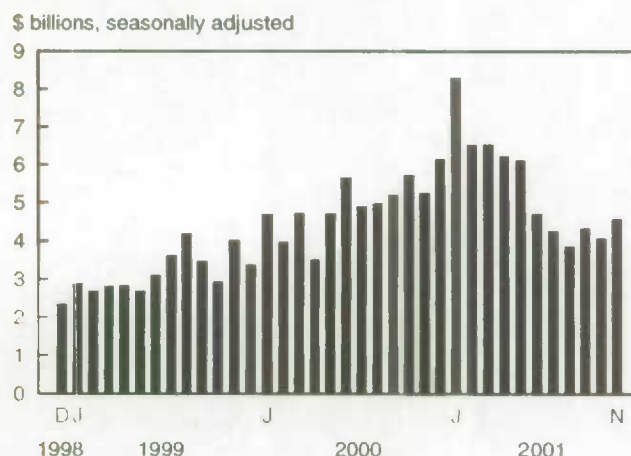


## OVERVIEW

Travellers have spent less on tourism in Canada for two quarters in a row, the first time in a decade that this has happened.



### ... Exports rebound from 23-month low

goods and materials) rose by a combined total of almost \$1 billion. The three accounted for nearly two-thirds of total exports. However, exports of energy products fell for the third month in a row.

Exports of machinery and equipment rose 3.0% to \$8.1 billion, with continued strong export growth in aircraft, engines and parts. The value of aircraft, engines and parts exports climbed 9.7% to a record \$1.8 billion, the second strong month in a row. This total represents a 42.1% jump from November 2000. Exports of television, telecommunications and related equipment increased 8.9% from October to nearly \$1 billion, mainly on the strength of telecom equipment orders from countries other than the United States.

Exports of automotive products rose 5.4% to \$7.8 billion. Exports of passenger autos increased 3.6% to nearly \$4.0 billion, motor vehicle parts jumped 9.0% to \$2.4 billion, and trucks and other motor vehicles climbed 4.5% to \$1.5 billion.

Continued declines in prices drove exports of energy products down 12.3% to \$3.0 billion. Crude petroleum exports dropped 28.0% to \$894.4 million, and natural gas exports fell 11.7% to \$1.3 billion. Electricity exports rebounded from a sharp 54.6% decline in October, rising 8.2% to \$102.5 million. Petroleum and coal products climbed 9.5% to \$662.3 million, after seven months of decline.

### Note to readers

*Merchandise trade data are generally regularly revised for each month of the current year. Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacements of estimates with actual figures, changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information and seasonal adjustments.*

Forestry product exports declined 3.0% to \$3.0 billion. Lumber and sawmill product exports fell 3.9%. Lumber exports fell 7.5%, the fourth straight monthly drop. Newsprint and other paper and paperboard exports fell 2.5%. Agricultural and fish product exports declined 1.3% to \$2.6 billion.

Imports declined in all major categories, except automotive products, which gained 1.3%, and agricultural and fishing products, which rose 0.8%.

For further details, consult the November 2001 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (Internet: 65-001-XIB, \$14/\$141; paper: 65-001-XPB, \$19/\$188). For more information, contact Jocelyne Elibani (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647). For analytical information, contact Daryl Keen (613-951-1810), International Trade Division. (See also "Current trends" on page 7.)

## Inflation eases in 2001

Consumer prices for the goods and services in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket rose 2.6% on average during 2001, a slightly slower rate of growth than the 2.7% annual average the year before.

These were the highest average annual increases in the inflation rate as measured by the CPI since 1990, when prices increased 4.8% on average, and 1991 when they rose 5.6% after the introduction of the goods and services tax. Annual average indexes are obtained by calculating the average of index levels for the calendar year.

Rising energy prices had nowhere near the impact on the CPI last year that they had in 2000. The annual energy index rose only 3.3% on average in 2001, down substantially from the 16.2% rate of growth the year before.

Excluding energy prices, the all-items CPI rose 2.4% in 2001, mostly the result of price increases for cigarettes, restaurant food, mortgage interest costs, beef and rent.

On a year-over-year basis, goods and services in the CPI basket cost consumers 0.7% more in December 2001 than they did in December 2000. This equalled the rate of growth of the previous month, and was the smallest year-over-year advance since February 1999. The year-over-year increase in the CPI reached a high of 3.9% in May.

