



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Monday, January 5, 2004**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, November 2003** 2  
 Manufacturers' prices continue to weaken, down 0.4% in November following a decrease of 0.9% in October. Compared with November 2002, prices fell 4.0%, largely as a result of the continuing effect of a strong Canadian dollar against the US dollar. Meanwhile, prices of raw materials increased 1.5% from October but were 3.2% lower than in November 2002.
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## OTHER RELEASES

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- Longitudinal Administrative Databank, 1982 to 2001 6
  - Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, November 2003 6
  - Farm Product Price Index, October 2003 6
- 

## NEW PRODUCTS 8

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## INDEX: December 2003

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

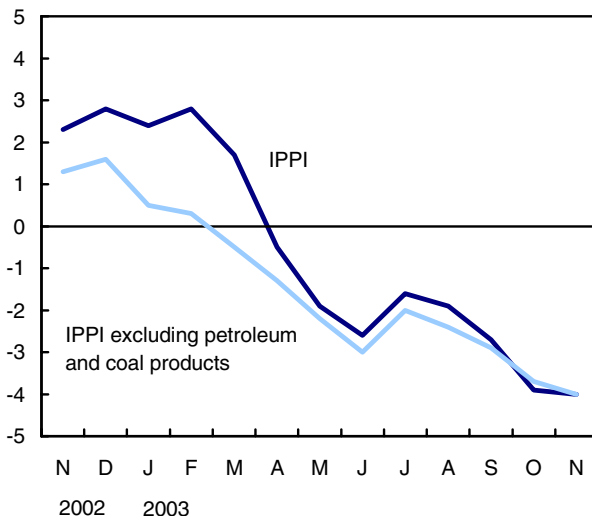
November 2003

Manufacturers' prices continue to weaken, down 0.4% in November following a decrease of 0.9% in October. Compared with November 2002, prices fell 4.0%, largely as a result of the continuing effect of a strong Canadian dollar against the US dollar.

Without the dollar's influence, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) would have risen 1.0% rather than falling 4.0% from a year ago.

#### Declining influence of petroleum products on the IPPI

12-month % change



On a monthly basis, prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment continued to fall (-1.2%), mainly due to the effect of the exchange rate. Lumber and other wood products were down 1.6% from October. Decreasing prices for softwood lumber were responsible for this drop, as inventories remained high.

Lower prices were also observed for petroleum and coal products (-1.2%), chemical products (-0.7%) as well as electrical and communication products (-0.6%).

Higher prices for primary metal products (+1.2%) as well as meat, fish and dairy products (+0.6%) partially offset the monthly decrease.

On a year-over-year basis, November represents the eighth consecutive month of decline in the IPPI.

#### Note to readers

The **Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)** reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart affects the IPPI.

The **Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

Lower prices persisted for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-11.9%), electrical and communication products (-8.8%), pulp and paper products (-6.1%) as well as primary metal products (-2.0%). These products remain the major contributors to the year-over-year decline in the IPPI.

The petroleum and coal products group continued to have a much smaller influence on the year-over-year change in the IPPI with a decrease of 3.7%. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would still have declined 4.0% on a year-over-year basis.

Higher prices for lumber and other wood products (+4.0%), tobacco products (+15.7%), beverages (+2.1%) as well as furniture and fixtures (+2.0%) partially offset the annual decline.

#### Higher crude oil prices push up prices of raw materials

On a monthly basis, raw materials prices were up 1.5% from October. Mineral fuels were responsible for about half of the monthly increase in the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI), with prices rising 1.6%.

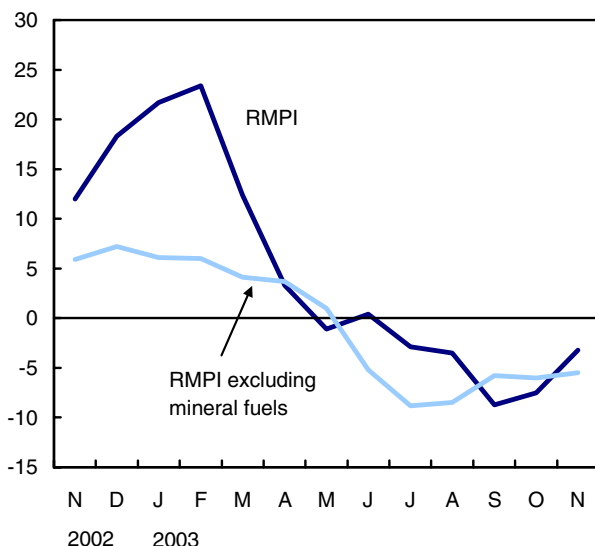
Crude oil prices rose 2.1% from October as a result of higher demand and tight inventories. Higher prices for non-ferrous metals (+3.2%), wood products (+2.3%) as well as vegetable products (+1.4%) also contributed to this increase.

