Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 18, 2002
Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Perspectives on labour and income
December 2002, online edition

"The labour market: Up north, down south" is the feature article in the December 2002 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income*, available today. The article looks at some of the differing trends in the Canadian and US labour markets following the 2001 economic slowdown in the United States. In addition, the issue contains two articles on older workers. "Older workers and the labour market" examines the relative importance of retirement and involuntary job loss. "Men 55 and older: Work or retire?" looks at reasons for labour market inactivity among men in this age group.

The December 2002 online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*, Vol. 3, no. 12 (75-001-XIE, $5/$48; 75-001-XPE, $18/$58) is now available. See *How to order products*. For more information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608; *henry.pold@statcan.ca*), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

NEW PRODUCTS

MAJOR RELEASES

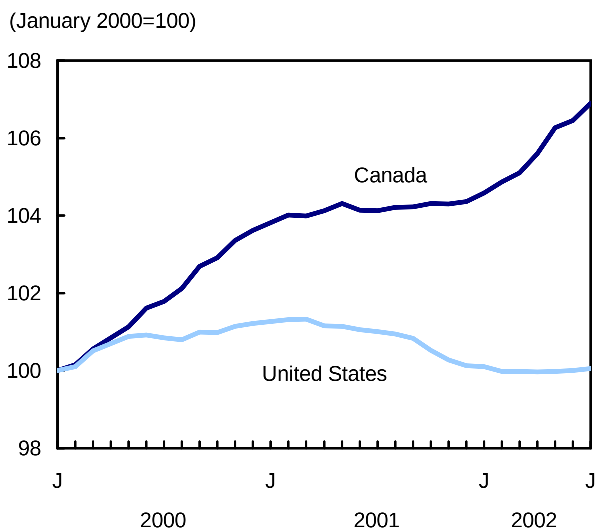
The labour market: Up north, down south

January to July 2002

The labour market in Canada substantially outperformed its counterpart in the United States during the first seven months of 2002, according to a new study published today in the online version of *Perspectives on labour and income*.

From December 2001 to July 2002, the number of jobs in Canada increased by 290,000, or 2.3%. However, employment in the United States during this period was virtually flat (-0.1%).

In 2002, employment rebounds in Canada, but remains flat in the United States

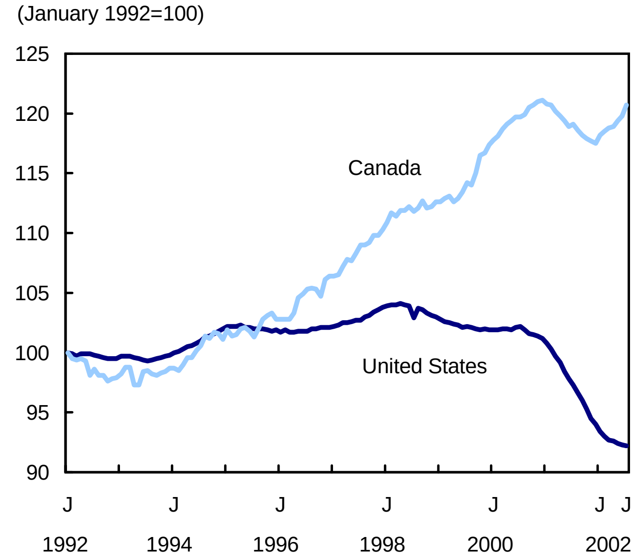


In Canada, the unemployment rate fell from 7.1% in December 2001 to 6.8% in July (measured on a basis similar to the US rate). In the United States, the unemployment rate was 5.9% in July, up slightly from 5.8% in December 2001.

By mid-year, almost all of the gap in the unemployment was the result of higher labour market participation in Canada. In July, the participation rate in Canada was 67.0%, somewhat higher than the rate in the United States, 66.5%.

Canada's stronger gross domestic product growth had a more positive influence on its labour market in 2002. From the third quarter of 2001 to the third quarter of 2002, output in Canada increased 4.0%, compared with 3.2% in the United States.

In 2001, manufacturing employment fell considerably in the United States, but less so in Canada



Private investment by Canadian and American firms has yet to rebound in earnest, but significant improvements in residential construction and strong net export growth produced much stronger growth in Canada.

