



Infommat

A Weekly Review

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INSIDE

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◆ First drop in four years in farm revenues

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◆ Graduates paying off loans faster

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Lowest trade surplus in three years

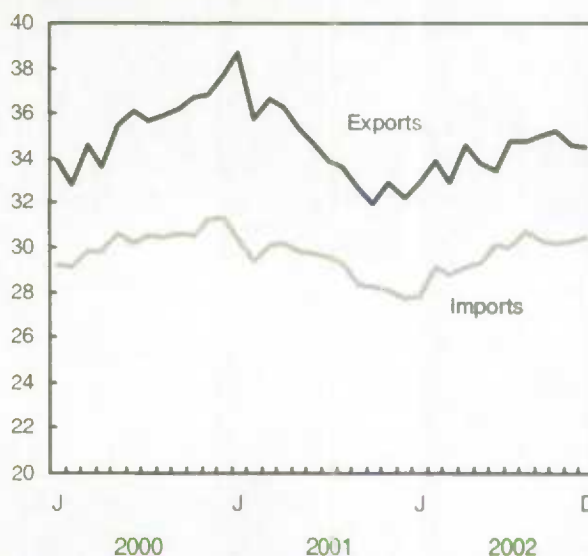
The nation's trade surplus fell by more than \$9.4 billion to nearly \$54.6 billion in 2002, the lowest level since 1999. Canadian companies exported \$410.7 billion in goods last year, down 1.0% from 2001, the second year of declines from the record high in 2000. They imported \$356.1 billion worth, a 1.6% increase.

Exports of automotive products rose 4.5% to just under \$97.1 billion. They accounted for 24% of total exports in 2002, up from 22% the year before. Automotive products incurred the largest increase in imports last year, rising 12.3% to \$81.4 billion. They represented 23% of all imports, up from 21% in 2001.

(continued on page 2)

International merchandise trade

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted



Lowest trade surplus ... (continued from page 1)

Exports of energy products, particularly natural gas and electricity, fell 7.9% to \$50.4 billion, after posting a record high in 2001. Although Canada's trade surplus in energy dropped by more than \$3.0 billion to \$34.0 billion, it was still the largest surplus by trade sector in 2002.

Forestry products, one of the strongest contributors to the trade surplus, declined \$2.9 billion to \$33.5 billion in 2002. To maintain export volumes, lumber producers slashed prices to compete in foreign markets.

On the positive side, Canada's trade deficit in machinery and equipment has narrowed in recent years. After posting deficits of \$15.0 billion in 2000 and \$12.7 billion in 2001, the deficit in this sector fell to \$11.1 billion in 2002.

In the agriculture sector, grain exports suffered as a result of last year's severe drought on the Prairies. Wheat exports were down 19.7% to \$3.1 billion, canola exports fell by almost a quarter to \$971 million, and barley exports were half of their normal levels at \$194 million.

Trade with the United States declined slightly last year. Exports south of the border fell 0.7%, but imports were virtually unchanged (-0.1%). Consequently, the annual trade surplus with the United States dropped by almost \$2.2 billion to \$93.7 billion. Nevertheless,

the United States still accounted for 85% of all Canada's exports and 72% of all imports.

On a monthly basis, exports fell 0.3% in December to \$34.5 billion, but imports rose 0.5% to \$30.4 billion. As a result, Canada's trade balance with the rest of the world fell from a revised \$4.3 billion in November to \$4.1 billion in December. The automotive sector contributed the lion's share of this decline, as imports rose strongly and exports fell to their lowest level in more than four years.

Canadian companies sent \$29.3 billion in goods to the United States in December, down 0.5%. Imports from south of the border dropped 3.6% to \$21.0 billion. The trade surplus with the United States rose by \$633 million to \$8.3 billion.

Imports from all other major trading regions posted double-digit increases in December. This pushed up Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States from \$3.4 billion in November to \$4.3 billion in December.

Canadian international merchandise trade (Internet: 65-001-XIB, \$14/\$141; paper: 65-001-XPB, \$19/\$188) is now available. For more information, contact Jocelyne Elibani (613-951-9647; 1-800-294-5583), International Trade Division. (See also "Current trends" on page 7.)

