



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, November 3, 2000**

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Labour Force Survey, October 2000** 2  
 Employment increased by an estimated 20,000 in October. Despite some weakness in the labour market in the early summer, employment was up 344,000 (+2.3%) from October 1999. The unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 6.9% in October, as more people participated in the labour market.
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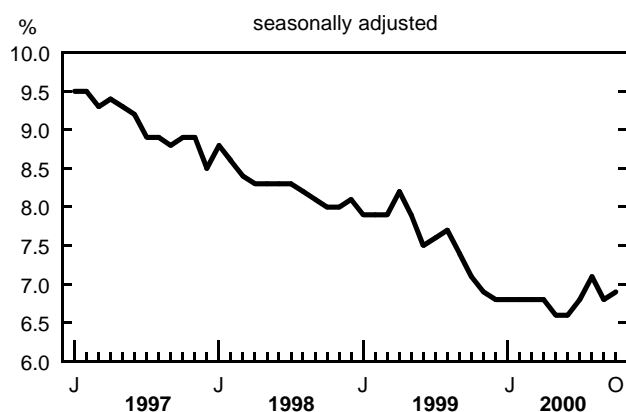
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour Force Survey

October 2000

Employment increased by an estimated 20,000 in October. Despite some weakness in the labour market in the early summer, employment was up 344,000 (+2.3%) from October 1999. The unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 6.9% in October, as more people participated in the labour market.

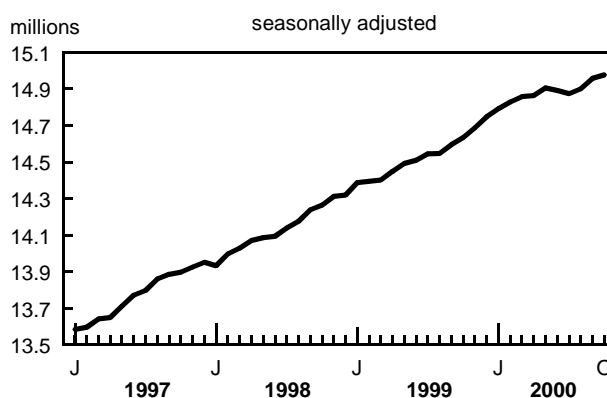
Unemployment rate



#### Note to readers

Harmonization with Census occupation concepts has affected the comparability of current Labour Force Survey occupation data through time. The management group was most affected; a portion of those formerly classified as managers are now most likely coded as being in business, finance and administrative and sales and service occupations. Investigations are under way with an eye to improving these series. Results of this work are expected to be available early in 2001.

Employment



#### More full-time jobs

Full-time employment rose by an estimated 52,000 in October while part-time employment declined by 32,000. Full-time employment growth of 2.6% from October 1999 to October 2000 outpaced the 1.1% increase in part-time employment.

Adult women (those 25 and over) accounted for most of the full-time job gains (+35,000) in October. From October 1999 to October 2000, all of the employment growth of 3.4% among adult women was full-time. Among adult men, full-time employment over the same period increased by only 1.6%.

Part-time employment decreased in October for both adult women (-16,000) and adult men (-11,000).

Adult women's unemployment increased by 12,000; their unemployment rate edged up slightly in October to 6.0%. The adult men's unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.5%.

Although youths (15 to 24) saw little change in overall employment in October, they have seen an employment gain since October 1999 of 4.2% or 93,000 jobs, 63,000 of which were full-time. The youth unemployment rate in October edged up 0.2 percentage points to 12.9%.

#### More private sector employees

In October, private sector employment increased by 21,000 as the addition of 37,000 employees was partially offset by a decline of 16,000 in self-employment. From October 1999 to October 2000, total employment in the private sector increased by 235,000 (+2.0%).

Although public sector employment changed little in October, it has increased by 109,000, or 4.0%, compared with October 1999; most of the job gains have been in hospitals.

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## Employment up in manufacturing

Manufacturing employment increased by an estimated 23,000 in October. Wood product manufacturing and transportation equipment manufacturing saw the largest gains compared with October 1999. However, these gains were partially offset by losses in other parts of manufacturing, most notably clothing, leaving overall employment in this industry up just 1.1% from October 1999.

Employment also rose in transportation and warehousing (+12,000) in October, making up for some of the losses that occurred over the summer. Employment in the industry was up 22,000 (+3.0%) compared with October 1999.

In October, employment in professional, scientific and technical services continued to rise (+15,000). From October 1999 to October 2000, employment in this industry grew by 65,000 (+7.2%).

