Catalogue 11-002E (Français 11-002F) ISSN 0380-0547

Infomat

A Weekly Review

Friday, February 8, 2002

OVERVIEW

- **Economy expands for second straight month**

  The economy expanded slightly in November 2001 in the wake of sharply higher auto sales. GDP by industry grew 0.2%, following a 0.3% increase in October.

- **Composite Index turns upward late in 2001**

  The leading indicator turned upward late in 2001, rising 0.4% in December on the strength of housing.

- **Manufacturers dissatisfied with inventory levels**

  Nearly one-third of manufacturers reported in January that finished product inventory levels were too high. Production and employment prospects for the next three months remained negative.

- **Consumers flock to department stores**

  Consumers went on a shopping spree last year in the nation's department stores, which recorded their second highest percentage increase in sales (+7.9%) in the past two decades.

- **Industrial product prices continue to fall**

  Pushed down by petroleum and coal product prices, manufacturers' prices fell 2.3% in December 2001 from a year earlier, their third straight month of decline.

- **More Canadians feel needs for health care not met**

  An increasing number of Canadians feel that the health care system has not met their needs. In 1998/99, 6.6% of adults reported unmet health care needs, up from 5.4% in 1996/97 and 4.4% in 1994/95.

Economy expands for second straight month

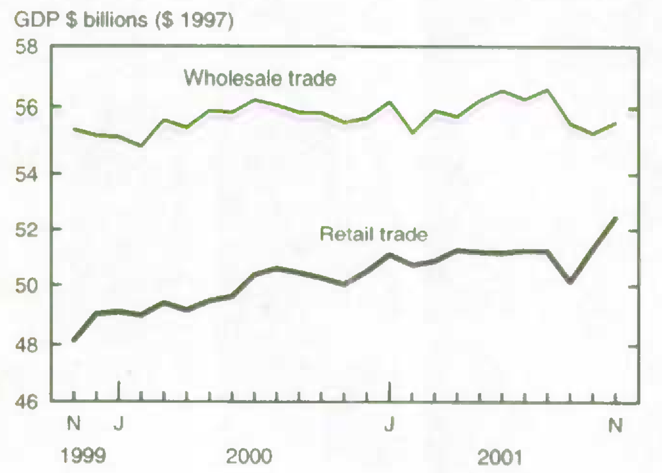
The economy expanded slightly in November 2001 in the wake of sharply higher auto sales. GDP by industry grew 0.2%, following a 0.3% increase in October.

These back-to-back increases came after four consecutive months of essentially no growth. With these gains, the economy has regained slightly more than one-half the ground it lost in September.

Sharply higher auto sales lifted the retail industry in November, providing the single largest push to the economy. Retail sales rose 2.1%, the second straight monthly increase. Sales by auto dealers surged 7.3%, the largest monthly increase since December 1997, as consumers took advantage of interest-free financing. If auto sales had been excluded, retailers would have had a lacklustre gain of 0.1%.

Wholesaling activity advanced 0.5% in November, after falling significantly in the previous two months. Distributors of computers and software were largely responsible. Computer sales rose 5.5%, only the second time in 10 months that they have increased.

Retail and wholesale trade



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Statistics Canada
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Canada

... Economy expands for second straight month

The travel industry made some gains in November, although the impact of September 11 continued to hamper demand. Air transportation, hit particularly hard, was up 2.6%. Although demand for air travel improved, air transportation activity remained 10.9% below August levels. The passenger rail transportation industry gained at the expense of air travel.

The accommodation industry advanced for a second straight month, although output remained 3.4% below August levels. The restaurant industry, which suffered only a minor setback in September, advanced 0.7% in November. The travel and tour agency industry gained 1.1%, but its output was still 8.1% short of August levels.

Interest rates at 40-year lows helped boost demand for both new and existing housing. Production in construction activity increased 0.3%. Residential construction advanced 0.9%, the fifth increase in as many months for home builders.

