



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 24, 2001

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Composite Index, December 2000**  
The leading indicator fell by 0.4% in December, its first dip since 1995, when the economy was slowing from an annual rate of growth of nearly 5%.

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- **Canada's international transactions in securities, November 2000**  
For the first time since October 1999, Canadians reduced their holdings of foreign securities, selling a record amount of foreign bonds. They did, however, acquire a small amount of foreign stocks. At the same time, foreigners reduced their holdings of Canadian securities, mainly divesting Canadian equities.

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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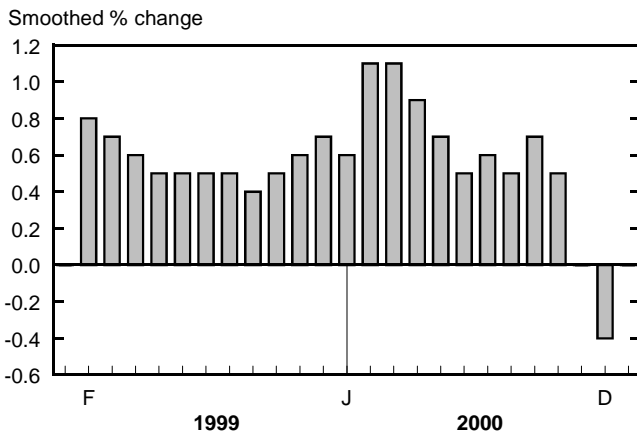
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Composite Index

December 2000

The leading indicator fell by 0.4% in December, its first dip since 1995, when the economy was slowing from an annual rate of growth of nearly 5%. Five of the 10 components fell in December, two more than in the previous month, while five remained positive. Half of the drop originated in the stock market, which recovered slightly early in the new year, while export and housing demand also softened. The preliminary nature of these estimates is underscored by the revision to November's figures, which moved from a 0.3% gain to no change.

Composite Index



As in Canada, much of the recent slump in the U.S. leading indicator originated in the stock market, compounded by the retreat by the auto industry. The stock market and the housing market have the longest lead times in signalling turning points, but also give the most false signals of a coming turning point in the economy.

The housing index dropped 1.3%, as both existing home sales and housing starts fell in December. Housing starts were particularly weak in Montreal and Toronto, which were hard hit by winter storms. Elsewhere, household spending remained positive, as labour market conditions stayed favourable through the end of the year.

Business spending in Canada also resisted slowing. Electronic products led the steady growth in new orders for durable goods. Business services remained the driving force behind the growth of services employment. The average work week fell sharply, as manufacturers met their manpower needs by stepping up hiring.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 193.**

For more information on the economy, the January issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) is 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**

	July 2000	August 2000	September 2000	October 2000	November 2000	December 2000	Last month of data available % change
<b>Composite Leading Indicator (1992=100)</b>	<b>164.4</b>	<b>165.3</b>	<b>166.4</b>	<b>167.2</b>	<b>167.2</b>	<b>166.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Housing index (1992=100) <sup>1</sup>	99.3	97.3	97.6	99.4	101.1	99.8	-1.3
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,421	2,431	2,449	2,465	2,477	2,487	0.4
TSE 300 stock price index (1975=1,000)	9,733	10,090	10,296	10,373	10,098	9,804	-2.9
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>2</sup>	90,774	91,579	91,609	92,776	93,138	93,269	0.1
U.S. Composite Leading Indicator (1992=100) <sup>3</sup>	108.4	108.4	108.3	108.3	108.2	108.0	-0.2
<b>Manufacturing</b>							
Average work week (hours)	38.9	39.0	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.4	-0.8
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	22,253	22,551	23,254	23,322	23,459	23,601	0.6
Shipments/inventories of finished goods <sup>4</sup>	1.92	1.92	1.93	1.92	1.92	1.91	-0.01 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Retail trade</b>							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	1,486	1,490	1,506	1,514	1,523	1,532	0.6
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	6,845	6,853	6,948	7,002	7,086	7,098	0.2
Unsmoothed composite	167.6	168.3	168.0	167.6	164.7	164.2	-0.3

<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.