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

	All items	Food	Shelter	Transportation	Energy
<b>Canada</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-11.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	-0.5	4.6	-3.5	-5.3	-15.4
Prince Edward Island	0.4	3.6	-1.3	-5.4	-12.8
Nova Scotia	-0.3	3.4	-3.4	-5.7	-18.0
New Brunswick	0.4	3.3	-1.7	-5.5	-12.9
Quebec	1.2	4.1	0.0	-4.7	-12.4
Ontario	1.1	3.8	3.1	-4.7	-6.5
Manitoba	0.2	2.8	0.7	-4.7	-11.9
Saskatchewan	1.0	2.0	3.5	-4.6	-5.7
Alberta	-0.9	3.9	-5.6	-4.5	-28.5
British Columbia	0.4	3.0	0.7	-5.3	-9.4
Whitehorse	-0.5	2.6	-2.3	-3.8	-12.3
Yellowknife	0.9	4.4	-2.3	1.0	-9.7

The slowdown in the year-over-year increase in November and December was primarily due to a decline in energy prices, especially gasoline prices. Energy prices fell 11.4% between December 2000 and December 2001, due mainly to a 19.3% decline in gasoline prices.

Lower prices for fuel oil and natural gas also exerted some downward pressure on the energy index, while an increase in electricity prices somewhat offset the decline.

(continued on page 3)



### ... Inflation eases in 2001

Factors contributing to the 12-month increase in the all-items CPI in December included higher cigarette prices and rents, as well as higher prices for restaurant food and beef. Lower prices for automotive vehicles and traveller accommodation helped offset the increase.

The CPI excluding food and energy rose 1.6% compared with December 2000.

On a month-over-month basis, the all-items CPI rose 0.1% from November to December last year. This followed a 0.9% decline from October to November.

The biggest impact on the monthly increase in the CPI in December came from higher prices for natural gas, fresh vegetables and, to a lesser extent, fresh fruits and air transportation. Decreases in prices for gasoline, women's clothing, traveller accommodation and fuel oil tempered the monthly rise.

Consumers paid 4.1% less for gasoline in December 2001 than they did the month before, the third straight monthly decline.

The December 2001 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (Internet: 62-001-XIB, \$8/\$77; paper: 62-001-XPB, \$11/\$103) is now available. For more information, contact Client Services (1 866 230-2248 or 613-951-9606; infounit@statcan.ca), or Joanne Moreau (613-951-7130), Prices Division. (See also "Current trends," on page 7.)

## Second consecutive monthly advance in retail sales

**B**olstered by robust financing incentives in the auto industry, retail sales increased for a second month in a row in November.

Retailers sold \$24.6 billion in goods and services, up 1.4% from October, which came on the heels of a 1.8% increase the month before.

While the gain in October was widespread, the increase in November came mostly from car dealers who were offering strong incentives, such as zero-percent financing. Their sales alone rose 6.9% in November to \$6.8 billion. If these had been excluded from the total, retail sales would have declined 0.6%.

In constant dollars, retail sales rose 2.1% in November after a similar gain of 2.4% in October. The only significant price movement affecting retail sales during these two months was gasoline prices, which fell 17%. Retail sales had been virtually flat between April and November, except for a 1.5% decline in September.

Despite signs of a slowdown in 2001, retailers posted a 4.4% cumulative sales gain in the first 11 months of the year, compared with the same period in 2000. Drug stores and furniture stores led other retailers with year-to-date sales increases of about 7%. The remaining five retail sectors all posted cumulative gains of about 4% over the same period.

Sales in the automotive sector advanced 3.4% in November, on the strength of robust sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers. However, sales by gasoline service stations (-6.4%) continued to reflect lower gasoline prices at the pump. Gasoline service station sales fell 16.8% in the first 11 months of 2001. This followed almost two years of price-driven increases, which pushed up sales more than 50%.

After reporting weak sales in the first nine months of 2001, retailers in the furniture sector posted strong sales gains in October (+2.0%) and November (+2.3%). Retailers in the furniture sector generate about 40% of their total sales from household appliances and furniture, and about 30% from sales of home electronics and computers.

### Retail sales, November 2001 Seasonally adjusted

	\$ millions	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
<b>Canada</b>	<b>24,584</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	423	-0.1	10.9
Prince Edward Island	109	1.0	5.6
Nova Scotia	749	1.6	4.8
New Brunswick	605	1.2	3.9
Quebec	5,526	0.7	4.5
Ontario	9,320	2.0	3.8
Manitoba	864	2.0	9.9
Saskatchewan	714	0.9	5.5
Alberta	2,967	1.2	9.1
British Columbia	3,218	1.2	5.0
Yukon	35	11.3	22.6
Northwest Territories	37	1.6	11.0
Nunavut	16	2.0	4.2

All provinces posted sales increases of at least 0.7% in November. Newfoundland and Labrador was the exception, with a marginal 0.1% decline, following a 3.1% gain in October. The strongest gains were reported by retailers in Ontario and Manitoba (both +2.0%).