Vista on the agri-food industry and the farm community

This issue of *Vista on the agri-food industry and the farm community* contains an article entitled "Canadian farm families more dependent on off-farm income."

In the 1990s, most Canadian families operating a farm became more and more dependent on non-farming income, according to analysis of data from personal income tax returns. This article focusses on how the degree of dependence on off-farm income varies by farm typology group and how it has evolved throughout the 1990s. This article also examines the differences in the level and sources of income of the different groups, in their contributions to the agricultural sector and their specialization.

The February 2003 issue of *Vista on the agri-food industry and the farm community* (21-004-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). For more information, contact Sylvana Beaulieu (613-951-5268; sylvana.beaulieu@statcan.ca) or Lina Di Pi  tro (613-951-3171; lina.dipietro@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

Strong annual gain in retail sales

Retailers posted their second largest annual sales increase in five years in 2002. Retail sales of goods and services amounted to \$306.4 billion in 2002, up 6.0% from 2001, when sales rose 4.4%.

Last year was a boom year for big ticket items and drug sales. Furniture stores (+11.4%) enjoyed their best year in sales growth since 1987. It was the sixth consecutive year in which consumers increased spending in furniture stores by at least 8.0% annually.

Housing starts, which posted their highest level since 1989, provided a great deal of stimulus to furniture sales. Furniture stores generate about 40% of their total sales from household appliances and furniture, and 30% from sales of home electronics.

Drug stores were a top performer for a second consecutive year in 2002. Sales jumped 8.1% in 2002, after advancing 6.8% in 2001. Prescription and over-the-counter drugs, as well as vitamins and herbal remedies, account for about two-thirds of all sales in drug stores.

Retailers in the automotive sector posted a 6.7% sales increase in 2002. Attractive incentives stimulated consumer demand for new cars, leading to a 7.9% gain, the largest annual growth rate since 1997.

Gasoline service stations posted a 3.6% increase, after a disappointing year in 2001, when sales rose only 0.2%. Although the average price for gasoline at the pump declined slightly last year, higher volumes helped boost the value of sales.

In 2002, food retailers experienced their largest annual sales gain (+5.0%) since 1987. A significant portion of this increase was induced by higher prices for cigarettes and food products.

Retailers in the territories and Prairie provinces outperformed their counterparts in the rest of the country in 2002. Retail sales soared 16.6% in the Northwest Territories and jumped 9.7% in Yukon and 7.7% in Nunavut.

Gains in the Prairie provinces were led by Alberta (+7.9%), followed closely by Saskatchewan (+7.2%) and Manitoba (+6.9%).

Retail sales by province and territory

	2001	2002	
	\$ millions		% change
Canada	289,130	306,366	6.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,943	5,100	3.2
Prince Edward Island	1,281	1,323	3.3
Nova Scotia	8,703	9,173	5.4
New Brunswick	7,070	7,298	3.2
Quebec	66,036	70,070	6.1
Ontario	109,194	115,169	5.5
Manitoba	9,937	10,626	6.9
Saskatchewan	8,395	8,995	7.2
Alberta	34,602	37,344	7.9
British Columbia	37,979	40,154	5.7
Yukon	434	506	16.6
Northwest Territories	363	399	9.7
Nunavut	193	208	7.7

Consumer spending in the furniture and automotive sectors rose by at least 9.0% in each of these provinces in 2002.

Quebec retailers posted a 6.1% sales increase in 2002, their best performance in three years. Furniture stores (+11.5%) were Quebec's leading retail sector, followed by stores in the automotive and general merchandise sectors.

Retailers in British Columbia (+5.7%) and Ontario (+5.5%) posted sales increases below the national average.

In December, consumer spending in retail stores edged up 0.2% to \$25.9 billion, after falling 0.5% in November. December's sales were particularly strong for furniture stores and auto dealers.

