



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, December 15, 2000**

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Composite Index, November 2000** 2  
 After turning up to 0.7% growth in both September and October, the leading indicator slowed again, rising 0.3% in November.
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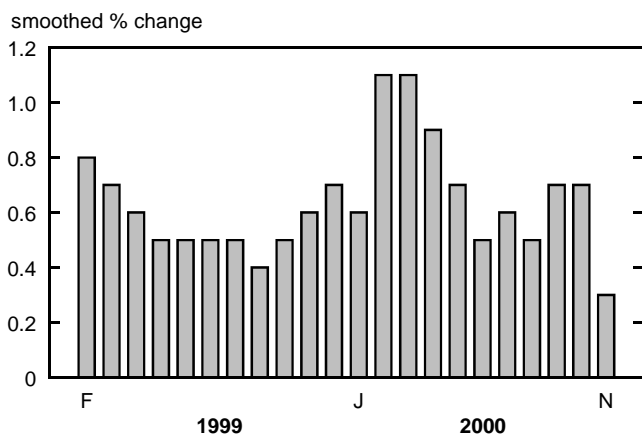
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Composite Index

November 2000

After turning up to 0.7% growth in both September and October, the leading indicator slowed again, rising 0.3% in November. External demand continued to weaken, while the stock market continued to tumble. However, these were the only two declines among the 10 components; 7 components rose and 1 was unchanged.

**Composite Index**



The U.S. leading indicator continued to edge down, by 0.1%. Seven of 10 of its components fell, led by a contraction in manufacturing, notably in the auto industry. As in Canada, the recent slide in the stock market also was an important source of weakness.

Firms in Canada continued to contribute to overall growth, but less than they had in recent months. With exports weakening, the increase in new orders was only one-third of its pace of two months ago. Still, the average work week continued to grow steadily, up 0.3% in November after a 0.5% gain in October. Employment in business services remained the driving force in the growth of overall services.

Household demand expanded steadily, after a large gain in labour income and a rise in employment this autumn. The housing index grew 1.1%, boosted by the first hike in starts of single-family homes in four months. Furniture and appliances sales continued to advance steadily.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 193.**

For more information on the economy, the December 2000 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) 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 Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Group. □

## Composite Index

	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Last month of data available % change
<b>Composite Leading Indicator (1992=100)</b>	<b>163.4</b>	<b>164.4</b>	<b>165.3</b>	<b>166.4</b>	<b>167.5</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Housing index (1992=100) <sup>1</sup>	99.6	99.3	97.3	97.7	99.5	100.6	1.1
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,406	2,421	2,430	2,448	2,464	2,477	0.5
TSE 300 stock price index (1975=1,000)	9,477	9,733	10,090	10,296	10,373	10,098	-2.7
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>2</sup>	89,663	90,617	91,306	91,193	92,074	92,360	0.3
U.S. Composite Leading Indicator (1992=100) <sup>3</sup>	108.5	108.4	108.4	108.3	108.2	108.1	-0.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>							
Average work week (hours)	38.9	38.9	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.3	0.3
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	22,130	22,252	22,550	23,212	23,312	23,516	0.9
Shipments/inventories of finished goods <sup>4</sup>	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.91	1.91	0.00 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Retail trade</b>							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	1,472	1,486	1,490	1,506	1,515	1,523	0.6
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	6,838	6,845	6,853	6,950	7,010	7,103	1.3
Unsmoothed composite	164.4	167.3	168.1	168.1	169.6	167.0	-1.5

<sup>1</sup> Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).

<sup>2</sup> Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.

<sup>3</sup> The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.

<sup>4</sup> The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for two preceding months.

<sup>5</sup> Difference from previous month.



## OTHER RELEASES

## Travel between Canada and other countries

October 2000

Foreigners took just over 4.0 million trips to Canada in October, down 1.4% from September. Meanwhile, the overall number of trips by Canadians to foreign countries increased 0.2% to almost 4.0 million. (The data are seasonally adjusted and cover both same-day and overnight trips)

From September to October, overnight travel between Canada and the United States decreased on both sides of the border. Americans travelled for at least one night to Canada on 1.2 million occasions in October, down 1.1% from September. Canadians, for their part, also decreased their number of overnight trips south of the border by 1.2% to 1.2 million.

