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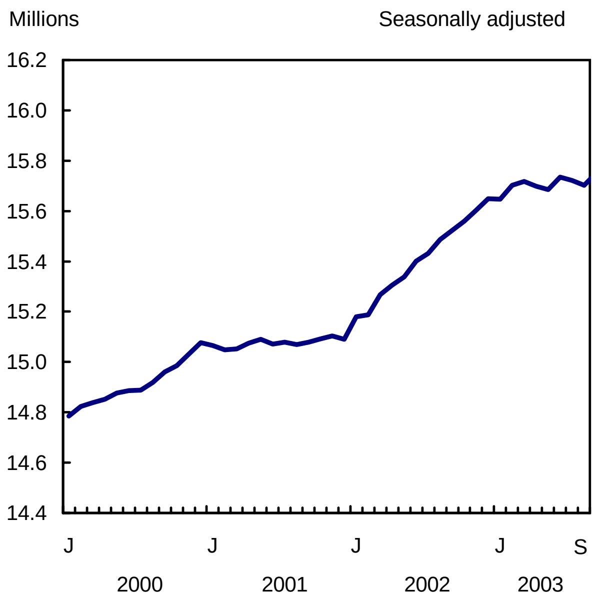
Labour Force Survey

September 2003

Spurred by a large gain in full-time jobs, employment rose by an estimated 46,000 in September, following slight declines in the previous two months. The unemployment rate was unchanged at 8.0% as the gain in employment was matched by a similar increase in the number of people entering the labour force.

Employment

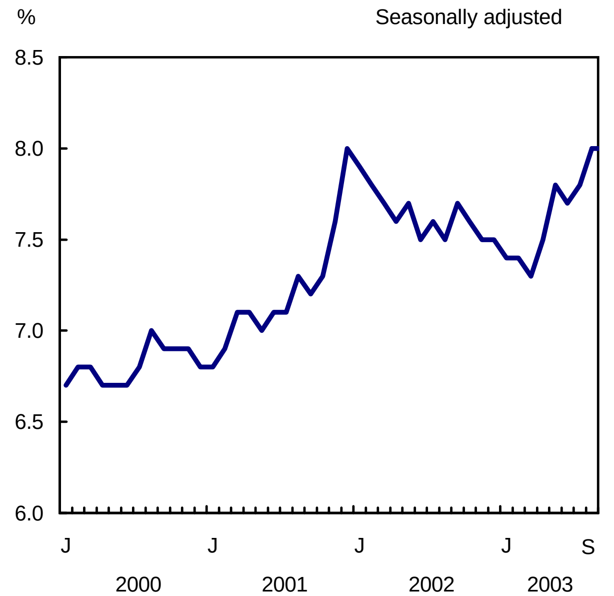


An increase of 37,000 full-time jobs in September more than offset a decline in full-time employment the month earlier. So far in 2003, employment has increased by 98,000 (+0.6%), all in full-time jobs. This is in sharp contrast to the strong gain of 434,000 (+2.9%) during the first nine months of 2002 when employment was strong in both full-time and part-time jobs.

Employment up sharply in Ontario

Most of September's job increase was in Ontario, up by an estimated 39,000, bringing gains so far this year to 86,000 (+1.4%). The gain in September was in full-time jobs (+51,000), while part-time employment fell slightly. The largest increases were in construction, finance, insurance, real estate and leasing as well as education services. The unemployment rate edged up 0.2 percentage points to 7.3%, the result of a large increase in labour force participation.

Unemployment rate



In Ontario, hours worked rebounded 5.3% in September following a drop of 5.9% in August, when the power outage in Ontario and parts of the United States occurred. (Data for August include time lost during the Labour Force Survey reference week of August 10 to 16. Refer to the August 2003 Labour Force Survey release for further details on the power outage.)

Job gains spread across several industries

Nationally, employment in health care and social assistance rose by 18,000, offsetting the decline in August. The increase in September continues a long term upward trend, with gains since August 2001 totalling 145,000 (+9.4%).

