



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Wednesday, October 31, 2001**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

---

## MAJOR RELEASES

---

- **Gross domestic product by industry, August 2001**  
 Gross domestic product remained largely flat for the fourth straight month. The economy increased a marginal 0.1% in August, just prior to the terrorist attacks in the United States.

2
- **Homicide statistics, 2000**  
 The decline seen over the last five years in spousal and other family-related homicides continued in 2000; at the same time, gang-related murders increased. A total of 542 people were victims of homicide, 4 more than in 1999.

5

---

## OTHER RELEASES

---

- Steel primary forms, week ending October 27, 2001

8
- Input-output tables

8

---

## NEW PRODUCTS

---

- RELEASE DATES:** November 2001

10
- 



## MAJOR RELEASES

### Gross domestic product by industry

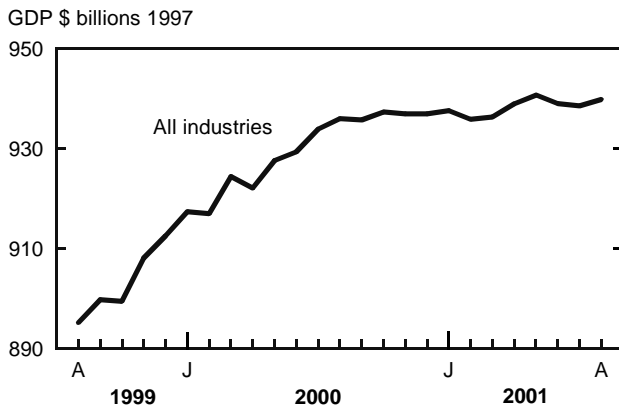
August 2001

Gross domestic product (GDP) remained largely flat for the fourth straight month. The economy increased a marginal 0.1% in August, just prior to the terrorist attacks in the United States. It was only the fifth time in the past 12 months that the economy as a whole showed any improvement.

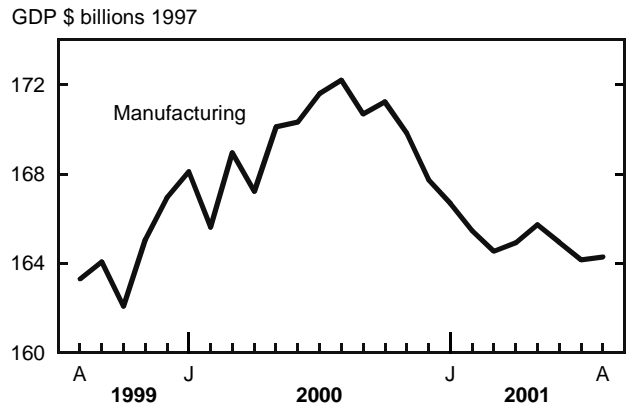
**Note to readers**

Gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by labour and capital in transforming inputs purchased from other industries into outputs. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates and are valued at 1997 prices.

**GDP relatively flat since May**



**Manufacturing inched up**



There were pockets of strength in new home-building, wholesale trade, the oilpatch and the information and cultural service industries. The manufacturing sector, which had been in decline since October 2000, edged up slightly in August; growth in chemicals and paper helped offset the continuing deterioration of the electronic products industries. Otherwise, there was widespread weakness in services as well as agriculture and forestry.

#### Manufacturing slide halts

The output of manufacturing industries was up a marginal 0.1% in August, after eight monthly declines over the past 12 months. GDP in this sector has fallen 4.6% since August 2000. Producers of electronic equipment continued to struggle—output dropped for the twelfth consecutive month. This weakness was largely offset by higher output of chemical and paper products. Of the 21 major manufacturing groups, 10 advanced in August, representing 36% of total manufacturing output.

Chemical products were up 2.0% in August, a result of strong growth in pharmaceuticals and cleaning compounds. Producers of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies raised output by 5.6%. Since January 2001, mergers and restructuring in this industry has led to greater capacity, resulting in a 15% rise in production. The launch of new products propelled the soap and cleaning compounds industry to new levels. Output rose 5.1% in August, and has increased 36% since December 2000. The output of petrochemicals was down sharply; falling prices reduced margins, and producers geared down for current and upcoming maintenance shutdowns.

Output in the paper industry was up 1.2% in August, led by newsprint. Production of newsprint had been in steady decline since September 2000, as weak demand resulted in high inventories and a seven-year low in prices. The halt in this slide in August came largely from increased foreign demand. Output of wood products was 0.9% higher in August, largely in response to the surge in new home-building. Exports of lumber to the United States fell sharply in August, as the U.S. Department of Commerce announced a countervailing duty on August 10 that applies to all softwood lumber

exported since May 20. Since producers are having problems covering production costs given low prices, these added costs do not bode well for the industry.

