



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour force survey, November 2003**

Employment rose by an estimated 54,000 in November, the third consecutive monthly increase. Since August, employment has grown by 166,000, much stronger than the 52,000 increase over the first eight months of the year. This brings gains over the first eleven months of 2003 to 1.4%. The recent strength in employment has been mostly in full-time jobs. The unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage points in November to 7.5%.

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- **Production of principal field crops, November 2003**

Western Canadian farmers reported vastly improved production for most major field crops this year, following one of the worst seasons in the past quarter century in 2002. Production rose across the board this year, ranging from a 10% gain in durum wheat to a 78% increase in barley production.

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Release dates

2004

A list of publication dates for 2004 is available today for 29 key economic indicators, ranging from monthly data series such as the Labour Force Survey to quarterly series such as the balance of international payments.

The dates in this calendar are cross-indexed by release title in alphabetical order and by the month of release.

This calendar is not an inclusive list of all Statistics Canada releases. For a more complete listing, consult each Friday's issue of *The Daily* for releases to be published the following week. In addition, *The Daily* issue of the last working day of the month contains a list of upcoming releases for the following month.

Release dates 2004 is now available free in HTML format from the *Daily* homepage.

For more information, contact Gilbert Côté (613-951-1088; gilbert.cote@statcan.ca), Communications Division, or your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



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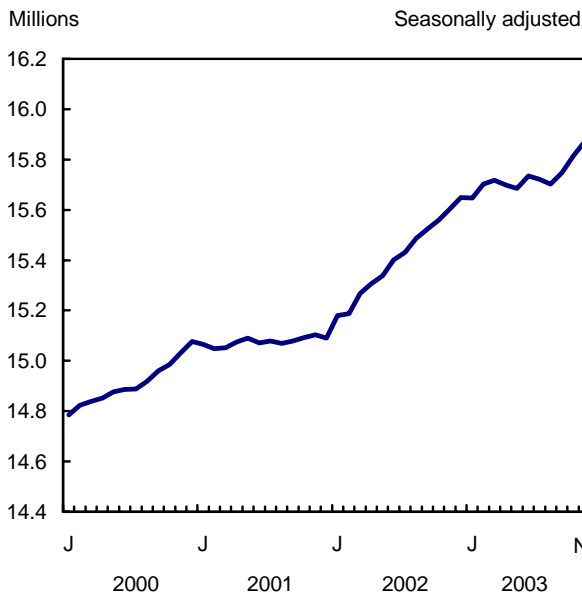
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force survey

November 2003

Employment rose by an estimated 54,000 in November, the third consecutive monthly increase. Since August, employment has grown by 166,000, much stronger than the 52,000 increase over the first eight months of the year. This brings gains over the first eleven months of 2003 to 1.4%. The recent strength in employment has been mostly in full-time jobs. The unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage points in November to 7.5%.

Employment



More youths working in November

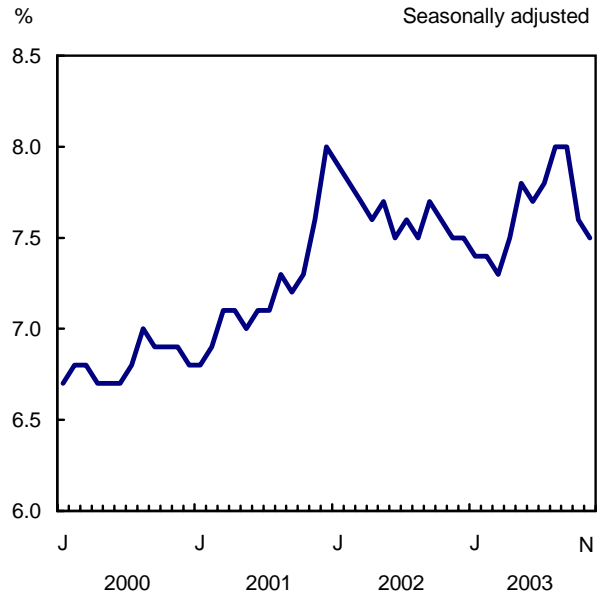
Propelled by full-time job gains, employment among youths rose by 22,000 in November, the first notable increase since last February. This pushed their unemployment rate down 0.7 percentage points to 13.3% in November. Employment gains among youths were primarily in retail sales.

