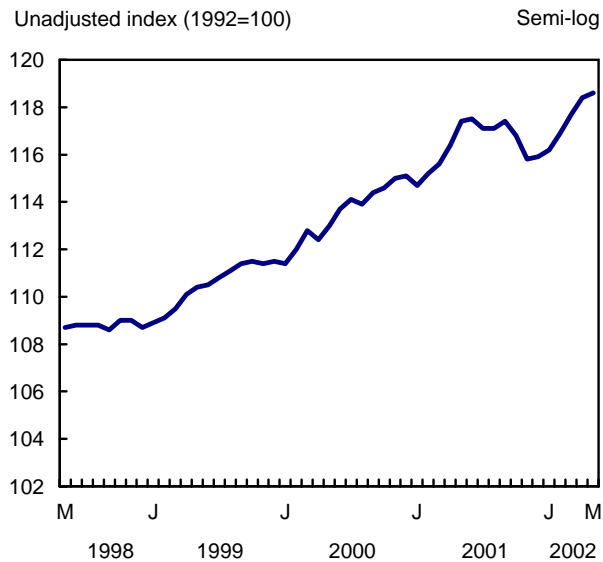
% change



Smallest monthly change since the start of 2002

After monthly increases that ranged from 0.6% to 0.7% over the past three months, the CPI advanced more slowly, rising only 0.2% from April to May. This was the smallest monthly change since the start of 2002. Upward price pressure on the CPI came mainly from traveller accommodation and cigarettes; downward price pressure was largely induced by lower prices for fresh vegetables and gasoline.

The Consumer Price Index



From April to May, the price of traveller accommodation advanced 10.7%. This increase may be explained by the introduction of high-season rates in some hotels, along with increased demand during the May long weekend. Even so, prices in this sector were down an average of 5.3% from May 2001; this represented the twelfth consecutive 12-month decrease.

Overall, cigarette prices advanced 2.8% in May from April. This increase in prices was the result of higher retail prices and of sales tax increases that came into effect in April in Nova Scotia and Manitoba.

Prices of fresh vegetables continued to fall in May (-7.3%) because of an increase in supply. Prices, however, remained 3.4% higher than in May 2001.

Gasoline prices fell 1.8% in May from April. Part of this price movement may be explained by weak world demand along with a relatively low price of oil per barrel. The decreases varied from 0.3% in Yellowknife to 3.0% in Ontario; increases were recorded in Prince Edward Island (+8.1%), Whitehorse (+4.6%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+4.0%) and British Columbia (+1.9%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0001, 326-0003, 326-0004 and 326-0010

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

The May 2002 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001-XIB, \$8/\$77; 62-001-XPB, \$11/\$103) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The June 2002 Consumer Price Index will be released on July 23.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Louise Cha  n   (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539) or Joanne Moreau (613-951-7130), Prices Division. □

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

	May 2002	April 2002	May 2001	April to May 2002	May 2001 to May 2002
Unadjusted					
	% change				
All-items	118.6	118.4	117.4	0.2	1.0
Food	120.4	120.9	117.9	-0.4	2.1
Shelter	113.1	112.8	113.8	0.3	-0.6
Household operations and furnishings	113.8	113.9	112.2	-0.1	1.4
Clothing and footwear	104.6	106.6	104.9	-1.9	-0.3
Transportation	134.1	133.8	134.0	0.2	0.1
Health and personal care	115.7	115.3	114.4	0.3	1.1
Recreation, education and reading	126.8	124.7	125.3	1.7	1.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	118.8	116.8	105.2	1.7	12.9
All-items (1986=100)	151.9				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1992	84.3	84.5	85.2		
Special aggregates					
Goods	115.3	115.7	116.2	-0.3	-0.8
Services	122.5	121.6	119.0	0.7	2.9
All-items excluding food and energy	117.0	116.5	114.3	0.4	2.4
Energy	128.4	129.4	143.5	-0.8	-10.5
All-items excluding the eight most volatile components ¹	119.9	119.6	117.3	0.3	2.2

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, please consult the Bank of Canada Web site (<http://www.bankofcanada.ca/inflation>).

