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## EIBLIOTAB男

Friday, June 29, 2001

## OVERVIEW

- Energy, auto and lumber sectors boost exports
A resurgence in the automobile industry and soaring exports of energy products boosted merchandise exports in April. The auto industry was also the driving force behind an increase in imports.
- No growth in the Composite Index for sixth straight months
The leading indicator posted its sixith straight month without an increase in May. The weakness in the stock market and in manufacturing in recent months spread 1) services.
- Retail sales growth spurred by automotive and clothing sectors
In April. retail sales increased at their fastest pace in 16 months on the strength of surging auto sales, higher gasoline prices and strong clothing sales.
- Wholesale trade shows month-to-month volatility
After increasing in March, wholesale sales fell $0.9 \%$ in April. With one exception, since October 2000 wholesale sales have risen one month only to fall again the following month.
- More direct flights out of Toronto, Montréal and Halifax

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

- Cultural deficit shrinks for the first time in five years
Canada"s trade deficit in cultural goods and services declined for the first time in five years in 2000. as the prowth rate in exports far exceeded the growth in imports.


## Energy, auto and lumber sectofs boost exports

Marchandise exports rose $1.7 \%$ in April to just over S37.0 billion. on the strength of higher exports of natural sas. passenger cars and lumber. It was the second straight monthly rise in exports. Imports rose $1.9 \%$ to $\$ 30.7$ billion, led by automotive products and agricultural and fishing products. As a result, Canada's overall merchandise trade surplus increased to just over $\$ 6.3$ billion.

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

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

Merchandise trade balance

(continued on page 2)

Statistics Canada

## ... Energy, auto and lumber sectors boost exports

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

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

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

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

The United States accounted for just over $73 \%$ of Canadian imports in April. Imports of automotive products rose $5.6 \%$ to
$\$ 6.3$ billion, the second straight monthly increase. Motor vehicle parts, which comprise the majority of imported automotive products, climbed $7.3 \%$ as Canadian facilities avoided the levels. of production down time that stalled some of their American counterparts. Imports of passenger auns, mainly from the United States, Japan and Mexico, rose $3.5 \%$.

Imports of agricultural and fishing products grew 29510 at record $\$ 1.7$ billion. The increase was strongly bolstered by the demand for fish and marine animals and bulk purchases of sugar and sugar preparations. Imports of corn for feed also rose as import restrictions were relaxed.

The April 2001 issue of Canadian international merchandise trade (Internet: 65-001-XIB, \$14/\$141; paper: 65-001-XPB. \$19/\$188) includes tables by commodity and country on a customs. basis. Current accoumt data are avalable quarterly in Canada's balance of international payments (Intemet: 67-001-XIB, \$29/\$93; paper: 67-001-XPB. \$38/\$124). For more information, conract Jocelyne Elibani (I 800 294-5583: 613.951.9647), Intemational Trade Division. (See also "Current trends" on page 8.$)$

## No growth in the Composite Index for six straight months

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

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

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

## Multiple-unit housing



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

## Retail sales growth spurred by automotive and clothing sectors

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

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

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

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

Retail sales growth in Canada and United States


Retail sales, April 2001
Seasonally adjusted

|  | \$ millions <br> \% change, <br> previous <br> month | \% change, <br> previous <br> year |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Canada |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland | 24,160 | 1.6 | 6.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 385 | -3.9 | 2.2 |
| Nova Scotia | 105 | -0.3 | 1.2 |
| New Brunswick | 718 | -0.3 | 3.7 |
| Quebec | 608 | 3.7 | 6.1 |
| Ontario | 5.685 | 3.9 | 9.4 |
| Manitoba | 9.141 | 1.6 | 5.9 |
| Saskatchewan | 817 | 1.7 | 5.7 |
| Alberta | 689 | 0.4 | 3.2 |
| British Columbia | 2,859 | 1.2 | 9.9 |
| Yukon | 3,072 | -1.0 | 4.6 |
| Northwest Territories | 29 | 1.1 | -0.8 |
| Nunavut | 35 | -3.6 | 9.3 |

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

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

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

The April 2001 issue of Retail trade (Intemet: 6.3-005-XIB, \$16/\$155: paper: 63-005-XPB. \$21/\$206) will be available soon. To order data or for general information, contact Clien Services (1877 421-3067:613-951-3549: rerailinfo@starcan.ca). For analysical information. contact Paul Grathon 1613-951-3541: graipau@statcan.cal. Distributive Trades Division.