Manufacturers paid 3.2% less for their raw materials than they did in November 2002, compared with a decrease of 7.5% in October. Lower prices for vegetable products (-17.5%), animals and animal

products (-6.9%) and wood products (-6.0%) were the major contributors to this annual drop in the RMPI.

### Crude oil prices continue to influence the RMPI

12-month % change



These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for non-ferrous metals (+5.2%), non-metallic minerals (+3.2%) and ferrous materials (+1.4%). Mineral fuels were down 0.1% from a year ago with lower prices for crude oil being offset by higher prices for natural gas. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have decreased 5.5%.

The IPPI (1997=100) stood at 104.4 in November, down from its revised level of 104.8 in October. The RMPI (1997=100) was 110.3 in November, up from its revised level of 108.7 in October.

### Impact of exchange rate

Between October and November, the value of the U.S. dollar continue to weakened against the Canadian dollar, pushing down prices of commodities that are quoted in U.S. dollars, notably motor vehicles and lumber products. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have risen 0.1% instead of decreasing 0.4%.

However, on a 12-month basis, the influence of the dollar is much stronger. Consequently, the IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have increased 1.0% rather than declining 4.0% from November 2002 to November 2003.

### Prices for intermediate goods continue to decrease on an annual basis

Prices for intermediate goods declined 0.2% from October. Lower prices for lumber products, motor vehicles, petroleum products as well as chemical products were the major contributors to the decrease. Higher prices for primary metal products and fruit, vegetable and feed products partially offset this decrease.

Producers of intermediate goods received 2.8% less for their goods in November than in November 2002. Lower prices for motor vehicles, pulp and paper products, electrical and communication products, primary metal products as well as petroleum products were partly offset by higher prices for lumber products.

"Intermediate goods," sometimes referred to as "input goods," are goods that are generally bought by manufacturers to be further used in the production process, that is, to make other goods.

### Finished goods decrease again from a year ago

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were down 0.6% from October. Lower prices for motor vehicles, petroleum products as well as electrical and communication products were partially offset by higher prices for meat, fish and dairy products.

Declining prices for motor vehicles, petroleum products, electrical and communication products as well as machinery and equipment pushed year-over-year prices down 5.5% from November 2002.

These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for tobacco products, fruit, vegetables and feed products, chemical products, beverages as well as furniture and fixtures.

"Finished goods" are those generally purchased for the purpose of either consumption or investment. Most of the foods and feeds category ends up in the hands of consumers. Most capital goods are equipment and machinery generally bought by companies, government agencies, or governments. Much of the remainder is bought by consumers.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.**

The November 2003 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XIE, \$19/\$175; 62-011-XPE, \$24/\$233) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

The Industrial product and raw material price indexes for December will be released on January 29.

For more information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; fax:

613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; danielle.gouin@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

# Industrial product price indexes (1997=100)

	Relative importance	November 2002	October 2003 <sup>r</sup>	November 2003 <sup>p</sup>	November 2002 to November 2003	October to November 2003
					% change	
<b>Industrial product price index (IPPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>104.8</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products</b>	<b>94.32</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	107.1	106.6	107.2	0.1	0.6
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	104.3	103.9	104.2	-0.1	0.3
Beverages	1.57	116.3	118.7	118.7	2.1	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	144.3	166.9	166.9	15.7	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	105.3	105.8	105.5	0.2	-0.3
Textile products	1.58	100.8	98.5	98.4	-2.4	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	103.9	104.4	104.4	0.5	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	90.0	95.1	93.6	4.0	-1.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	108.3	110.5	110.5	2.0	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	107.0	100.7	100.5	-6.1	-0.2
Printing and publishing	1.70	114.7	111.8	112.0	-2.4	0.2
Primary metal products	7.80	98.7	95.6	96.7	-2.0	1.2
Metal fabricated products	4.11	107.6	107.0	107.0	-0.6	0.0
Machinery and equipment	5.48	107.0	105.2	105.0	-1.9	-0.2
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	115.7	103.1	101.9	-11.9	-1.2
Electrical and communications products	5.77	101.4	93.1	92.5	-8.8	-0.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	109.1	109.5	109.4	0.3	-0.1
Petroleum and coal products <sup>1</sup>	5.68	134.6	131.2	129.6	-3.7	-1.2
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	108.8	109.1	108.3	-0.5	-0.7
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	108.3	106.5	106.5	-1.7	0.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	92.2	98.4	102.5	11.2	4.2
<b>Intermediate goods<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>60.14</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
First-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>	7.71	104.7	104.5	105.2	0.5	0.7
Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>4</sup>	52.43	105.5	102.5	102.1	-3.2	-0.4
<b>Finished goods<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>39.86</b>	<b>113.6</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	109.0	109.9	110.3	1.2	0.4
Capital equipment	11.73	113.1	104.9	104.2	-7.9	-0.7
All other finished goods	19.63	116.0	108.7	107.8	-7.1	-0.8