Canadians decreased their overnight trips south of the border by all modes of transport. Canadians took 435,000 trips by plane in October, down 2.6% from September. During the same period, the number of such trips by Americans to this side of the border decreased 1.6% to 315,000, the first drop since May 2000. However, Americans took 0.2% more auto trips to Canada in October, while Canadians took 0.2% fewer.

Same-day cross-border car traffic by Canadians remained unchanged at 2.3 million in October, while the number of car excursions by Americans dipped 0.3% from the previous month to 2.2 million. According to the Travel Industry Association of America, there has been a decline in American traveller confidence, which may have contributed to the overall drop in American traffic.

In October, Canadians increased their number of overnight trips to overseas destinations by 1.8% from the previous month to a new record high of 395,000. Overseas residents' travel to Canada in October remained unchanged at 364,000 overnight trips, following a 5.8% increase in September. Travellers from the majority of Canada's top 12 overseas markets took fewer trips to Canada in October, except those from Japan (+6.4%), France (+6.4%), Italy (+3.8%) and Switzerland (+11.1%).

## Travel between Canada and other countries

	Sept. 2000 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 2000 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. to Oct. 2000	Oct. 2000 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 1999 to Oct. 2000
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
	'000	% change		'000	% change
<b>Canadian trips abroad<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3,983</b>	<b>3,989</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,292	2,291	-	2,271	-2.8
Total trips, one or more nights	1,614	1,605	-0.5	1,459	0.3
United States <sup>2</sup>	1,225	1,210	-1.2	1,141	-1.8
Car	667	666	-0.2	608	-2.9
Plane	446	435	-2.6	440	-
Other modes of transport	112	110	-2.2	93	-2.6
Other countries <sup>3</sup>	388	395	1.8	318	8.7
<b>Travel to Canada<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>4,027</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>3,682</b>	<b>-3.5</b>
Same-day car trips from the United States	2,241	2,234	-0.3	2,150	-3.2
Total trips, one or more nights	1,616	1,602	-0.8	1,346	-4.5
United States <sup>2</sup>	1,252	1,238	-1.1	1,008	-6.1
Car	780	782	0.2	605	-7.2
Plane	320	315	-1.6	303	-1.0
Other modes of transport	152	141	-6.9	100	-13.3
Other countries <sup>3</sup>	364	364	-	339	0.5
<b>Most important overseas markets</b>					
United Kingdom	81	75	-7.4	65	9.2
Japan	49	53	6.4	63	-3.3
France	32	35	6.4	36	-3.8
Germany	35	32	-7.2	29	-2.0
Australia	15	14	-3.6	12	5.3
Hong Kong	13	12	-13.4	8	-7.5
Taiwan	13	11	-14.1	11	9.1
South Korea	12	11	-7.1	11	11.3
Mexico	12	11	-1.4	8	-6.5
Italy	11	11	3.8	10	5.0
Netherlands	10	10	-2.2	8	-0.9
Switzerland	8	9	11.1	8	7.8

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

<sup>1</sup> Totals exceed the sum of same-day car trips and total trips, one or more nights because they include all of the same-day trips.<sup>2</sup> Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.<sup>3</sup> Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2698,  
5780-6049 and 8200-8329.

The October 2000 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001-PIB, \$6/\$55) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For data requests, contact Pearl Bellefeuille (613-951-1674; fax: 613-951-2909; [pearl.bellefeuille@a.statcan.ca](mailto:pearl.bellefeuille@a.statcan.ca)). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Laurie McDougall (613-951-6766; fax: 613-951-2909; [laurie.mcdougall@statcan.ca](mailto:laurie.mcdougall@statcan.ca)), Tourism Statistics Program. ■

## Energy supply and demand

1999 and fourth quarter 1999

Production of primary energy fell 0.2% in 1999 — the first yearly decline since 1986, when energy production decreased 1.9%. The overall drop was a result of declines in the production of coal (-3.8%) and crude oil (-4.8%). The decrease in coal production was in response to lower demand for the product by Pacific Rim countries and lower use in electricity generation. The decline in crude oil production, the steepest drop since 1981, reflected weak oil prices during 1998 and the first half of 1999. Production of natural gas and primary electricity rose in 1999.