## Wholesale trade shows month-tomonth volatility

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

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

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

| Wholesale trade, April 2001 Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ millions | $\%$ change. previous month | \% change, previous year |
| Canada | 31,919 | -0.9 | 1.4 |
| Newfoundland | 215 | -6.0 | -3.7 |
| Prince Edward Island | 48 | 0.6 | -12.5 |
| Nova Scotia | 557 | 0.5 | -1.7 |
| New Brunswick | 384 | -2.3 | -6.0 |
| Quebec | 6,574 | -0.5 | 4.4 |
| Ontario | 15,839 | -0.8 | 0.6 |
| Manitoba | 873 | -7.2 | -2.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,005 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| Alberta | 3.211 | -1.1 | 7.9 |
| British Columbia | 3,182 | -1.5 | -3.0 |
| Yukon | 10 | 10.3 | 8.6 |
| Northwest Territories | 21 | 18.9 | 63.7 |
| Nunavut | 2 | -34.7 | -19.0 |

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

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

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

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

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

The inventory-to-sales ratio rose marginally from 1.37 in March to 1.38 in April. The ratio has generally levelled off since the start of the year.
The April 2001 issue of Wholesale trade (Internet: 63-008-XIB. $\$ 14 / \$ 140$ ) is now available. For data or general information, contact Client Services (1 877 421-3067: 61-3-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). For analvical information, contact Alexander Hays 1613-951-3552: havsale@statcan.ca). Distributive Trades Division.

## More direct flights out of Toronto, Montréal and Halifax

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

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

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

Domestic flights with connections

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

Figure not available.

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

## Cultural deficit shrinks for the first time in five years

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

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

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

Between 1996 and 2000. imports of cultural commodities and services increased $22.7 \%$, while exports went up $\mathbf{3 8 . 4 \%}$. As a point of comparison. Lotal merchandise trade prices, for both exports and imports, rose only $11 \%$ over the same period.

Canada's bookstores, new stands, record shops, cinemas and television programming testify to the nation's position as one of the biggest importers and consumers of cultural products in the world. However. during the past decade, the Canadian cultural sector, in particular the film and video production sector, has made substantial inroads into foreign markets.
The quarterly bulletin Focus on culture, Vol. 12, no. 4 (Intemet: 87-004-XIE, \$7/\$20: paper: 87-004-XPB. \$9/\$27), is now available. The study "Market opportunities: International trade of culure goods and senvices" is available as a free preview article on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the "Our products and senvices page," choose "In depth." For more information, contact Cindy Carter (613-951-6755) or contact Client Senices (/ 800 307-3382: 61.3-951-7608: fax: 613-951-9040: cult\&tourstats@stakcan.ca).Culure. Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

# New from Statistics Canada 



## Canadian economic observer June 2001

The June issue of Statistics Canada`s flagship publication for economic statistics. Canadian ecomomic obsenver, analyses current economic conditions, summarizes the major economic events that occurred in May and presents a feature article on foreign control and corporate concentration. A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.
The June 2001 issue of Canadian economic observer, Vol. 14, no. 6 (paper: 11-010-XPB, $\$ 23 / \$ 227$ ) is now available. To see the banner ad for Canadian economic observer, visit the Statistics Canada's Web site at uww.statcan.ca. From the "Canadian statistics" page. choose "Economic conditions." Formore information. contact Francine Rey 161.3-951-3637: ceo@statcan.ca). Current Economic Analysis Group.

## Manufacturing industries of Canada: National and provincial areas 1998

The publication Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and provincial areas, 1998 is based on the Annual Survey of Manufacturers. This survey collects information on about 35.000 manufacturing establishments grouped into 259 national industries. Data collected from the Annual Survey of Manufacturing are now classified according to the 1997 North American Industry Classification System. The survey measures manufacturing production and provides an indication of the well-being of each industry and its contribution to the Canadian cconomy.
The publication. Manufacturing industries of Canada: National and provincial areas, 1998 (paper: 31-203-XPB, \$68) is now' available. The data are also arvailable electronically on demand. For more information, contact the Dissemination Officer (1 866 873-8789: 613-951-9497: manufact@statcan.ca). Manufucturing. Construction and Energy Division.

## Report on the demographic situation in Canada 2000

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

The second part consists of four studies. The first is an analysis of the impact of smoking on disability-free life expectancy. The second looks at the impact of causes of death on changes in life expectancy at higher ages since 1951. Two others analyse emerging issues in family demography: the links between demographic changes and the economic well-being of families with preschool-age children, and the birth of children into blended families.
The 2000 edition of the Report on the demographic situation in Canada (paper: 91-209-XPE, $\$ 31$ ) is now available. For more information, contact Alain Bélanger (613-951-2326). Demography Division.