Housing and automobiles: main source of the Canadian employment rebound

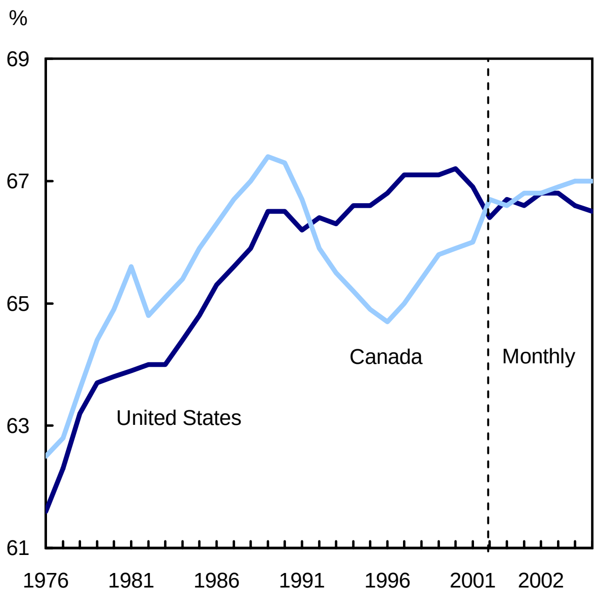
The booming construction sector for housing and a rebounding automobile sector were two major factors behind the faster labour market expansion in Canada.

With manufacturing shipments up 8.2%, compared with 3.5% in the United States, the manufacturing employment gain in Canada (+2.7%) was much stronger than that of the United States (-1.9%).

Sales and production of automobiles were stronger in Canada than in the United States following the third quarter of 2001. The strong automobile sector contributed greatly to the expansion in shipments and exports from Canada during this time.

Even though sales and production of cars and parts increased in the United States, employment in the industry continued on the downward trend that began four years earlier.

Participation rate



In Canada, however, the employment gain in transportation equipment was significant. In the first half of 2002, employment in transportation equipment increased 7.0%, compared with a 2.8% decline in the United States.

Housing construction boomed in January 2002 as consumers reacted to low interest rates. That month, housing starts jumped 40% above their 1992 levels, where they hovered for the first half of the year.

The surge in housing starts in Canada led to a huge 13% increase in residential investment following the third quarter of 2001. In the United States, the increase in residential investment was a more moderate 3%. After running behind US residential investment for a number of years, Canadian residential investment in the second quarter of 2002 was 24% higher than in 1997, compared with a 21% gain in the United States.

The construction boom had a much bigger effect on employment in Canada. By July, construction employment was up 1.2% from the start of the year. In the United States, the number of construction jobs fell 1.7%.

In Canada, the increase in home construction and sales meant more employment in real estate services. Much of the 3.1% increase in finance, insurance, and real estate employment can be attributed to a gain in real estate, as well as added work at banks, which could be a reaction to an increase in home financing.

Employment in retail and wholesale trade increased a considerable 3.8% in Canada during the first seven months of 2002, whereas employment in the United States was flat. In Canada, retail trade employment rose 4.5% from July 2001 to July 2002. One-third of this gain can be attributed to added employment at construction product retailers, furniture and appliance stores, and motor vehicle dealers.

Who was getting the jobs?

By mid-2002, employment rates in Canada had returned to the highs of December 2000. All major age–sex groups experienced similar increases in the employment rate, except older men, who had a higher than average increase.

Selected labour force rates

	December 2000	December 2001	July 2002
	Unemployment rate (%)		
Canada, 16 and over	**6.0**	**7.1**	**6.8**
Men	6.3	7.8	7.2
Women	5.8	6.4	6.3
16 to 24	11.5	12.9	12.4
25 to 54	5.2	6.2	5.9
55 and over	3.7	5.4	4.8
United States	**4.0**	**5.8**	**5.9**
Men	4.1	5.8	6.0
Women	3.9	5.8	5.7
16 to 24	9.2	11.9	12.3
25 to 54	3.0	4.7	4.8
55 and over	2.5	4.0	3.7
	Employment rate (%)		
Canada, 16 and over	**62.4**	**61.7**	**62.4**
Men	68.7	67.5	68.3
Women	56.4	56.1	56.8
16 to 24	61.5	60.2	61.0
25 to 54	80.1	79.4	80.3
55 and over	24.7	25.2	26.1
United States	**64.5**	**63.0**	**62.6**
Men	71.6	69.9	69.5
Women	57.9	56.5	56.3
16 to 24	60.0	56.0	55.2
25 to 54	81.4	79.8	79.1
55 and over	31.6	32.2	33.4
	Participation rate (%)		
Canada, 16 and over	**66.4**	**66.4**	**67.0**
Men	73.3	73.1	73.6
Women	59.8	60.0	60.6
16 to 24	69.5	69.1	69.7
25 to 54	84.5	84.6	85.4
55 and over	25.6	26.6	27.4
United States	**67.2**	**66.8**	**66.5**
Men	74.7	74.2	73.9
Women	60.2	60.0	59.7
16 to 24	66.0	63.6	63.0
25 to 54	83.9	83.7	83.1
55 and over	32.4	33.6	34.7

In Canada, the overall employment rate for men aged 16 and over increased from 67.5% in December 2001 to 68.3% in July 2002. Among women, it rose from 56.1% to 56.8%.