In September, retail and wholesale trade employment edged up 16,000, with strength in motor vehicle and parts dealers, as well as in clothing stores. Following strong job growth during the second half of 2002, employment in retail and wholesale trade has remained relatively flat so far in 2003.

Employment rose by 13,000 in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing, which continues to be a growth industry as a result of the booming housing market.

In September, employment increased by 11,000 in construction. For the first nine months of 2003, job gains totalled 37,000 (+4.1%) in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing and 44,000 (+4.8%) in construction.

Employment in natural resources increased by 9,000 in September, mostly in mining, oil and gas extraction. This brings gains so far this year in natural resources to 22,000 (+8.3%) with most of the job growth in Alberta and in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Manufacturing employment edged down 15,000 in September, bringing losses so far in 2003 to 77,000 (-3.3%). This contrasts to 2002 when manufacturing was the engine of job growth. In the United States, the number of factory jobs during the first nine months of 2003 has decreased (-3.1%) at a pace similar to that of Canada.

More private sector employees

In September, the number of private sector employees increased by 38,000, partly offsetting a sharp drop in August. The number of public sector employees rose by 18,000 in September. So far in 2003, employment growth has come primarily from the public sector and from self-employment.

Job gains among adults

Employment increased by 17,000 among adult women in September, all in full-time (+24,000). Among adult men, employment rose by 24,000 and was equally split between full-time and part-time work. So far in 2003, employment growth for adult men and women has been in full-time jobs.

Among youths, employment edged up slightly in September. However, employment for this group remains at about the same level as the end of 2002.

Provincial focus

After a slow start to 2003, employment in Alberta increased by 10,000 in September, bringing gains since March to 37,000 (+2.2%). The largest increase in September was in retail and wholesale trade. Employment in this sector has been on an upward trend so far this year. The gain in employment in September pushed the unemployment rate down 0.2 percentage points to 4.9%.

Employment rose by 4,000 in New Brunswick, with gains mostly in retail and wholesale trade as well as in manufacturing. September's job growth leaves employment in the province about 7,000 below the level at the end of 2002. The unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points in September to 10.7%.

Employment increased by 3,000 in Nova Scotia, mostly in health care and social assistance. Employment grew during the second half of 2002 and through the first four months of 2003, only to weaken from May to August. The job gain in September leaves overall employment in the province up slightly since the start of the year. The unemployment rate fell 0.8 percentage points in September to 9.7%.

Employment was little changed in Quebec (+7,000), as an increase of 16,000 part-time jobs was partly offset by a slight decline in full-time jobs. After a strong 2002, employment in the province is now 0.7% below the level where it started the year. The slight gain in employment and a decrease in the number of people in the labour force pushed the unemployment rate in September down 0.4 percentage points to 9.6%.

Following several months of little change, employment fell by an estimated 8,000 in Manitoba, with the decline spread across several industries. The unemployment rate in September rose 0.9 percentage points to 5.8%.

Employment declined by 3,000 in Saskatchewan, mostly in agriculture. Employment in the province grew strongly during 2002; however, there have been losses totalling 9,000 since the start of 2003. The unemployment rate edged up in September to 5.7% (+0.1 percentage points).

Employment declined by 800 in Prince Edward Island. The unemployment rate held at 10.3% in September as the decline in employment was accompanied by a similar decrease in labour force participation. Employment in the province is now slightly above where it started the year.

There was little change in employment in the other provinces.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042 and 282-0047 to 282-0095.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

Available at 7:00 a.m. on Statistics Canada's website (*www.statcan.ca*). From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Labour Force Survey*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour force information*, is available today for the week ending September 20 (71-001-XIE, $9/$84). See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, November 7.

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 Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division.

