



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Gross domestic product by industry, November 2002**

The latest economic expansion took a pause in November, as gross domestic product edged up 0.1%, following a 0.3% gain in October.

2
- **Grain stocks, as of December 31, 2002**

On December 31, 2002, total stocks of grains and oilseeds in Western Canada, including commercial and on-farm inventories, were much lower than previous years, according to the survey of farmers and commercial grain holders.

5

OTHER RELEASES

- Domestic sales of refined petroleum products, December 2002

7
- Crude oil and natural gas, November 2002

7
- Farm Product Price Index, November 2002

8

NEW PRODUCTS

- RELEASE DATES: February 2003**

12
-



MAJOR RELEASES

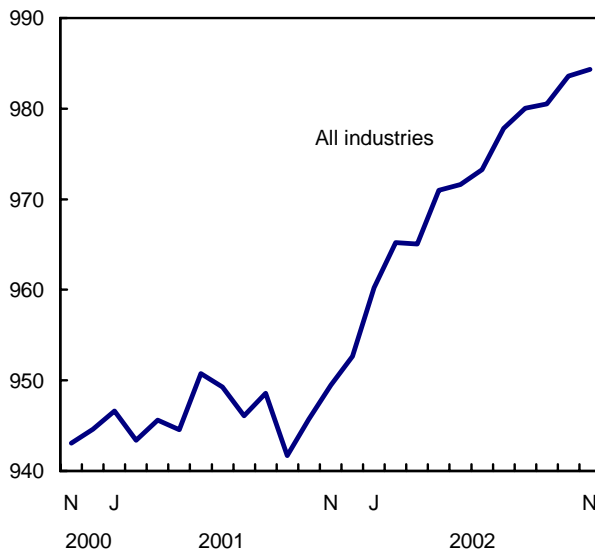
Gross domestic product by industry

November 2002

The latest economic expansion took a pause in November, as gross domestic product (GDP) edged up 0.1%, following a 0.3% gain in October.

Economic activity inches ahead

GDP \$ billions chained 1997



Residential construction edged up slightly, as consumer demand for new homes continued to grow, albeit at a much slower pace. Consumer demand for travel-related services was mixed. The health, education and government administration sectors continued to expand. Industrial production remained unchanged in November, as lower utilities output offset gains in mining and manufacturing. Weak new car sales and reduced electricity generation offset gains elsewhere in the economy.

Lower consumer confidence evident in retail sales

Lower consumer confidence levels had a negative impact on retailers in November. Retailing activity declined 1.1%, mostly the result of a 3.5% drop in sales at new motor vehicle dealers. November marked the one-year anniversary of the introduction of zero-percent financing by the Big Three US automakers; at that time, sales surged 6.1%.

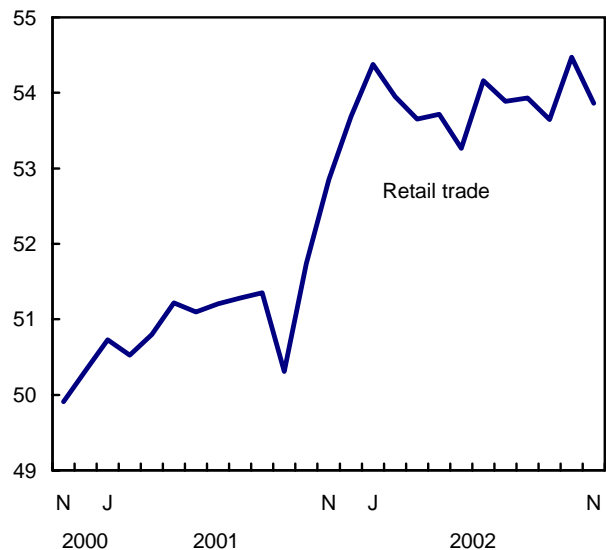
Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry program has introduced the first stage of conversion to a Chain Fisher formula, by adopting annual chained input-output benchmarks in its calculation of real GDP for 1997 to 1999. However, from January 2000 onwards, the data are 1999 Laspeyres-based estimates. The monthly GDP results will now be expressed in chained 1997 dollars. This conversion will bring the monthly GDP by industry estimates more in line with the quarterly expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly. For more information, see Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the Statistical methods page, choose Methodology, then Chain Fisher Volume Index.