Manufacturing output remained relatively steady, edging down 0.1% in November. Ten of the 21 major manufacturing groups, representing 41% of total manufacturing output, reduced production in November. Sharply weaker demand for electrical and electronic equipment was again a major cause. Manufacturing output in November 2001 was down 7.0% from the same month a year earlier.

Production of computers and electronic products continued a downward spiral, declining 2.2% in November. Production levels were less than half their August 2000 peak.

Monthly GDP statistics now include data on the information and communications technologies (ICT) sector and its manufacturing and services components. ICT output declined 0.2% in November, returning to levels not seen since March 2000. November's production was nearly $56.8 billion, which represented 6.1% of GDP.

The continuing expansion of ICT services (+0.4%) was more than offset by a 3.2% decline among manufacturers of ICT products. Services account for 84% of the ICT sector, and manufacturing 16%.

*For further detail, see the November 2001 issue of **Gross domestic product by industry** (Internet: 15-001-XIE, $11/$110). A print-on-demand version is available at a different price. To purchase data, contact Yolande Chantigny (1-800-887-4623; imad@statcan.ca). For more information, contact Hans Messinger (613-951-3621; hans.messinger@statcan.ca) or Jo Ann MacMillan (613-951-7248; joann.macmillan@statcan.ca) Industry Measures and Analysis Division. (See also "Current trends" on page 8.)*

Composite Index turns upward late in 2001

The leading indicator turned upward late in 2001, rising 0.4% in December. The Composite Index for October and November was revised upward to gains after preliminary estimates of no change and a decrease, respectively.

However, the sources of growth were limited, as only four of the 10 components posted gains. Housing made the largest contribution to overall growth. Two components fell, and four were unchanged.

Households scrambled to take advantage of low interest rates. Housing, already the strongest sector of demand, grew 3.2%, its largest gain in five years. Housing starts remained firm in Ontario and Western Canada, and strengthened in the East, notably Quebec, where vacancy rates were among the lowest in the country.

The strength of demand spilled over into existing home sales, which continued to shatter records. As well, furniture and appliance sales turned upward. Personal services was one of the few areas in which employment picked up in November and December.

The two components that fell were related to manufacturing, which continued to be the weakest sector. New orders for durable goods and the ratio of shipments to stocks continued to trend down as they have during the past year. In particular, demand for investment goods remained weak. The average workweek was flat, as manufacturers cut jobs to meet their reduced need for labour. Manufacturing suffered by far the largest loss of jobs at the end of 2001.

The US leading indicator was stable, and has generally been rising since mid-2001. As in Canada, the improvement was narrowly based.

*For more information on the economy, see the January 2002 issue of **Canadian economic observer** (paper: 11-010-XPB, $23/$227). For analytical information, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Group. (See also "Current trends" on page 8.)*

Manufacturers dissatisfied with inventory levels

Manufacturers continued to indicate dissatisfaction with finished product inventory levels in January, with almost one-third of manufacturers stating that their finished product inventory levels were too high.

More than one-third of manufacturers expected to reduce output during the next three months, and almost one-quarter indicated their workforce would decline. Producers also reported they were slightly less concerned than they were in October 2001 with current levels of both new and unfilled orders.

Almost one-third of manufacturers said their current level of finished product inventory was too high, up from one-fifth in October 2001. About 65% said their finished product inventory was about right, down from 78% in the previous survey. Manufacturers in the transportation equipment and paper products industries were mostly responsible for the increase in negative reports. Offsetting this trend, producers in the wood products industries indicated less worry about inventory levels.

About 17% of manufacturers said they planned to increase production in the first quarter of 2002, up from 10% in the October 2001 survey. The proportion expecting to reduce production in the next three months rose slightly from 33% to 35%. Producers in the transportation equipment and paper products industries were the major contributors to these lowered expectations. Manufacturers in the primary metals and wood products industries, however, were more optimistic about production prospects.