The output of computers and electronic equipment fell 3.2% in August as makers of computers, telephone apparatus, semiconductors and electronic components continued to scale back output. Telephone equipment production was 59% lower than in August 2000. Producers of communications and energy wire and cable also lowered output, as sluggish international demand continued to plague the industry.

Motor vehicle assembly was down 1.5% in August, the eighth decline in 12 months. Auto parts production, however, fared somewhat better. This industry has not seen a monthly decline since February, although growth did ease slightly in August. Heavy truck manufacturing fell sharply (-17.6%)—the industry continues to suffer from a slump in demand that began in late 1999.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, the output of petroleum refineries rose strongly for a second consecutive month, up 3.6% in August. This is attributed to stockpiling, as a major refinery announced a maintenance shutdown to begin near the end of September. Output of primary metals was down 1.2% due to sharp declines in the fabrication of non-ferrous metal products. Smelter output was hampered by unscheduled maintenance shutdowns, as well as the power situation in Ontario. All other products (iron, steel and aluminium) in this industry group saw healthy increases.

### Surge in home-building pushes construction activity higher

Residential construction was up 2.1% in August, posting its strongest gain since July 2000, as mortgage rates continued to decline. Much of this growth occurred in Ontario in the construction of single homes and multiple dwelling homes. Non-residential building construction was virtually flat, as was activity in engineering projects.

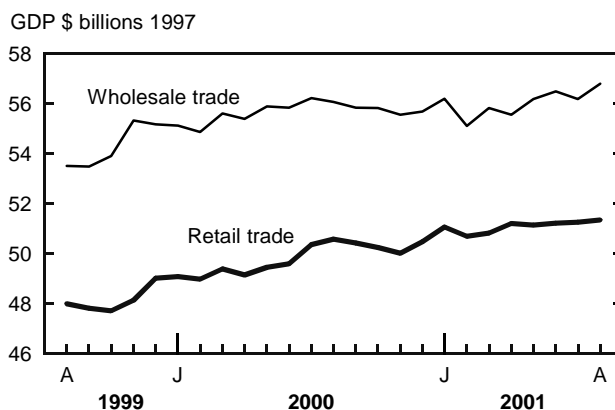
### Oil production helps offset weak metal mining

The mining and oil and gas sector rose for the second consecutive month in August (+0.4%). Oil and gas extraction was up 0.6%, as synthetic oil production continued to expand. Activity increased for the drilling and rigging industry, although it is still significantly below its April peak, as prices for oil and gas products were down substantially from previous highs. Metal mine output fell substantially in August as almost all components reported declines. The output of non-metal mines was up sharply, as improvements to the diamond recovery process increased diamond output.

### Wholesaling strengthens, retail inches ahead

Wholesaling activity jumped 1.1% after a modest decline in July. Strength was concentrated in automotive products. Machinery wholesaling also had a healthy gain after four months of decline, and food and beverages were up modestly. These gains were partly offset by lower wholesaling activity for electrical products and lumber, due to lower international demand. Retail trade has been sluggish since April—August saw a lacklustre 0.2% gain. Sales at department stores were down significantly and were slightly lower at motor vehicle dealers. On the positive side, there was noticeably higher activity in grocery stores, pharmacies, clothing stores, service stations and automotive parts stores.

Rebound in wholesaling



### Other industries

The output of information and cultural industries was up 0.7% in August resulting from increased sales of telecommunications services, television and radio broadcasting, software publishing and motion pictures. Transportation services were down 0.7%, as trucks, trains and ships all carried less freight and cargo during the month. The output of professional scientific and technical service providers was down slightly, pulled down by lower computer, advertising and scientific services. Business at restaurants and bars fell significantly in August. Labour unrest in the federal government resulted in a slight decline in public administration.

Available on CANSIM: tables 3790017-3790022.

The August 2001 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XIE, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for

release in November. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price. See *How to order products*.