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

	May 2002	April 2002	May 2001	April to May 2002	May 2001 to May 2002
Unadjusted					
	% change				
Newfoundland and Labrador	118.0	116.9	115.6	0.9	2.1
Prince Edward Island	118.0	116.8	115.0	1.0	2.6
Nova Scotia	120.0	118.9	117.0	0.9	2.6
New Brunswick	118.3	117.6	115.8	0.6	2.2
Quebec	114.8	114.9	114.3	-0.1	0.4
Ontario	119.5	119.5	118.5	0.0	0.8
Manitoba	123.2	122.5	122.1	0.6	0.9
Saskatchewan	123.7	123.5	120.4	0.2	2.7
Alberta	123.5	122.9	123.2	0.5	0.2
British Columbia	118.1	117.7	115.6	0.3	2.2
Whitehorse	117.3	116.7	116.9	0.5	0.3
Yellowknife	116.0	115.1	112.8	0.8	2.8



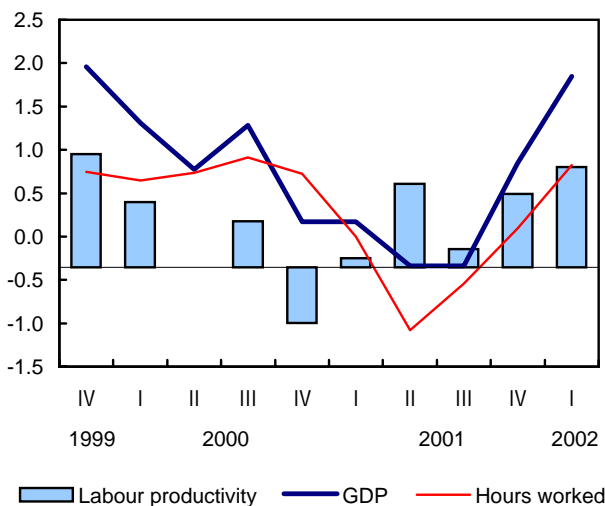
Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

First quarter 2002

With the outstanding recovery of the labour market, labour productivity in the business sector rose 1.0% in the first quarter from the fourth quarter of 2001. This quarterly increase is comparable to the pace of growth observed over the last two quarters of 1999, the period before the start of the economic slowdown.

Productivity has the best performance since the fourth quarter of 1999

Quarterly % change



Quarterly productivity rises despite labour market vitality

Real output growth in the business sector strengthened over the first quarter. At 1.8%, this was the strongest quarterly increase since the 2.0% observed in the fourth quarter of 1999. The strength of the real estate market and the recovery in exports and manufacturing are largely at the root of this growth. Moreover, the need to meet demand encouraged businesses to continue liquidating their stocks and boosting output.

The strong recovery in real output and labour productivity was accompanied by a remarkable growth in the labour market. Hours worked increased 0.8% from the fourth quarter of 2001, an increase similar to what was observed in 1999 and 2000. The surge in hours worked in the first quarter was the result of an

Note to readers

In this release, the use of the word "productivity" refers to labour productivity. The quarterly productivity estimates are meant to assist in the analysis of the short-run relationship between the fluctuations of output, employment, compensation and hours worked.

In this publication, detailed data on productivity and other related variables were slightly revised by going back to the first quarter of 1987 in order to reflect the revisions to the National Economic and Financial Accounts that were released in May. The estimates of hours worked used in the productivity calculations were also revised back to the first quarter of 1998, to incorporate the revised data from the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours (SEPH) published in March.

Labour productivity is the ratio of output to labour input (hours worked). Quarterly estimates of productivity are derived from a Fisher chained index of the real gross domestic product (GDP), or of the value added, in the business sector. Economic performance as measured by labour productivity must be interpreted carefully, since these estimates reflect changes in other factors of output in addition to the growth in productive efficiency.

Labour compensation includes all payments in cash or in kind made by domestic producers to persons as remuneration for work. This includes salaries and supplementary labour income of paid workers, plus an imputed labour income of self-employed workers.

Unit labour cost is the labour cost per unit of output. It is calculated as the ratio of labour compensation to real value added. It is also the equivalent of the ratio between labour compensation per hour worked and labour productivity. The unit labour cost will increase when hourly compensation rises faster than labour productivity.