For the first 11 months of 2001, Alberta (+9.0%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (+8.8%) outpaced other provinces in cumulative retail sales, compared with the same period of 2000. Retail sales in Manitoba (+5.9%) and British Columbia (+5.7%) advanced at a slower pace. The remaining provinces posted cumulative sales advances in 2001 of between 2.3% and 4.2%.

The November 2001 issue of *Retail trade* (Internet: 63-005-XIB, \$16/\$155) is now available. To order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). For analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-3541; paul.gratton@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

## Manufacturers' shipments recoup lost ground

Prompted by increases in the motor vehicle and aerospace product and parts industries, manufacturers' shipments climbed 1.7% to \$41.4 billion in November, recouping ground lost in September and October.

Fifteen of 21 industries, representing 82% of total shipments, reported higher shipment values. Although November showed the first significant gain since May, manufacturing output remained well below 2000 levels. Shipments have tumbled 10.1% since peaking at \$46 billion in October 2000.

Following October's wave of temporary plant shutdowns, November shipments in the motor vehicle industry rose 5.7% to \$5.1 billion, recovering some of October's shortfall as many factories returned to higher production. Throughout 2001, the automobile industry was hit hard by the slowdown in the motor vehicle sector. Continued attempts by manufacturers to adjust retail inventory levels and shortages of parts due to delays at the Canada-U.S. border have contributed to the decline.

Recent uncertainty in the aviation sector has dampened the once-expanding Canadian aerospace product and parts industry. Although production rose 12.7% to \$1.1 billion in November, significant decreases were reported in September (-16.9%) and October (-11.4%). Manufacturers of chemical products also reported higher shipments in November (+3.2% to \$3.0 billion), the second successive monthly increase for this industry. However, decreases in the wood products industry (-3.1%) and in the paper industry (-2.1%) slightly offset November's higher shipments.

Inventories fell 0.5% to \$63.1 billion in November from October, the sixth consecutive decline. Not since the first half of 1992 have manufacturing inventories decreased in so many successive months. Throughout 2001, domestic and foreign demand faltered as international economies weakened. Manufacturers reduced production levels in an attempt to lower finished-product inventories.

A 1.1% cut in raw material inventories was the basis for November's decline. With the exception of a small increase in May, raw materials have been gradually falling since March. Recent declines in raw material prices have contributed to the lower inventories.

The petroleum and coal products industry was the primary contributor to lower inventories in November, falling for the sixth straight month. Inventories decreased 8.0% to \$1.6 billion, and have declined 22% since they reached the \$2.0-billion mark in

### Manufacturers' shipments, November 2001 Seasonally adjusted

	\$ millions	% change, previous month
<b>Canada</b>	<b>41,378</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	180	3.0
Prince Edward Island	98	-2.5
Nova Scotia	678	-5.5
New Brunswick	950	5.6
Quebec	9,837	0.9
Ontario	22,025	2.3
Manitoba	937	0.0
Saskatchewan	579	1.9
Alberta	3,407	3.2
British Columbia	2,685	-1.1
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	4	14.8

May. Weakened petroleum and coal product prices, and continued maintenance shutdowns at some plants, contributed to reduced production and diminished inventory levels in recent months.

Inventories of chemical products, affected by reduced inventories of raw materials and finished products, fell 2.4% in November to \$5.1 billion, their lowest level since July 2001. Lower prices for raw materials were a factor in the decline.

Aerospace inventories gained 0.9% in November, recovering some of October's 2.2% loss. Higher goods-in-process and finished-products inventories were factors in the rise.

Given November's advance in shipments and decline in inventories, the inventory-to-shipment ratio fell to 1.53 from October's nine-year high of 1.56.

Unfilled orders eased back 0.8% to \$47.6 billion in November, following a 1.6% drop in October. Unfilled orders for the aerospace product and parts industry fell 0.9%, a second consecutive drop. New orders rose 2.7% to \$41.0 billion. Excluding the impact of the aerospace product and parts industry, new orders increased only 1.3%.