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>1</sup> This index is estimated for the current month.

<sup>2</sup> Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

<sup>3</sup> First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

<sup>4</sup> Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

<sup>5</sup> Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

# Raw Materials price indexes (1997=100)

	Relative importance	November 2002	October 2003 <sup>r</sup>	November 2003 <sup>p</sup>	November 2002 to November 2003	October to November 2003
					% change	
<b>Raw materials price index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Mineral fuels	35.16	153.8	151.2	153.6	-0.1	1.6
Vegetable products	10.28	106.0	86.3	87.5	-17.5	1.4
Animals and animal products	20.30	103.8	96.7	96.6	-6.9	-0.1
Wood	15.60	86.7	79.7	81.5	-6.0	2.3
Ferrous materials	3.36	93.3	94.1	94.6	1.4	0.5
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	82.4	84.0	86.7	5.2	3.2
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	112.9	116.5	116.5	3.2	0.0
<b>RMPI excluding mineral fuels</b>	<b>64.84</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.



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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Longitudinal Administrative Databank 1982 to 2001

Data for 2001 have been added to the Longitudinal Administrative Databank (LAD). This databank now spans 20 years, from 1982 to 2001, and contains information about individuals and census families.

The LAD consists of a 20% longitudinal sample of Canadian taxfilers and provides researchers and analysts with a tool for studying the changes in income experienced by individuals and their families. The LAD contains a wide variety of income and demographic variables such as employment income, self-employment income, Registered Retirement Savings Plan contributions, alimony, age, sex, and census family composition. The large sample (4.7 million persons in 2001) ensures reliable estimates for Canada, the provinces, census metropolitan areas, and several subprovincial regions, based on aggregations of postal codes.

The LAD now contains information from the Longitudinal Immigration Database. It covers almost half a million immigrants landed between 1980 and 2000 and provides information on their key characteristics at landing.

A paper describing the new immigrant information, *The Longitudinal Administrative Database (LAD) and the Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB): Building the LAD\_IMDB - A Technical Paper*, (89-612-XIE2003001, free) and the 2001 version of the *Longitudinal Administrative Data Dictionary* (12-585-XIE, free) are now available online. Custom tabulations, including 2001 data, are also available (13C0019, variable prices). See *How to order products*.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4107.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; fax: 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745; [saadinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:saadinfo@statcan.ca)), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

### Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

November 2003

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.**

The November 2003 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation*, Vol. 55, no. 11 (44-004-XIB, \$6/\$51) 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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Farm Product Price Index

October 2003

Prices received by farmers for their agricultural commodities decreased 13.5% in October compared with October 2002, according to data from the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI).

The crop index fell 18.7% from October 2002, marking the fourth consecutive month that the index declined. Prior to July, the crop index had risen on a year over year basis for almost three years. The livestock index was down 4.4% from October 2002, the fifth consecutive decline since May when a cow in Alberta tested positive for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE or mad cow disease).

The FPPI (1997=100), stood at 92.6 in October, up 2.1% from September.

The crop index was up 3.8% in October, as all components except vegetables and potatoes recorded increases from September. This was the first month to month increase this year as prices have been pressured down in anticipation of more normal growing conditions. The oilseed index was up 11.8% gaining support from concerns of a smaller than expected North American soybean crop.