Employment rates in the United States continued to decline. Among men, they fell from 69.9% to 69.5%, and among women, from 56.5% to 56.3%. The declines were particularly strong among youth and core-age workers; older workers continued to find employment.

In July, employment rates in the United States were still about two percentage points away from December 2000 levels.

Unemployment rates in Canada declined for each major age–sex group by mid-2002, although men, youth and older workers had slightly higher than average decreases. In the United States, unemployment rates for men, youth and adult workers continued to increase into 2002.

A regional perspective

By July, employment increased for 9 of the 10 provinces, with Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta experiencing the bulk of the job increases. Eight provinces had declines in their unemployment rate by mid-2002. Unemployment rates for Ontario and Manitoba increased minimally after December 2001.

From December 2001 to July 2002, employment declined in only 11 states but increased more than 2% in 16. By mid-2002, three of the states hit hardest in 2001 enjoyed increases in employment: New York (+1.7%), Washington (+2.3%) and Georgia (+2.4%). Unemployment rates increased in only 24 states, and only two experienced an increase of a full percentage point or more.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3701.

The article "The labour market: Up north, down south" is available in the December 2002 online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*, Vol. 3, no. 12 (75-001-XIE, $5/$48). See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325; *geoff.bowlby@statcan.ca*), Labour Statistics Division. ■

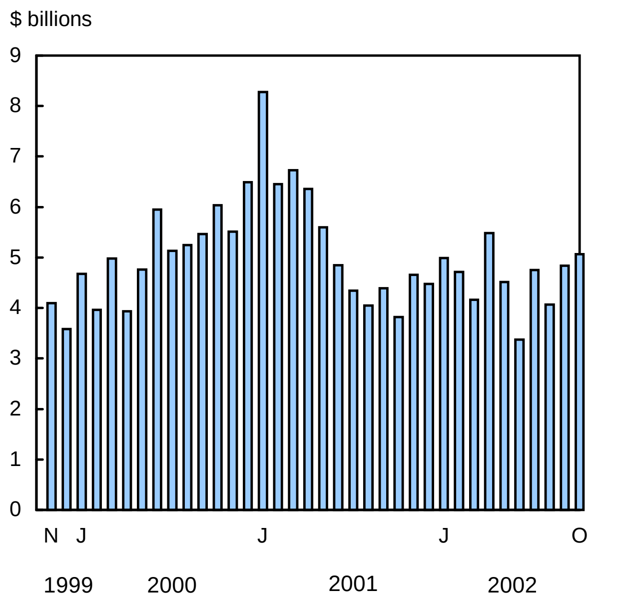
Canadian international merchandise trade

October 2002

Canada's exports of merchandise rose 0.9% to $35.4 billion and imports inched up 0.3% to $30.4 billion in October. As a result, Canada's trade surplus in international merchandise rose by nearly a quarter billion dollars to $5.1 billion.

Canadian companies sent $30.0 billion in goods to the United States in October, a slight decline from September. Imports from south of the border increased only slightly to $21.5 billion. The trade surplus with the United States fell to $8.4 billion.

Trade balance



Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States improved from $3.7 billion in September to $3.3 billion in October.

Exports rise slightly in spite of decline in automotive and forestry sectors

Canadian plants exported $8.2 billion of automotive products in October, down 6.2% from August, when automotive products were at their highest level of 2002. Exports of trucks fell 3.0% from September to $1.6 billion, in the wake of new US emission standards that came into effect on October 1. US companies had increased their acquisition of trucks, buying before the deadline. This had resulted in trucks and other motor vehicle exports jumping in September to the largest monthly export volume in over two years.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services.*
>
> ***Revisions***
>
> *In general, merchandise trade data are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year. Customs basis data are revised for the previous data year each quarter. Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates with actual figures (once available), changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information, and changes to seasonal adjustment factors. Revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.*