*The November 2001 issue of the **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing** (Internet: 31-001-XIB, \$15/\$147) will be available soon. To order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789, 613-951-9497, [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)). For analytical information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-0600; [kowarus@statcan.ca](mailto:kowarus@statcan.ca)). Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. (See also "Current trends" on page 7.)*



## Wholesale trade posts increase

**W**holesalers sold \$32.4 billion worth of goods and services in November, a 0.4% increase from October. This was primarily a result of strong wholesale sales in some sectors that feed the retail segment of the economy.

Leading the pack in November were wholesalers in the "other products" category, where sales rose 3.7%. This category includes merchandise such as toys, sporting goods, photographic equipment, books, jewellery, and video and sound recordings. Had it not been for the strong showing in this category, total wholesale trade would have declined a modest 0.2%.

Also rising in November were other wholesale sectors that contribute significant value to wholesale trade, and that have strong links to the retail industry. Brisk sales of toiletries and health care products helped to raise the beverage, drug and tobacco sector by 1.4%.

Healthy wholesale sales of computer-related equipment and packaged software helped wholesalers in the computers and electronics trade group post a 0.7% rise. Wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories reported a 0.9% climb, after two consecutive monthly declines.

A third consecutive monthly decline occurred in the industrial and other machinery group, where sales fell 0.6%. Wholesalers of metals and hardware saw their sales drop 1.8%, the third decline in four months. Apparel and dry goods fell 3.3%.

Only five provinces reported higher sales. Following two consecutive monthly declines, Ontario wholesalers gained some of their 1.4% rise in sales on strength in automotive products, computer and electronic products, and the "other products" category. Manitoba (+4.2%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (+0.4%) are two of three provinces where wholesale trade has not generally suffered under the current economic environment. Quebec is the other province, despite November's 0.7% drop.

Wholesale inventories were more or less unchanged at \$43.4 billion. Eight of the 11 wholesale trade groups reported

**Wholesale trade, November 2001**  
Seasonally adjusted

	\$ millions	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
<b>Canada</b>	<b>32,380</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	220	0.4	-2.9
Prince Edward Island	55	3.1	6.0
Nova Scotia	601	1.6	5.3
New Brunswick	422	-2.7	7.2
Quebec	6,736	-0.7	1.0
Ontario	15,851	1.4	1.6
Manitoba	1,017	4.2	14.9
Saskatchewan	952	-0.1	1.3
Alberta	3,358	-0.9	7.9
British Columbia	3,139	-1.8	-1.9
Yukon	11	-3.5	5.7
Northwest Territories	16	16.2	8.7
Nunavut	2	33.7	-28.4

smaller inventories. The largest drops occurred in apparel (-2.0%), household goods (-1.3%), computers and electronics (-1.2%), and in the "other products" category (-1.1%). A major build-up of inventory was reported in the beverage, drug, and tobacco sector (+3.3%). Despite the flat overall results for inventories, wholesalers have been reducing their inventory levels throughout 2001 and into the month of November.

The wholesale inventory-to-sales ratio fell from 1.35 in October to 1.34 in November as wholesalers again limited their rebuilding of stock following October's increase.

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

## Tourism spending drops for second straight quarter

**T**ravellers have spent less on tourism in Canada for two quarters in a row, the first time in a decade that this has happened.

Between July and September last year, tourists spent just over \$11.0 billion in the country, down a sharp 1.8% compared with the previous three months. This abrupt decline, likely a result of September 11, at least in part, followed a 0.4% drop in the second quarter.

Tourism spending fell for five consecutive quarters during the 1990/91 recession.

Canadians spent just over \$7.7 billion in the third quarter, or 70% of the total, while foreign travellers spent about \$3.3 billion, the remaining 30%. All amounts are in "real" terms. That is, they are adjusted for price changes as well as seasonal factors.

Spending by foreign travellers fell 4.5% during the third quarter, more than six times the pace of the 0.7% decline in domestic spending by Canadians. This was the first reduction in more than two years in tourism spending by visitors from abroad, and the third consecutive decline in spending by Canadians.

(continued on page 6)

### ... Tourism spending drops for second straight quarter

The total number of foreign visitors to Canada fell a substantial 8.3% in the third quarter compared with the second. Declines were comparable for both U.S. tourists and those from other countries.

The number of visitors in September alone fell about 22% from August, probably a result of the events of September 11. Preliminary results for October show a further decrease of 1.2% from September.