*The December 2002 issue of **Retail trade** (Internet: 63-005-XIB, \$16/\$155) is now available. For general information, 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.*

Perspectives on labour and income

The February 2003 online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income* features two articles. "The retirement wave" discusses one of the key challenges facing employers over the first decades of the 21st century: the departure of experienced workers as the baby boom generation retires. And, as a follow-up to January's article "2002 — a good year in the labour market," the article "Quality of jobs added in 2002" looks at factors such as hourly wages and proportional changes in part-time and temporary jobs, as well as in self-employment. In addition, the article highlights the occupation/industry categories that experienced the largest job gains and losses.

*The February 2003 online edition of **Perspectives on labour and income** (75-001-XIE, \$5/\$48) is now available. For more information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608; henry.pold@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.*

First drop in four years in farm revenues

Farm cash receipts — total revenue to farmers from agricultural commodities and program payments — fell for the first time in four years in 2002. This decline underscores the financial problems faced by many producers, particularly those in western Canada.

In total, Canadian farmers received \$35.7 billion from livestock sales, crop sales and program payments. This was a decline of 1.5%, or \$560 million, from the record \$36.3 billion in 2001.

Livestock revenues fell for the first time since 1999. Only crop receipts increased, somewhat surprising at first glance, given severe drought conditions that hammered crops in parts of western Canada.

However, crop receipts rose in all provinces, except in two of the Prairie provinces. In Saskatchewan, they fell 5.3%, and in Alberta, 7.9%. In both cases, production of wheat, barley and canola was hit hard by drought.

Nationally, farmers received \$18.0 billion in livestock receipts, down 4.5% from 2001. Crop receipts rose 4.7% to \$14.3 billion. Program payments fell 9.3% to \$3.4 billion, even though crop insurance payments hit record levels in response to poor growing conditions and to an increase in the acreage of crops insured.

Despite the decline in livestock revenues, they were still 12.5% higher than the previous five-year average from 1997 to 2001.

Hog receipts fell 13.9% to \$3.3 billion, as prices slumped below the previous five-year average. Cattle and calf receipts fell 3.4% to \$7.6 billion, halting six straight years of increases.

Farm stocks of major grains and oilseeds dwindled to extremely low levels by the end of 2001, primarily as a result of the drought that summer. In turn, this led to reduced deliveries in the first part of 2002. That trend continued with the new crop year, as a drought hit large parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta for a second consecutive year.

Farm cash receipts

	2001	2002 ^p	
	\$ millions		% change
Canada	36,254	35,697	-1.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	81	83	2.5
Prince Edward Island	337	370	9.8
Nova Scotia	419	408	-2.6
New Brunswick	412	429	4.1
Quebec	5,729	5,485	-4.3
Ontario	8,534	8,471	-0.7
Manitoba	3,648	3,755	2.9
Saskatchewan	6,550	6,270	-4.3
Alberta	8,307	8,227	-1.0
British Columbia	2,236	2,200	-1.6

^p Preliminary data.

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

The largest decline in crop receipts occurred for wheat (excluding durum), where revenues fell 8.3% to \$2.4 billion. A 29.0% decrease in deliveries offset increases in prices and Canadian Wheat Board payments.

Barley receipts fell 24.8% to \$548 million, the second largest decline. Canola producers experienced the third largest decline, a 5.5% decrease to \$1.6 billion.

Program payments declined for the first time since 1998. Most of the 9.3% decrease last year occurred because of the expiry of one-time emergency assistance payments implemented in 2001.

Crop insurance payments soared to a record \$1.5 billion, up 43.3% from 2001 and almost triple the previous five-year average. Farmer withdrawals from the government portion of the Net Income Stabilization Account climbed 39.4% to a record \$616 million in 2002.

For more information, contact Kimberley Boyuk (613-951-2510; kimberley.boyuk@statcan.ca) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

Canadian economic observer: online edition now available

The February issue of *Canadian economic observer* analyses current economic conditions, summarizes the major economic events that occurred in January and presents a feature article on developments in the labour market in 2002. The *Canadian economic observer* is going online with a new electronic version. All online texts, tables and graphs will also be available in the paper version, still published monthly.