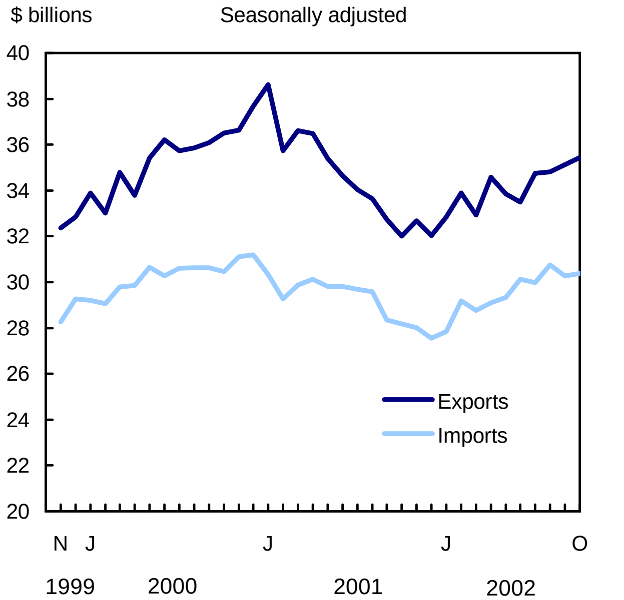
Exports of motor vehicle parts to supply auto assembly plants decreased 2.7% to $2.5 billion. A ten-day labour dispute at American west coast ports caused shipment delays when the capacity of the Port of Vancouver was stretched with cargo shipments diverted from closed US ports. This also reduced the availability of export vessels for automotive parts. Passenger automobile exports declined for the third month in a row, as US demand continued to soften. In October, passenger automobile exports fell 5.0% to $4.1 billion, a three-month total drop of 17.9%.

Forestry products exports sagged in October, falling 2.4% to $3.0 billion. Newsprint and other paperboard exports decreased 3.5% to $1.1 billion, as demand softened among Canada's trading partners in Asia and the United States.

With continued oversupply of softwood lumber in some regions of the United States and drops of slightly more than 11% in US housing starts from September's record high, lumber prices fell a further 4.2% in October while volumes increased 7.1%. Part of the reason for the increase is the growing demand in Asian markets for western Canadian hemlock, fir and cedar. Consequently, the value of Canada's lumber exports rose 2.6% to $819.2 million in October.

In the machinery and equipment sector, exports rose slightly to $8.0 billion. International demand for corporate aircraft took off, especially in the United States, pushing aircraft, engines and parts exports up 22.3% to $1.6 billion. This increase in exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment more than offset declines in the industrial and agricultural machinery sector and the other machinery and equipment sector.

Exports and imports



Exports of energy products rose 9.9% to $5.0 billion, mainly the result of a nearly $300 million increase in natural gas. Natural gas export volumes to the United States increased 10.4% and prices rose 5.6% in October. Crude petroleum exports rose 4.4% to $1.8 billion, a result of increased volume.

Agriculture and fishing product exports increased slightly to $2.5 billion in October. Canola exports rebounded to nearly two and a half times September's value, but exports of grains, mainly wheat and barley, suffered as a result of the drought in the Prairies. Barley exports to destinations other than the United States were virtually non-existent, resulting in an overall drop of 87.6%. Wheat exports fell 5.7% to $187.8 million, half the level of October 2001.

Rising energy prices push up imports

Merchandise imports levelled off to $30.4 billion in October. Imports of automotive parts from Japan were stunted when a dockworkers labour dispute in the United States resulted in delays at western Canadian seaports. Automotive products and agricultural products were the only import sectors that declined in October.

Automotive product imports fell 3.0% from September's record levels to $6.9 billion in October. Imports of passenger autos decreased 5.7% to $2.2 billion; much of the decline was found among Asian countries. Motor vehicle parts imports fell 3.3% to $3.7 billion. Imports of trucks and other motor vehicles increased 3.8% to a record level of $1.1 billion.

Agricultural and fishing product imports fell 3.0% to $1.8 billion, the result of declines in imports of 12 of the 17 major commodity groups. The largest percentage drop occurred in live animal imports, which had benefited from the restricted feeder program in the past. This program allowed American cattle into Canada for raising through the winter months. Higher feed prices and the lack of feed for livestock resulted in a drop of 82.1% in cattle imports from October 2001.

Imports of machinery and equipment, Canada's largest import sector, increased slightly to $8.9 billion in October. Imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment fell 2.2% to $1.3 billion, but imports of aircraft, engines and parts increased 2.9% to just under a billion dollars. Other transportation equipment, which includes ships and railway rolling stock, fell 14.3% to just over a third of a billion dollars. Industrial and agricultural machinery imports increased 2.4% to $2.3 billion.

Rising prices for imported energy products contributed to a 15.0% increase to $1.6 billion, up 36.5% from October 2001. Energy prices have increased steadily since the beginning of 2002. Crude petroleum prices have risen more than 25% and petroleum and coal products have gained nearly 20% since October 2001.