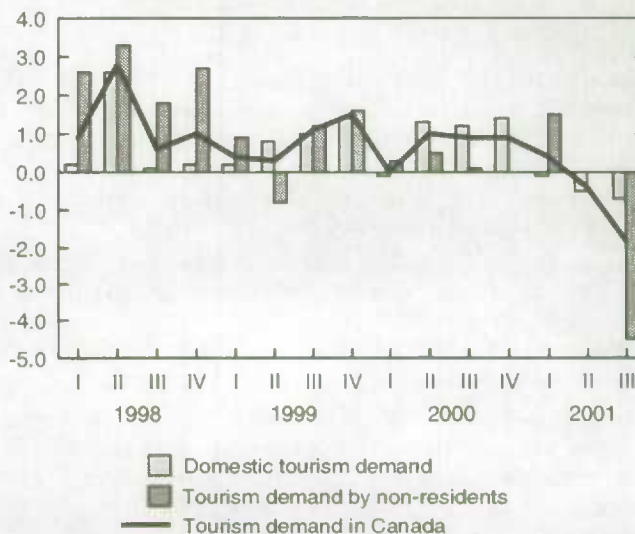
The decline in tourism spending in Canada during the third quarter was widespread. The largest drop occurred in accommodation, where spending fell 4.3% to \$1.4 billion, again in real terms. Foreign spending in this category dropped 7.2%.

Spending on transportation declined 2.5%, and again the drop was larger among foreign travellers (-6.6%). Spending in air transportation, the largest component of the transportation category, fell 4.8%.

The third quarter 2001 issue of *National tourism indicators* (Internet: 13-009-XIB; paper: 13-009-XPB) can be downloaded free from Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the Our products and services page, choose Free publications, then National accounts. To order a paper copy, contact the client services officer (613-951-3640; [iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca](mailto:iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca)). For analytical information, contact Jacques Delisle (613-951-3796) or James Temple (613-951-0269), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

### Real tourism spending

Percentage change from previous quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation



## New from Statistics Canada

### Services indicators

*Services indicators* is a quarterly publication that profiles the services industries. Each issue carries updated tables and charts based on output, finance, employment and remuneration data for various services industries during the most recent eight quarters.

The third quarter 2001 issue features the article "Adapting to change: The life and health insurance industry amidst a changing financial services landscape." A statistical profile of this industry from 1988 to 1998, the article analyzes trends in the context of the industry's evolving regulatory environment, and compares the industry to deposit-accepting intermediaries.

The third quarter 2001 issue of *Services indicators* (Internet: 63-016-XIB, \$26/\$87; paper: 63-016-XPB, \$35/\$116) is now available. For more information, contact Don Little (613-951-6739; [littdon@statcan.ca](mailto:littdon@statcan.ca)), Services Industries Division.

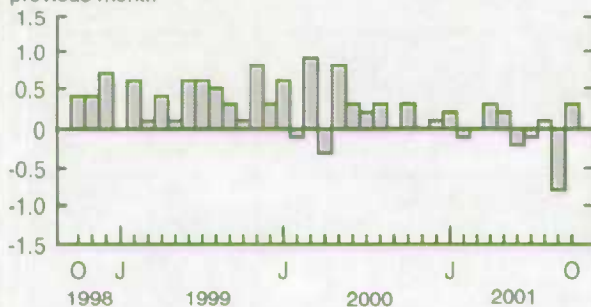




## Current trends

### Gross domestic product

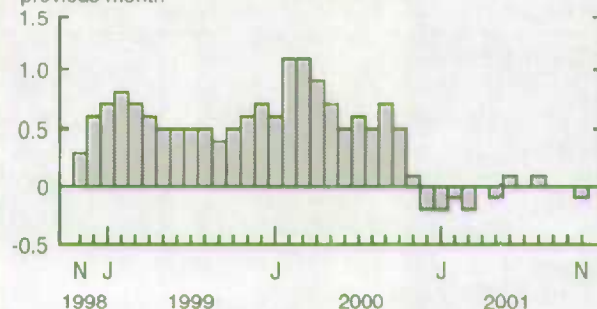
% change,  
previous month



Total economic activity advanced 0.3% in October, after declining 0.8% in September.