The February 2003 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (Internet: 11-010-XIB, \$17/\$170; paper: 11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) is now available. For more information, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627; ceo@statcan.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities loses momentum

Foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian securities by about \$400 million in December, after making large back-to-back investments in October and November totalling \$9.7 billion.

Having amassed \$9.8 billion from August to November, foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by \$2.6 billion in December.

Foreign investors added a further \$1.3 billion to their holdings of Canadian money market paper in December. This brought to \$4.0 billion the investment for the last three months of 2002; there was virtually no investment over the first nine months of 2002.

In December, foreign investors increased their holdings of Canadian stocks by \$900 million, an amount similar to that for November. Despite the late-year buying, foreign investors sold

\$8.4 billion in secondary market shares in 2002. Overall last year, foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks by \$1.8 billion, the first annual reduction in seven years.

After making a \$6.2 billion investment in foreign securities in November, Canadian investors sold off \$600 million of foreign stocks and bonds in December.

Canadian investment in foreign securities for all of 2002 amounted to \$24.7 billion. Three-quarters (\$18.5 billion) was directed to foreign equities, with the vast majority going to US equities. The remainder (\$6.2 billion) was invested in foreign bonds, 65% of which went to US treasuries with the balance split between overseas and corporate US bonds.

*The December 2002 issue of **Canada's international transactions in securities** (Internet: 67-002-XIE, \$14/\$132) is now available. For more information, contact Donald Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division*

Labour force historical review on CD-ROM

The Labour force historical review on CD-ROM is an easy-to-use tool for discovering labour market patterns or trends in seconds. This annual product is a comprehensive and timely database of Labour Force Survey estimates, containing thousands of cross-classified data series, spanning over two decades. With over 100 tables, this product contains both monthly and annual data on a wide range of subjects: labour force status by demographics; education and family characteristics; trends in the labour markets of metropolitan cities; employment and unemployment levels by economic regions; data by industry and occupation; wages and union membership, and much more.

*The **Labour force historical review** on CD-ROM, 2002 (71F0004XCB, \$195) is now available. To order this edition, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or order via e-mail (order@statcan.ca). For more information, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division.*

Graduates paying off loans faster

Young college and bachelor graduates in the class of 1995 owed more at graduation than those who graduated in 1990, but they were paying those loans off at a faster rate than the class of 1990, according to a new study.

The study uses data from the National Survey of Graduates to examine labour market outcomes for young college and bachelor graduates in the classes of 1986, 1990 and 1995 who entered their programs directly from high school.

College graduates in the class of 1995 owed on average \$8,300 in government loans, up 57% from the \$5,300 owed by graduates in the class of 1990. Bachelor graduates, on the other hand, owed \$11,800, which was 34% more than the \$8,800 owed by 1990 graduates.

Young college and bachelor graduates of the class of 1995 had both paid off just over a quarter of the loan by two years after graduation, which was considerably less than for 1990 graduates (40% of loans repaid for college, and 34% for bachelor). Five years after graduation, however, both had paid back 55% of their original loan, almost as much as the class of 1990.

The best paying disciplines for bachelor graduates in the class of 1995 were engineering and applied sciences, which had median earnings of \$56,000 in 2000, and mathematics and physical sciences, which had median earnings of \$54,000. Median earnings in 2000 for college graduates in engineering and applied sciences in the class of 1995 were \$40,000, which was the same as for bachelor graduates overall.

Two years after graduation, young college graduates were more likely to have a job than bachelor graduates. For the classes of 1986 and 1990, bachelor graduates caught up after five years.

This was not the case for the class of 1995; the difference in employment rates diminished by 2000, but young college graduates were still more likely to have a job.

Average amounts owed to federal and provincial loan programs, young graduates

	1990 graduates	1995 graduates
	2000 constant \$	
College		
At graduation	5,300	8,300
2 years later	3,200	5,900
5 years later	2,100	3,800
Bachelor		
At graduation	8,800	11,800
2 years later	5,800	8,500
5 years later	3,800	5,400

The longer transition to employment for bachelor graduates was partly explained by the fact that some bachelor graduates continued with further education.