Total exports of primary energy products decreased 0.1% in 1999. Declines were recorded for coal, crude oil, and natural gas liquids. The 6.0% decline registered by crude oil followed eight consecutive years of robust export growth to the United States. Natural gas exports increased 6.4% in 1999, down from the 9.0% advance recorded in 1998. Natural gas from Canada now accounts for 15.6% of U.S. domestic consumption.

In 1999, energy consumption in Canada was up 2.4% over 1998. All key sectors other than electricity generation recorded higher energy use. The overall advance was a result of a combination of factors, including a robust economy and a return to normal temperatures following unseasonably mild temperatures in 1998, which temporarily reduced demand for heating fuels. The transportation sector consumed 2.5% more energy than it did a year earlier, while energy use by the industrial sector increased 0.7%.

In the fourth quarter of 1999, production of primary energy was up 1.6% from the fourth quarter of 1998. Natural gas, natural gas liquids and primary electricity posted increases. Energy final demand increased 1.5% from the fourth quarter of 1998.

## Energy supply and demand

	Fourth quarter 1998 <sup>r</sup>	Fourth quarter 1999	Fourth quarter 1998 <sup>r</sup> to fourth quarter 1999
	petajoules <sup>1</sup>		% change
<b>Production<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3,915</b>	<b>3,978</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Exports <sup>2</sup>	1,929	2,062	6.9
Imports <sup>2</sup>	632	656	3.8
Availability <sup>2</sup>	2,729	2,715	-0.5
Electricity generation	396	337	-14.9
Producer consumption	306	333	8.8
Non-energy use	205	200	-2.4
<b>Final demand<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Industrial	553	550	-0.5
Transportation	567	590	4.1
Residential and agriculture	403	409	1.5
Commercial and government	316	317	0.3
year-to-date			
	1998 <sup>r</sup>	1999	1998 <sup>r</sup> to 1999
	petajoules <sup>1</sup>		% change
<b>Production<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>15,369</b>	<b>15,343</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Exports <sup>2</sup>	7,818	7,813	-0.1
Imports <sup>2</sup>	2,385	2,498	4.7
Availability <sup>2</sup>	10,195	10,459	2.6
Electricity generation	1,505	1,439	-4.4
Producer consumption	1,073	1,224	14.1
Non-energy use	812	825	1.6
<b>Final demand<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>6,957</b>	<b>7,124</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Industrial	2,149	2,163	0.7
Transportation	2,257	2,313	2.5
Residential and agriculture	1,408	1,458	3.6
Commercial and government	1,143	1,190	4.1

<sup>r</sup> Revised data.

<sup>1</sup> A 30-litre gasoline fill-up contains about one gigajoule of energy. A petajoule is one million gigajoules.

<sup>2</sup> Primary energy sources: coal, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and hydro and nuclear electricity.

<sup>3</sup> Final demand represents the sum of usage by the industrial, transportation, residential and farm, and commercial and government sectors.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 4945, 4946, 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.**

The fourth quarter 1999 issue of *Quarterly report on energy supply-demand in Canada* (57-003-XPB, \$43/\$141), 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 Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567; [smalgar@statcan.ca](mailto:smalgar@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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## National Population Health Survey, Residents of Health Care Institutions 1998–1999

The longitudinal data from the third cycle of the health care institutions component of the National Population Health Survey (NPHS) are available today. The survey started to follow a cohort of approximately 2,300 residents of institutions in 1994–1995. At that time, two-thirds of the institutions' residents were women; the women's average age was 80 years, compared with 67 for the men. The respondents have since been re-interviewed every second year.

Residents of long-term health care institutions have gone through important changes in their health status compared with four years ago, while maintaining a relatively active social life. This release provides a glimpse at the health of those respondents still in institutions in the third cycle of the survey, 1998–1999.

Many residents, but not all, saw a decline in their health. In the third cycle, four out of five residents had a long-term disability, and two-thirds had more numerous chronic health problems than they did in the first cycle. The percentage of newly reported osteoporosis, heart diseases or Alzheimer's disease (and other forms of dementia) was higher than for other chronic health conditions. About half of the people interviewed in the first cycle were deceased by the survey's third cycle. However, in the third cycle, three-fifths of respondents assessed their general health to be comparable or even better than in the first cycle.