### Composite Index

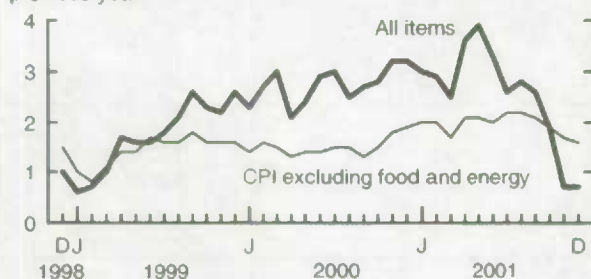
% change,  
previous month



The leading indicator edged down 0.1% in November, mainly as a result of worsening conditions in manufacturing.

### Consumer Price Index

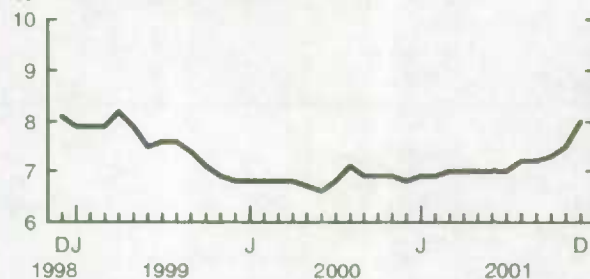
% change,  
previous year



Consumer prices for goods and services were 0.7% higher in December than they were a year earlier. Excluding food and energy, prices rose 1.6%.

### Unemployment rate

%



In December, the unemployment rate surged half a percentage point to 8.0%.

### Manufacturing

\$ billions



Manufacturers' shipments climbed 1.7% in November to \$41.4 billion. The backlog of unfilled orders declined 0.8% to \$47.6 billion.

### Merchandise trade

\$ billions



In November, the value of merchandise exports rose 1.3% to \$32.7 billion. Imports declined 0.3% to \$28.1 billion.

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

## Latest statistics

	Period	Level	Change, previous period	Change, previous year
<b>GENERAL</b>				
Gross domestic product (\$ billions, 1997) <sup>1</sup>	October	932.1	0.3%	-0.6%
Composite Index (1992=100)	November	166.2	-0.1%	-0.7%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billions)	Q3 2001	37.6	-14.4%	-24.0%
Capacity utilization rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Q3 2001	79.4	-2.5†	-7.0†
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND</b>				
Retail trade (\$ billions)	November*	24.6	1.4%	5.2%
New motor vehicle sales (thousands of units)	November	143.7	8.5%	12.6%
Wholesale trade (\$ billions)	November*	32.4	0.4%	2.2%
<b>LABOUR</b>				
Employment (millions)	December	15.1	-0.1%	0.2%
Unemployment rate (%)	December	8.0	0.5†	1.2†
Participation rate (%)	December	66.3	0.3†	0.1†
Average weekly earnings (\$)	October	669.99	0.23%	2.04%
Help-wanted Index (1996=100)	December	126	-5.3%	-27.6%
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries (in thousands)	November*	557.1	3.6%	17.5%
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>				
Merchandise exports (\$ billions)	November*	32.7	1.3%	-9.8%
Merchandise imports (\$ billions)	November*	28.1	-0.3%	-9.3%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billions)	November*	4.6	0.5	-0.7
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>				
Shipments (\$ billions)	November*	41.4	1.7%	-9.1%
New orders (\$ billions)	November*	41.0	2.7%	-11.0%
Unfilled orders (\$ billions)	November*	47.6	-0.8%	-6.4%
Inventory/shipments ratio	November*	1.53	-0.03	0.09
<b>PRICES</b>				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	December*	115.9	0.1%	0.7%
Industrial Product Price Index (1997=100)	November	106.5	0.0%	-1.9%
Raw Materials Price Index (1997=100)	November	103.5	-2.9%	-16.2%
New Housing Price Index (1992=100)	November	107.1	0.3%	2.7%

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

\* new this week

† percentage point

<sup>1</sup> 1997 replaces 1992 as the base year used in determining prices for gross domestic product by industry. Also, valuation has been changed from factor cost to basic prices.

<sup>2</sup> Calculation of the rates of capacity use is now based on the 1997 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), which has replaced the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

## Infomat

### A weekly review

Editor: Lahouaria Yssaad; (613) 951-0627; lahouaria.yssaad@statcan.ca.  
Head of Official Release: Madeleine Simard; (613) 951-1088;  
madeleine.simard@statcan.ca.