This has been the year of the consumer for imports, with all major groupings of consumer goods reaching record high levels in 2002. In October, consumer goods imports rose 1.4% to $4.0 billion, the largest month on record. Imports of apparel and footwear fell 1.1% to three-quarters of a billion dollars. The miscellaneous consumer goods group, which includes such items as pharmaceuticals, medical devices and seasonal items, increased 2.0% to $3.3 billion.

Available on CANSIM: tables 226-0001, 226-0002, 227-0001, 227-0002, 228-0001 to 228-0003 and 228-0033 to 228-0040.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.

Canadian international merchandise trade (65-001-XIB, $14/$141; 65-001-XPB, $19/$188) will be available soon. The publication will include tables by commodity and country on a customs basis. Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, service transactions, investment income and transfers) are available quarterly in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001-XIB, $29/$93; 67-001-XPB, $38/$124). See *How to order products*.

Merchandise trade data are available by fax on the morning of release.

An annual review of 2001 is included in the International Trade Division's annual publications

Exports, merchandise trade (65-202-XPB, $258) and *Imports, merchandise trade* (65-203-XPB, $258), which are now available.

For more information on the publications, contact Jocelyne Elibani (613-951-9647; 1-800-294-5583). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daryl Keen (613-951-1810), International Trade Division.

Merchandise trade

	September 2002[r]	October 2002	September to October 2002	October 2000 to October 2001	January to October 2001	January to October 2002	January–October 2001 to January–October 2002
	Seasonally adjusted, $ current						
	$ millions		% change		$ millions		% change
Principal trading partners							
Exports							
United States	30,033	29,923	-0.4	10.9	296,557	289,791	-2.3
Japan	692	926	33.8	29.3	7,995	7,883	-1.4
European Union	1,768	1,807	2.2	6.2	18,796	17,924	-4.6
Other OECD countries[1]	941	1,072	13.9	7.7	8,979	9,181	2.2
All other countries	1,682	1,708	1.5	5.5	17,599	16,923	-3.8
Total	**35,115**	**35,435**	**0.9**	**10.7**	**349,930**	**341,700**	**-2.4**
Imports							
United States	21,510	21,541	0.1	6.0	214,624	212,213	-1.1
Japan	1,076	941	-12.5	8.4	8,749	9,594	9.7
European Union	2,977	3,119	4.8	6.1	29,304	29,881	2.0
Other OECD countries[1]	1,822	1,865	2.4	20.4	15,681	16,393	4.5
All other countries	2,896	2,904	0.3	16.0	26,694	27,657	3.6
Total	**30,282**	**30,370**	**0.3**	**7.7**	**295,053**	**295,739**	**0.2**
Balance							
United States	8,523	8,382	...	...	81,933	77,578	...
Japan	-384	-15	...	...	-754	-1,711	...
European Union	-1,209	-1,312	...	...	-10,508	-11,957	...
Other OECD countries[1]	-881	-793	...	...	-6,702	-7,212	...
All other countries	-1,214	-1,196	...	...	-9,095	-10,734	...
Total	**4,835**	**5,066**	**...**	**...**	**54,877**	**45,961**	**...**
Principal commodity groupings							
Exports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,463	2,480	0.7	-4.7	25,633	25,462	-0.7
Energy products	4,578	5,032	9.9	64.5	48,883	40,079	-18.0
Forestry products	3,043	2,971	-2.4	-6.2	33,255	30,576	-8.1
Industrial goods and materials	5,756	6,049	5.1	12.2	55,818	58,056	4.0
Machinery and equipment	7,991	8,042	0.6	2.1	83,675	78,977	-5.6
Automotive products	8,521	8,186	-3.9	9.6	77,334	82,063	6.1
Other consumer goods	1,540	1,479	-4.0	12.3	13,289	14,421	8.5
Special transactions trade[2]	648	658	1.5	3.0	6,827	6,585	-3.5
Other balance of payments adjustments	576	540	-6.3	10.9	5,215	5,483	5.1
Imports							
Agricultural and fishing products	1,882	1,825	-3.0	2.5	16,890	18,160	7.5
Energy products	1,398	1,608	15.0	36.5	15,500	13,415	-13.5
Forestry products	270	275	1.9	16.5	2,422	2,626	8.4
Industrial goods and materials	5,766	5,825	1.0	3.0	57,800	57,379	-0.7
Machinery and equipment	8,832	8,866	0.4	2.9	95,269	87,902	-7.7
Automotive products	7,142	6,928	-3.0	14.6	60,348	67,539	11.9
Other consumer goods	3,952	4,008	1.4	12.3	35,712	38,437	7.6
Special transactions trade[2]	501	497	-0.8	-13.9	5,777	4,985	-13.7
Other balance of payments adjustments	538	536	-0.4	1.3	5,333	5,291	-0.8

r *Revised figures*
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*
1 *Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Poland, South Korea, Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia.*
2 *These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Employment Insurance