Despite the setback this November, 2002 is looking like a banner year. With the exception of furniture stores and gasoline stations, most retailers reported lower activity levels in November after reporting strong gains in October.

Retailing activity drops

GDP \$ billions chained 1997



Demand for travel-related services remained mixed. Consumer demand for air travel continued to wane as activity levels dropped a further 2.2% in November — output in this industry was still 8.6% below August 2001 levels. Restaurants reported a slight decline in activity levels, but providers of hotel rooms and entertainment services, including gambling, recorded

gains. The number of tourists to Canada rose 0.4%, the fifth consecutive monthly increase. Travellers from overseas increased 3.5%, while the number of tourists from the United States remained unchanged.

Housing market slows

After gaining 25% since mid-2001, the residential construction industry slowed down in November, advancing 0.1%. Housing starts fell 3.3% in November, although they remain well above the 200,000 mark. Starts of single-family homes declined 6.9%, but multiple dwelling starts rose 0.6%. Atlantic Canada and British Columbia were the only areas in the country that reported an increase in housing starts. The resale housing market cooled considerably in November, as activity levels in the real estate agent and brokerage industry declined 2.3%.

Industrial production unchanged

Industrial production (mining, utilities and manufacturing sectors) remained unchanged in November, as reduced electricity generation offset gains in mining and manufacturing. Industrial production growth has been muted since a 1.5% surge in July. Comparable US statistics on industrial production showed an increase of 0.1%, as a surge in motor vehicle production led to the first monthly increase since July.

Output from the Canadian mining and oil and gas sector increased 0.9%, as higher crude oil and natural gas prices drove exploration activity up 9.2% in November. However, drilling and rigging activity levels were almost 10% below November 2001 levels. Exploration and drilling budgets had been cut in 2002 in anticipation of low energy prices. Meanwhile, oil and gas output declined 0.5% as a result of lower production of synthetic oil. Production from Canadian mines expanded significantly in October and November, after declining for much of 2002, as a number of mines re-opened after closures earlier in the year.

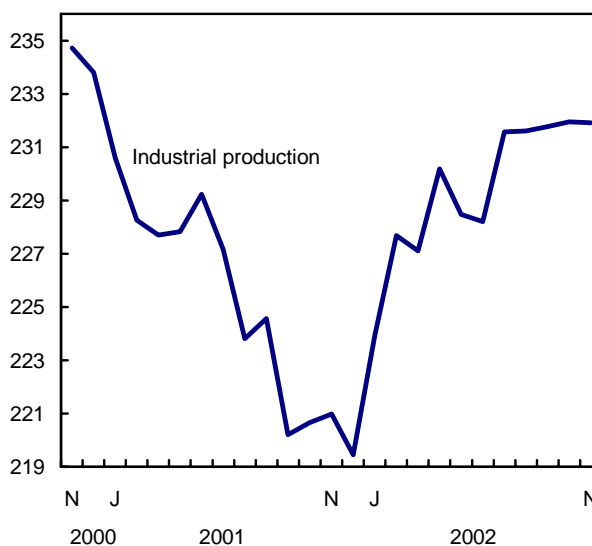
Electricity generation fell 1.4%, the second consecutive monthly decline, as breakdowns at hydro-generating stations reduced capacity. Each type of electricity generation — nuclear, thermal and hydro — all reported reduced output in November.

Manufacturing output changed little (+0.1%), as gains by non-durable goods manufacturers were offset by declines of durable goods manufacturers. Increases by producers of concrete, cement, paper products, wood products, chemicals, plastics and rubber products were offset by lower production of transportation equipment, computer and electronic products, fabricated metal products and furniture. Lower production of computers and telecommunications

equipment continued to reduce the output of the information and communication technologies (ICT) manufacturing sector. ICT manufacturing declined 1.1% in November, the second consecutive monthly decline.

Industrial production remains flat

GDP \$ billions chained 1997



Manufacturers of transportation equipment pared back production a further 0.8% in November, the third consecutive monthly decrease. Manufacturers of motor vehicles and heavy trucks cut output 5.6% in an attempt to reduce rising inventories as the North American market for new motor vehicle sales cooled down in recent months. Meanwhile, motor vehicle parts production expanded 2.8%, mainly the result of added capacity. Fabricators of aerospace products and parts reduced production a further 0.9%, as anaemic demand since September 2001 for air travel continued to have a negative impact on this industry.