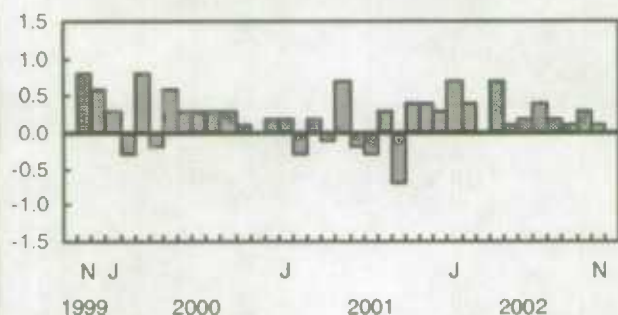
Bachelor graduates also had a higher unemployment rate two years after graduation than college graduates. Five years after graduation, however, the rate for bachelor graduates of the classes of 1986 and 1990 had dropped below that of college graduates. For the class of 1995, college graduates still had the lower unemployment rates in 2000.

*The report **Finding their way: A profile of young Canadian graduates** (81-595-MIE, no. 3, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). For more information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.*

Current trends

Gross domestic product

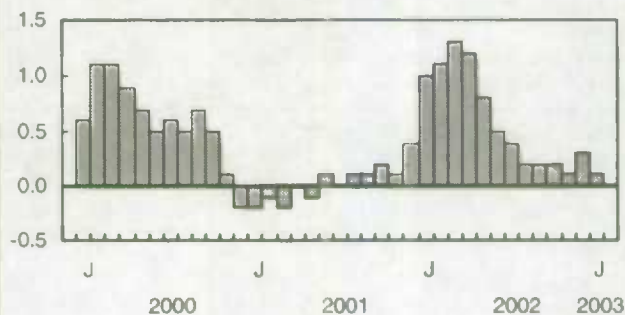
% change, previous month



Total economic activity edged up 0.1% in November, following a 0.3% gain in October.

Composite Index

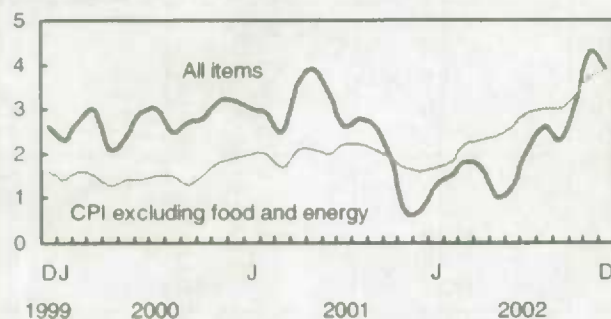
% change, previous month



The leading indicator grew 0.1% in January after rising 0.3% in December.

Consumer Price Index

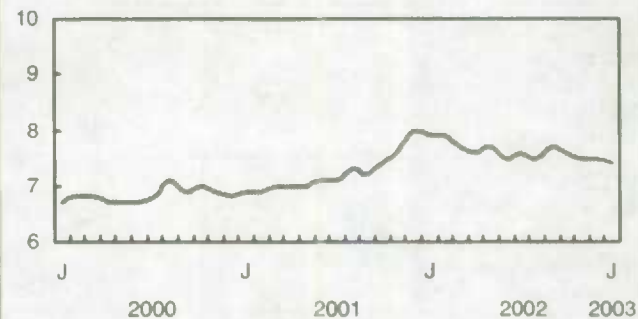
% change, previous year



Consumer prices for goods and services were 3.9% higher in December than they were a year earlier. Excluding food and energy, prices also rose 3.9%.

Unemployment rate

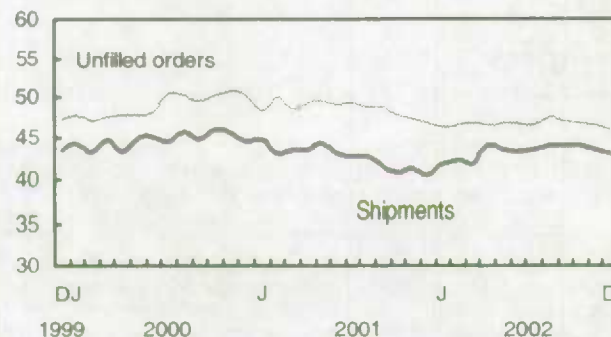
%



In January, the unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 7.4%.