October 2002 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians (adjusted for seasonality) receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in October was up 0.6% from September to 556,600. Ontario was the only province or territory to record a decrease (-1.4%). The largest increases were in Prince Edward Island (+5.2%), Yukon (+5.2%) and Alberta (+4.9%). Quebec showed a slight monthly rise of 0.4%, just below the national average.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits - October 2002

	October 2002^{p}	September to October 2002	October 2001 to October 2002
	Seasonally adjusted		
		% change	
Canada	**556,600**	**0.6**	**1.8**
Newfoundland and Labrador	37,380	1.9	7.0
Prince Edward Island	8,560	5.2	8.1
Nova Scotia	30,860	1.5	8.7
New Brunswick	36,920	2.2	2.2
Quebec	179,580	0.4	-2.8
Ontario	132,310	-1.4	-4.6
Manitoba	14,340	1.8	4.1
Saskatchewan	12,550	4.1	11.9
Alberta	35,420	4.9	33.6
British Columbia	66,950	0.1	4.4
Yukon Territory	1,020	5.2	32.5
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,180	0.9	18.0
	Unadjusted for seasonality		
Northwest Territories	820	17.1	36.7
Nunavut	240	-11.1	-14.3

^{p} *Preliminary figures.*

Also on a seasonally adjusted basis, regular benefit payments in October totalled $752.6 million, and initial and renewal claims received were reported at 240,850.

Employment insurance statistics

	October 2002	September 2002	October 2001	September to October 2002	October 2001 to October 2002
	Seasonally adjusted				
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	556,600^{p}	553,330^{p}	546,870	0.6	1.8
Regular benefits paid ($ millions)	752.6	755.7	761.1	-0.4	-1.1
Claims received ('000)	240.9	226.4	266.6	6.4	-9.7
	Unadjusted for seasonality				
				% change	
All beneficiaries ('000)	685.1^{p}	643.1^{p}	660.4	6.5	3.7
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	422.1^{p}	390.2^{p}	415.8	8.2	1.5
Claims received ('000)	272.7	207.6	310.3	31.4	-12.1
Payments ($ millions)	978.2	1,097.8	997.4	-10.9	-1.9
	Year-to-date (January to October)				
			2002	2001	2001 to 2002
					% change
Claims received ('000)			2,241.4	2,307.8	-2.9
Payments ($ millions)			12,285.9	10,607.8	15.8

^{p} *Preliminary figures.*

Note: *All beneficiaries includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (e.g., due to layoff) or special benefits (e.g., due to illness).*

Note: Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits for the week containing the fifteenth day of the month. The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month.

Although job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments are included in the regular benefit payments series, the regular benefits comprise the vast majority of this dollar amount.

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2604.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090;

labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091) or Jamie Brunet (613-951-6684), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Travel between Canada and other countries
October 2002

Travel to Canada increased in October for the fourth consecutive month, fuelled by a strong increase in visitors from overseas. The number of Canadians travelling to the United States and overseas countries rose for the fifth straight month.

An estimated 3.8 million foreigners visited Canada in October, up 2.5% from September. The number of visitors from the United States rose 2.1% to over 3.4 million, and the number of overseas visitors climbed 6.8% to 353,000 — the highest monthly overseas figure since August 2001. (Unless otherwise specified, data are seasonally adjusted).

Travel to Canada from the United States rose in October for the third straight month. Same-day and overnight car travel both increased from September. The number of same-day car trips from south of the border rose 3.5% to almost 2.0 million. The number of overnight trips that Americans made to Canada was up 2.3% to almost 1.4 million — the highest monthly number since January 2001 and the second highest figure ever recorded.

Overnight plane travel by Americans remained steady, but overnight car travel increased from 865,000 trips in September to 900,000 in October (+4.0%).

Trips by Canadians to the United States and to overseas countries increased 1.3% to 3.4 million in October. Canadians made 3.0 million trips to the United States, up 1.4% from September. Canadian travel to overseas countries rose 1.0% to 411,000 trips.

Canadians took over 1.1 million overnight trips south of the border in October, down 1.6% from September. Overnight travel by car decreased 2.7%, and overnight travel by plane remained steady (+0.3%). However, Canadians made over 1.8 million same-day car trips to the United States in October, up 3.0%. This was the third consecutive monthly increase and the highest number of same-day car trips recorded since January 2002.