Employment among adult women rose by 18,000 in November, all in part-time work. Following slow employment growth over the first eight months of 2003 (+0.6%), overall gains since August total 75,000 (+1.2%). Their unemployment rate in November was unchanged at 6.2%, as more women entered the labour force.

Employment among adult men edged up 14,000 in November, all in full-time. This brings overall job

gains among adult men since the start of the year to 92,000 (+1.3%), with just under three-quarters of the growth occurring since August (+0.9%). Their unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 6.5% in November.

Unemployment rate



Job growth in manufacturing and retail trade

In November, employment in the manufacturing sector rose by 24,000 and was spread across several industries. Despite this gain, factory employment remains 78,000 (-3.3%) below the level of November 2002, when the downward trend in this sector began. The increase in November 2003 was mainly in Quebec and Ontario.

Employment increased by 18,000 in the retail and wholesale trade sector in November, mostly in retail clothing stores. Employment in this sector is up 45,000 so far in 2003, with virtually all of the gain occurring in the last three months.

Following gains in September and October, employment in natural resources declined by 7,000 in November, mainly in mining, oil and gas extraction in Alberta and British Columbia. Despite the decline in November, job gains in the natural resources sector total 23,000 (+8.4%) so far this year, with the increase concentrated in Alberta.

Job gains in both private and public sectors

For a third consecutive month, the number of private sector employees increased, with a gain of 29,000 in November. After remaining flat for the first eight months of the year, the number of employees in the private sector is now 66,000 (+0.6%) higher than at the end of 2002.

Public sector employment, which has also strengthened in recent months, increased by 16,000 in November. Since the start of 2003, the number of public sector employees has risen by 88,000 (+3.0%).

Large job gains in Quebec

In Quebec, employment rose by an estimated 54,000 in November, mostly among adult men and youths. This brings gains over the last two months to 80,000 (+2.2%). Recent strength follows little employment change over the first nine months of the year. The largest increase in November was in the manufacturing sector, with the job growth spread across a number of industries. Recent estimates from the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing show Quebec reporting a strong increase in manufacturing shipments. In November, employment also increased in accommodation and food services, information, culture and recreation and education services. The unemployment rate edged down 0.2 percentage points in November to 9.1%.

In New Brunswick, employment rose by 5,000 in November, bringing gains since August to 10,000 (+2.9%). The increase in November was mostly in construction and manufacturing. These recent job gains leave employment at about the same level as at the start of 2003. The unemployment rate in November fell by 0.6 percentage points to 10.2%.

After strong growth in September, employment in Ontario was little changed in October and November. Although there has been little change in recent months, Ontario has added 84,000 jobs since the start of the year (+1.4%), all full-time. In November, a decline in labour

force participation, all among youths, pushed the overall unemployment rate down 0.2 percentage points to 6.8%.

Following strong job gains in October, employment in British Columbia was unchanged in November. This leaves employment in the province 53,000 (+2.7%) above the level of December 2002.

Employment in Newfoundland and Labrador fell by 3,000 in November, the second consecutive decline. This leaves employment in the province at about the same level as at the end of 2002. The declines in November were mainly in trade and accommodation and food services. These were partly offset by gains in manufacturing. The unemployment rate increased in November to 17.4% (+0.9 percentage points).

Employment was little changed in the other provinces in November.

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 our website. 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 November 15 (71-001-XIE, \$9/\$84). See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also available in the Canadian statistics module of our website.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, January 9, 2004.

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) or Stéphanie Langlois (613-951-3180), Labour Statistics Division.