The largest month-to-month drop in the crop sub-indexes was potatoes recording a 20.9% drop in the index as a record potato crop continued to hit the

market. On a year-over-year basis, the potato index continued its downward trend, dropping 26.0% below its October 2002 level.

The livestock and animal products index decreased slightly 0.2% from September to 96.1 in October. The hog index was responsible for the decrease as it was the only index to record a decrease. The hog index declined for the fourth consecutive month and was the lowest since December 2002. Increased domestic consumption of beef, due to BSE, and a strong Canadian dollar put downward pressure on hog prices.

The cattle and calve index increased for the third consecutive month, however at 98.4, the October index remains well below the year earlier level of 112.5. The index bottomed out in July at 63.9 as the markets struggled with border closures because of BSE. Prices for slaughter and feeder steers and heifers increased as the limited export market for Canadian beef (cattle

under 30 months of age) grew and tight US supplies continued to push up their beef prices to unprecedented levels.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.**

The October 2003 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 3, no. 10 (21-007-XIB, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information or to order data, call 1-800-465-1991. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 204-983-3122; [gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca](mailto:gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division.

## Farm Product Price Index (1997=100)

	October 2002 <sup>r</sup>	September 2003 <sup>r</sup>	October 2003 <sup>p</sup>	October 2002 to October 2003 % change	September to October 2003
<b>Farm Product Price Index</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>-13.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Crops</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>-18.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Grains	115.0	63.7	67.6	-41.2	6.1
Oilseeds	98.6	86.8	97.0	-1.6	11.8
Specialty crops	117.5	104.5	118.4	0.8	13.3
Fruit	98.6	97.5	100.7	2.1	3.3
Vegetables	110.8	107.1	105.2	-5.1	-1.8
Potatoes	155.3	145.2	114.9	-26.0	-20.9
<b>Livestock and animal products</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Cattle and calves	112.5	94.5	98.4	-12.5	4.1
Hogs	69.5	73.7	70.4	1.3	-4.5
Poultry	92.4	96.2	96.3	4.2	0.1
Eggs	103.0	101.8	101.8	-1.2	0.0
Dairy	116.4	120.7	121.4	4.3	0.6

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**Longitudinal administrative data dictionary**, 1982-2001  
**Catalogue number 12-585-XIE**  
(free).

**Income and Expenditure Accounts technical series : International price and quantity comparisons: purchasing power parities and real expenditures, Canada and the United States**, no. 025  
**Catalogue number 13-604-MIB1993025**  
(free).

**Neighbourhood insights - Your guide to the statistical information packages available from Small Area and Administrative Data Division**, Statistics Canada, 2003  
**Catalogue number 17-507-XIE**  
(free).

**Farm product price index**, October 2003, Vol. 3, no. 10  
**Catalogue number 21-007-XIB**  
(free).

**Cereals and oilseeds review**, October 2003, Vol. 26, no. 10  
**Catalogue number 22-007-XIB** (\$12/\$120).

**Cereals and oilseeds review**, October 2003, Vol. 26, no. 10  
**Catalogue number 22-007-XPB** (\$17/\$160).

**Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation**, November 2003, Vol. 55, no. 11  
**Catalogue number 44-004-XIB** (\$6/\$51).

**The Longitudinal Administrative Databank (LAD) and the Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB): Building the LAD\_IMDB - a technical paper**, 1980-1999  
**Catalogue number 89-612-XIE2003001**  
(free).

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

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
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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (F) English 11-001-XIE/001-0007-0-001	
 <b>The Daily</b>	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
<b>MAJOR RELEASES</b>	
• <b>Urban transit, 1996</b> Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 2.5 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• <b>Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996</b> Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
<b>OTHER RELEASES</b>	
Map-based Index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	2
Steel primary forms, steel ending May 31, 1997	12
Egg production, Apr. 1997	13
<b>PUBLICATIONS RELEASED</b>	<b>11</b>
 	