Relative unit cost is the difference between the Canadian and foreign growth rates of unit labour costs, both expressed in the same currency for comparability.

increase in the number of jobs (+1.0%), partly offset by a slight decline in hours worked per job (-0.2%).

The short downturn in the business sector in 2001 was quite different from the recession in the early 1990s

Canadian businesses experienced two consecutive decreases of their gross domestic product (GDP) in the second and third quarters of 2001. Periods of economic slowdown are normally characterized by a decline in productivity, since over these periods output generally decreases more rapidly than hours worked. But during the 2001 phase of the downturn, business sector productivity held up remarkably well. After decreasing 0.6% in the fourth quarter of 2000, it posted gains in all four quarters of 2001.

By comparison, during the lengthy downturn period from 1990 to 1992, GDP fell during seven out of eleven

quarters — five of them consecutive — and showed very slight increases in the others. Over this period, productivity also decreased for seven quarters.

Contrary to the lengthy recession in the early 1990s, the contraction phase in the 2001 economic cycle was short and businesses adjusted their workforce more quickly to the drop in demand, which helped increase productivity in 2001. It is also possible that the underlying long-run trend in productivity, which has been higher since 1997, contributed to this better performance during the 2001 downturn than in the recession of the early 1990s.

In 2001, households, encouraged by low interest rates, supported economic activity and helped contain the brief recession in the business sector by maintaining consumption. Moreover, the 2001 downturn occurred during a contained inflation period, unlike the situation that prevailed during the 1990 to 1992 recession.

Unit labour cost drops for second consecutive quarter

Unit labour cost increases when hourly compensation increases faster than productivity. Rising 0.7% on a quarter-to-quarter basis in the first quarter, hourly compensation paid to workers in the business sector increased less than labour productivity (+1.0%). Consequently, unit labour cost fell 0.4%, its second consecutive quarterly decrease.

Recent productivity performance of American businesses resulted particularly from the contraction in labour demand

On a quarter-to-quarter basis, the productivity growth rate for Canadian businesses was 1.0% in the first quarter. By comparison, the rate for American businesses (+2.0%) was twice as high.

On a quarter-to-quarter basis, real output was stronger in Canada than in the United States in the first quarter. During this period, output increased 1.8% in Canada, compared with 1.5% in the United States. Hours worked advanced 0.8% in Canadian businesses in the first quarter. In comparison, hours worked in American businesses posted a 0.7% drop during the same period. For the fourth quarter in a row, American businesses continued to decrease their labour inputs and, in conjunction with output growth, this led to increases in productivity. In contrast, the rebound in economic activity in Canada has been characterized by balanced growth in both jobs and productivity.

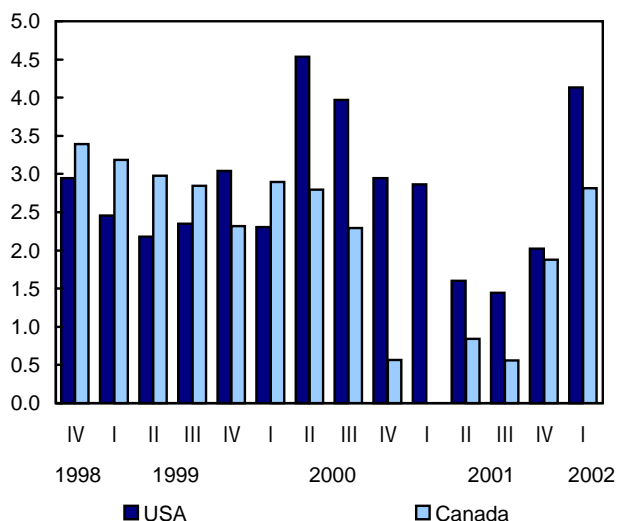
Higher output growth but a lower growth of productivity in Canada

On a year-to-year basis, real output in the first quarter showed a growth rate in Canada (+2.0%) that was almost twice as fast as in the United States (+1.2%).

However, labour productivity in Canada increased 2.8% in the first quarter from the first quarter of 2001, less than the 4.1% rate observed in the United States. On an annual basis, Canadian productivity growth has been behind US productivity growth since the second quarter of 2000.