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Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	August 2003	September 2003	August to September 2003	August 2003	September 2003	August to September 2003
	Seasonally adjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**17,067.8**	**17,117.6**	**0.3**	**67.5**	**67.6**	**0.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	260.3	263.7	1.3	59.3	60.1	0.8
Prince Edward Island	77.7	76.8	-1.2	68.5	67.7	-0.8
Nova Scotia	483.8	483.0	-0.2	63.6	63.5	-0.1
New Brunswick	381.0	383.7	0.7	62.5	62.9	0.4
Quebec	4,022.2	4,014.9	-0.2	66.1	65.9	-0.2
Ontario	6,691.5	6,741.3	0.7	68.3	68.7	0.4
Manitoba	601.3	598.2	-0.5	69.2	68.8	-0.4
Saskatchewan	515.2	511.9	-0.6	68.2	67.7	-0.5
Alberta	1,818.3	1,825.1	0.4	73.4	73.5	0.1
British Columbia	2,216.4	2,218.9	0.1	65.8	65.8	0.0
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**15,701.6**	**15,747.9**	**0.3**	**62.1**	**62.2**	**0.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	219.6	220.4	0.4	50.1	50.2	0.1
Prince Edward Island	69.7	68.9	-1.1	61.5	60.7	-0.8
Nova Scotia	432.9	436.2	0.8	56.9	57.3	0.4
New Brunswick	338.6	342.7	1.2	55.5	56.2	0.7
Quebec	3,621.4	3,628.6	0.2	59.5	59.5	0.0
Ontario	6,213.2	6,251.7	0.6	63.4	63.7	0.3
Manitoba	572.0	563.7	-1.5	65.8	64.8	-1.0
Saskatchewan	486.1	482.7	-0.7	64.3	63.8	-0.5
Alberta	1,724.8	1,735.0	0.6	69.6	69.9	0.3
British Columbia	2,023.3	2,018.0	-0.3	60.0	59.8	-0.2
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**1,366.2**	**1,369.6**	**0.2**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**0.0**
Newfoundland and Labrador	40.7	43.3	6.4	15.6	16.4	0.8
Prince Edward Island	8.0	7.9	-1.3	10.3	10.3	0.0
Nova Scotia	51.0	46.8	-8.2	10.5	9.7	-0.8
New Brunswick	42.4	41.0	-3.3	11.1	10.7	-0.4
Quebec	400.8	386.3	-3.6	10.0	9.6	-0.4
Ontario	478.3	489.6	2.4	7.1	7.3	0.2
Manitoba	29.4	34.4	17.0	4.9	5.8	0.9
Saskatchewan	29.1	29.2	0.3	5.6	5.7	0.1
Alberta	93.5	90.1	-3.6	5.1	4.9	-0.2
British Columbia	193.1	200.9	4.0	8.7	9.1	0.4