To purchase data, contact Yolande Chantigny (1-800-887-IMAD; [imad@statcan.ca](mailto:imad@statcan.ca)). For more information, or to enquire about the

concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Hans Messinger (613-951-3621; [hans.messinger@statcan.ca](mailto:hans.messinger@statcan.ca)) or Jo Ann MacMillan (613-951-7248; [joann.macmillan@statcan.ca](mailto:joann.macmillan@statcan.ca)), Industry Measures and Analysis Division

### Gross domestic product by industry at basic prices, 1997 constant dollars

	March 2001 <sup>r</sup>	April 2001 <sup>r</sup>	May 2001 <sup>r</sup>	June 2001 <sup>r</sup>	July 2001 <sup>r</sup>	August 2001 <sup>p</sup>	July to August 2001	August 2001	August 2000 to August 2001
Seasonally adjusted									
	Month-to-month % change					\$ change <sup>1</sup>	\$ level <sup>1</sup>	% change	
<b>All industries</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>939,786</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>299,720</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.8	-0.5	0.1	-0.1	-2.1	-0.8	-167	21,407	-6.0
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1.1	5.2	-4.4	-3.7	2.1	0.4	166	37,080	3.7
Utilities	-0.6	0.5	-1.5	0.4	-1.6	0.1	36	27,492	-3.3
Construction	-0.2	0.2	-0.7	-0.2	0.1	0.7	331	49,459	2.1
Manufacturing	-0.6	0.2	0.5	-0.5	-0.5	0.1	127	164,282	-4.6
<b>Services-producing industries</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>640,066</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Wholesale trade	1.3	-0.5	1.1	0.5	-0.5	1.1	610	56,789	1.3
Retail trade	0.3	0.8	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	84	51,348	1.5
Transportation and warehousing	-0.7	-0.7	0.7	-1.1	0.3	-0.7	-297	43,503	-4.0
Information and cultural industries	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.7	303	43,643	8.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	181	182,031	2.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-78	40,502	1.6
Administrative and waste management services	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	10	20,400	4.1
Educational services	-0.3	-0.7	1.1	0.5	0.1	-0.1	-63	43,481	0.6
Health care and social assistance	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	107	53,461	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-1.1	-2.8	1.4	2.1	-0.3	-0.2	-19	8,726	2.2
Accommodation and food services	1.0	-0.3	0.6	-0.2	0.2	-0.8	-180	22,608	1.3
Other services (except public administration)	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	12	20,864	2.4
Public administration	0.2	-0.1	1.2	-0.4	0.0	0.2	128	52,710	3.2
<b>Other aggregations</b>									
Industrial production	-0.3	1.1	-0.6	-0.9	-0.2	0.1	329	228,854	-3.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.0	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.8	533	67,833	0.6
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.9	0.7	0.8	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-406	96,449	-7.9
Business sector industries	0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	1,119	796,327	0.2
Non-business sector industries	0.0	-0.3	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	172	143,459	1.6

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>1</sup> Millions of dollars at annual rate.

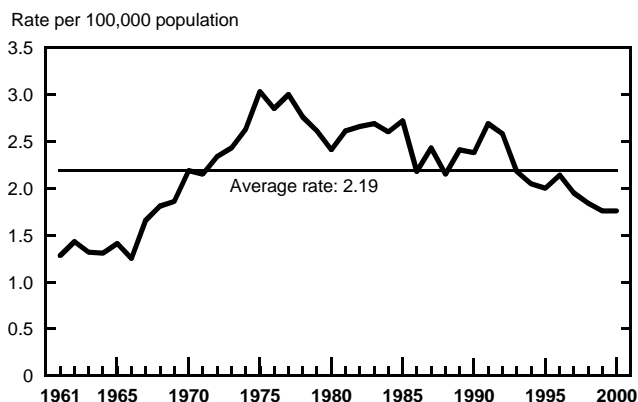
## Homicide statistics

2000

The decline seen over the last five years in spousal and other family-related homicides continued in 2000; at the same time, gang-related murders increased. A total of 542 people were victims of homicide, 4 more than in 1999.

The national homicide rate, which had generally been declining since the mid-1970s, remained unchanged from 1999 at 1.8 homicides per 100,000, the lowest rate since 1967. Canada's rate was less than one-third that of the United States, and similar to those of France and Australia.

**Homicide rate**



Gang-related slayings accounted for one out of every eight homicides in 2000. There were 71 victims of gang-related homicides, up from 45 in 1999 and more than triple the 21 in 1995. Just over one-half of 2000's incidents occurred in the province of Quebec.

Most victims of homicide knew their killer. In 2000, about one-third of all solved homicides were committed by a family member, one-half by an acquaintance and the remaining 17% by a stranger. The rate of homicides committed by a stranger has remained relatively constant over the past 10 years.