## Canada's international transactions in securities

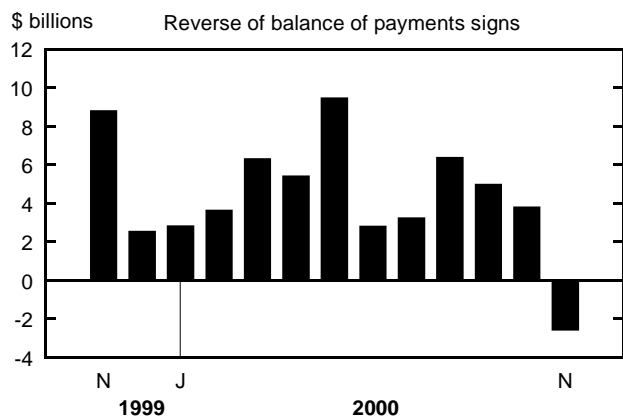
November 2000

For the first time since October 1999, Canadians reduced their holdings of foreign securities, selling a record amount of foreign bonds. They did, however, acquire a small amount of foreign stocks. At the same time, foreigners reduced their holdings of Canadian securities, mainly divesting Canadian equities.

### Canadian investors sell off a record amount of foreign bonds

After accumulating \$7 billion worth of foreign bonds from January to October, Canadian investors sold off a record \$2.8 billion in November. While the purchases in the first 10 months were spread among U.S. treasuries as well as other U.S. and overseas bonds, the selling in November was concentrated in U.S. treasuries.

Canadian investment in foreign securities<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Includes bonds and stocks.

Canadians continued to buy foreign stocks in November, but at the slowest pace since October 1999. With November's investment, Canadian investors have accumulated \$50 billion worth of foreign equities in the past 13 months. The massive buildup has favoured U.S. over overseas equities by a 2-1 margin.

### Foreigners' portfolio holdings of Canadian equities decline

Foreigners reduced their holdings of Canadian equities by \$1.4 billion in November, only the second

#### Related market information

##### Interest rates

In November, both the short-term and long-term interest rate differentials between Canadian and U.S. government paper were virtually unchanged from October. At the end of November, the differential on short-term instruments stood at 56 basis points, and the spread on long-term instruments amounted to 15 basis points. Both differentials continue to favour investment in the United States.

##### Stock prices

Canadian stock prices (measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index) fell for a third consecutive month, declining 8.5% in November. Even with the three-month slide of 21.6% since August, Canadian stock prices still hold onto a 4.8% overall gain since year-end 1999. U.S. stock prices (Standard and Poor's 500 Index) registered a similar 8.0% decline in November, but dropped a smaller 13.4% over this same three-month period. However, U.S. stock prices have not fared as well for the year to date, posting a 10.5% decline.

##### Canadian dollar

In November, the Canadian dollar closed lower against the American dollar for the third consecutive month. November's decline of 0.58 cents brought to almost three full cents the decline since August. The Canadian dollar closed out November at 65.10 U.S. cents, the lowest close since October 1998, when it was recovering from the historical low relative to the U.S. dollar set in August 1998.

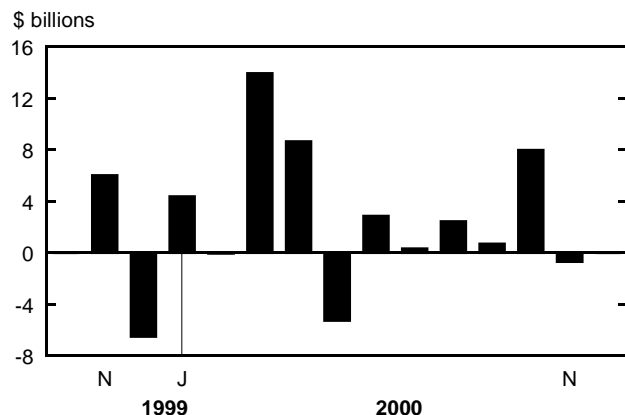
divestment since April 1999. Underlying November's reduction was the selling of existing shares in the secondary market for a second month in a row. The selling was concentrated in technology shares, which had earlier been the target of much of the foreign buying. The drop in foreign demand for Canadian equities was again reflected in Canadian stock prices, which declined for a third consecutive month.