Note: *Related CANSIM table 282-0087.*

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	September 2002	September 2003	September 2002 to September 2003	September 2002	September 2003	September 2002 to September 2003
	Unadjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**16,790.2**	**17,092.8**	**1.8**	**67.1**	**67.5**	**0.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	259.0	265.6	2.5	59.0	60.5	1.5
Prince Edward Island	78.5	78.1	-0.5	70.0	68.8	-1.2
Nova Scotia	476.3	482.8	1.4	62.9	63.4	0.5
New Brunswick	391.0	386.3	-1.2	64.2	63.3	-0.9
Quebec	3,930.8	3,999.8	1.8	65.0	65.6	0.6
Ontario	6,581.0	6,723.6	2.2	68.0	68.5	0.5
Manitoba	598.3	597.9	-0.1	69.2	68.8	-0.4
Saskatchewan	518.0	513.3	-0.9	68.3	67.9	-0.4
Alberta	1,773.2	1,819.5	2.6	72.9	73.3	0.4
British Columbia	2,184.2	2,226.0	1.9	65.5	66.0	0.5
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**15,613.4**	**15,832.6**	**1.4**	**62.4**	**62.5**	**0.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	221.0	228.1	3.2	50.4	52.0	1.6
Prince Edward Island	71.7	72.3	0.8	64.0	63.7	-0.3
Nova Scotia	434.1	440.4	1.5	57.3	57.9	0.6
New Brunswick	359.6	354.1	-1.5	59.1	58.0	-1.1
Quebec	3,636.5	3,656.5	0.5	60.2	60.0	-0.2
Ontario	6,122.3	6,249.3	2.1	63.3	63.6	0.3
Manitoba	573.5	567.3	-1.1	66.3	65.2	-1.1
Saskatchewan	493.7	488.2	-1.1	65.1	64.6	-0.5
Alberta	1,680.4	1,739.5	3.5	69.1	70.0	0.9
British Columbia	2,020.6	2,037.1	0.8	60.6	60.4	-0.2
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**1,176.8**	**1,260.1**	**7.1**	**7.0**	**7.4**	**0.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	37.9	37.5	-1.1	14.6	14.1	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	6.8	5.8	-14.7	8.7	7.4	-1.3
Nova Scotia	42.2	42.5	0.7	8.9	8.8	-0.1
New Brunswick	31.3	32.2	2.9	8.0	8.3	0.3
Quebec	294.3	343.2	16.6	7.5	8.6	1.1
Ontario	458.7	474.3	3.4	7.0	7.1	0.1
Manitoba	24.8	30.6	23.4	4.1	5.1	1.0
Saskatchewan	24.3	25.1	3.3	4.7	4.9	0.2
Alberta	92.7	80.0	-13.7	5.2	4.4	-0.8
British Columbia	163.6	188.8	15.4	7.5	8.5	1.0

Note: *Related CANSIM table 282-0087.*

Employment by industry (based on NAICS) and class of worker for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	August 2003	September 2003	August to September 2003	September 2002 to September 2003	August to September 2003	September 2002 to September 2003
	Seasonally adjusted					
	'000				%	
All industries	**15,701.6**	**15,747.9**	**46.3**	**224.3**	**0.3**	**1.4**
Goods-producing sector	**3,975.6**	**3,977.0**	**1.4**	**-11.1**	**0.0**	**-0.3**
Agriculture	333.0	332.8	-0.2	-9.5	-0.1	-2.8
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	283.4	292.7	9.3	25.5	3.3	9.5
Utilities	135.3	131.8	-3.5	-6.7	-2.6	-4.8
Construction	944.1	955.2	11.1	59.7	1.2	6.7
Manufacturing	2,279.8	2,264.5	-15.3	-80.1	-0.7	-3.4
Services-producing sector	**11,726.1**	**11,770.9**	**44.8**	**235.4**	**0.4**	**2.0**
Trade	2,448.6	2,464.9	16.3	36.9	0.7	1.5
Transportation and warehousing	765.8	764.5	-1.3	-23.1	-0.2	-2.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	928.3	940.9	12.6	35.4	1.4	3.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	999.8	996.4	-3.4	-15.7	-0.3	-1.6
Management, administrative and other support	592.8	599.9	7.1	13.6	1.2	2.3
Educational services	1,035.4	1,040.0	4.6	4.5	0.4	0.4
Health care and social assistance	1,672.7	1,690.7	18.0	57.2	1.1	3.5
Information, culture and recreation	711.5	718.5	7.0	26.6	1.0	3.8
Accommodation and food services	1,023.8	1,018.9	-4.9	19.7	-0.5	2.0
Other services	718.8	700.8	-18.0	21.7	-2.5	3.2
Public administration	828.5	835.3	6.8	58.5	0.8	7.5
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,981.0	2,998.7	17.7	42.0	0.6	1.4
Private sector	12,720.7	12,749.3	28.6	182.4	0.2	1.5
Private employees	10,282.8	10,320.9	38.1	128.9	0.4	1.3
Self-employed	2,437.9	2,428.4	-9.5	53.5	-0.4	2.3