Sawmill producers decreased output slightly in November; however, output levels in this industry were 17% higher than in November 2001. Over the past 12 months, sawmill production peaked in April 2002 — the month before the United States imposed countervailing and anti-dumping duties averaging 27.2%. Lumber exports fell slightly in November after surging 7.3% in October, mirroring the production data. Since the imposition of the duties, sawmill producers have ramped up production in an attempt to reduce unit costs. Lumber prices, as a result, have fallen dramatically because of excess supply. A strong North American new-housing market has boded well for manufacturers of value-added wood products. Producers of veneer and plywood, structural

wood products, windows and doors have all reported significant gains in output since the start of this latest housing boom in mid-2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0017 to 379-0022.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301 and 1302.

The November 2002 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XIE, \$11/\$110) will be

available in February. See *How to order products*. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price.

For general information or to order data, contact Yolande Chantigny (1-800-887-IMAD; imad@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jo Ann MacMillan (613-951-7248; joann.macmillan@statcan.ca), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in 1997 chained dollars

	June 2002 ^r	July 2002 ^r	August 2002 ^r	September 2002 ^r	October 2002 ^r	November 2002 ^p	November 2002	November 2001 to November 2002
Seasonally adjusted								
	Month-to-month % change						\$ level ¹	% change
All industries	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	984,354	3.7
Goods-producing industries	0.0	1.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	306,245	4.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.1	-1.2	-3.1	-2.1	0.8	0.8	20,537	-3.4
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0.1	0.8	-1.2	1.2	-0.4	0.9	37,374	1.9
Utilities	-0.7	3.2	-2.0	1.9	1.0	-1.7	28,285	4.2
Construction	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	53,636	5.2
Manufacturing	-0.1	1.3	0.6	-0.4	0.0	0.1	165,901	5.7
Services-producing industries	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	678,347	3.3
Wholesale trade	0.0	1.2	0.4	-0.2	1.3	0.2	59,268	8.7
Retail trade	1.7	-0.5	0.1	-0.5	1.5	-1.1	53,864	1.9
Transportation and warehousing	0.3	-0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	45,215	3.1
Information and cultural industries	0.4	0.7	0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.6	46,448	6.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	193,792	1.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.2	-0.1	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	45,787	3.8
Administrative and waste management services	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	21,769	6.5
Education services	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.1	44,311	1.4
Health care and social assistance	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	57,735	3.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-6.5	-1.7	2.2	-0.7	2.0	0.9	9,449	5.7
Accommodation and food services	0.7	-0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	23,494	4.7
Other services (except public administration)	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	22,262	2.7
Public administration	0.5	-0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	55,890	2.6
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	231,916	4.9
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	68,662	4.3
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.1	1.5	1.0	-0.9	0.0	-0.1	97,295	6.7
Business sector industries	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	834,611	3.9
Non-business sector industries	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	149,912	2.2
Information and communication technology (ICT) industries	0.0	-0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	58,852	5.7

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.

Grain stocks

As of December 31, 2002

On December 31, 2002, total stocks of grains and oilseeds in Western Canada, including commercial and on-farm inventories, were much lower than previous years, according to the survey of farmers and commercial grain holders.

Total stocks of grain at December 31

	2001	2002	2001 to 2002
	'000 tonnes		% change
All wheat	18 261	13 405	-27
Wheat excluding durum	14 127	9 927	-30
Barley	7 859	5 176	-34
Grain corn	6 391	7 390	16
Durum wheat	4 134	3 478	-16
Canola	3 643	2 978	-18
Oats	1 748	1 538	-12
Soybeans	1 235	1 612	31
Dry peas	1 145	939	-18
Flax	567	399	-30

Two consecutive droughts in Western Canada reduced crop production and sharply decreased grain and oilseed inventories. On-farm stocks of the six major grains totalled 15.8 million metric tonnes, down 7.9 million tonnes from 2001 and down 16.8 million tonnes from 2000. This represents the lowest recorded on-farm stock figure since Statistics Canada began reporting the December stock numbers in 1981. The lack of stocks will adversely affect the revenues and profitability of producers as well as the entire Western Canadian grain industry at least until the fall of 2003.

The majority of special crops, including field peas, mustard, lentils, chickpeas and canary seed, are grown in Saskatchewan, the province which suffered the brunt of the past two droughts in Western Canada. On-farm stocks for most special crops did not change as dramatically as major grains from 2001, as most inventories were already at minimal levels.