Manufacturing

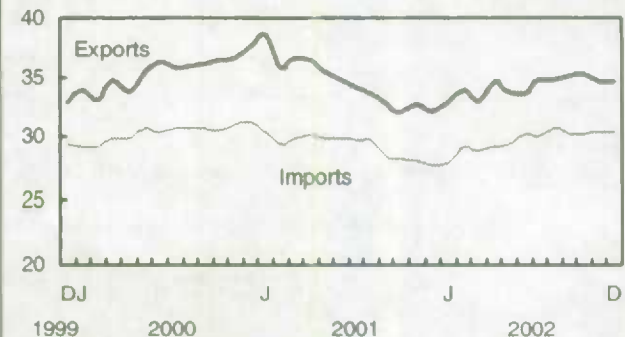
\$ billions



Manufacturers' shipments declined 0.9% in December to \$43.0 billion. The backlog of unfilled orders declined 1.1% to \$46.0 billion.

Merchandise trade

\$ billions



In December, the value of merchandise exports fell 0.3% to \$34.5 billion. Imports rose 0.5% to \$30.4 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	984.4	0.1%	3.6%
Composite Index (1992=100)	January	180.1	0.1%	6.6%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billions)	Q4 2002*	41.9	5.1%	32.8%
Capacity utilization rate (%) ²	Q3 2002	83.3	0.8†	2.5†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail trade (\$ billions)	December	25.9	0.2%	3.7%
New motor vehicle sales (thousands of units)	December	150.3	6.3%	2.7%
Wholesale trade (\$ billions)	December	36.1	0.3%	9.1%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	January	15.6	0.0%	3.1%
Unemployment rate (%)	January	7.4	-0.1†	-0.5†
Participation rate (%)	January	67.3	-0.2†	0.8†
Average weekly earnings (\$)	December*	685.42	0.21%	2.17%
Help-wanted Index (1996=100)	January	111.6	-1.7%	-11.3%
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries (in thousands)	December*	547.8	-0.5%	-2.1%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports (\$ billions)	December	34.5	-0.3%	7.8%
Merchandise imports (\$ billions)	December	30.4	0.5%	10.5%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billions)	December	4.1	-0.3	-0.4
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billions)	December	43.0	-0.9%	6.6%
New orders (\$ billions)	December	42.5	-1.6%	7.0%
Unfilled orders (\$ billions)	December	46.0	-1.1%	-1.7%
Inventory/shipments ratio	December	1.47	0.02	-0.08
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	January*	121.4	0.8%	4.5%
Industrial Product Price Index (1997=100)	January*	108.4	0.3%	2.0%
Raw Materials Price Index (1997=100)	January*	125.6	5.2%	22.2%
New Housing Price Index (1992=100)	December	112.8	0.3%	5.1%

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 Industry Classification System (NAICS), which has replaced the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