Note: *Related to CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.*

Employment by type of work, age and sex, seasonally adjusted

	September 2003	August to September 2003	September 2002 to September 2003	September 2003	August to September 2003	September 2002 to September 2003	September 2003	August to September 2003	September 2002 to September 2003
	Seasonally adjusted								
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	**15,747.9**	**46.3**	**224.3**	**8,401.6**	**31.7**	**81.6**	**7,346.3**	**14.6**	**142.7**
Full-time	12,773.6	37.1	174.2	7,480.9	18.7	71.9	5,292.6	18.2	102.2
Part-time	2,974.4	9.3	50.3	920.7	13.0	9.7	2,053.7	-3.7	40.5
15 to 24	2,398.8	6.1	23.7	1,216.1	8.1	-5.4	1,182.7	-2.0	29.2
25 and over	13,349.1	40.2	200.6	7,185.5	23.6	87.0	6,163.6	16.6	113.6
25 to 54	11,362.5	17.0	27.8	6,019.3	9.3	1.3	5,343.2	7.7	26.5
55 and over	1,986.6	23.1	172.8	1,166.2	14.3	85.7	820.5	8.9	87.1

Note: *Related CANSIM table 282-0087.*

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Canadian international merchandise trade
August 2003

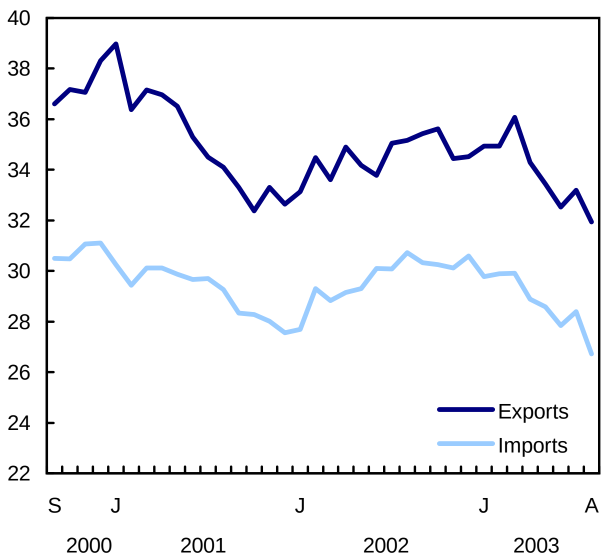
The power outage that left much of Ontario and parts of the United States in the dark in mid-August was a significant factor in sharp declines in merchandise imports and exports for the month.

Canadian companies exported 3.8% less to the world, while imports plunged 5.9%, the largest monthly percentage drop since December 1991. Exports fell to $31.9 billion, while imports dropped to $26.7 billion.

As a result, Canada's trade surplus with the rest of the world increased to $5.2 billion, an improvement of $428 million from July.

Exports and imports

$ billions Seasonally adjusted



The automotive industry accounted for most import and export declines, as reduced output occurred in Ontario and some northern states. A combination of continued slow sales of the 2003 model year and stalled or delayed starts of new model assembly (partly due to the blackout) led to lower-than-normal production for this time of year.

Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services.

"Other Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries", mentioned in the text, include Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Poland, South Korea, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

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.

Most of Canada's automotive trade occurs with the United States. Exports south of the border dropped 4.6% to $26.6 billion. Imports from there fell to a lesser extent, down 3.9% to $19.0 billion, causing a reduction of just under half a billion dollars in Canada's trade surplus with its largest partner, now at $7.6 billion.