Employment prospects in manufacturing remained uncertain in the first quarter of 2002. About 21% of manufacturers reported that their workforce would contract in the next three months, a slight improvement over the 24% who said they intended to cut employment in October 2001.

Prospects of falling employment levels remained widespread across the major manufacturing groupings, especially in the wood products, fabricated metal products and paper products industries. About 70% of manufacturers reported their employment levels would remain constant. Producers in the transportation equipment industries said their employment levels would change little in the first quarter.

About 65% of manufacturers said their backlog of unfilled orders was about normal, a substantial increase from 50% in October 2001. About 30% of manufacturers reported lower-than-normal satisfaction with unfilled orders; however, this was a strong improvement from 46% in October 2001. At the same time, 5% said their level was higher than normal, compared with 4% in October 2001 and 10% in January 2001.

In the January survey, 38% of manufacturers reported concern about declining orders received. This was an improvement from 43% in October, yet still more than four times the 9% posted in January 2000. The proportion of manufacturers reporting that new orders were rising more than doubled in January to 12% from a low of 5% in October 2001. Manufacturers in the transportation equipment and primary metals industries were the major contributors to this slightly more positive result.

About 85% of manufacturers cited little in the way of production impediments in January, up five percentage points from October 2001. The proportion reporting a shortage of skilled labour decreased three percentage points to 4%.

For general information, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca). For analytical information, contact Claude Robillard (613-951-3507; robilcg@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Manufacturers' expectations and business conditions
Seasonally adjusted

	January 2001	April 2001	July 2001	October 2001	January 2002
	% of manufacturers who said				
Volume of production in next three months will be:					
About the same as in previous three months	43	59	55	57	48
Higher	16	14	17	10	17
Lower	41	27	28	33	35
Orders received are:					
About the same	42	54	52	52	50
Rising	13	12	7	5	12
Declining	45	34	41	43	38
Backlog of unfilled orders is:					
About normal	55	55	54	50	65
Higher than normal	10	6	6	4	5
Lower than normal	35	39	40	46	30
Finished-product inventory is:					
About right	66	74	70	78	65
Too low	3	5	2	2	4
Too high	31	21	28	20	31
Employment in next three months will:					
Change little from previous three months	65	72	72	67	70
Increase	17	9	11	9	9
Decrease	18	19	17	24	21

Consumers flock to department stores

Consumers went on a shopping spree last year in the nation's department stores, which recorded their second highest percentage increase in sales in the past two decades.

Department stores sold a preliminary estimate of $19.8 billion in goods and services last year, up 7.9% from 2000. This increase was second only to an annual gain of 10.3% in 1997.

This surge in sales coincided with an increase in the number of stores. On average, there were 732 department stores in operation each month last year, up from 719 in 2000.

December alone was a boon to department stores, as consumers bought a seasonally adjusted total of $1.68 billion in goods and services, up 2.4% from November. This more than offset a 1.6% decline in November.

Department store sales have been gaining strength generally since the spring of 2000, although at a slower pace in recent months.

Annual sales were up in all provinces last year. The largest gain (+19.7%) occurred in the group formed by Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island (+19.7%), followed by Alberta (+11.5%).

Also posting increases above the national average were the region formed by British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (+9.0%), and Saskatchewan (+8.4%).

Department stores in Ontario sold just over $8.4 billion in goods and services last year, up 6.7%, and those in Quebec sold $3.5 billion, up 7.4%.

Year-over-year sales advanced 6.7% in large urban centres as a group, compared with 9.3% in smaller areas. One reason is that fewer stores opened in the urban centres. These centres include the census metropolitan areas of Halifax-Dartmouth, Québec, Montréal, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver.