Ten of Canada's top 12 overseas markets showed increases in same-day and overnight trips to Canada in October. Taiwan had the highest monthly increase (+36.6%), followed by Japan (+15.1%), Italy (+12.6%), and the United Kingdom (+11.4%), all showing strong increases. The number of Australian visitors declined (-0.6%), and the number of German visitors remained virtually unchanged (-0.2%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 5005.

The October 2002 issue of *International travel, advance information*, Vol. 18, no. 10 (66-001-PIE, $6/$55) 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 Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; *cult.tourstats@statcan.ca*) or Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; *frances.kremarik@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	September 2002[r]	October2002[p]	September to October 2002	October 2002	October 2001 to October 2002
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted	
	'000		% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad[1]	**3,362**	**3,406**	**1.3**	**3,137**	**15.6**
To the United States	2,955	2,996	1.4	2,821	16.4
To Other Countries	407	411	1.0	316	8.7
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,758	1,811	3.0	1,736	16.1
Total trips, one or more nights	1,555	1,540	-0.9	1,309	13.8
United States[2]	1,148	1,129	-1.6	993	15.5
Car	680	661	-2.7	572	17.7
Plane	363	364	0.3	339	11.9
Other modes of transport	105	104	-0.9	82	16.6
Other countries[3]	407	411	1.0	316	8.7
Travel to Canada[1]	**3,724**	**3,816**	**2.5**	**3,325**	**23.5**
From the United States	3,393	3,464	2.1	3,016	24.1
From Other Countries	330	353	6.8	310	17.7
Same-day car trips from the United States	1,896	1,962	3.5	1,795	29.9
Total trips, one or more nights	1,663	1,705	2.6	1,380	17.3
United States[2]	1,339	1,371	2.3	1,082	17.3
Car	865	900	4.0	685	24.7
Plane	321	322	0.2	291	9.4
Other modes of transport	153	149	-2.3	106	-1.0
Other countries[3]	323	335	3.5	298	17.4
Most important overseas markets[4]					
United Kingdom	58	64	11.4	53	-7.3
Japan	40	46	15.1	59	120.9
France	26	27	3.0	26	-8.7
Germany	26	26	-0.2	23	0.8
Mexico	14	15	7.5	9	31.6
South Korea	14	14	0.7	12	28.0
Australia	13	13	-0.6	10	5.8
Taiwan	9	12	36.6	11	64.7
Hong Kong	11	12	8.5	8	36.7
China	9	9	6.5	8	36.8
Netherlands	9	9	0.8	7	-3.4
Italy	8	9	12.6	7	57.8

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1 *Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.*
2 *Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.*
3 *Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
4 *Includes same-day and one or more night trips.*

■

Crude oil and natural gas

September 2002 (preliminary)

Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbon production totalled 11 066 300 cubic metres in September, up 9.0% from September 2001. Exports, which accounted for 64.1% of total production, increased 21.3% from September 2001.

Year-to-date production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons at the end of September rose 6.3% from the same period of 2001; crude oil exports also grew, up 6.0%.

Marketable natural gas production advanced 3.2% from September 2001, and domestic sales grew 2.5%. Natural gas exports, which accounted for 64.6% of total marketable production, increased 8.0% from September 2001.

Year-to-date domestic sales grew 3.9% and marketable production of natural gas increased 0.1%. Exports of natural gas were down 2.7% from September 2001.

Crude oil and natural gas

	September 2001	September 2002	September 2001 to September 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	10,152.1	11,066.3	9.0
Exports	5,849.0	7,095.4	21.3
Imports[2]	4,408.7	4,287.1	-2.8
Refinery receipts	8,136.9	8,587.8	5.5
	Millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	13,512.5	13,940.3	3.2
Exports	8,344.7	9,011.3	8.0
Canadian domestic sales[4]	3,840.5	3,935.5	2.5
	Jan. to Sept. 2001	Jan. to Sept. 2002	Jan.-Sept. 2001 to Jan.-Sept. 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	95,777.8	101,771.4	6.3
Exports	59,088.4	62,652.5	6.0
Imports 2	41,496.2	37,902.0	-8.7
Refinery receipts	77,967.7	76,734.2	-1.6
	Millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	127,773.4	127,932.6	0.1
Exports	81,711.1	79,532.5	-2.7
Canadian domestic sales[4]	48,415.6	50,286.1	3.9

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 on CANSIM at the national level only to August 2002. Provincial data are available to March 2002. Additional provincial data will become available in January 2003

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. ■

Merchandise trade reconciliation between Canada and the People's Republic of China

1998 to 2001

The results of a bilateral merchandise trade reconciliation study of the differences in the published statistics of Canada and the People's Republic of China from 1998 to 2001 are now available. This is the first reconciliation study undertaken by these two countries. The results do not represent revisions to the officially published statistics of the participating countries.