Eastern Canada had much better growing conditions over 2001 and stocks were higher for the major crops of corn, soybeans and wheat.

Wheat stocks cut sharply from 2001

On-farm inventories of wheat, including durum, in Western Canada were down by one-third from 2001 and were nearly one-half of the on-farm stocks in 2000. On-farm wheat stocks were reported at just under 8.4 million tonnes, down from 12.4 million tonnes in 2001 and 16.3 million tonnes in 2000. The 10-year average of on-farm wheat stocks in western Canada is 16.6 million tonnes.

Total Canadian commercial wheat stocks were reported at 4.7 million tonnes, compared with 5.6 million

Note to readers

December's Farm Survey of 12,000 farm operators was conducted by telephone interviews from January 2 to January 9, 2003. Farmers were asked to report the amounts of grain in on-farm storage. Commercial stocks of western grains originate from the Canadian Grain Commission. Commercial stocks of corn and soybeans in Ontario and Quebec are obtained by a separate survey of commercial elevators. Commercial stocks of specialty crops originate from a survey of handlers and agents of specialty crops.

tonnes in 2001. The combined on-farm and commercial wheat stocks were down 4.9 million tonnes from 2001, a decrease of 27%.

Durum wheat stocks down despite increased production

Durum wheat was the only crop in Western Canada that had a significant increase in production. Durum production increased to 3.7 million tonnes in 2002, up from 3.0 million tonnes in 2001. On-farm durum stocks reported on December 31 were down 13% from 2001 to 2.6 million tonnes. Commercial stocks were down 24% to 928,000 tonnes.

The decrease in durum inventories was due to a reduced carry-in from the drought-reduced crop of 2001 and an increase in domestic consumption. Although durum is not a preferred feed ingredient, the poor quality of this year's crop and the high price of other grains has encouraged producers to incorporate more durum into animal rations.

Barley stocks plummet

On-farm barley stock estimates declined 35% from 2001 to 4.5 million tonnes. The 10-year average on-farm barley stocks are 8.7 million tonnes.

Commercial barley stocks were reported at 716,000 tonnes, down from 964,000 tonnes in 2001. This is 28% below the 10-year average stocks of 1.0 million tonnes.

The poor crop in 2002 resulted in the lowest elevator deliveries, the lowest feed usage, and the smallest December on-farm stocks over the past 10 years. To satisfy domestic feed requirements, the industry is expecting to set record US corn imports for the third consecutive year.

On-farm canola stocks are down but commercial stocks are higher

On-farm canola stocks were reported at 2.0 million tonnes, down from 3.1 million tonnes in 2001. This is well below the recent 10-year average of 3.3 million tonnes

but above the average of 1.9 million tonnes that occurred between 1981 and 1990.

Conversely, commercial stocks rose from 564,000 tonnes in 2001 to 958,000 tonnes in 2002. Sluggish export demand, the grain terminal lockout in Vancouver, and a desire to attract producer deliveries contributed to the increase in commercial supplies.

Field pea stocks decline slightly

On-farm field pea stocks decreased to 804,000 tonnes from 965,000 tonnes in 2001. Field peas represent the largest special crop grown in Canada; they accounted for 1.4 million tonnes of production in 2002 compared with 2.0 million tonnes in 2001.

Lentil stocks are half of 2001

Lentils were the only special crop to show a dramatic reduction in stocks from 2001. On-farm stocks were reported to be 200,000 tonnes, half of the 2001 stocks. The decrease in stocks was a direct result in the drop in lentil production, which fell to 353,800 tonnes in 2002 from 566,300 tonnes in 2001.

Corn stocks up

Improved crops in Ontario and Quebec enabled producers and commercial operations to increase

stocks as of December 31. On-farm stocks rose 9% to 5.3 million tonnes, compared with the 10-year average of 4.4 million tonnes. Commercial stocks were also higher at 2.1 million tonnes, up 35% from 2001, and above the 10-year average of 1.6 million tonnes.

Higher production pushes up soybean stocks

Soybean stocks increased dramatically as a result of improved soybean production in Ontario. On-farm stocks rose to 837,000 tonnes, up 55% from 2001; the 10-year average is 751,000 tonnes. Commercial stocks increased 12% from 2001 to 775,000 tonnes. Total stocks were just above 1.6 million tonnes, an increase of 31% from 2001.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3401.