To order data, or for general information, contact Client Services (1 877 421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). For analytical information, contact Clérance Kimanyi (613-951-6363; clerance.kimanyi@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

Department store sales, including concessions

	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2000 to Dec. 2001	Jan.-Dec. 2001	Jan.-Dec 2000 to Jan.-Dec. 2001
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change
	Not seasonally adjusted			
Canada	**3,079.4**	**7.1**	**19,765.4**	**7.9**
Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island[1]	69.8	19.8	454.4	19.7
Nova Scotia	104.3	11.0	597.5	6.6
New Brunswick	74.6	4.6	462.0	4.9
Québec	521.9	10.1	3,547.5	7.4
Ontario	1,340.6	5.2	8,446.0	6.7
Manitoba	119.2	4.1	792.9	6.5
Saskatchewan	101.7	7.3	688.8	8.4
Alberta	378.8	9.1	2,428.3	11.5
British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut[1]	368.3	6.2	2,344.8	9.0

[1] *For reasons of confidentiality, data for Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island are combined, as are data for British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.*

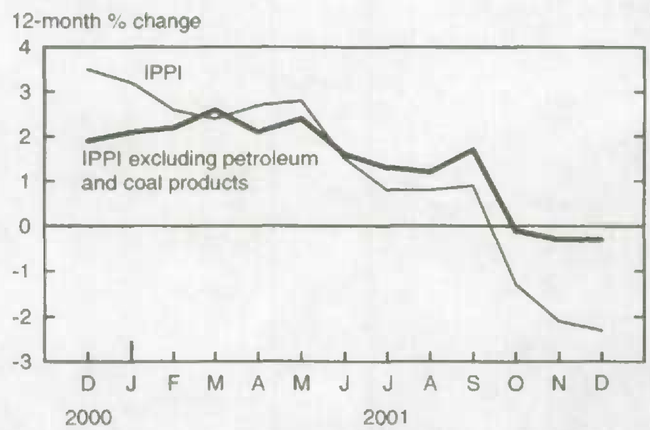
Industrial product prices continue to fall

Manufacturers' prices, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), fell 2.3% in December 2001 from a year earlier, their third consecutive month of decline. They were pushed down by petroleum and coal product prices, which tumbled 26.9%.

If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have decreased only 0.3%. Price declines for pulp and paper products and primary metal products also contributed to the annual decrease in manufacturers' prices. This decline was partly offset by higher prices for motor vehicles, meat products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, and lumber products.

On a month-to-month basis, industrial prices fell 0.8% from November after edging down 0.1% in November from October. Lower prices for petroleum and coal products as well as autos, trucks and other transportation equipment were the major contributors.

Industrial product prices



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... Industrial product prices continue to fall

Manufacturers paid 12.8% less for their raw materials than they did in December 2000, the fifth consecutive monthly decline. Lower prices for mineral fuels were responsible for most of the decline in the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI), along with wood products, non-ferrous metals and animal products. These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for vegetable products and ferrous materials.

On a monthly basis, raw materials prices were down 1.4% from November. Lower prices for mineral fuels, non-ferrous metals and animal products were the major contributors to the monthly decrease.

In the RMPI, crude oil prices were off 2.9% in December from November, the result of high inventories and lower demand. This decrease was reflected in the IPPI; petroleum and coal product prices were down 4.4% from November.

From November to December, the value of the US dollar weakened against the Canadian dollar, pushing down prices of commodities that are quoted in US dollars, notably automobiles, lumber, pulp and newsprint. The impact on the IPPI was such that if the exchange rate had remained unchanged, the IPPI would have declined 0.4%.

On a year-over-year basis, the influence of the dollar was also evident. Without the exchange rate effect the IPPI would have decreased 3.2% instead of 2.3%.

Rising prices for motor vehicles pushed year-over-year prices up for finished goods. Prices for meat, fish and dairy products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, and machinery and equipment also contributed to the 0.8% increase from December 2000. On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were down 0.7% from November. Lower prices for motor vehicles and petroleum products were the major contributors to the decline.

Manufacturers received 1.0% more on average for their products in 2001 than they did in 2000. This was a much slower rate of growth than the average annual increase of 4.2% in industrial prices during 2000. Raw materials prices, however, declined an average 0.9% in 2001, compared with a substantial 22.3% increase in 2000. Most of this downward pressure was the result of falling energy prices.