Canada's productivity growth has lagged behind the United States over the past two years

Year-over-year %



On an annual basis, productivity in American businesses benefited from a strong contraction in hours worked in the first quarter. The decline in hours worked at an annual rate was more marked in the United States (-2.8%) than in Canada (-0.7%) in the first quarter (four times more than in Canada).

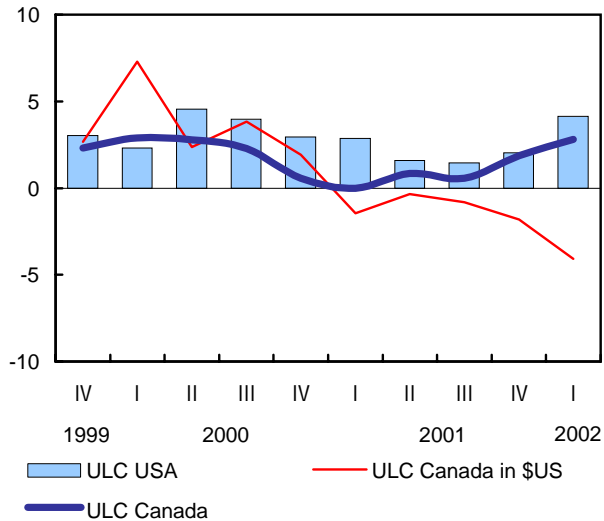
Unit labour cost in the United States decreases more than in Canada in the first quarter

On a quarter-to-quarter basis, hourly compensation paid by businesses in the two countries changed at essentially the same rate during the first quarter. Hourly compensation in Canadian businesses rose 0.7% in the first quarter, almost identical to the rate observed in American businesses (+0.8%). Stronger productivity growth in the United States, coupled with similar rates of increase in compensation in the two countries,

resulted in a more marked decrease in unit labour cost in American businesses. In the first quarter, the unit cost decreased only 0.4% in Canada, but fell 1.3% in the United States, when expressed in their respective national currencies.

Business sector unit labour cost (ULC) growth remains virtually unchanged in Canada

Year-over-year % change



Even when costs were adjusted for the exchange rate, the gap in unit costs between the two countries continued to slightly favour the United States. Measured in US dollars, the unit cost for Canadian businesses fell 1.2% in the first quarter. This quarterly decrease represents a modest improvement of 0.1% in relative labour cost in favour of American businesses.

However, on an annual basis, the adjustment in unit labour cost for the exchange rate ensured that Canadian businesses had the advantage for a sixth consecutive quarter. Measured in US dollars, unit labour cost for Canadian businesses decreased 4.1% in the first quarter. Given the 0.7% drop in unit costs in the United States over the same period, Canadian businesses improved their relative unit cost by 3.4%.

Available on CANSIM: table 383-0008.

A technical note on quarterly estimates of labour productivity is available on request. To obtain a copy, send an e-mail message to productivity.measures@statcan.ca.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654; fax: 613-951-5403; maynard@statcan.ca), Micro-Economics Analysis Division. □