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A weekly review

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SUBJECT AREA Title of product	Period	Catalogue number	Price (\$) (issue/subscription)
AGRICULTURE			
Farm cash receipts	2002	21-001-XIB	15/48
Vista on the agri-food industry and the farm community	March 2003	21-004-XIE	free
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FINANCIAL FLOWS			
Canada's international transactions in securities	December 2002	67-002-XIE	14/132
CENSUS OPERATIONS			
2001 Census results teacher's kit		92F0192XIE	free
CULTURE, TOURISM AND THE CENTRE FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS			
Finding their way: A profile of young Canadian graduates		81-595-MIE	free
CURRENT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS			
Canadian economic observer	February 2003	11-010-XIB	17/170
Canadian economic observer	February 2003	11-010-XPB	23/227
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES			
Retail trade	December 2002	63-005-XIB	16/155
Wholesale trade	December 2002	63-008-XIB	14/140
FAMILY AND LABOUR STUDIES			
Update on family and labour studies	Winter 2003	89-001-XIE	free
INCOME STATISTICS			
Canada's retirement income programs: A statistical overview	1990-2000	74-507-XPE	54
Food expenditure in Canada	2001	62-554-XIE	39
INTERNATIONAL TRADE			
Canadian international merchandise trade	December 2002	65-001-XPB	19/188
Imports by commodity	December 2002	65-007-XMB	37/361
Imports by commodity	December 2002	65-007-XPB	78/773
LABOUR AND HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS ANALYSIS			
Perspectives on labour and income	February 2003	75-001-XIE	5/48
MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY			
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	January 2003	44-004-XIB	5/47
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 2002	31-001-XIB	15/147
Primary iron and steel	December 2002	41-001-XIB	5/47
PRICES			
The Consumer Price Index	January 2003	62-001-XIB	8/77
The Consumer Price Index	January 2003	62-001-XPB	11/103
SCIENCE, INNOVATION AND ELECTRONIC INFORMATION			
Science statistics, Vol. 27, no. 2		88-001-XIB	6/59
TRANSPORTATION			
Aircraft movements statistics	December 2002	51F0001PIE	free
Canadian Vehicle Survey	Q3 2002	53F0004XIE	free

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM, Statistics Canada's data retrieval system. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for those who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services — from seminars to consultations — are also offered. For information, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
1741 Brunswick Street
2nd Floor, Box 11
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3X8

Local calls: (902) 426-5331
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (902) 426-9538
E-mail: atlantic.info@statcan.ca

Quebec and Nunavut

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
4th Floor, East Tower
Guy Favreau Complex
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.
Montréal, Québec
H2Z 1X4

Local calls: (514) 283-5725
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (514) 283-9350
E-mail: infostcmontreal@statcan.ca

National Capital Region

Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada
Lobby, R.H. Coats Building
Holland Avenue
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Local calls: (613) 951-8116
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (613) 951-0581
E-mail: infostats@statcan.ca

Ontario

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: (416) 973-6586
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (416) 973-7475

Manitoba

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Via Rail Building, Suite 200
123 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4V9

Local calls: (204) 983-4020
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (204) 983-7543
E-mail: statswpg@accglobal.net

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Park Plaza, Suite 440
2365 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 4K1

Local calls: (306) 780-5405
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (306) 780-5403
E-mail: statcan@sk.sympatico.ca

Alberta and the Northwest Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
15th Floor, Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6

Local calls: (780) 495-3027
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (780) 495-5318
E-mail: ewieall@statcan.ca

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Library Square Tower, Suite 600
300 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 6C7

Local calls: (604) 666-3691
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (604) 666-4863
E-mail: stcvan@statcan.ca

Telecommunications Device for the Hearing Impaired

Toll free: 1 800 363-7629

Calendar of key releases: March 2003

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
3	4 Help-wanted Index, February 2003	5	6 Building permits, January 2003	7 Labour Force Survey, February 2003
10	11 Census of population: School attendance, education, field of study, highest level of schooling and earnings, 2001	12 Canadian international merchandise trade, January 2003 Industrial capacity utilization rates, Q4 2002 New Housing Price Index, January 2003	13 New motor vehicle sales, January 2003 Life after welfare: The economic well-being of welfare leavers during the 1990's*	14 Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, Q4 2002
17 Leading Indicators, February 2003	18 Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, January 2003 Canada's international transactions in securities, January 2003	19 Travel between Canada and other countries, January 2003	20	21 Consumer Price Index, February 2003
24 Retail trade, January 2003 Wholesale trade, January 2003	25 Employment Insurance, January 2003	26 Canada's international investment position, 2002	27 Employment, earnings and hours, January 2003 Industrial product price and raw materials price indexes, February 2003	28 National tourism indicators, Q4 2002
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Note: Except for the releases marked with an asterisk, all the release dates in this calendar are fixed. A more detailed calendar of fixed release dates for the entire year is available from Statistics Canada's website at www.statcan.ca.

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