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](http://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](http://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 January 17 to 23, 2002

SUBJECT AREA Title of product	Period	Catalogue number	Price (\$) (issue/subscription)
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			
Canadian potato production	January 2002	22-008-UIB	free
Rural and small-town Canada analysis bulletin	1989-2000	21-006-XIE	free
<b>BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FINANCIAL FLOWS</b>			
Canada's international transactions in securities	October 2001	67-002-XPB	18/176
<b>CULTURE, TOURISM AND THE CENTRE FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS</b>			
At a crossroads: First results of the 18- to 20-year-old cohort of the Youth in Transition Survey	2000	81-591-XIE	free
International travel, advance information	November 2001	66-001-PIE	6/55
National tourism indicators	Q3 2001	13-009-XIB	free
National tourism indicators	Q3 2001	13-009-XPB	free
<b>DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES</b>			
Retail trade	November 2001	63-005-XIB	16/155
Wholesale trade	November 2001	63-008-XIB	14/140
<b>MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY</b>			
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	December 2001	44-004-XIB	5/47
Primary iron and steel	November 2001	41-001-XIB	5/47
Pulpwood and wood residue statistics	November 2001	25-001-XIB	6/55
Refined petroleum products	August 2001	45-004-XIB	16/155
Refined petroleum products	August 2001	45-004-XPB	21/206
Steel wire and specified wire products	November 2001	41-006-XIB	5/47
<b>PRICES</b>			
Consumer Price Index	December 2001	62-001-XIB	8/77
Consumer Price Index	December 2001	62-001-XPB	11/103
Industry price indexes	October 2001	62-011-XPB	22/217
<b>SERVICE INDUSTRIES</b>			
Services indicators	Q3 2001	63-016-XIB	26/87
Services indicators	Q3 2001	63-016-XPB	35/116
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>			
Monthly railway carloadings	November 2001	52-001-XIE	8/77

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](mailto:order@statcan.ca)

**To order on the Internet:** Visit the Statistics Canada web site at [www.statcan.ca](http://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](http://www.statcan.ca). Click on "Our products and services" to access the CANSIM database. Or consult the tables in "Canadian Statistics".

# Subject index: July 6 to December 21, 2001

## AGRICULTURE

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Crop yields significantly lower, 2001	October 19
Potatoes and bananas big favourites of Canadians, 2000	October 26
Principal field crop areas, 2000/01	July 20
Reduced harvest for grain farmers, 2001	December 14

## BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS (CURRENT ACCOUNT)

Reference period:	Issue date:
Q2 2001	September 7
Q3 2001	December 7

## BUILDING PERMITS

Reference period:	Issue date:
May 2001	July 13
June 2001	August 10
July 2001	September 14
August 2001	October 12
September 2001	November 16
October 2001	December 14

## BUSINESS CONDITIONS SURVEY: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Reference period:	Issue date:
July 2001	August 10
October 2001	November 9

## CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES

Reference period:	Issue date:
April 2001	July 6
May 2001	August 3
June 2001	August 31
July 2001	September 28
August 2001	November 2
September 2001	November 30

## CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

Reference period:	Issue date:
May 2001	July 27
June 2001	August 24
July 2001	September 28
August 2001	October 26
September 2001	November 23

## COMPOSITE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
June 2001	August 3
July 2001	August 24
August 2001	October 5
September 2001	November 2
October 2001	November 23
November 2001	December 21

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
June 2001	July 27
July 2001	August 31
August 2001	September 21
September 2001	October 26
October 2001	November 30

## CONSUMER SPENDING

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Consumers continue to spend at retail stores, Q2 2001	October 19
Sales of alcoholic beverages increase, 1999/00	July 20

## CRIME AND JUSTICE

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Children exposed to family violence tend to display more emotional problems, 2001	July 13
Homicide rate stable, 2000	November 9
National crime rate falls for a ninth consecutive year, 2000	August 3
Risk of violent victimization remains low, 1999	August 17

## DEMOGRAPHY

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Canada's population surpasses 31 million, July 1, 2001	October 5
More people relocate to Toronto, 1999/2000	October 5

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Canadian students among the best in the world, 2000	December 14
Children from across income spectrum attend private schools, 1988/99	July 13
Children of immigrants show academic progress, 1994/98	November 30
Employers most common sponsors of adult training, 1994/98	September 21
University enrolment highest for women, 1999/2000	November 16
University revenue grows for third consecutive year, 1999/2000	August 10
University tuition fees rise at slower pace, 2001/02	September 21

## EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS AND HOURS

Reference period:	Issue date:
April 2001	July 6
May 2001	August 3
June 2001	September 14
July 2001	October 5
August 2001	November 2

## EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (INCLUDED IN LABOUR FORCE SURVEY)

Reference period:	Issue date:
June 2001	July 13
July 2001	August 17

## FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR ENTERPRISES (BUSINESS PROFITS)

Reference period:	Issue date:
Q2 2001	September 7
Q3 2001	December 7

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY

Reference period:	Issue date:
April 2001	July 6
May 2001	August 3
June 2001	September 7
July 2001	October 5
August 2001	November 9
September 2001	December 7

## HEALTH

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Alternative medicine complements conventional health care, 1998/99	December 21
Non-smokers live longer and better than smokers, 2000	July 20

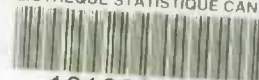
## HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Household spending exceeds rate of inflation, 2000	December 21
One household in 10 affected by food insecurity, 1998/99	August 24



Sub, ... December 21, 2001 -

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010339122

## INCOME

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Family income reaches new high, 1999	November 16
Likelihood of saving increases with income, 1999	July 20
Median family income rises for third year in a row, 1999	August 17

## INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATES

Reference period:	Issue date:
Q2 2001	September 21
Q3 2001	December 14

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT PRICE AND RAW MATERIALS PRICE INDEXES

Reference period:	Issue date:
May 2001	July 6
June 2001	August 3
July 2001	September 7
August 2001	October 5
September 2001	November 2
October 2001	December 7

## INTERNET USE

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Business e-commerce: a growing source of revenue, 1999/2000	November 9
Household e-commerce: more buying than browsing, 2000	November 9
The internet still gaining in popularity, 2000	August 10

## LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, JOB GROWTH)

Reference period:	Issue date:
June 2001	July 13
July 2001	August 17
August 2001	September 14
September 2001	October 12
October 2001	November 9
November 2001	December 14

## LABOUR MARKETS

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Employment increases in public sector, Q2 2001	November 23
Laid-off individuals found a job faster, 1993/1997	November 2
One-half of job vacancies in retail trade and consumer services, 1999	November 16

## MONTHLY SURVEY OF MANUFACTURING

Reference period:	Issue date:
May 2001	July 27
June 2001	August 24
July 2001	September 28
August 2001	October 26
September 2001	November 23

## NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS (QUARTERLY GDP)

Reference period:	Issue date:
Q2 2001	September 7
Q3 2001	December 7

## NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

Reference period:	Issue date:
May 2001	July 20
June 2001	August 17
July 2001	September 21
August 2001	October 19
September 2001	November 23
October 2001	December 21

## PENSIONS AND RRSPs

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Increased membership in employer-sponsored Registered Pension Plans, 1999	December 14
Value of employer-sponsored pension plans continues to decline, Q1 2001	October 12

## PRODUCTIVITY

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Advanced information and communication technology key to growth in the manufacturing sector, 1998	October 12
Alberta leads Canada's business sector in productivity, 1996/97	August 31
First drop in labour productivity in nearly five years, Q1 2001	July 6
Ninth straight increase in multifactor productivity, 2000	December 21
Productivity rebounds, Q2 2001	September 28

## RETAIL TRADE

Reference period:	Issue date:
May 2001	July 27
June 2001	August 31
July 2001	September 28
August 2001	October 26
September 2001	November 30

## SERVICE INDUSTRIES

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Growth of services industries slows for third consecutive quarter, Q2 2001	October 19
International trade deficit in services increases, 2000	July 13
Services industries grow faster than the goods sector, Q1 2001	August 10

## SOCIETY

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Brides, grooms getting older, 1998	November 30
More giving and less volunteering, 2000	August 31

## TOURISM

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Growth of spending on tourism in Canada eases slightly, Q1 2001	July 13
International travel deficit doubles, Q3 2001	December 7
International travel to Canada is boosted, Q1 2001	September 21
Tourism spending growth weakest in nearly five years, Q2 2001	October 19

## WHOLESALE TRADE

Reference period:	Issue date:
May 2001	July 27
June 2001	August 24
July 2001	September 28
August 2001	October 26
September 2001	November 30

## OTHER ARTICLES

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Alberta, Newfoundland lead economic growth, 2000	November 2
Capital spending expected to reach record high, 2001	July 27
Expansion of aquaculture industry slows, 2000	October 12
Private pension savings: Maintaining standard of living in retirement, 1999	December 21
Residential construction investment increases, Q1 2001	July 20
Telecommunication profits rise, 1999	November 23
Television viewing remains stable, 2000	November 16
Wireless operators gain momentum, 2000	August 17
Years of losses come to an end for private radio broadcasters, 2000	August 17