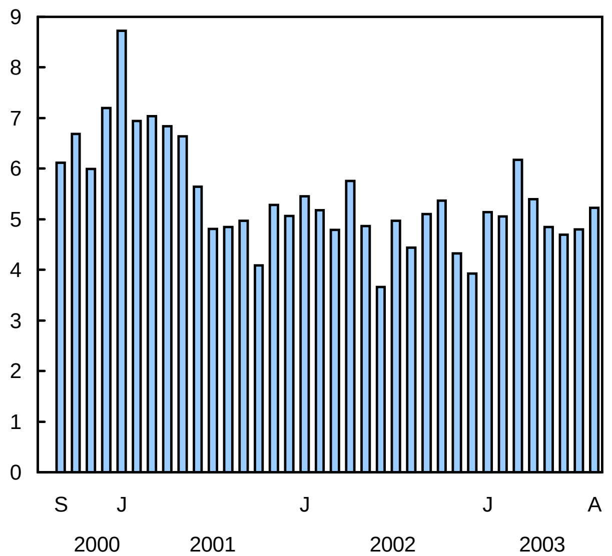
Canada's merchandise trade deficit with non-US partners narrowed in August, offsetting the decrease in the surplus with the United States. Leading the surge were strong exports to the European Union (+12.2%), which, coupled with a 12.8% reduction of imports, cut Canada's trade deficit with this region almost in half, down to $834 million, from its July level of $1.4 billion.

Exports to Japan decreased 3.6% to $778 million, while imports sank at over four times that rate (-16.1%) to $760 million. This resulted in a trade surplus with Japan of $18 million, the fourth monthly surplus this year. Over the last few years, Canada has generally posted a trade deficit with Japan.

There were also large import declines from "other OECD" and "all other" countries, declining 16.9% to $1.3 billion and 2.7% to $2.9 billion respectively. Exports to other OECD countries slid 18.3% to $808 million, while exports to all other countries edged up 1.4% to $1.9 billion.

Trade balance

$ billions



Automotive slide leads export declines

The unexpected power outage in mid-August brought temporary shutdowns and requests by government for manufacturers to conserve electricity, reducing automotive output in Ontario. Automotive product exports dropped nearly three quarters of a billion dollars, down 10.0% from July on a seasonally adjusted balance of payments basis. The passenger auto sector sank 16.8% and was responsible for 85% of this drop. Exports of motor vehicle parts fell by $100 million or 4.2% from the previous month, while truck and other motor vehicle exports dipped marginally (-0.9%). Many assembly plants anticipate increased production over the coming months to overcome this setback.

Crude petroleum exports were the driving force in the 3.7% drop in the energy product sector, slipping 9.6% in August to $1.6 billion, after increasing for the previous two months. Export volumes declined, while crude prices rose slightly. Natural gas exports grew 2.7% to $2.3 billion, driven mainly by higher prices. Petroleum and coal product exports fell 10.4% or just under $100 million, erasing the entire 9.8% gain seen in July.

Exports of industrial goods and materials fell 3.2% to $5.2 billion. This movement was led by a 24.3% reduction in metal ore exports, accounting for two thirds of the decline in this sector. Nickel ore exports virtually ceased, as a combination of reduced demand, shutdowns and labour strikes over the summer crippled production for this commodity.

Only machinery and equipment, forestry products and agricultural and fishing products saw export gains in August.

Canada's largest export sector, machinery and equipment, edged up 0.4% to $7.3 billion, ending four consecutive months of decline. Leading the increases were exports of televisions and telecommunication equipment (+4.3%) and other equipment and tools (+1.7%).

Forestry product exports advanced 1.9% to $2.9 billion in August, as a 2.8% decrease in newsprint, other paper and paperboard did not offset the 5.7% increase in lumber and sawmill products. Lumber exports alone grew 7.0% to $761.7 million, the fourth consecutive monthly rise, helped by a 2.1% price gain. Despite these recent increases, export trends for lumber have been virtually stagnant in 2003 and are well below 2002's levels.

Agriculture and fishing product exports rose 2.3% in August. Wheat exports continued to escalate, up 8.6% to $280 million, while rapeseed (canola) exports jumped 63.0% to just over $200 million.

Imports fall sharply, led by energy and automotives

Merchandise imports for August dropped for all major sectors except consumer goods (+1.3%) and forestry products, Canada's smallest import sector, up a slight 1.2%.