Employment declined in construction (-19,000) in October. After robust gains in late 1999, employment in this industry was at about the same level as the start of 2000.

## Provincial summary

In Ontario, the upward employment trend that began more than three years ago continued (+27,000). October's increase brings job gains over the previous 12 months to 183,000 (+3.2%). Compared with October 1999, several service-producing industries, as well as manufacturing and construction, saw growth.

Employment rose by 3,000 in Saskatchewan, with gains broadly based in service-producing industries.

With October's increase, employment in the province was at about the same level as in October 1999.

In Alberta, employment edged up 8,000, bringing gains from October 1999 to October 2000 to 38,000 (+2.4%). The largest increase over this period was in oil and gas extraction.

In October, employment declined by an estimated 20,000 in Quebec, mostly among adult men. After robust growth in the second half of 1999, overall employment in the province has been stable since the start of 2000. In October, the unemployment rate rose by 0.3 percentage points to 8.5%.

Employment also decreased in Prince Edward Island (-1,200), offsetting an increase in September. Despite the October decline, employment in the province was up 3.4% from October 1999. Unemployment rose by 1,700 in October, pushing the unemployment rate up 2.2 percentage points to 13.5%.

Employment and unemployment changed little in the other provinces in October.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3450-3471, 3483-3492, 3503 and table 00799999.**

Available at 7 a.m. on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)), on the *Daily news* page.

A more detailed summary, *Labour force information*, is available today (71-001-PIB, \$8/\$78; 71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103).

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, December 1.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750) or Jacques Ouellet (613-951-4168), Labour Statistics Division. □

# Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Sept. to Oct. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Sept. to Oct. 2000
	seasonally adjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,055.8</b>	<b>16,090.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Newfoundland	246.1	246.5	0.2	56.0	56.0	0.0
Prince Edward Island	73.5	74.0	0.7	66.8	67.3	0.5
Nova Scotia	461.7	461.5	0.0	61.6	61.5	-0.1
New Brunswick	373.4	373.6	0.1	61.8	61.8	0.0
Quebec	3,754.8	3,744.9	-0.3	63.2	63.0	-0.2
Ontario	6,263.7	6,296.6	0.5	67.3	67.5	0.2
Manitoba	584.9	582.7	-0.4	68.0	67.7	-0.3
Saskatchewan	509.3	512.3	0.6	66.7	67.1	0.4
Alberta	1,669.9	1,675.9	0.4	71.8	71.9	0.1
British Columbia	2,118.4	2,122.6	0.2	65.3	65.3	0.0
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>14,957.1</b>	<b>14,977.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Newfoundland	206.2	205.7	-0.2	46.9	46.8	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	65.2	64.0	-1.8	59.3	58.2	-1.1
Nova Scotia	417.6	418.4	0.2	55.7	55.8	0.1
New Brunswick	337.0	337.3	0.1	55.7	55.8	0.1
Quebec	3,447.9	3,428.3	-0.6	58.0	57.6	-0.4
Ontario	5,899.0	5,926.4	0.5	63.3	63.5	0.2
Manitoba	558.7	555.7	-0.5	64.9	64.6	-0.3
Saskatchewan	480.8	484.2	0.7	62.9	63.4	0.5
Alberta	1,589.6	1,597.5	0.5	68.4	68.6	0.2
British Columbia	1,954.9	1,959.8	0.3	60.2	60.3	0.1
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,098.8</b>	<b>1,113.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Newfoundland	40.0	40.8	2.0	16.3	16.6	0.3
Prince Edward Island	8.3	10.0	20.5	11.3	13.5	2.2
Nova Scotia	44.1	43.1	-2.3	9.6	9.3	-0.3
New Brunswick	36.4	36.4	0.0	9.7	9.7	0.0
Quebec	306.9	316.6	3.2	8.2	8.5	0.3
Ontario	364.7	370.2	1.5	5.8	5.9	0.1
Manitoba	26.2	27.0	3.1	4.5	4.6	0.1
Saskatchewan	28.5	28.1	-1.4	5.6	5.5	-0.1
Alberta	80.3	78.3	-2.5	4.8	4.7	-0.1
British Columbia	163.5	162.7	-0.5	7.7	7.7	0.0

# Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999 to Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999 to Oct. 2000
unadjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,735.5</b>	<b>16,060.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Newfoundland	248.1	246.4	-0.7	56.6	56.0	-0.6
Prince Edward Island	71.4	73.5	2.9	65.9	66.9	1.0
Nova Scotia	452.2	459.4	1.6	60.9	61.3	0.4
New Brunswick	364.8	375.0	2.8	60.7	62.0	1.3
Quebec	3,732.0	3,749.8	0.5	63.2	63.0	-0.2
Ontario	6,084.6	6,281.1	3.2	66.4	67.3	0.9
Manitoba	574.0	581.6	1.3	67.2	67.6	0.4
Saskatchewan	511.4	509.6	-0.4	67.1	66.7	-0.4
Alberta	1,640.3	1,670.6	1.8	71.8	71.7	-0.1
British Columbia	2,056.7	2,113.9	2.8	64.2	65.1	0.9
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>14,704.5</b>	<b>15,041.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Newfoundland	211.4	209.8	-0.8	48.2	47.7	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	64.0	65.7	2.7	59.1	59.8	0.7
Nova Scotia	413.7	421.5	1.9	55.7	56.2	0.5
New Brunswick	334.0	344.1	3.0	55.6	56.9	1.3
Quebec	3,415.7	3,448.3	1.0	57.8	58.0	0.2
Ontario	5,760.7	5,943.0	3.2	62.9	63.7	0.8
Manitoba	546.5	557.5	2.0	64.0	64.8	0.8
Saskatchewan	485.9	486.1	0.0	63.7	63.6	-0.1
Alberta	1,560.9	1,597.5	2.3	68.3	68.6	0.3
British Columbia	1,911.7	1,967.6	2.9	59.6	60.6	1.0
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,031.0</b>	<b>1,019.8</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Newfoundland	36.7	36.6	-0.3	14.8	14.9	0.1
Prince Edward Island	7.5	7.8	4.0	10.5	10.6	0.1
Nova Scotia	38.5	37.9	-1.6	8.5	8.2	-0.3
New Brunswick	30.8	30.9	0.3	8.4	8.2	-0.2
Quebec	316.3	301.5	-4.7	8.5	8.0	-0.5
Ontario	323.9	338.1	4.4	5.3	5.4	0.1
Manitoba	27.5	24.1	-12.4	4.8	4.1	-0.7
Saskatchewan	25.5	23.5	-7.8	5.0	4.6	-0.4
Alberta	79.4	73.2	-7.8	4.8	4.4	-0.4
British Columbia	145.0	146.3	0.9	7.1	6.9	-0.2

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

	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Sept. to Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999 to Oct. 2000	Sept. to Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999 to Oct. 2000
seasonally adjusted						
	'000				% change	
<b>All industries</b>	<b>14,957.1</b>	<b>14,977.3</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>343.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,844.6</b>	<b>3,843.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Agriculture	360.2	355.3	-4.9	-46.9	-1.4	-11.7
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	284.9	285.8	0.9	18.8	0.3	7.0
Utilities	116.4	115.6	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7
Construction	820.0	800.7	-19.3	20.2	-2.4	2.6
Manufacturing	2,263.1	2,285.8	22.7	23.8	1.0	1.1
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>11,112.5</b>	<b>11,134.2</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>328.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Trade	2,347.8	2,341.2	-6.6	80.5	-0.3	3.6
Transportation and warehousing	767.5	779.1	11.6	22.4	1.5	3.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	862.3	869.7	7.4	3.6	0.9	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	959.5	974.4	14.9	65.3	1.6	7.2
Management, administrative and other support services	563.3	567.2	3.9	61.8	0.7	12.2
Educational services	973.7	969.4	-4.3	-25.3	-0.4	-2.5
Health care and social assistance	1,538.4	1,529.0	-9.4	68.2	-0.6	4.7
Information, culture and recreation	676.6	685.7	9.1	49.1	1.3	7.7
Accommodation and food services	961.0	956.5	-4.5	24.3	-0.5	2.6
Other services	696.0	696.6	0.6	-16.8	0.1	-2.4
Public administration	766.3	765.5	-0.8	-4.3	-0.1	-0.6
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Public sector employees	2,837.2	2,836.9	-0.3	109.3	0.0	4.0
Private sector	12,119.8	12,140.5	20.7	234.5	0.2	2.0
Employees	9,737.5	9,774.4	36.9	297.7	0.4	3.1
Self-employed	2,382.3	2,366.1	-16.2	-63.2	-0.7	-2.6