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

### INDEX

December 2003

Subject	Reference period	Release date
<b>2001 Census Federal Electoral District Profile (2003 Representation Order)</b>		December 4, 2003
<b>2001 Census home page</b>		December 9, 2003
<b>2001 Census topic-based tabulations (various levels of geography)</b>		December 10, 2003
<b>Aboriginal Peoples of Canada: A useful analytical tool on CD-ROM</b>	2001	December 16, 2003
<b>Adult correctional services</b>	2001/02	December 8, 2003
<b>Aircraft movement statistics</b>	October 2003	December 1, 2003
<b>Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports</b>	September 2003	December 10, 2003
<b>Annual Survey of Surveying and Mapping Services</b>	2002	December 15, 2003
<b>Annual Survey of Traveller Accommodation</b>	2002	December 22, 2003
<b>Asphalt roofing</b>	October 2003	December 1, 2003
<b>Building permits</b>	October 2003	December 4, 2003
<b>Canada's demographic situation: Fertility of immigrant women</b>		December 22, 2003
<b>Canada's international investment position</b>	Third quarter 2003	December 16, 2003
<b>Canada's International Transactions in Securities</b>	October 2003	December 18, 2003
<b>Canada's journey to an information society</b>	1997 to 2002	December 9, 2003
<b>Canadian Economic Observer</b>	December 2003	December 18, 2003
<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	October 2003	December 12, 2003
<b>Canadian Social Trends</b>	Winter 2003	December 9, 2003
<b>Canadian Vehicle Survey</b>	Second quarter 2003	December 24, 2003
<b>Cement</b>	October 2003	December 10, 2003



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Statistique  
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# INDEX: December 2003

Subject	Reference period	Release date
<b>Census of Agriculture:</b>		
<b>Agriculture-population linkage database</b>	2001	December 2, 2003
<b>Cereals and Oilseeds Review</b>	October 2003	December 18, 2003
<b>Civil aviation operating statistics</b>	August to October 2003	December 19, 2003
<b>Coal and coke statistics</b>	September 2003	December 15, 2003
<b>Community Employment Innovation Project</b>	2001	December 15, 2003
<b>Computer and Peripherals Price Indexes</b>	January 1990 to September 2003	December 3, 2003
<b>Construction Union Wage Rate Index</b>	November 2003	December 18, 2003
<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	November 2003	December 19, 2003
<b>Crude oil and natural gas</b>	September 2003	December 4, 2003
<b>Crushing statistics</b>	November 2003	December 17, 2003
<b>Dairy statistics</b>	October 2003	December 12, 2003
<b>Deliveries of major grains</b>	November 2003	December 17, 2003
<b>Demographic statistics</b>	As of October 1, 2003	December 18, 2003
<b>Deposit-accepting intermediaries:</b>		
<b>Activities and economic performance</b>	2002	December 10, 2003
<b>Development of bioproducts using biotechnologies</b>	2001	December 8, 2003
<b>Domestic sales of refined petroleum products</b>	October 2003	December 4, 2003
<b>E-commerce: Household shopping on the Internet</b>	2002	December 11, 2003
<b>Electric power statistics</b>	September 2003	December 3, 2003
<b>Employer pension plans (trusteed pension funds)</b>	Second quarter 2003	December 15, 2003
<b>Employment in agriculture and agri-food</b>	1981 to 1996	December 11, 2003
<b>Employment Insurance</b>	October 2003	December 19, 2003
<b>Engineering services industry</b>	2002	December 16, 2003
<b>Export and import price indexes</b>	October 2003	December 12, 2003
<b>Farm Financial Survey</b>	2003	December 17, 2003
<b>Farm Product Price Index</b>	September 2003	December 8, 2003
<b>Farm product prices</b>	October 2003	December 8, 2003
<b>Farming operating revenues and expenses</b>	2002	December 1, 2003
<b>Federal government employment in census metropolitan areas</b>	September 2003	December 1, 2003
<b>Federal government spending on science and technology</b>	2003/04	December 11, 2003
<b>Film, video and audio-visual distribution</b>	2001/02	December 15, 2003
<b>Film, video and audio-visual production</b>	2001	December 19, 2003
<b>Fixed assets</b>	2003	December 3, 2003
<b>For-hire motor carriers of freight, top carriers</b>	Third quarter 2003	December 23, 2003
<b>Grandparents and grandchildren</b>	2001	December 9, 2003
<b>Gross domestic product by industry</b>	October 2003	December 23, 2003