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes,
December 2001

	Index (1997=100)	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	**105.4**	**-0.8**	**-2.3**
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	105.2	-0.6	-0.3
Intermediate goods	101.9	-1.0	-4.3
Finished goods	110.7	-0.7	0.8
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	**101.8**	**-1.4**	**-12.8**
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	89.3	-1.0	-5.2
Mineral fuels (crude oil)	128.8	-2.0	-22.2
Vegetable products	88.7	-1.0	6.9
Animals and animal products	103.5	-1.0	-2.5
Wood	79.6	0.8	-12.8
Ferrous materials	86.6	-0.5	6.9
Non-ferrous metals	76.4	-3.2	-14.5
Non-metallic minerals	109.5	0.0	1.2

The December 2001 issue of ***Industry price indexes*** *(paper: 62-011-XPB, $22/$217) is now available. For more information, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; infounit@statcan.ca) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; danielle.gouin@statcan.ca), Prices Division.*

More Canadians feel needs for health care not met

An increasing number of Canadians feel that the health care system has not met their needs. According to the National Population Health Survey of 1998/99, about 1.5 million Canadians aged 18 and over, or 6.6% of adults reported unmet health care needs in the 12 months prior to the survey, up from 5.4% in 1996/97 and 4.4% in 1994/95.

Problems relating broadly to perceived "availability" of health care, including waiting too long for care, accounted for 36% of cases of unmet need. "Accessibility" problems, specifically, cost or the lack of transportation, accounted for about 10%.

In more than half the reported cases of unmet need, individuals chose to do without health care, either because of competing demands on their time, or because of their attitude toward illness, providers of health care, or the system. These unmet health care needs, that were attributed to the individual's own circumstances, are described as "acceptability" problems.

An estimated 794,000 people, or 3.5% of adults, reported that they had an unmet health care need because of problems with "acceptability". That is, they did not receive care because of personal circumstances or their attitudes toward health care professionals or the health care system.

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... More Canadians feel needs for health care not met

About 588,000 adults, or 2.6%, attributed unmet health care needs to the unavailability of services, reflecting perceived deficiencies in health care delivery. There have been concerns that recent limits on health care budgets placed an unequal burden on less advantaged groups. This analysis, however, showed that the likelihood of reporting unmet needs due to a lack of services did not vary significantly by factors such as household income, education, employment, or Aboriginal or immigrant status.

About 192,000 people, or 1% of the adult population, reported that a health care need went unmet because of problems related to "accessibility," that is, cost or transportation. Household income was a major factor. About 3% of people in low-income households reported such unmet needs, compared with less than one-half of 1% of residents of upper-middle or high-income households. Relatively high percentages of people reporting chronic conditions, chronic pain or distress recalled having unmet health care needs stemming from cost or transportation concerns.

The prevalence of unmet health care needs of all types was close to the national figure in most provinces. Problems with service availability were most prominent in Nova Scotia. In New Brunswick and Ontario, the prevalence of unmet health care needs related to availability was significantly lower. Accessibility-related unmet needs were significantly higher in British Columbia and lower in Ontario. In each province except Nova Scotia, unmet health care needs stemming from acceptability problems were most common.

The study entitled "Unmet needs for health care" is available in the January 2002 issue of ***Health reports****, Vol. 13, no. 2 (Internet: 82-003-XIE, $15/$44; paper: 82-003-XPE, $20/$58). For more information, contact Jiajian Chen (613-951-5059; chenjia@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division, or Feng Hou (613-951-4337; fenghou@statcan.ca), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.*