Field crop reporting series: Stocks of Canadian grain at December 31, 2002, Vol. 82, no. 1 (22-002-XIB, \$11/\$66; 22-002-XPB, \$15/\$88) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Brent Wilson (613-951-0730; brent.wilson@statcan.ca) or David Roeske (613-951-0572; david.roeske@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

December 2002 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 017 900 cubic metres in December, up 7.0 % from December 2001. Sales increased in all seven major product groups, with light fuel oil up 130 800 cubic metres or 23.5%. Diesel fuel oil rose 88 100 cubic metres (+5.3%) and motor gasoline, 65 200 cubic metres (+2.0%).

Sales of refined petroleum products

	Dec. 2001 ^r	Dec. 2002 ^p	Dec. 2001 to Dec. 2002 % change
Thousands of cubic metres			
Total, all products	7 494.6	8 017.9	7.0
Motor gasoline	3 235.2	3 300.4	2.0
Diesel fuel oil	1 666.6	1 754.7	5.3
Light fuel oil	556.7	687.5	23.5
Heavy fuel oil	669.7	735.0	9.8
Aviation turbo fuels	373.8	421.9	12.9
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	397.8	408.1	2.6
All other refined products	594.8	710.2	19.4

	Jan. 2001 to Dec. 2001 ^r	Jan. 2002 to Dec. 2002 ^p	Jan.–Dec. 2001 to Jan.–Dec. 2002 % change
Thousands of cubic metres			
Total, All Products	93 803.3	94 416.8	0.7
Motor gasoline	38 811.5	39 618.8	2.1
Diesel fuel oil	22 689.9	22 605.3	-0.4
Light fuel oil	4 886.0	4 990.5	2.1
Heavy fuel oil	8 156.9	6 885.6	-15.6
Aviation turbo fuels	5 752.1	5 959.9	3.6
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	4 254.4	4 632.1	8.9
All other refined products	9 252.5	9 724.6	5.1

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Sales of regular non-leaded (+2.5%) and premium (+0.2%) gasoline advanced from December 2001, but sales of mid-grade fell (-7.0%).

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products at the end of December increased 0.7% from the same period of 2001. Sales rose in five of the seven major product groups, with the largest increase in motor gasoline (+807 300 cubic metres or +2.1%). Year-to-date sales of heavy fuel oil dropped 1 271 300 cubic metres or 15.6% from the same period in 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 134-0004.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas

November 2002 (preliminary)

Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbon production totalled 11 598 600 cubic metres in November, up 6.5% from November 2001. Exports, which accounted for 65.3% of total production, increased 15.6% from November 2001.

Year-to-date production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons increased 6.5% from the same period of 2001; crude oil exports also grew, up 7.5%.

Marketable natural gas production rose 2.1% from November 2001, and domestic sales grew 12.2%. Natural gas exports, which accounted for 65.4% of total marketable production, increased 8.9% from November 2001.

Year-to-date marketable production grew 0.2% and domestic sales rose 5.0%. Exports of natural gas were down 1.3% from the same period of 2001.

Crude oil and natural gas

	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001 to Nov. 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	10 887.5	11 598.6	6.5
Exports	6 546.2	7 570.5	15.6
Imports ²	3 881.4	4 069.7	4.9
Refinery receipts	8 492.0	8 585.7	1.1
	Millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	14 119.8	14 409.9	2.1
Exports	8 661.1	9 430.1	8.9
Domestic sales ⁴	5 999.3	6 732.1	12.2
	Jan. to Nov. 2001	Jan. to Nov. 2002	Jan.-Nov. 2001 to Jan.-Nov. 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	117 715.7	125 352.8	6.5
Exports	72 608.5	78 030.1	7.5
Imports ²	49 008.2	46 675.7	-4.8
Refinery receipts	94 463.0	93 787.4	-0.7
	Millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	156 596.0	156 909.9	0.2
Exports	99 562.0	98 218.6	-1.3
Domestic sales ⁴	59 759.7	62 722.9	5.0

¹ Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.

³ Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

⁴ Includes direct sales.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Data relating to this release are available at the national level only to November 2002. Provincial data are available to March 2002. In February, additional provincial data will become available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Farm Product Price Index

November 2002

Prices received by farmers for their agricultural commodities rose 3.9% in November from November 2001, according to data from the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI). The index has been above year-earlier levels since January 2000.