To more clearly understand the apparent discrepancies in the trade data, this reconciliation study was undertaken jointly by the International Trade Division of Statistics Canada, the Statistical Department of the Customs General Administration of China, and the American and Oceanic Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation, China. The main causes of the differences in the trade data, in both the eastbound and westbound directions of trade, were investigated and their effects on imports and exports were estimated.

Discrepancies between Canadian and Chinese statistics were significant. In the eastbound trade, the difference between reported Canadian imports and Chinese exports grew 67%, from \$4.5 billion in 1998 to \$7.5 billion in 2001. In the westbound trade, the difference between Chinese imports and Canadian exports increased 148%, from \$0.8 billion in 1998 to \$2.0 billion in 2001.

The reconciliation study identified indirect trade as the main source of discrepancy between Canada and China in both directions of trade. The effects of price mark-ups in Hong Kong were also significant.

To obtain a more detailed report, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jocelyne Elibani (613-951-9786; fax: 613-951-0117; *trade@statcan.ca*), International Trade Division. □

Discrepancies between Canadian and Chinese statistics

	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001
	CA $ millions, curent customs basis							
	Eastbound trade				Westbound trade			
Chinese statistics	3,155	3,615	4,691	5,183	3,319	3,468	5,572	6,240
Canadian statistics	7,655	8,917	11,285	12,712	2,498	2,656	3,670	4,205
Difference	(4,500)	(5,303)	(6,594)	(7,529)	821	811	1,902	2,035

■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

December 1, 2002 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on December 1 totalled 65 812 metric tonnes, down 13.9% from December 1, 2001.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; *sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Crushing statistics

November 2002

Oilseed processors crushed 171 564 metric tonnes of canola in November, according to the monthly survey of crushing plants. Oil production totalled 70 034 tonnes and meal production amounted to 107 920 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

The November 2002 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, $11/$112; 22-007-XPB, $15/$149) will be available in February 2003. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; *les.macartney@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

November 2002

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in November from the revised October level of 124.6 (1992=100). The composite index increased 2.3% from the revised November 2001 index.

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 20 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes (1992=100) are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0004.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2307.

The fourth quarter 2002 issue of *Capital expenditure price statistics* (62-007-XPB, $24/$79) will be available in March 2003. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality for this release, contact Louise Chaîné (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; *infounit@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

Export and import price indexes

October 2002

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1997=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from October 1997 to October 2002 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted US price indexes (1997=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from October 1997 to October 2002. Included with the US commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and US-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

Indexes for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups are also available now on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001, 228-0003 and 228-0033 to 228-0040.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.

The October 2002 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XIB, $14/$141; 65-001-XPB, $19/$188) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jocelyne Elibani (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel

October 2002

Data on shipments of rolled steel for October are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0010.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2106, 2116 and 2184.

The October 2002 issue of *Primary iron and steel*, Vol. 57, no. 10 (41-001-XIB, $5/$47) 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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel primary forms

October 2002

Data on steel primary forms production for October are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table: 303-0010.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2106, 2116 and 2184.

The October 2002 issue of *Primary iron and steel*, Vol. 57, no. 10 (41-001-XIB, $5/$47) 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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Primary iron and steel, October 2002, Vol. 57, no. 10
Catalogue number 41-001-XIB ($5/$47).

Exports by country, January–September 2002, Vol. 59, no. 3
Catalogue number 65-003-XMB ($62/$206).

Exports by country, January–September 2002, Vol. 59, no. 3
Catalogue number 65-003-XPB ($124/$412).

International travel, advance information, October 2002, Vol. 18, no. 10
Catalogue number 66-001-PIE ($6/$55).

Perspectives on labour and income, December 2002, Vol. 3, no. 12
Catalogue number 75-001-XIE ($5/$48).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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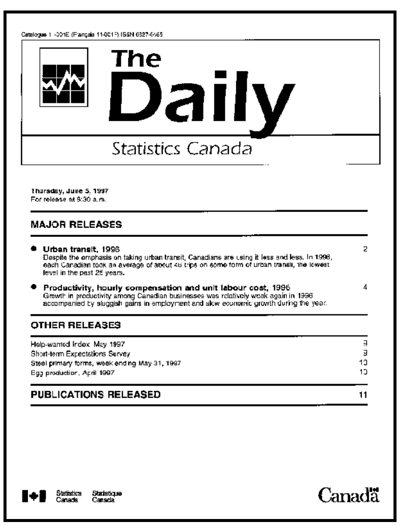
Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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