## Perspectives on labour and income June 2001 online edition

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

The June 2001 online edition of Perspectives on labour and income, Vol. 2. no. 6 (Intemet: 75-001-XIE. \$5/\$48) is now available. For move information, contact Heny Pold, 161.3-951-4608: henrypold@statcan.ca). Labour and Household Survevs Analysis Division.


## Focus on culture

Winter 2000

The most recent issue of Focus on cullure. Statistics Canada's quaterly analytical publication on culture statistics, contains the following anticles: the first, "Market opportunities: International trade of culture goods and services", is an analysis of trade data from 1996 to 2000. during which Canada's net cultural trade position has improved considerably: the second. "Changing times for heritage institutions", examines how heritage institutions are facing the twin challenges of reduced government funding and digital technology.
Focus on culture, Vol. 12, no. 4 (Intemet: 87-004-XIE, \$7/\$20; paper: 87-004-XPB. \$9/\$27) is now available. A free preview article. "Market opportunities: Intemational trade of culture goods and senvices" is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (w'w statcan.ca). From the "Our products and services" page, choose "In depth." For more information, contact Client Services (1 800 3073382 or 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; cult\&tourstats(@) statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism, and the Centre for Education Statistics.

## Current trends




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


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




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

## Latest statistics

|  | Period | Level | Change. previous period | Change, previous year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GENERAL |  |  |  |  |
| Gross domestic product (\$ billions, 1992) | March | 797.5 | 0.1\% | 2.0 \% |
| Composite Index (1992=100) | May | 166.2 | 0.0\% | 2.26 |
| Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billions) | Q1 2001 | 44.9 | -6.9\% | $-9.76$ |
| Capacity utilization rate (9i) | Q12001 | 84.1 | $-1.0 \%$ | $1.5 \%$ |
| DOMESTIC DEMAND |  |  |  |  |
| Retail arade (\$ billions) | April* | 24.2 | 1.6\% | 6.8\% |
| Deparment store sales (\$ billions) | April | 1.64 | 0.6\% | 9.45 |
| New motor vehicle sales (thousands of units) | April | 134.4 | $5.9 \%$ | 1.15 |
| Wholesale trade (\$ billions) | Apri] | 31.9 | -0.9\% | 1.4\% |
| LABOUR |  |  |  |  |
| Employment (millions) | May | 15.11 | 0.15 | $1.5 c^{\circ}$ |
| Unemployment rate (\%) | May | 7.0 | 0.0 ¢ | 0.3 |
| Participation rate (\%) | May | 66.1 | 0.04 | 0.37 |
| Average weekly earnings (\$) | April* | 661.05 | -(). $1 \%$ | $1.8 \%$ |
| Help-wanted Index ( $1996=100$ ) | May | 164 | -2.4\% | +4.1\% |
| INTERNATIONAL TRADE |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise exports (\$ billions) | April* | 37.0 | $1.7 \%$ | $10.3 \%$ |
| Merchandise imports (\$ billions) | Apri** | 30.7 | $1.9 \%$ | 2.1\% |
| Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billions) | April* | 6.3 | 0.1 | 2.8 |
| MANUFACTURING |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments (\$ biltions) | April | 43.4 | -0.6\% | 0.4\% |
| New orders (\$ billions) | April | 43.5 | 1.7\% | -0.1\% |
| Unfilled orders (\$ billions) | April | 48.9 | 0.2\% | $2.4 \%$ |
| Inventory/shipments ratio | April | 1.50 | 0.01 | 0.09 |
| PRICES |  |  |  |  |
| Consumer Price Index ( $1992=100$, | May | 117.4 | 0.9\% | 3.96 |
| Industrial Product Price Index ( $1992=100$ ) | May** | 131.0 | $0.3 \%$ | 2.76 |
| Raw Materials Price Index ( $1992=100$ ) | May* | 14.6 | 0.6\% | 2.0\% |
| New Housing Price Index ( $1992=100$ ) | April | 105.5 | 0.3 \% | $2.7 \%$ |

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

* new this week
- percentage point


## Infomat <br> A weekly review

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| Canada's international trade in services | 2000 | 67-203-XPB | 40 |
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| National tourism indicators | Q1 2001 | 13-009-X113 | no charge |
| National rourism indicators | Q1 2001 | 13-009-XPB | no charge |
| INCOME STATISTICS |  |  |  |
| Quarterly estimates of trusteed pension funds | Q4 2000 | 74-001-XIB | 14/47 |
| Quarterly estimates of trusteed pension funds | Q 42000 | 74-001-XPB | $19 / 62$ |
| INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE |  |  |  |
| Quarterly linancial statistics for enterprises | Q1 2001 | 61-008-XIE | 26/86 |
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| Canadian intemational merchandise trade | April 2001 | 65-001-XIB | 14/141 |
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