Canada's business sector: Labour productivity and related variables

Year	Quarters	Labour productivity	Real output	Hours worked	Average hours	All jobs	Hourly compensation	Unit labour cost
% change from the previous year								
1997		2.6	5.9	3.4	0.5	2.9	4.7	2.0
1998		1.7	4.5	2.8	-0.3	3.0	4.7	2.9
1999		2.9	6.7	3.8	0.2	3.7	0.4	-2.3
2000		2.1	5.4	3.1	0.4	2.7	6.0	3.8
2001		0.8	0.9	0.1	-0.6	0.6	3.9	3.2
% change from previous quarter, seasonally adjusted								
1998	First	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.6	1.3
	Second	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.5	4.4	4.1
	Third	1.1	1.5	0.4	-0.3	0.7	-2.4	-3.5
	Fourth	1.7	2.0	0.3	-0.1	0.5	1.8	0.1
1999	First	0.1	2.0	1.9	0.0	1.8	-2.0	-2.0
	Second	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.8
	Third	1.0	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.7	-0.3
	Fourth	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.7	-0.5
2000	First	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	3.9	3.2
	Second	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5
	Third	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4
	Fourth	-0.6	0.2	0.7	-0.3	1.0	0.8	1.4
2001	First	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	1.4	1.2
	Second	0.8	-0.3	-1.1	-0.8	-0.2	1.4	0.7
	Third	0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.0	-0.6	0.3	0.1
	Fourth	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	-0.3
2002	First	1.0	1.8	0.8	-0.2	1.0	0.7	-0.4
% change from same quarter of previous year, seasonally adjusted								
1998	First	0.8	5.5	4.7	0.8	3.9	2.9	2.1
	Second	1.1	4.0	2.9	-0.3	3.2	6.8	5.7
	Third	1.6	3.7	2.2	-0.5	2.7	3.6	2.0
	Fourth	3.4	4.8	1.5	-0.9	2.5	5.4	1.9
1999	First	3.2	5.8	2.6	-0.9	3.5	1.7	-1.4
	Second	3.0	6.8	3.7	0.2	3.5	-1.7	-4.5
	Third	2.8	7.2	4.2	0.6	3.5	1.4	-1.4
	Fourth	2.3	7.1	4.7	0.7	3.9	0.3	-2.0
2000	First	2.9	6.4	3.3	0.7	2.6	6.3	3.2
	Second	2.8	6.0	3.0	0.2	2.8	5.8	2.9
	Third	2.3	5.4	3.1	0.5	2.7	6.0	3.6
	Fourth	0.6	3.6	3.1	0.2	2.8	6.1	5.6
2001	First	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.2	2.2	3.6	3.6
	Second	0.8	1.3	0.5	-0.7	1.3	4.5	3.8
	Third	0.6	-0.3	-0.9	-1.1	0.1	4.0	3.5
	Fourth	1.9	0.3	-1.5	-0.8	-0.7	3.6	1.7
2002	First	2.8	2.0	-0.7	-1.0	0.4	2.9	0.1

Business sector: Labour productivity and related variables for Canada and the United States

	First quarter 2000	Second quarter 2000	Third quarter 2000	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	Second quarter 2001	Third quarter 2001	Fourth quarter 2001	First quarter 2002
% change from previous quarter, seasonally adjusted									
Canada									
Labour productivity	0.7	0.0	0.5	-0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.7	1.0
GDP	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.8	1.8
Hours worked	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	-1.1	-0.5	0.1	0.8
Hourly compensation	3.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.7
Unit labour cost	3.2	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.1	-0.3	-0.4
Unit labour cost in US\$	4.6	-1.3	0.3	-1.5	1.1	-0.2	-0.2	-2.4	-1.2
United States									
Labour productivity	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.8	-0.1	0.6	0.2	1.3	2.0
GDP	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.6	0.4	1.5
Hours worked	0.6	-0.3	0.1	-0.3	0.3	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-0.4
Hourly compensation	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.8
Unit labour cost	1.6	0.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.7	-0.8	-1.3
	First quarter 2000	Second quarter 2000	Third quarter 2000	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	Second quarter 2001	Third quarter 2001	Fourth quarter 2001	First quarter 2002
% change from same quarter of previous year, seasonally adjusted									
Canada									
Labour productivity	2.9	2.8	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.9	2.8
GDP	6.4	6.0	5.4	3.6	2.4	1.3	-0.3	0.3	2.0
Hours worked	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.4	0.5	-0.9	-1.5	-0.7
Hourly compensation	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.1	3.6	4.5	4.0	3.6	2.9
Unit labour cost	3.2	2.9	3.6	5.6	3.6	3.8	3.5	1.7	0.1
Unit labour cost in US\$	7.3	2.4	3.8	1.9	-1.5	-0.3	-0.8	-1.8	-4.1
United States									
Labour productivity	2.3	4.5	4.0	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.4	2.0	4.1
GDP	4.7	5.9	4.9	3.0	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.2
Hours worked	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	-1.4	-2.0	-2.8
Hourly compensation	5.0	6.2	6.6	7.9	7.6	6.6	5.8	4.0	3.4
Unit labour cost	2.7	1.6	2.5	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.3	1.9	-0.7

Source: US data is from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Productivity and costs First Quarter 2002, published in NEWS, May 31, 2002.