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Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	October 2003	November 2003	October to November 2003	October 2003	November 2003	October to November 2003
seasonally adjusted						
	labour force			participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	17,122.8	17,157.0	0.2	67.5	67.6	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	259.1	258.7	-0.2	59.0	58.9	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	77.2	78.1	1.2	68.0	68.7	0.7
Nova Scotia	477.8	484.1	1.3	62.8	63.6	0.8
New Brunswick	385.3	388.2	0.8	63.1	63.6	0.5
Quebec	4,029.3	4,079.0	1.2	66.0	66.8	0.8
Ontario	6,726.8	6,705.9	-0.3	68.4	68.1	-0.3
Manitoba	601.4	599.5	-0.3	69.1	68.8	-0.3
Saskatchewan	513.4	514.9	0.3	67.9	68.1	0.2
Alberta	1,830.9	1,831.9	0.1	73.6	73.5	-0.1
British Columbia	2,221.6	2,216.8	-0.2	65.8	65.5	-0.3
	employment			employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,813.3	15,867.4	0.3	62.4	62.5	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	216.4	213.6	-1.3	49.3	48.6	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	69.0	69.4	0.6	60.8	61.0	0.2
Nova Scotia	432.5	435.4	0.7	56.8	57.2	0.4
New Brunswick	343.7	348.4	1.4	56.3	57.1	0.8
Quebec	3,654.1	3,708.3	1.5	59.9	60.7	0.8
Ontario	6,257.0	6,250.4	-0.1	63.6	63.5	-0.1
Manitoba	569.2	567.4	-0.3	65.4	65.1	-0.3
Saskatchewan	484.4	485.6	0.2	64.1	64.2	0.1
Alberta	1,738.9	1,740.9	0.1	69.9	69.9	0.0
British Columbia	2,048.1	2,047.9	0.0	60.6	60.5	-0.1
	unemployment			unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,309.4	1,289.6	-1.5	7.6	7.5	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	42.7	45.1	5.6	16.5	17.4	0.9
Prince Edward Island	8.2	8.7	6.1	10.6	11.1	0.5
Nova Scotia	45.3	48.7	7.5	9.5	10.1	0.6
New Brunswick	41.5	39.7	-4.3	10.8	10.2	-0.6
Quebec	375.2	370.6	-1.2	9.3	9.1	-0.2
Ontario	469.9	455.5	-3.1	7.0	6.8	-0.2
Manitoba	32.1	32.1	0.0	5.3	5.4	0.1
Saskatchewan	29.0	29.3	1.0	5.6	5.7	0.1
Alberta	92.0	91.0	-1.1	5.0	5.0	0.0
British Columbia	173.4	168.9	-2.6	7.8	7.6	-0.2

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	November 2002	November 2003	November 2002 to November 2003	November 2002	November 2003	November 2002 to November 2003
unadjusted						
	labour force			participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,777.1	17,061.4	1.7	66.9	67.2	0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	253.6	254.0	0.2	57.8	57.8	0.0
Prince Edward Island	74.2	76.1	2.6	66.0	66.9	0.9
Nova Scotia	474.5	481.3	1.4	62.6	63.2	0.6
New Brunswick	385.8	384.6	-0.3	63.4	63.0	-0.4
Quebec	3,935.1	4,047.5	2.9	65.0	66.3	1.3
Ontario	6,581.0	6,679.9	1.5	67.9	67.8	-0.1
Manitoba	598.3	596.6	-0.3	69.2	68.5	-0.7
Saskatchewan	516.6	510.3	-1.2	68.2	67.5	-0.7
Alberta	1,786.6	1,825.8	2.2	73.2	73.3	0.1
British Columbia	2,171.5	2,205.2	1.6	65.0	65.2	0.2
	employment			employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,580.4	15,856.8	1.8	62.2	62.5	0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	210.2	211.9	0.8	47.9	48.2	0.3
Prince Edward Island	65.1	67.0	2.9	57.9	58.9	1.0
Nova Scotia	432.2	434.6	0.6	57.1	57.1	0.0
New Brunswick	348.8	348.4	-0.1	57.3	57.1	-0.2
Quebec	3,606.0	3,693.6	2.4	59.6	60.5	0.9
Ontario	6,175.3	6,268.8	1.5	63.7	63.7	0.0
Manitoba	567.9	565.5	-0.4	65.7	64.9	-0.8
Saskatchewan	489.0	483.9	-1.0	64.5	64.0	-0.5
Alberta	1,698.0	1,741.4	2.6	69.6	69.9	0.3
British Columbia	1,987.9	2,041.7	2.7	59.5	60.4	0.9
	unemployment			unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,196.7	1,204.6	0.7	7.1	7.1	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	43.4	42.2	-2.8	17.1	16.6	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	9.2	9.1	-1.1	12.4	12.0	-0.4
Nova Scotia	42.3	46.7	10.4	8.9	9.7	0.8
New Brunswick	37.0	36.2	-2.2	9.6	9.4	-0.2
Quebec	329.1	353.9	7.5	8.4	8.7	0.3
Ontario	405.7	411.1	1.3	6.2	6.2	0.0
Manitoba	30.4	31.1	2.3	5.1	5.2	0.1
Saskatchewan	27.6	26.4	-4.3	5.3	5.2	-0.1
Alberta	88.6	84.4	-4.7	5.0	4.6	-0.4
British Columbia	183.6	163.6	-10.9	8.5	7.4	-1.1