In 2000, almost three-quarters of homicide victims were male, slightly higher than the historical average of about two-thirds. As has been the case historically, 9 in 10 accused were male.

Police charged 41 youths with committing homicide, 4 fewer than in 1999 and 11 fewer than the average since 1990. During this period, the rate of youths charged with homicide per 100,000 youths

**Note to readers**

Aggregate statistics on homicide in Canada for 2000 were originally released in The Daily on July 19 as part of a wide-ranging report on crime. This report presents a more detailed analysis of the homicide data.

The Criminal Code classifies homicide as first degree murder, second degree murder, manslaughter or infanticide. Deaths caused by criminal negligence, suicide, accident or justifiable homicide are not included.

remained relatively stable, while the homicide rate for adult accused declined.

**Family-related homicides continue to decline**

A total of 129 homicides were family-related in 2000, 15 fewer than in 1999 and substantially fewer than the peak of 202 in 1991. The total in 2000 included 67 victims killed by a spouse, 31 by a parent, 17 by a son or daughter, 6 by a sibling, and the remaining 8 by an extended-family member. More than half (56%) of the 27 murder-suicide incidents in 2000 were family-related.

Spousal homicides include people in registered marriages and common-law relationships, as well as those who were separated or divorced. Spousal homicides have been declining since the early 1990s. In 2000, three in four victims of spousal homicide were female.

In addition to the 51 women killed by a current or ex-spouse, a further 16 females were killed by a current or ex-boyfriend. In comparison, 16 men were killed by a current or ex-spouse, and 2 by a current or ex-girlfriend.

In all, 55% of all female homicide victims were killed by someone with whom they had an intimate relationship, compared with 6% of male victims.

**Firearms continue to account for one-third of homicides**

Firearms continued to account for 34% of all homicides—handguns accounted for almost 60% of shootings in 2000. In addition, 28% of homicide victims were stabbed to death, and 23% were beaten. The remaining 15% of victims were killed by other means such as strangulation, shaking (Shaken Baby Syndrome) or poisoning.

The number of homicides committed with a firearm has increased 21% since 1998, the lowest year ever for firearm homicides. Despite this increase, the 183 firearm homicides in 2000 were still fewer than the average of 200 per year during the 1990s. Each

year, there are about five times more suicides involving firearms than homicides committed with firearms.

### Two-thirds of all persons accused of homicide had a criminal record

According to police-reported data, two-thirds of all persons accused of homicide, as well as half of all homicide victims, had a criminal record.

Almost 70% of those accused of committing homicide had previously been convicted of violent crimes, including five found guilty of homicide. All five had completed their sentence and were living in the community at the time of the homicide.

### Homicide rates generally higher in the west

As has been the case historically, homicide rates in 2000 were generally higher in the western provinces than in the east. Among the provinces, Manitoba recorded the highest rate (2.6 homicides per 100,000 population) followed by Saskatchewan (2.5). However, the 2000 rate for each of these provinces was still lower than their average homicide rate over the previous decade.

### Homicides by province or territory 2000

	2000		Average 1990 to 1999	
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>
Newfoundland	6	1.1	5	0.9
Prince Edward Island	3	2.2	1	0.7
Nova Scotia	15	1.6	19	2.0
New Brunswick	10	1.3	11	1.5
Quebec	148	2.0	151	2.1
Ontario	155	1.3	192	1.8
Manitoba	30	2.6	33	3.0
Saskatchewan	26	2.5	27	2.6
Alberta	58	1.9	66	2.4
British Columbia	85	2.1	115	3.1
Yukon	2	6.5	2	4.9
Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup>	1	2.4	6	8.8
Nunavut	3	10.8	...	...
<b>Canada</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>2.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Nunavut before 1999.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable

The lowest rates were in Newfoundland (1.1), New Brunswick (1.3) and Ontario (1.3). Both Ontario and British Columbia (2.1) recorded their lowest homicide rate since 1963.

Among Canada's nine largest metropolitan areas, Winnipeg reported the highest homicide rate, at 2.5 per 100,000 population, and Ottawa reported the lowest (1.0). Among the remaining 17 metropolitan areas with populations of over 100,000, Regina (3.5) had the highest rate and Hull (0.4) the lowest.