OTHER RELEASES

Inter-corporate ownership

Second quarter 2002

There are over 1 million incorporated businesses in Canada. The Inter-corporate ownership database tracks the ownership of more than 86,000 of the largest corporations in Canada. Single-unit enterprises are corporations that are not controlled by other corporations and do not control other corporations. A total of 19,454 corporations, or 23% of the largest corporations resident in Canada, belong to single-unit enterprises, and the remaining 77% belong to multi-unit enterprises. An overwhelming majority of single-unit enterprises (94%) are Canadian-controlled, while 78% of multi-unit enterprises are under Canadian control. Nearly 40% of the total single-unit enterprises belong to the finance and insurance industry.

Corporation control structure

Enterprise type	Number of corporations
Single-unit enterprises	19,454
Multi-unit enterprises	66,783
Total	86,237

Top five industries, single-unit enterprises

	Standard Industrial Classification (SIC-C 1980)	Number of corporations
1	Finance and insurance	7,723
2	Construction and related activities	3,133
3	Consumer goods and services	1,104
4	General services to business	1,020
5	Transportation equipment	944
Total		13,924

The inter-corporate ownership database provides up-to-date information reflecting recent corporate mergers and takeovers and other substantial changes for the largest Canadian corporations. Ultimate corporate control is determined by careful study of holdings of corporations, the effects of options, insider holdings, convertible shares and interlocking directorships. This information is based on non-confidential returns filed by Canadian corporations under the *Corporations Returns Act*. This is a unique database of "who owns whom" in Canada. It contains legal corporate name(s), the country of control, the Standard Industrial Classification code, the province of the head office, the enterprise parent name and the percentage of voting rights owned. Users can search, sort, evaluate and download data by company name, company types, industry, province, country of control, and more. It also allows the user to cross-tabulate

a search by selecting a number of companies in a particular industry and then cross-tabulating by the province of residence or country of control, etc.

The second quarter 2002 issue of *Inter-corporate ownership* on CD-ROM (61-517-XCB) is now available. An annual subscription with quarterly updates is \$995; a single copy without updates is \$350. The *Inter-corporate ownership 2000 directory* is also available (61-517-XPB, \$350). This publication was discontinued after 2000. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-2604; jeannine.dangelo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Stewart Taylor (613-951-6564; taylste@statcan.ca), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Fruit and vegetable production

2002 and 2001 (revised)

According to the Area Fruit and Vegetable Survey, planting intentions for vegetables in 2002 are 275,000 acres, 4% less than the 287,000 acres harvested in 2001. The drop is primarily a result of the expected decline in sweet corn acreage.

Sweet corn, peas, carrots, beans and field tomatoes are the most widely grown vegetables in the country, accounting for 61% of the total area under cultivation.

In 2002, farmers intend to cultivate almost 228,000 acres for fruit production. While acreage for blueberries and apples declined from 2001, these fruit crops continue to be the most cultivated in Canada. Blueberries and apples represent almost 68% of the total fruit area Canadian farmers intend to cultivate.

The Fruit and Vegetable Survey is conducted twice a year and provides information on principal fruit and vegetable crops grown in Canada. The estimates released in June provide information on intended area to be planted while those released in February estimate the actual area cultivated and harvested.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0009, 001-0012 and 001-0013.

The June 2002 issue of *Fruit and vegetable production* (22-003-XIB, \$23/\$46) will be available soon. A print-on-demand service is also available at a different price. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release,

contact Jan Patenaude (613-951-4889), Agriculture Division. ■

Innovation analysis bulletin
May 2002

The May 2002 issue of *Innovation analysis bulletin* (88-003-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics

Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Science and technology*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Bordt (613-951-8585; fax: 613-951-9920; michael.bordt@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

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
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Release date	Title	Reference period
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 2002
18	Gender pay differentials	1999
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	April 2002
19	Wholesale trade	April 2002
19	Too far to go on? Distance to school and university participation	1995–1997
20	Canadian international merchandise trade	April 2002
20	Retail trade	April 2002
21	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	First quarter 2002