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	October 2003	November 2003	October to November 2003	November 2002 to November 2003	October to November 2003	November 2002 to November 2003
seasonally adjusted						
	'000			%		
All industries	15,813.3	15,867.4	54.1	265.0	0.3	1.7
Goods-producing sector	3,977.6	3,999.9	22.3	-19.0	0.6	-0.5
Agriculture	333.1	338.0	4.9	-17.4	1.5	-4.9
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	300.0	292.9	-7.1	23.9	-2.4	8.9
Utilities	133.4	133.8	0.4	2.2	0.3	1.7
Construction	945.7	946.1	0.4	50.0	0.0	5.6
Manufacturing	2,265.3	2,289.0	23.7	-77.9	1.0	-3.3
Services-producing sector	11,835.7	11,867.5	31.8	284.1	0.3	2.5
Trade	2,474.1	2,491.9	17.8	62.1	0.7	2.6
Transportation and warehousing	775.2	769.3	-5.9	-1.6	-0.8	-0.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	953.4	950.7	-2.7	50.0	-0.3	5.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,001.8	999.8	-2.0	-9.9	-0.2	-1.0
Management, administrative and other support	612.7	612.2	-0.5	12.6	-0.1	2.1
Educational services	1,045.5	1,052.7	7.2	18.7	0.7	1.8
Health care and social assistance	1,710.6	1,703.6	-7.0	57.4	-0.4	3.5
Information, culture and recreation	712.3	721.9	9.6	33.2	1.3	4.8
Accommodation and food services	1,026.0	1,031.9	5.9	5.8	0.6	0.6
Other services	693.8	697.9	4.1	4.8	0.6	0.7
Public administration	830.4	835.6	5.2	51.0	0.6	6.5
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	3,025.7	3,041.8	16.1	86.0	0.5	2.9
Private sector	12,787.6	12,825.6	38.0	179.0	0.3	1.4
Private employees	10,354.6	10,383.3	28.7	117.0	0.3	1.1
Self-employed	2,433.0	2,442.3	9.3	62.0	0.4	2.6

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

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	November 2003	October to November 2003	November 2002 to November 2003	November 2003	October to November 2003	November 2002 to November 2003	November 2003	October to November 2003	November 2002 to November 2003
seasonally adjusted									
	both sexes			men			women		
	'000								
Employment	15,867.4	54.1	265.0	8,460.0	28.4	121.5	7,407.4	25.7	143.5
Full-time	12,871.8	36.1	237.4	7,518.2	42.0	113.0	5,353.6	-5.9	124.4
Part-time	2,995.6	18.0	27.6	941.8	-13.5	8.5	2,053.8	31.6	19.1
15 to 24	2,418.2	22.3	17.1	1,232.6	14.1	17.3	1,185.6	8.2	-0.2
25 and over	13,449.2	31.8	247.9	7,227.4	14.3	104.2	6,221.8	17.5	143.7
25 to 54	11,430.4	19.5	84.0	6,053.2	17.3	27.9	5,377.1	2.1	56.1
55 and over	2,018.9	12.4	164.0	1,174.2	-3.0	76.3	844.7	15.4	87.7

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Production of principal field crops

November 2003 (estimates)

Western Canadian farmers reported vastly improved production for most major field crops this year, following one of the worst seasons in the past quarter century in 2002.

Production rose across the board this year, ranging from a 10% gain in durum wheat to a 78% increase in barley production, according to the November Crops Survey of 32,000 farm operators, conducted by telephone from October 28 to November 20.

Farmers were asked to report their seeded areas and harvested areas, as well as yields of major grains, specialty crops and oilseeds. This is the final production release for 2003.