Frequency of reasons for unmet health care needs, 1998/99

	Household population aged 18 or older with unmet health care needs, Canada, excluding territories
	%
Availability[1]	**39.3**
Waiting time too long	22.9
Not available when required	14.7
Not available in area	7.0
Accessibility[1]	**12.9**
Cost	11.4
Transportation	1.6
Acceptability[1]	**53.1**
Too busy	13.6
Didn't get around to it / Didn't bother	13.5
Felt it would be inadequate	13.2
Decided not to seek care	5.4
Didn't know where to go	3.9
Dislike doctors / Afraid	1.8
Personal / Family responsibilities	0.7
Language problems	--
Other	6.8
Availability only	35.6
Accessibility only	10.5
Acceptability only	48.7
Availability and **accessibility**	0.6
Availability and **acceptability**	2.7
Availability, **accessibility** and **acceptability**	0.3
Accessibility and **acceptability**	1.3

Data source: *1998/99 National Population Health Survey, cross-sectional sample, Health file.*

1 *Because respondents could report more than one reason, detail adds to more than total.*

-- *Sample size too small to provide reliable estimate.*

New from Statistics Canada

Diversification of Canadian manufacturing firms

The research paper *Changes in the diversification of Canadian manufacturing firms (1973-1997): A move to specialization* assesses changes since the early 1970s in diversification of firms and plants in the Canadian manufacturing sector. It finds that there has been a general increase in specialization of both firms and plants, along with a reduction in the number of plants operated per multi-plant firm.

This study investigates whether structural adjustments to trade liberalization have occurred not so much in the area of plant size but rather in the length of the production run. The trend to specialization in fewer industries has been more or less continuous, and reflects the gradual increase in the size of the market that Canadian firms serve.

The research paper ***Changes in the diversification of Canadian manufacturing firms (1973-1997): A move to specialization*** *(Internet: 11F0019MIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the* Our products and services *page, choose* Research papers (free), *then* Social conditions. *For more information, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588), Micro-Economic Analysis Division.*

Postal code conversion file

The November 2001 *Postal code conversion file* is a digital file linking the postal code with the standard 1996 Census geographic areas, such as enumeration areas, census tracts, and census subdivisions. It also locates each postal code by longitude and latitude to support mapping applications.

The November 2001 version of the *Postal codes by federal riding file* (1996 representation order) is also available. This product provides a link between the postal code and Canada's federal electoral districts.

The November 2001 version of the ***Postal code conversion file*** *(diskette: 92F0027XDB, $9,000) and the* ***Postal codes by federal riding file*** *(diskette: 92F0028XDB, $2,900) are available in ASCII format. For more information, or to order these files, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.*

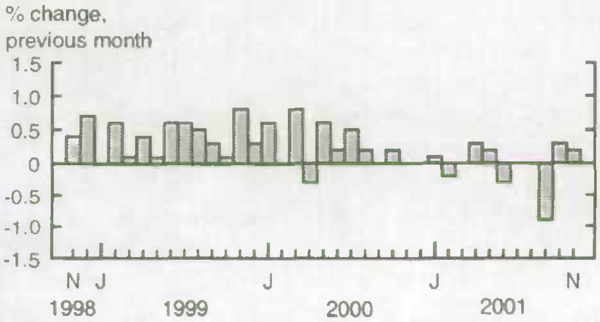
Canadian vehicle survey

Vehicles covered in the *Canadian vehicle survey* travelled an estimated 78.7 billion kilometres in the second quarter of 2001. The survey measures the activity of all on-road vehicles registered in Canada except for some vehicles such as motorcycles, construction equipment and road maintenance equipment. Estimates of total vehicle-kilometres are available by province and territory. Estimates of passenger-kilometres are available by province only.

The second quarter 2001 issue of the ***Canadian vehicle survey*** *(Internet: 53F0004XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the* Our products and services *page, choose* Free publications, *then* Transport and warehousing. *To obtain data, contact Jean-Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; laroque@statcan.ca). For more information, contact Wendy Christoff (613-951-2498; chriwen@statcan.ca), Transportation Division.*