Similar to exports, lower-than-usual output in the automotive sector, arising from the mid-August blackout, combined with reduced demand caused the bulk of import declines. Temporary production shutdowns occurred throughout Michigan, Ohio and some parts of New York and problems with communication systems made shipment deliveries to Canada difficult.

Automotive product imports therefore tumbled by over $900 million (-14.3%) to $5.4 billion, the lowest level in five years. Motor vehicle part imports fell 8.9% to just over $3.0 billion, while passenger autos fell 22.6% to $1.4 billion, the third consecutive monthly decline. Trucks and other motor vehicle imports also experienced weakness, dipping 16.8% or $185 million to $919 million.

Energy products dropped 20.5%, led by a 25.8% dive in crude petroleum imports. Canadians brought in $292 million less than in July, as some refineries were closed because of the power outage. This drop occurred despite prices remaining strong, climbing 5.4% this month. Coal and other related products fell 19.1% to $188 million.

Machinery and equipment imports slid 3.5% to just under $8.0 billion. A 28.6% drop in aircraft, engines and parts was responsible for 70% of this decline and eroded most of the gains seen in July. Imports of other equipment and tools fell 3.3%. The only increases came from industrial machinery (+2.1%) and drilling/mining machinery imports (+10.1%).

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.

The August 2003 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XIB, $15/$151) will be available soon. See *How to order products*. 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, $32/$100; 67-001-XPB, $41/$133).

Merchandise trade data are available in PDF format on the morning of release.

The next release of Canadian international merchandise trade will be on Thursday, November 13.

For more information on the publications, contact Jocelyne Elibani, (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Matthew MacDonald (613-951-8551), International Trade Division.

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Merchandise trade

	July 2003[r]	August 2003	July to August 2003	August 2002 to August 2003	January to August 2002	January to August 2003	January-August 2002 to January-August 2003
	Seasonally adjusted, $ current						
	$ millions		% change		$ millions		% change
Principal trading partners							
Exports							
United States	27,857	26,581	-4.6	-9.6	229,791	225,992	-1.7
Japan	807	778	-3.6	-17.7	6,717	6,835	1.8
European Union	1,707	1,915	12.2	9.4	15,223	15,713	3.2
Other OECD countries[1]	989	808	-18.3	-17.8	8,020	7,959	-0.8
All other countries	1,831	1,857	1.4	-11.1	14,540	14,842	2.1
Total	**33,191**	**31,938**	**-3.8**	**-9.2**	**274,289**	**271,340**	**-1.1**
Imports							
United States	19,733	18,954	-3.9	-14.0	169,197	161,302	-4.7
Japan	906	760	-16.1	-21.4	7,632	7,434	-2.6
European Union	3,151	2,749	-12.8	-12.0	23,840	23,758	-0.3
Other OECD countries[1]	1,602	1,331	-16.9	-18.7	12,636	13,099	3.7
All other countries	3,006	2,924	-2.7	-1.3	21,861	24,427	11.7
Total	**28,398**	**26,717**	**-5.9**	**-13.1**	**235,166**	**230,020**	**-2.2**
Balance							
United States	8,124	7,627	...	...	60,594	64,690	...
Japan	-99	18	...	...	-915	-599	...
European Union	-1,444	-834	...	...	-8,617	-8,045	...
Other OECD countries[1]	-613	-523	...	...	-4,616	-5,140	...
All other countries	-1,175	-1,067	...	...	-7,321	-9,585	...
Total	**4,793**	**5,221**	...	...	**39,123**	**41,320**	...
Principal commodity groupings							
Exports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,349	2,404	2.3	-10.4	20,756	19,222	-7.4
Energy products	5,133	4,944	-3.7	19.9	30,264	42,643	40.9
Forestry products	2,835	2,889	1.9	-5.4	24,976	22,623	-9.4
Industrial goods and materials	5,379	5,208	-3.2	-12.6	46,961	43,565	-7.2
Machinery and equipment	7,254	7,281	0.4	-9.7	64,780	60,447	-6.7
Automotive products	7,411	6,673	-10.0	-22.7	65,331	58,518	-10.4
Other consumer goods	1,394	1,387	-0.5	-4.3	11,633	11,431	-1.7
Special transactions trade[2]	852	688	-19.2	5.8	5,295	5,401	2.0
Other BOP adjustments	583	465	-20.2	-15.6	4,290	7,488	74.5
Imports							
Agricultural and fishing products	1,797	1,733	-3.6	-7.3	14,459	14,571	0.8
Energy products	1,660	1,319	-20.5	-16.6	10,343	13,185	27.5
Forestry products	248	251	1.2	-7.0	2,075	2,029	-2.2
Industrial goods and materials	5,376	5,117	-4.8	-12.7	45,714	43,913	-3.9
Machinery and equipment	8,269	7,979	-3.5	-12.2	70,332	66,146	-6.0
Automotive products	6,296	5,394	-14.3	-24.0	53,491	51,284	-4.1
Other consumer goods	3,793	3,842	1.3	-1.3	30,505	31,023	1.7
Special transactions trade[2]	460	581	26.3	13.7	3,979	3,711	-6.7
Other BOP adjustments	498	499	0.2	-10.6	4,271	4,156	-2.7