November production estimates

	2002	2003	2002 to 2003 % change
	'000 tonnes		
Total wheat	16,198	23,552	45
Spring wheat	10,767	16,440	53
Barley	7,489	12,328	65
Grain corn	8,999	9,587	7
Canola	4,178	6,669	60
Durum wheat	3,877	4,280	10
Oats	2,911	3,691	27
Soybeans	2,336	2,268	-3
Field peas	1,366	2,124	55
Flaxseed	679	754	11

Production went up for the first time since 1999. This marked a substantial turnaround from 2002, when weather, disease and insects reduced yields and downgraded quality for the producers who were fortunate to have a crop to harvest.

This year, conditions varied considerably across the west, especially in the second half of the year when dry conditions prevailed in the south and west.

However, harvesting conditions were good, and the quality of grains and oilseeds was high. Fusarium was not a problem this year in wheat or barley.

In eastern Canada, farmers also experienced favourable growing conditions in most parts, resulting in a record corn crop in Quebec.

Wheat production up in both east and west

Total wheat production in western Canada nearly returned to the five-year average, rising 45% from 2002 to 21.1 million tonnes. This was the result of an increase in harvested area and a gain of 6 bushels per acre in yield.

This gain couldn't come at a better time for farmers, as world wheat ending stocks are forecast at a 20-year low.

Spring wheat production in the west rose a sharp 55% to 16.1 million tonnes, the result of a larger harvested area and improved yield. This is just below the five-year average of 16.4 million tonnes. Production gains were reported in all western provinces, ranging from 20% in Manitoba to 88% in Alberta.

Durum production rose 10% to 4.3 million tonnes, the result of a comparable increase in harvested area. The five-year average production for durum wheat is 4.6 million tonnes. Three-quarters of the durum crop is grown in Saskatchewan, with the remainder in Alberta and Manitoba.

In Ontario, winter wheat production jumped to a record 2.1 million tonnes, easily passing the record 1.4 million tonnes set in 1999. A large increase in harvested area and a record yield of 76 bushels per acre combined to produce the increase.

Barley production exceeds five-year average

Farmers in western Canada reported a strong 78% gain in barley production to 11.4 million tonnes. This was the result of a larger harvested area of 2.8 million acres and a gain in yield of 12 bushels per acre. Increases in production were reported in all Prairie Provinces, ranging from 115% in Alberta to 17% in Manitoba.

Farmers can expect improved export opportunities to emerge, the result of declines in barley production in the European Union and Eastern Europe.

Canola production returns to normal

Western farmers harvested 6.6 million tonnes of canola this year, an increase of 60%, or 2.5 million tonnes. The five-year average production for canola is 6.5 million tonnes. Harvested area was up 44%, or 3.5 million acres.

Production increases were reported in all western provinces, with the largest gain reported in Alberta, followed by Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Industry forecasters predict that exports are expected to increase this year, the result of increased shipments to Mexico and China.

Production of oats exceeds average

Oat production in western Canada increased 31% to 3.3 million tonnes, as a result of increases in both yield and harvested acreage. Alberta led the way, more than doubling production, followed by Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Field pea production returns to normal levels

After two years of declines, field pea production bounced back in line with the five-year average of 2.2 million tonnes. Production rose 55% to 2.1 million tonnes.

Improvements in yield and harvested acreage (lower abandonment) were reported. Increases were reported in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Record grain corn production in Quebec

Canadian grain corn production hit 9.6 million tonnes, a 7% increase from 2002. Favourable growing conditions in Ontario and Quebec boosted yields by 12%.

Production increased in both Ontario and Quebec. Quebec farmers reported a record 3.5 million tonnes, a 13% improvement over the previous record set just in 2002.

In Ontario, production rose 2% to 5.6 million tonnes, and it was still above the 10-year average of 5.4 million tonnes.

Soybean production decrease

Soybean production was down this year, the result of lower harvested area and yield in Ontario.

Production in Ontario fell 9% to 1.9 million tonnes, an estimate just below the five-year average of 2.0 million tonnes. Production in Quebec jumped 22% to 385,000 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0004, 001-0010, 001-0017, 001-0018, 001-0019 and 001-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3401.