### Foreign reductions in holdings of Canadian bonds comes to a halt

Foreigners increased their holdings of Canadian bonds for only the second time in 2000, adding \$0.8 billion in November. Foreign holdings of Canadian bonds declined a total \$13.8 billion in the first 11 months of 2000. Contributing heavily to this reduction are retirements of foreign-held Canadian bonds, which have exceeded the issue of new bonds in foreign markets by a 2-1 margin. In the secondary market, foreign investors purchased just \$1.9 billion worth of existing bonds in the first 11 months of 2000, compared with \$11.2 billion in the same period of 1999. The reductions have been widespread, coming from

Asian countries (-\$7.9 billion), the United States (-\$3.7 billion) and Europe (-\$2.2 billion).

### Foreign investment in Canadian securities<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Foreign holdings of Canadian money market paper declined by \$0.1 billion in November, following

### Canada's international transactions in securities

	August 2000	September 2000	October 2000	November 2000	January to November 1999	January to November 2000
	\$ millions					
<b>Foreign investment in Canadian securities</b>	<b>2,437</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>7,986</b>	<b>-706</b>	<b>11,830</b>	<b>35,212</b>
Bonds (net)	-803	-1,914	-406	792	11,697	-13,807
Outstanding	-3,317	1,589	1,160	1,027	11,220	1,874
New issues	3,865	1,423	413	804	30,736	19,287
Retirements	-1,974	-4,797	-2,392	-1,558	-31,370	-36,154
Change in interest payable <sup>1</sup>	622	-129	413	518	1,110	1,186
Money market paper (net)	-619	-837	1,064	-145	-13,206	-363
Government of Canada	-1,014	-807	274	-800	-6,878	-1,957
Other paper	395	-31	790	655	-6,328	1,594
Stocks (net)	3,859	3,434	7,328	-1,353	13,339	49,382
Outstanding (including retirements)	2,886	2,508	-1,607	-2,595	5,365	13,909
New issues	973	926	8,935	1,242	7,974	35,473
<b>Canadian investment in foreign securities</b>	<b>-6,336</b>	<b>-4,942</b>	<b>-3,764</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>-20,388</b>	<b>-45,934</b>
Bonds (net)	-2,681	-1,751	-665	2,811	-1,966	-4,196
Stocks (net)	-3,654	-3,191	-3,099	-254	-18,422	-41,737

<sup>1</sup> Interest accrued less interest paid.

**Note:** A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada, i.e., a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada or an increase in Canadian investment abroad.

a \$1.1 billion increase in October. The seesaw pattern of foreign investment in Canadian money market paper over the first 11 months of 2000 has resulted in a small \$0.4 billion reduction for the year to date. This is a marked difference from the first 11 months of 1999, when foreigners slashed more than \$13 billion from their holdings, roughly split between federal Treasury bills and other short-term paper. In 2000, foreigners continued to reduce their holdings of federal treasury bills, by \$2 billion, but added \$1.6 billion to their holdings of other money market paper.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2328-2330, 2378-2380 and 4195.**

The November 2000 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002-XIB, \$14/\$132; 67-002-XPB, \$18/\$176) 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 Donald Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

## OTHER RELEASES

### Employment Insurance

November 2000 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians (unadjusted for seasonal trends) who received regular Employment Insurance benefits in November was 419,380, a decrease of 7.4% from November 1999. All provinces and territories recorded fewer regular beneficiaries than in November 1999 except Nova Scotia and Nunavut.

#### Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	Nov. 1999	Nov. 2000 <sup>P</sup>	Nov. 1999 to Nov. 2000
unadjusted for seasonality			
			% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>453,100</b>	<b>419,380</b>	<b>-7.4</b>
Newfoundland	31,930	31,700	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	8,520	8,300	-2.6
Nova Scotia	27,620	27,700	0.3
New Brunswick	31,350	30,480	-2.8
Quebec	163,800	150,950	-7.8
Ontario	82,880	77,400	-6.6
Manitoba	11,540	10,430	-9.6
Saskatchewan	9,500	9,390	-1.2
Alberta	26,900	20,940	-22.2
British Columbia	56,570	49,920	-11.8
Yukon	1,150	1,060	-7.8
Northwest Territories	980	740	-24.5
Nunavut	280	300	7.1

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures.

Regular benefit payments (adjusted for seasonal trends) were \$614.3 million, up 4.6% from October. In November, 221,560 claims were received, up 4.4% from October.

Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada have discovered an underestimation in the calculation of the number of beneficiaries of Employment Insurance. This affects the beneficiaries file from January 1997 to April 2000. Consequently, the departments have agreed to correct the underestimation and conduct an historical revision to correct the data series dating back to January 1997.

The preliminary data on the number of beneficiaries, aggregated at the provincial level for October and November, were tabulated by Human Resources Development Canada and provided to Statistics Canada. These preliminary data are unadjusted for seasonal trends.

### Employment Insurance statistics

	Nov. 1999	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Oct. to Nov. 2000	Nov. 1999 to Nov. 2000
seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	650.7	587.4	614.3	4.6	-5.6
Claims received ('000)	214.0	212.2	221.6	4.4	3.6
unadjusted for seasonality					
				% change	
All beneficiaries ('000)	633.4	523.6 <sup>P</sup>	602.7 <sup>P</sup>	15.1	-4.8
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	453.1	356.9 <sup>P</sup>	419.4 <sup>P</sup>	17.5	-7.4
Claims received ('000)	285.7	255.6	287.2	12.4	0.5
Payments (\$ millions)	897.4	780.5	872.4	11.8	-2.8
year-to-date (January to November)					
				1999	to 2000
					%
					change
Claims received ('000)			2,340.3	2,308.6	-1.4
Payments (\$ millions)			10,841.1	10,262.5	-5.3

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures.

**Note:** All beneficiaries includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (e.g., due to layoff) or special benefits (e.g., due to illness).

**Note:** Users are cautioned against making any analytical comparisons between these data and any monthly or historical data previously released in *The Daily* and on CANSIM.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 5700-5704 and 5707.**

For more information, or to enquire about concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Justin Lacroix (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)), Labour Statistics Division. ■

### Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

November 2000 (preliminary)

November sales by the group of large retailers totalled \$7.1 billion, a 7.9% increase over

November 1999. All major product lines sold by the group of large retailers recorded year-over-year sales increases. Sales of health and personal care products and all other goods and services outperformed the other categories. Sales of clothing, footwear and accessories by the group posted a healthy increase, following a period of weaker results that began in the fourth quarter of 1999. (All data in this release are unadjusted for seasonality.)

Health and personal care products recorded the largest sales increase in November, up 14.1% from November 1999. Contributing to the increase were sales of toiletries and other personal care products (+23.4%) and prescription drugs (+19.3%). A smaller sales increase was recorded for over-the-counter drugs (+6.8%), but sales of cosmetics and fragrances declined (-2.9%).

### Sales by commodity for the group of large retailers

	Oct. 1999 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 2000 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 1999 to Oct. 2000 unadjusted	Nov. 1999 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 2000 <sup>p</sup>	Nov. 1999 to Nov. 2000 unadjusted
	\$ million	\$ million	% change	\$ million	\$ million	% change
<b>Commodities</b>						
Food and beverages	2,090	2,078	-0.6	2,008	2,150	7.1
Clothing, footwear and accessories	1,313	1,287	-1.9	1,426	1,540	8.0
Home furnishings and electronics	903	950	5.2	1,093	1,151	5.3
Health and personal care products	505	508	0.6	485	553	14.1
Housewares	301	303	0.8	308	323	5.1
Sporting and leisure goods	285	310	8.8	406	434	6.8
Hardware and lawn and garden products	191	196	2.8	205	211	3.4
All other goods and services	650	690	6.1	667	754	13.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,238</b>	<b>6,322</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>6,598</b>	<b>7,116</b>	<b>7.9</b>

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

Sales of the all other goods and services category advanced 13.0% over November 1999. Higher gasoline prices continued to boost sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives (+36.7%). Higher gasoline revenues were the biggest contributor to the growth in this category. Sales of services (excluding automotive repairs) and pet food were also strong, advancing 20.1% and 19.9%, respectively.