Crop prices climbed 9.3% from November 2001, but prices received by farmers for all livestock and animal products fell 1.3%. The crop index has seen increases in the 12-month change since September 2000, but the livestock index has fallen year-over-year since March.

The FPPI (1997=100) stood at 106.2 in November, up 0.1% from October. This was the sixth time in 2002 that the index increased on a month-to-month basis.

Farm Product Price Index (1997=100)

	Nov. 2001	Oct. 2002 ^r	Nov. 2002 ^p	Nov. 2001 to Nov. 2002 2002	Oct. to Nov. 2002
					% change
Farm Product Price Index	102.2	106.1	106.2	3.9	0.1
Crops	98.8	107.1	108.0	9.3	0.8
Grains	98.2	111.8	111.3	13.3	-0.4
Oilseeds	83.5	98.2	103.0	23.4	4.9
Specialty crops	130.7	125.6	144.2	10.3	14.8
Fruit	89.1	96.4	101.1	13.5	4.9
Vegetables	106.6	107.7	108.0	1.3	0.3
Potatoes	145.8	156.0	148.6	1.9	-4.7
Livestock and animal products	104.5	102.8	103.1	-1.3	0.3
Cattle and calves	115.4	117.6	120.6	4.5	2.6
Hogs	80.5	73.4	68.6	-14.8	-6.5
Poultry	97.3	95.8	95.9	-1.4	0.1
Eggs	101.5	103.5	105.8	4.2	2.2
Dairy	114.1	111.2	111.2	-2.5	0.0

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

The crop index was up 0.8% from October. The index has increased in 7 of the last 12 months. There were increases in the specialty crop, oilseed, fruit and vegetable indexes; only the potato and grain index showed a monthly decrease.

The grain index was at 111.3, down a slight 0.4% from October, but up 13.3% from its year-earlier levels. Grain prices have been pushed up by two consecutive years of drought conditions in many parts of western Canada.

The oilseed index increased 4.9% in November to 103.0. On a year-over-year basis, the oilseed index rose 23.4%, continuing the upward trend that started

in February 2001, pressured by tight world oilseed supplies.

The specialty crop index was up 14.8% in November to 144.2. The index increased 10.3% from November 2001. Higher prices were recorded for dry peas, lentils, mustard seed and sunflower seed as these crops experienced below average yields for a second consecutive year.

The potato index fell 4.7% from October, the fourth consecutive month-to-month decrease. However, on a year-over-year basis, the potato index increased 1.9%, remaining above year-earlier levels for the sixteenth consecutive month.

The livestock index rose 0.3% in November. Although there was a decrease in the hog index, it was offset by increases in the cattle and calves, egg and poultry indexes.

The cattle and calves index increased 2.6% in November to 120.6. On a year-over-year basis, the cattle and calves index was up 4.5%, the second increase after a continuous drop since October 2001.

Abundant supplies of red meat on the North American market had pressured prices.

The hog index was down 6.5% from October to 68.6; however, it remains well above the last major low of 30.1 in December 1998. On a year-to-year basis, the hog index was down 14.8%, the ninth consecutive monthly decrease. Canadian hog prices are being pressured by slower disposition of North American pork supplies and higher slaughter volumes.

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0021.

The November 2002 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 2, no. 11 (21-007-XIB, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information or to order data, call 1-800-465-1991. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Paul Murray (613-951-0065; fax: 613-951-3868; paul.murray@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — a weekly review, January 31, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE (\$3/\$109).

Infomat — a weekly review, January 31, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE (\$4/\$145).

Farm Product Price Index, November 2002, Vol. 2,
no. 11
Catalogue number 21-007-XIB
(free).

**Field crop reporting series: Stocks of Canadian
grains at December 31, 2002**, Vol. 82, no. 1
Catalogue number 22-002-XIB (\$11/\$66).

**Field crop reporting series: Stocks of Canadian
grains at December 31, 2002**, Vol. 82, no. 1
Catalogue number 22-002-XPB (\$15/\$88).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics,
November 2002, Vol. 34, no. 11
Catalogue number 63-011-XIE (\$6/\$55).

Quarterly demographic statistics, Third quarter 2002,
Vol. 16, no. 3
Catalogue number 91-002-XIB (\$8/\$25).

Quarterly demographic statistics, Third quarter 2002,
Vol. 16, no. 3
Catalogue number 91-002-XPB (\$10/\$33).

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