## Employment by type of work, age and sex

	Oct. 2000	Sept. to Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999 to Oct. 2000	Oct. 2000	Sept. to Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999 to Oct. 2000	Oct. 2000	Sept. to Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999 to Oct. 2000
	seasonally adjusted								
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	14,977.3	20.2	343.7	8,069.1	6.9	136.4	6,908.2	13.4	207.2
Full-time	12,263.4	51.7	314.5	7,237.9	19.1	119.7	5,025.5	32.6	194.8
Part-time	2,713.9	-31.5	29.2	831.2	-12.2	16.8	1,882.6	-19.3	12.3
15-24	2,316.2	37.7	92.8	1,188.1	8.0	22.9	1,128.1	-5.3	69.9
25+	12,661.1	38.8	250.8	6,881.0	-1.2	113.5	5,780.1	18.7	137.3
25-54	11,107.0	47.1	202.5	5,956.5	5.1	113.4	5,150.5	10.7	89.1
55+	1,554.2	-8.2	48.5	924.5	-6.3	0.1	629.6	8.0	48.3

## OTHER RELEASES

### Department store sales and stocks

September 2000

Department store sales fell to \$1.49 billion (seasonally adjusted) in September, down 1.1% from August. This decline followed a sizable drop in August (-4.1%). These decreases occurred despite an increase in the number of stores to 726 in September from 717 in July.

The August and September decreases have tempered the upward movement in department store sales since the spring of 2000. Previously, department store sales had been falling since September 1999, after a period of growing sales that lasted more than a year.

Despite the weak sales in September and August, the results for the third quarter were 0.8% higher than those for the second. However, sales in the third quarter were down 2.5% compared with those in the third quarter of 1999.

At the national level, department store sales were down 3.7% in September (not seasonally adjusted) compared with September 1999. The greatest year-over-year drop was posted in the region formed by British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (-11.7%). Sales in Manitoba (-5.5%), Ontario (-4.2%) and Quebec (-2.2%), were also down compared with September 1999.

### Department store sales including concessions

	Sept. 1999	Sept. 2000	Sept. 1999 to Sept. 2000	Jan. to Sept. 2000	Jan.-Sept. 1999 to Jan.-Sept. 2000
<b>not seasonally adjusted</b>					
	\$ millions	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,512.2</b>	<b>1,455.5</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>11,936.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island <sup>1</sup>	27.9	30.0	7.6	243.3	10.2
Nova Scotia	43.3	42.6	-1.7	354.5	-0.4
New Brunswick	33.7	35.4	5.2	276.8	6.6
Quebec	268.5	262.6	-2.2	2,218.1	1.4
Ontario	658.0	630.5	-4.2	5,112.5	1.1
Manitoba	60.7	57.3	-5.5	489.2	0.0
Saskatchewan	48.9	48.8	-0.3	420.6	7.1
Alberta	175.2	175.3	0.1	1,416.6	2.5
British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	196.0	173.0	-11.7	1,404.8	-4.4

<sup>1</sup> For reasons of confidentiality, data for Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island are combined, as are data for British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

The only significant year-over-year increases in department store sales were reported in the group formed by Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island

(+7.6%) and New Brunswick (+5.2%). Those two regions also posted major advances in department store sales for the first nine months of 2000 compared with the same period in 1999.

### Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1) and 113 (series 3).

To order data, or for general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [retailinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.ca)). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Clérance Kimanyi (613-951-6363; [kimacle@statcan.ca](mailto:kimacle@statcan.ca)), Distributive Trades Division. ■

### Survey of Micro-enterprises 2000

Fifty-four percent of the owners of small businesses in operation since at least 1995 depended on their business as the only source of income for their household, a new survey has found.

An additional 26% relied on the business as the most important source of income (though not the only source), and 20% reported that the business was neither the only nor the most important source of income.

The Survey of Micro-enterprises, conducted by Statistics Canada on behalf of the Small Business Policy Branch of Industry Canada during the summer of 2000, received responses from the majority owners of about 1,500 businesses. It included several questions exploring the factors and issues affecting the viability and growth of small firms.

Results are representative of firms in operation since at least 1995 and having one to four employees in December of 1995. The survey sample included firms in the construction, finance and insurance, accommodation, agriculture, business services, health, social services and retail trade sectors. Not-for-profits and government offices were excluded.

According to the survey, 67% of the owners started their business from scratch. About 24% of the businesses were bought from someone else, and 6% were family inheritances, which were especially common in the agriculture sector.

Only 30% of the business owners were willing to risk their personal assets for the growth of their company. Thirty-seven percent of all respondents said their business was established in the market and was expanding at the time of the survey.