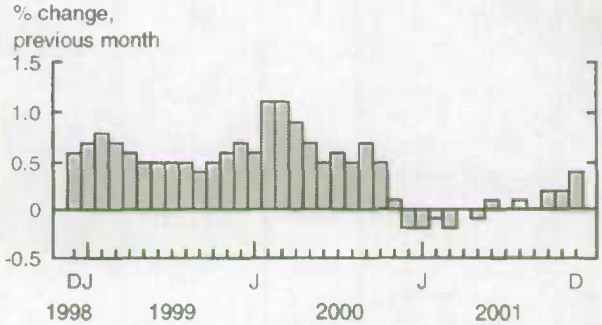
Current trends

Gross domestic product



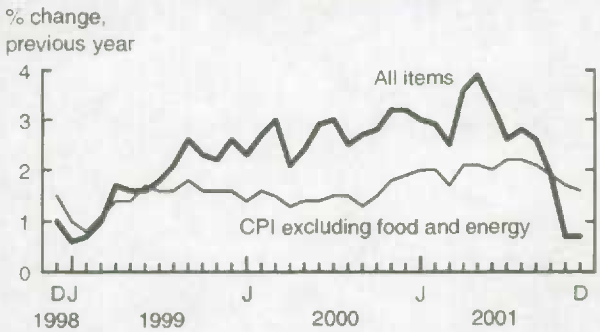
Total economic activity advanced 0.2% in November, after rising 0.3% in October.

Composite Index



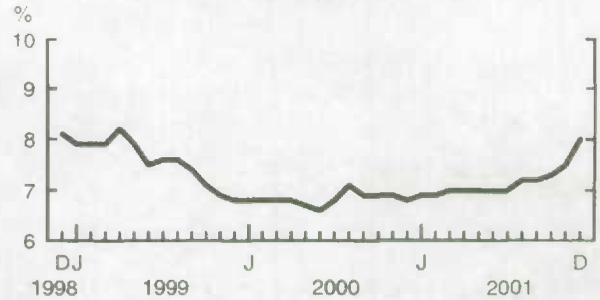
The leading indicator rose 0.4% in December. Housing made the largest contribution to the increase.

Consumer Price Index



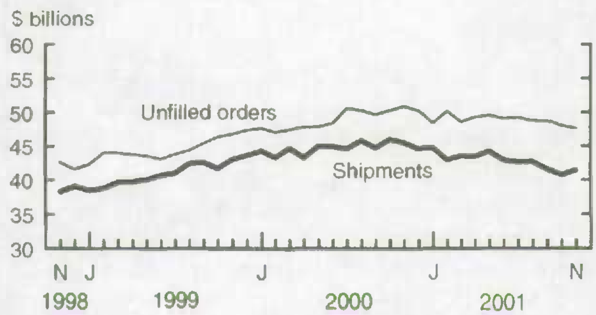
Consumer prices for goods and services were 0.7% higher in December than they were a year earlier. Excluding food and energy, prices rose 1.6%.

Unemployment rate



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

Manufacturing



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

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
GENERAL				
Gross domestic product ($ billions, 1997)[1]	November	933.7	0.2%	-0.3%
Composite Index (1992=100)	December	167.7	0.4%	0.4%
Operating profits of enterprises ($ billions)	Q3 2001	37.6	-14.4%	-24.0%
Capacity utilization rate (%)[2]	Q3 2001	79.4	-2.5†	-7.0†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
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%
LABOUR				
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 ($)	November	670.84	0.19%	1.94%
Help-wanted Index (1996=100)	January*	125	-0.8%	-27.3%
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries (in thousands)	November	557.1	3.6%	17.5%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports ($ 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
MANUFACTURING				
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
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	December	115.9	0.1%	0.7%
Industrial Product Price Index (1997=100)	December	105.4	-0.8%	-2.3%
Raw Materials Price Index (1997=100)	December	101.8	-1.4%	-12.8%
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*
1 *1997 replaces 1992 as the base year used in determining prices for gross domestic product by industry. Also, valuation has been changed from factor cost to basic prices.*
2 *Calculation of the rates of capacity use is now based on the 1997 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), which has replaced the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.*

Infomat
A weekly review

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

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

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