# INDEX: December 2003

Subject	Reference period	Release date
<b>Human activity and the environment:</b>		
<b>Annual statistics</b>	2003	December 3, 2003
<b>Industrial capacity utilization rates</b>	Third quarter 2003	December 10, 2003
<b>Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins</b>	October 2003	December 22, 2003
<b>Internet Service Provider Industry</b>	2002	December 16, 2003
<b>Labour force survey</b>	November 2003	December 5, 2003
<b>Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost</b>	Third quarter 2003	December 12, 2003
<b>Labour statistics consistent with the System of National Accounts</b>	1997-2002	December 4, 2003
<b>Leading indicators</b>	November 2003	December 15, 2003
<b>Local government enterprises, income and expenses</b>	Fiscal year ended December 31, 2001	December 15, 2003
<b>Monthly railway carloadings</b>	October 2003	December 16, 2003
<b>Monthly Survey of Large Retailers</b>	October 2003	December 18, 2003
<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	October 2003	December 16, 2003
<b>National balance sheet accounts</b>	Third quarter, 2003	December 17, 2003
<b>National Construction Industry Wage Rate Survey: Prairie Provinces</b>	2003	December 5, 2003
<b>National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth: Education component</b>	2001	December 19, 2003
<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	October 2003	December 10, 2003
<b>New motor vehicle sales</b>	October 2003	December 11, 2003
<b>Participation and Activity Limitation Survey</b>	2001	December 3, 2003
<b>Payroll employment, earnings and hours</b>	October 2003	December 23, 2003
<b>Perspectives on labour and income</b>	Winter 2003	December 8, 2003
	December 2003 online edition	December 12, 2003
<b>Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products</b>	April 2003	December 5, 2003
	May 2003	December 24, 2003
<b>Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults</b>	November 2003	December 24, 2003
<b>Police expenditures and personnel</b>	2002 and 2003	December 19, 2003
<b>Portrait of Official Language Communities in Canada: A useful analytical tool</b>	2001	December 10, 2003
<b>Primary iron and steel</b>	September 2003	December 4, 2003
	October 2003	December 24, 2003
<b>Problem gambling</b>	2002	December 12, 2003
<b>Production and disposition of tobacco products</b>	October 2003	December 1, 2003
<b>Production of eggs and poultry</b>	October 2003	December 5, 2003
<b>Production of principal field crops</b>	November 2003	December 5, 2003
<b>Productivity performance by industry</b>	1997 to 2002	December 18, 2003
<b>Public sector employment</b>	Third quarter 2003	December 1, 2003

# INDEX: December 2003

Subject	Reference period	Release date
<b>Refined petroleum products</b>	October 2003	December 23, 2003
	August 2003	December 24, 2003
<b>Release dates</b>	2004	December 5, 2003
<b>Residential construction investment</b>	Third quarter 2003	December 1, 2003
<b>Restaurants, caterers and taverns</b>	October 2003	December 24, 2003
<b>Restorative justice programs and services in criminal matters: Summary of consultations</b>		December 11, 2003
<b>Retail trade</b>	October 2003	December 22, 2003
<b>Rural economic diversification</b>	1986 to 1996	December 9, 2003
<b>Sawmills and planing mills</b>	September 2003	December 3, 2003
<b>Scheduled air passenger origin and destination, Canada-United States</b>	2001	December 8, 2003
<b>Services indicators</b>	Third quarter 2003	December 22, 2003
<b>Shipments of solid fuel burning heating products</b>	Third quarter 2003	December 4, 2003
<b>Software development and computer services</b>	2002	December 16, 2003
<b>Steel pipe and tubing</b>	October 2003	December 19, 2003
<b>Steel primary forms - weekly data</b>	Week ending November 29, 2003	December 5, 2003
	Week ending December 6, 2003	December 12, 2003
<b>Steel wire and specified wire products</b>	October 2003	December 15, 2003
<b>Stocks of frozen and chilled meats</b>	December 2003	December 24, 2003
<b>Stocks of frozen poultry meat</b>	December 1, 2003	December 17, 2003
<b>Study: Canada and Australia: A comparison of economic performance</b>	1980 to 2000	December 9, 2003
<b>Study: Holiday season for retailers</b>	2002	December 11, 2003
<b>Study: Hollowing-out: An analysis of head offices in Canada</b>	1999-2002	December 8, 2003
<b>Survey of Household Spending</b>	2002	December 17, 2003
<b>Survey of Suppliers of Business Financing</b>	2002	December 22, 2003
<b>Telecommunications services price indexes</b>	1999-2002	December 9, 2003
<b>Travel between Canada and other countries</b>	October 2003	December 17, 2003
<b>Trends in family income</b>	1980 to 2001	December 22, 2003
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	October 2003	December 23, 2003
<b>Witnessing violence: Aggression and anxiety in young children</b>	1994/95 to 1998/99	December 1, 2003