After four years, a large proportion of residents had a social life as active, if not more active, either inside or outside of their institution. Among residents with close friends outside of the institution, more than two-thirds reported seeing them as often, if not more often than in the first cycle. Moreover, almost four-fifths of residents with close family had had a contact with one member at least as often as four years ago.

The health care institutions component survey data, now covering three cycles, are longitudinal in nature and support national-level estimates. For

general information on these data or the other NPHS components, or to order custom tabulations, contact Client Custom Services (613-951-1746; fax 613-951-0792; [hd-ds@statcan.ca](mailto:hd-ds@statcan.ca)), Health Statistics Division.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of these data, contact Mario Bédard (613-951-8933; fax: 613-951-4198; [mario.bedard@statcan.ca](mailto:mario.bedard@statcan.ca)), Health Statistics Division. ■

## Annual Survey of Manufacturers 1998

The Annual Survey of Manufacturers has adopted the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for its 1998 reference year. Previous years' data have been re-aggregated to the new classification system back to 1990. Information on over 250 different industries will be provided. Principal statistics for each industry are released on CANSIM as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the following table are now available for Canada. Data for 201 industries have now been released.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 11619, 11620, 11623, 11624, 11626-11628, 11630, 11633, 11635, 11637, 11639, 11642, 11644, 11647, 11648, 11650, 11653-11655, 11658, 11661, 11662, 11664-11666, 11671, 11672, 11674, 11676, 11678 and 11680.**

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Manufacturing industries of Canada: National and provincial areas* (31-203-XPB, \$68). The 1998 issue of this publication will be available soon. See *How to order products*. Industry review papers are accessible on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Products and services page*, choose *Research papers (free)*, then *Manufacturing*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call David Beaulieu (613-951-9497, fax: 613-951-9499; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)). □

## Value of shipments

	NAICS	1997	1998	1997 to 1998 % change
		\$ millions		
Dog and cat food manufacturing	311111	457.8	510.2	11.4
Other animal food manufacturing	311119	3,846.6	3,668.5	-4.6
Flour milling	311211	1,123.9	993.5	-11.6
Rice milling and malt manufacturing	311214	368.4	340.9	-7.5
Wet corn milling	311221	474.6	482.9	1.7
Oilseed processing	311224	2,322.6	2,333.8	0.5
Fat and oil refining and blending	311225	705.0	841.7	19.4
Breakfast cereal manufacturing	311230	1,078.0	953.7	-11.5
Sugar manufacturing	311310	725.8	705.4	-2.8
Chocolate and confectionery manufacturing from cacao beans	311320	643.2	675.8	5.1
Confectionery manufacturing from purchased chocolate	311330	599.3	770.8	28.6
Non-chocolate confectionery manufacturing	311340	623.5	759.9	21.9
Frozen food manufacturing	311410	1,477.0	1,694.8	14.7
Fruit and vegetable canning, pickling and drying	311420	2,880.7	2,718.4	-5.6
Fluid milk manufacturing	311511	3,708.0	3,875.7	4.5
Butter, cheese, and dry and condensed dairy products manufacturing	311515	4,121.6	4,239.4	2.9
Ice cream and frozen desert manufacturing	311520	347.5	504.8	45.3
Animal (except poultry) slaughtering	311611	7,509.8	7,418.4	-1.2
Rendering and meat processing from carcasses	311614	3,585.7	3,414.9	-4.8
Poultry processing	311615	3,239.5	3,431.6	5.9
Seafood product preparation and packaging	311710	2,886.1	3,018.2	4.6
Retail bakeries	311811	326.6	291.7	-10.7
Commercial bakeries and frozen bakery product manufacturing	311814	2,203.4	2,135.2	-3.1
Cookie and cracker manufacturing	311821	808.3	828.7	2.5
Flour mixes and dough manufacturing from purchased flour	311822	284.6	518.2	82.1
Dry pasta manufacturing	311823	262.0	218.6	-16.5
Roasted nut and peanut butter manufacturing	311911	207.4	220.5	6.3
Other snack food manufacturing	311919	951.0	936.2	-1.6
Coffee and tea manufacturing	311920	1,047.1	1,263.1	20.6
Flavouring syrup and concentrate manufacturing	311930	x	46.8	x
Seasoning and dressing manufacturing	311940	x	598.0	x
All other food manufacturing	311990	1,166.5	1,055.3	-9.5

x Confidential data.