Clothing, footwear and accessories sales by the group of large retailers were 8.0% higher in November compared with November 1999. Double-digit year-over-year sales increases were recorded for: footwear; men's and women's outerwear and fashion accessories (e.g., hats, scarves, gloves and belts); and women's hosiery. Sales of men's suits, sports jackets

and blazers were relatively unchanged (+0.3%), but sales of women's dresses and suits declined 9.6%. Sales of jewellery and watches were down 6.2% from November 1999.

In November, sales of sporting and leisure goods by the group of large retailers posted a year-over-year sales increase of 6.8%. Sales of sporting goods rose 20.6%, but this increase was counterbalanced by a smaller gain of 2.9% in sales of leisure goods. With the exception of golf equipment and accessories (down 5.0%), all types of sporting goods sold by the group of large retailers enjoyed significant sales increases in November. The most notable gains were recorded for the all other sporting goods category (+82.3%), ski equipment (+26.4%), and exercise and fitness equipment (+23.5%). In terms of leisure goods, sales increases were more moderate. The two biggest components — toys, games and hobby supplies and pre-recorded audio and video tapes and discs — posted increases of 1.3% and 6.3%, respectively.

### Sales of sporting and leisure goods by the group of large retailers

	Nov. 1999	Nov. 2000	Nov. 1999 to Nov. 2000 unadjusted
	\$ million	\$ million	% change
<b>Sporting goods</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>
Bicycles, biking equipment and accessories	18.6	21.6	16.5
Hunting, fishing and camping equipment	22.7	25.1	10.3
Hockey, baseball, football, soccer, volleyball and basketball	16.9	18.7	11.0
Ski equipment and accessories	5.2	6.5	26.4
Golf equipment and accessories	4.6	4.3	-5.0
Exercise and fitness equipment	13.5	16.7	23.5
All other sporting goods	8.4	15.4	82.3
<b>Leisure goods</b>	<b>316.6</b>	<b>325.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Toys, games and hobby supplies	183.6	185.9	1.3
Fabrics, yarns, sewing supplies and craft and artists' supplies	18.8	19.0	0.9
Pre-recorded audio and video tapes and discs	79.7	84.7	6.3
Books, newspapers and other periodicals	34.5	36.3	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>406.4</b>	<b>434.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>

Sales of home furnishings and electronics by the group of large retailers rose 5.3% compared with November 1999. Furniture sales were up 13.6% and consumer demand for audio/video equipment, phones and other electronics advanced sales of home electronics by 8.2%. Sales of household appliances moved ahead 4.8%. A decline of 13.4% in the sales of artwork and other home decorating products (e.g., paintings, lamps and Christmas decorations) contributed to a 2.8% decrease in sales of home furnishings.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 2395.**

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 Catherine Draper (613-951-0669; [drapcat@statcan.ca](mailto:drapcat@statcan.ca)), Distributive Trades Division. ■

**Local government enterprises, income and expenses**

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31, 1998

After-tax profits of local government enterprises reached \$403.4 million in 1998, down \$110.3 million or 21.5% from 1997. All four industries — electricity, transit systems, gas distribution and telephone — saw lower profits.

Local power utilities, with a net income of \$301.1 million, accounted for most of the overall profit in 1998. In comparison, this profit is six times smaller than the \$1.9 billion net income of provincial electric utilities before restructuring costs.