*Field crop reporting series: November estimates of production of principal field crops, Canada, Vol. 82, no. 8 (22-002-XIB, \$12/\$71; 22-002-XPB, \$17/\$95) is now available. See *How to order products*.*

For more information, contact David Roeske (613-951-0572; david.roeske@statcan.ca) or Nicole Strang (613-951-2511; nicole.strang@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

National Construction Industry Wage Rate Survey: Prairie Provinces 2003

Data from the National Construction Industry Wage Rate Survey are now available for the Prairie Provinces.

This survey is being conducted on behalf of the Labour Branch of Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) to establish fair wage schedules for workers on federal construction projects. The survey is being conducted region by region, moving sequentially across the country except in Quebec and Yukon, where fair wage rates are established by the provincial and territorial government respectively. The next segment of the survey to be conducted will cover Ontario in 2004.

Hourly wage rates were collected in April and May for construction trades in the Prairie Provinces. The occupations included in each area were selected in consultation with union and employer representatives from the construction industry in each of the three Prairie provinces. For occupations where it is compulsory to have a trade licence or registration in an apprenticeship program in order to legally work in the occupation, information was collected only concerning those workers with the requisite licence or registration.

The survey covered establishments in the construction industry with six or more employees. These establishments were asked to provide wage rates for employees working full-time hours in selected occupations and to indicate whether the workers were unionized or non-unionized. Data were collected only for work done on institutional or commercial construction sites.

The survey found that hourly wage rates in the commercial and institutional construction sector varied across the Prairie provinces. Generally speaking, construction workers employed by companies in Alberta tended to receive higher pay in most occupations compared with wages paid in the other Prairie provinces.

The three most highly-paid construction occupations for which data is available in Alberta were certified elevator constructors, who received \$35.60 an hour as the most frequently paid wage rate, general welders/Canadian Welders Bureau (\$27.70) and certified crane operators (\$27.51). In Manitoba, they were bricklayers who received \$26.74 an hour, pipefitters, steamfitters and related welders (\$26.27) and certified refrigeration and air conditioning mechanics (\$25.69). In Saskatchewan, they were ironworkers (excluding reinforcing ironworkers and rebar/rodman),

who received \$24.84 an hour, bricklayers (\$23.54) and pipefitters, steamfitters and related welders (\$23.44).

Across the Prairie Provinces, the lowest paying occupations are traffic accommodation persons and trade helpers and labourers. Wages for these occupations range from \$2.82 to \$8.01 above the minimum wage rate in force for the Prairie Provinces. Alberta paid the largest differential, followed by Saskatchewan and then Manitoba.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2935.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Joanne Linekar (613-951-2083, joanne.linekar@statcan.ca), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. For information or requests concerning the Fair Wage Schedules developed from this survey data for workers on federal construction projects, please contact Brenda Lester (819-953-3183), Human Resources Development Canada, or consult the Fair Wages page on HRDC's website (http://info.load-otea.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/fair_wages/). ■

Production of eggs and poultry

October 2003 (preliminary)

Egg production, estimated at 48.2 million dozen in October, remained the same as in October 2002.

Poultry meat production reached 93.0 million kilograms in October, up 2.2% from October 2002.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0022, 003-0038 and 003-0039.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3424, 3425 and 5039.

The October 2003 issue of *Production of eggs* (23-003-XIB, free) will be available soon online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca) or Barbara Bowen (613-951-3716; barbara.bowen@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel primary forms — weekly data

Week ending November 29, 2003 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 29 totalled 305 229 metric tonnes, up 2.4% from 298 124 tonnes a week earlier and 2.1% from 298 955 tonnes in the same week of 2002.

The year-to-date total as of November 29 was 14 408 105 tonnes, down 1.8% from 14 679 477 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. ■

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

April 2003

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for April.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.

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Shipping in Canada, 2001
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8	Hollowing-out: An analysis of head offices in Canada	1999 to 2002
9	Canada and Australia: A comparison of economic performance	1980 to 2000
10	Deposit-accepting intermediaries: Activities and economic performance	2002
10	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Third quarter 2003
10	New Housing Price Index	October 2003
11	New motor vehicle sales	October 2003
11	Electronic commerce: Household shopping on the Internet	2002
12	Canadian international merchandise trade	October 2003
12	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	Third quarter 2003