## For-hire motor carriers of freight, top carriers

Third quarter 2000

The top 81 for-hire motor carriers of freight (Canada-based trucking companies earning \$25 million or more annually) generated operating revenues of \$1.70 billion during the third quarter. Although there were two fewer top carriers in the third quarter than there were in the third quarter of 1999, average revenue per carrier increased 11% to \$20.97 million, while average expenses climbed 12.5% to \$19.80 million. On average, top carriers continued to pay more for fuel, 39% more than in the third quarter of 1999. The third quarter results marked the fourth consecutive quarter in which fuel expense rose by double digits compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

The operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) for all top for-hire carriers of general freight and specialized freight trucking, deteriorated from

the third quarter of 1999 from 0.93 to 0.95 (a ratio of greater than 1.00 represents an operating loss).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517; fax: 613-951-0579; ([paregil@statcan.ca](mailto:paregil@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division.

## Steel primary forms

Week ending December 9, 2000 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 9 totalled 268 290 tonnes, down 10.9% from 300 955 tonnes a week earlier and down 11.3% from 302 613 tonnes in the same week of 1999. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 15 708 388 tonnes, a 4.0% increase compared with 15 104 604 tonnes for the same period in 1999.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this

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release, contact Jean-Marie Houle (613-951-4925; [houlejm@statcan.ca](mailto:houlejm@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## **Cement**

October 2000

Manufacturers shipped 1 379 163 tonnes of cement in October, up 4.6% from 1 317 940 tonnes (revised) in October 1999, and up 3.2% from 1 336 137 tonnes (revised) in September.

From January to October, shipments totalled 10 829 338 tonnes, up 1.7% from 10 648 211 tonnes (revised) during the same period in 1999.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).**

The October 2000 issue of *Cement* (44-001-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518; [sheiyas@statcan.ca](mailto:sheiyas@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## **Oils and fats**

October 2000

Production of all types of deodorized oils totalled 104 504 tonnes in October, a decrease of 1.0% from 105 523 tonnes in September. Year-to date production in October was 958 549 tonnes, up 3.3% compared to 927 767 tonnes in the same period of 1999.

Domestic sales of deodorized margarine oil totalled 10 870 tonnes; deodorized shortening oil sales were 30 727 tonnes; and deodorized salad oil sales were 29 391 tonnes in October.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 185.**

The October 2000 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511; [zylspet@statcan.ca](mailto:zylspet@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■



## NEW PRODUCTS

**Infomat — A weekly review**, December 15, 2000  
Catalogue number **11-002-XIE** (\$3/\$109).

**Infomat — A weekly review**, December 15, 2000  
Catalogue number **11-002-XPE** (\$4/\$145).

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Catalogue number **32-006-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

**Cement**, October 2000  
Catalogue number **44-001-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

**International travel, advance information**, Vol. 16,  
no. 10  
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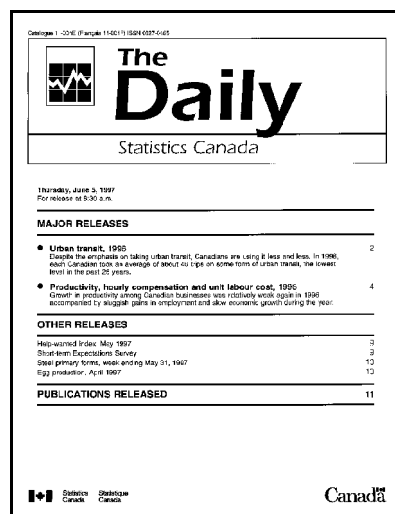
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**RELEASE DATES: DECEMBER 18 TO 22**

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**December 18 to 22**

(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
18	<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	October 2000
19	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	October 2000
19	<b>Wholesale trade</b>	October 2000
19	<b>Break and enter</b>	1999
20	<b>Retail trade</b>	October 2000
20	<b>Employment Insurance</b>	October 2000
21	<b>Canada's international transactions in securities</b>	October 2000
21	<b>Employment, earnings and hours</b>	October 2000
21	<b>Help-wanted Index</b>	December 2000
22	<b>Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry</b>	October 2000

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