**Income and expenses of local government enterprises by industry**

	1998		1997	
	Income	Expenses	Net income	Net income
\$ million				
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,971.4</b>	<b>11,567.9</b>	<b>403.4</b>	<b>513.8</b>
Electricity	9,108.9	8,807.8	301.1	392.8
Transit systems	2,625.3	2,571.5	53.8	60.8
Gas distribution	152.8	125.9	26.9	36.7
Telephone	84.3	62.7	21.6	23.5

**Note:** Totals may not add due to rounding.

Total income for all industries reached \$12.0 billion in 1998, of which \$1.2 billion was subsidies to public transit systems. When removing subsidies from income, only two provinces, Saskatchewan (\$5.8 million) and Prince Edward Island (\$0.2 million) generated profits.

Data are drawn from Statistics Canada surveys, provincial departments of municipal affairs, financial statements of local enterprises, provincial statistical agencies and other government agencies. They cover all local government entities operating in the public transit, power utilities, telephone and gas distribution industries. Local governments are also involved in other commercial activities such as campgrounds and golf courses. The consolidation of these data with those of the municipalities prevents identifying them separately.

**Income and expenses of local government enterprises by province and territory**

	1998		
	Income	Expenses	Net income
\$ million			
<b>Canada</b>	<b>11,971.4</b>	<b>11,567.9</b>	<b>403.4</b>
Newfoundland	7.6	7.6	0.0
Prince Edward Island	9.8	9.6	0.2
Nova Scotia	25.3	25.2	0.0
New Brunswick	95.0	89.4	5.6
Quebec	1,141.4	1,100.2	41.2
Ontario	8,402.8	8,234.0	168.7
Manitoba	211.1	184.2	26.9
Saskatchewan	124.4	103.2	21.2
Alberta	1,855.4	1,718.1	137.3
British Columbia	96.8	94.6	2.2
Yukon	1.8	1.7	0.0
Northwest Territories	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Note:** Totals may not add due to rounding.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3271 and 3272.**

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. They are presented by province and territory and by industry at the Canada total for the period 1995 to 1998. For more information, or general inquiries on the products or services of the Public Institutions Division, contact Lisa McCambley (613-951-0767; [lisa.mccambley@statcan.ca](mailto:lisa.mccambley@statcan.ca)).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Marc de Beaumont (613-951-1829; [debejea@statcan.ca](mailto:debejea@statcan.ca)) or Jean Énard (613-951-1847; [emarjea@statcan.ca](mailto:emarjea@statcan.ca)) Public Institutions Division. ■

**Hate crime 1999**

A new report by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Hate crime in Canada: An overview of issues and data sources* is now available. The definition of hate crime is based on the 1996 amendments to the *Criminal code*, which specify sentencing enhancement principles, where there is "evidence that the offence



was motivated by bias, prejudice or hate based on race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, or any other similar factor."

This report, which is part of a four-year study on hate crime in Canada, describes a number of pertinent issues related to hate-motivated activity, findings from previous studies, international comparisons, current data sources, data collection issues, a description of police hate-crime initiatives, as well as findings from the 1999 General Social Survey, that, for the first time, produced estimates of self-reported hate crime victimization incidents at the national level.

*Hate crime in Canada: An overview of issues and data sources* (85-551-XIE, \$27) 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 Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

## Asphalt roofing

December 2000

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 1 887 090 metric bundles in December, a 15.2% decrease from 2 224 696 metric bundles produced in December 1999.

Production in 2000 amounted to 40 370 972 metric bundles, an 8.0% decrease from 43 873 397 metric bundles produced during 1999.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27).**

The December 2000 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001-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 Gilles Simard (613-951-3516; *simalles@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Monthly railway carloadings

November 2000

The freight loaded by railways in Canada in November totalled 21.5 million metric tonnes (excluding intermodal traffic), an increase of 0.5% over November 1999. The intermodal tonnage, made up of containers on flatcars and trailers on flatcars, was 2.4 million tonnes, a rise of 16.8% over November 1999.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 1430.**

The November 2000 issue of *Railway carloadings (monthly)* (52-001-XIE, \$8/\$77) 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 J.R. Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; *laroque@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

## Deliveries of major grains

December 2000

Data on December grain deliveries are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.**

The December 2000 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in March. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; *sue.anderson@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

## Refined petroleum products

November 2000 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for November. Other selected data about these products are also available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; *hardele@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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
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