r *Revised figures*
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.*
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Export and import price indexes

August 2003

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 January 1997 to August 2003 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 January 1997 to August 2003. 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.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.

The August 2003 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XIB, $15/$151) 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. ■

Alberta Aboriginal Labour Force Survey: Pilot Project

March to September 2003

Data from the Alberta Aboriginal Labour Force Survey Pilot Project are now available for March through September, 2003. This project is sponsored by Alberta Human Resources and Employment, Alberta Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development and Alberta Finance to provide timely and reliable information on labour market conditions of Aboriginal peoples in Alberta living off-reserve.

For more information about the concepts, methods or data quality, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740), Labour Statistics Division, Statistics Canada. Data (in English only) will be available at noon Eastern time today on the Government of Alberta website (*www.gov.ab.ca/hre/lfstats*). For more information on the data and pilot project, send an e-mail message to *lfs.analyst@gov.ab.ca*. ■

Steel primary forms — weekly data

Week ending October 4, 2003 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 4 totalled 310 936 metric tonnes, up 7.2% from 290 122 tonnes a week earlier and 19.3% from 260 665 tonnes in the same week of 2002.

The year-to-date total as of October 4 was 11 901 874 tonnes, down 2.5% from 12 204 817 tonnes in the same period of 2002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

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 wire and specified wire products

August 2003

Data on steel wire and specified wire products production are now available for August.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2106, 2116 and 2184.

The August 2003 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products*, Vol. 58, no. 8 (41-006-XIB, $6/$51) 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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — a weekly review, October 10, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE ($3/$100).

Infomat — a weekly review, October 10, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE ($4/$145).

The input–output structure of the Canadian economy, 1998/99
Catalogue number 15-201-XIE ($54).

Labour force information, week ending September 20, 2003
Catalogue number 71-001-XIE ($9/$84).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or –XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or –XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

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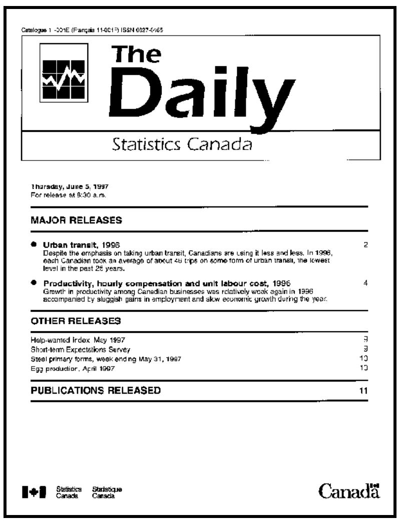

Statistics Canada’s official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 14 TO 17

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
14	**New motor vehicle sales**	August 2003
15	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	August 2003