Industry Canada will release a final report with detailed findings in the spring of 2001. For more

information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jamie Brunet (613-951-6684; [jamie.brunet@statcan.ca](mailto:jamie.brunet@statcan.ca)), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

## Fixed assets

2000

By the end of 2000, there will be more than \$2.0 trillion in structures and equipment being used to produce goods and services in the economy. The increase of nearly 80% (in real terms) over the last 20 years means that the production capacity of the economy has grown.

## Fixed assets

2000

	Building and engineering structures \$ billions constant 1992	Machinery and equipment	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1394.1</b>	<b>643.2</b>	<b>2037.3</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	35.0	19.4	54.4
Mining and oil and gas extraction	188.2	15.2	203.4
Utilities	217.5	89.2	306.7
Construction	7.0	18.5	25.5
Manufacturing	89.5	162.4	251.9
Wholesale trade	11.5	17.1	28.6
Retail trade	27.4	19.2	46.6
Transportation and warehousing	112.9	55.3	168.2
Information and cultural industries	49.8	67.5	117.3
Finance and insurance	24.5	61.2	85.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	131.2	26.7	157.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	2.6	22.1	24.7
Management of companies and enterprises	0.2	0.8	1.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	2.0	4.3	6.3
Educational services	82.4	10.2	92.6
Health care and social assistance	44.3	11.3	55.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9.2	2.5	11.7
Accommodation and food services	22.5	3.0	25.5
Other services (except public administration)	10.1	4.9	15.0
Public administration	326.3	32.4	358.7

The strong growth in assets has been especially notable in machinery and equipment, indicating that the economy has been incorporating the latest technological innovations at a rapid rate. The drive by industries to become more productive and competitive in the global

economy has been the force behind this rapid buildup of assets.

These series are now presented on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS Canada 1997). In addition, certain aspects of the methodology have been modified to provide for greater international comparability of the data. Some of the new series differ markedly from those produced previously using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1980) and the old methodology.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 13100-13360 and 13400-13660.**

To order data, contact Flo Magmanlac (613-951-2765). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

## Telecommunications statistics

First quarter 2000

Operating revenues for the telecommunications industry were \$7.4 billion in the first quarter, an increase of 9.3% from the first quarter of 1999. Operating profit totalled \$1.3 billion (17.0% of operating revenues). Capital expenditures for the wireline and wireless industries were \$775 million and \$245 million, respectively, representing 13.2% and 19.8% of wireline and wireless operating revenues. Per-capita wireline investment was \$25.34 in the first quarter, while wireless capital expenditures amounted to \$33.91 for each mobile subscriber.

Full-time employment in the telecommunications industry reached 78,347 persons in the first quarter, down 1.9% from the first quarter of last year. This entailed a loss of 1,597 full-time employees in the wireline industry; however, 569 full-time positions were added to the wireless industry over the same period.

Nearly 28.3 million voice-grade access paths were available to the public-switched telephone network — 21.1 million public access lines and 7.2 million mobile telephone subscribers. Most of the recent growth in access has come from wireless or mobile services, which grew 28.3% in the first quarter over the first quarter of 1999.

The First quarter 2000 issue of *Telecommunications statistics* (56-002-XIB, \$21/\$40) 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 Heidi Ertl (613-951-1891) or Jo Anne Lambert (613-951-6673), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

## NEW PRODUCTS

**Infomat — A weekly review**, November 3, 2000  
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE (\$3/\$109).

**Infomat — A weekly review**, November 3, 2000  
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE (\$4/\$145).

**Livestock statistics updates**, Third quarter 2000  
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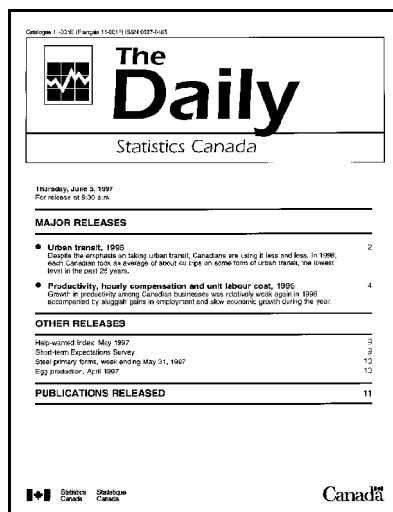
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**RELEASE DATES: NOVEMBER 6 TO 10**

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**November 6 to 10**

(Release dates are subject to change.)

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Release date	Title	Reference period
7	Building permits	September 2000
10	New Housing Price Index	September 2000

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