### Homicides by census metropolitan area 2000

	2000 <sup>1</sup>		Average 1990 to 1999 <sup>1</sup>	
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>
<b>Population 500,000 or more</b>				
Toronto	81	1.7	79	1.8
Montréal	72	2.1	86	2.6
Vancouver	42	2.0	56	3.1
Calgary	16	1.7	17	2.0
Edmonton	19	2.0	25	2.8
Ottawa <sup>3</sup>	8	1.0	12	1.6
Québec	12	1.7	11	1.6
Winnipeg	17	2.5	18	2.7
Hamilton	9	1.3	12	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Population 250,000 to 499,999</b>				
Kitchener	8	1.8	5	1.3
St. Catharines–Niagara	4	0.9	7	1.7
London	2	0.5	5	1.3
Halifax	8	2.2	8	2.3
Victoria	7	2.2	7	2.1
Windsor	6	2.0	7	2.4
Oshawa	2	0.7	4	1.4
Hull <sup>4</sup>	1	0.4	4	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Population 100,000 to 249,999</b>				
Saskatoon	7	3.0	7	2.9
Regina	7	3.5	5	2.5
St. John's	3	1.7	2	1.2
Sudbury	1	0.6	4	2.6
Sherbrooke	4	2.6	2	1.2
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	4	2.8	1	0.9
Saint John	1	0.7	3	2.0
Trois-Rivières	4	2.8	2	1.2
Thunder Bay	1	0.8	4	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Census metropolitan area totals</b>				
	<b>346</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Population less than 100,000</b>				
	<b>196</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Canada</b>				
	<b>542</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>2.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

<sup>3</sup> Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Hull census metropolitan area.

<sup>4</sup> Hull refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Hull census metropolitan area.

### Available on CANSIM: tables 2530001-2530006.

*Juristat: Homicide in Canada, 2000*, Vol. 21, no. 9 (85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70; 85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93) 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. □

### Solved homicides by accused–victim relationship

Relationship type—victims killed by:	2000		Average 1990 to 1999	
	number of victims	%	number of victims	%
<b>Family relationship</b>				
Husband (legal and common-law)	37	9.3	52	10.4
Husband (separated/divorced)	14	3.5	17	3.4
Same sex spouse	-	0.0	...	...
Wife (legal and common-law)	13	3.3	17	3.5
Wife (separated/divorced)	3	0.8	2	0.3
<b>Total spousal</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>17.6</b>
Father	21	5.3	27	5.4
Mother	10	2.5	16	3.3
Child	17	4.3	19	3.8
Sibling	6	1.5	11	2.1
Other family relation	8	2.0	20	4.1
<b>Total family</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>36.2</b>
<b>Acquaintance</b>				
Current or ex-boyfriend/girlfriend/other intimate	23	5.8	22	4.5
Close acquaintance	30	7.5	36	7.1
Authority figure	5	1.3	...	...
Business associate (legal)	7	1.8	14	2.8
Criminal relationships	23	5.8	32	6.4
Neighbour	10	2.5	22	4.5
Casual acquaintance	104	26.0	117	23.5
<b>Total types of acquaintances</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>48.5</b>
Stranger	68	17.0	72	14.3
Unknown relationship	1	0.3	4	0.9
<b>Total solved homicides</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Unsolved homicides</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Total homicides</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>...</b>

... Figures not applicable or not appropriate.

- Nil or zero.



---

## OTHER RELEASES

---

### Steel primary forms

Week ending October 27, 2001 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 27 totalled 251 435 metric tonnes, down 19.2% from 311 301 tonnes a week earlier and down 20.7% from 317 215 tonnes in the same week of 2000. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 12 382 681 tonnes, down 11.0% from 13 918 728 tonnes in the same period of 2000.

To order data or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Dragos Ifrim (613-951-3527; [dragos.ifrim@statcan.ca](mailto:dragos.ifrim@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Input–output tables

The provincial input–output tables for 1997 (revised data) and 1998 (preliminary data), as well as the interprovincial and international trade flows for the same period, are now available. The data are expressed in current dollars and consistent with provincial gross

domestic product (GDP) data released on October 30. They are available at the "S" aggregation level for 25 industries, 57 commodities and 13 categories of final demand. The associated trade flows are available for 51 commodities. The national input–output tables for 1997 (revised) and 1998 (preliminary) are also available but have been revised back to 1981.

The data are in line with the annual national GDP at market prices released May 31 and the national GDP by industry monthly statistics released September 28. As with these statistics released earlier this year, the provincial tables include major classification and conceptual changes. The most important of these are the replacement of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification with the 1997 North American Industrial Classification System, a change in valuation of the GDP from factor cost to basic prices and the capitalization of computer software. For more information, consult Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Statistical methods* page, choose the link for *New measure of gross domestic product (GDP)*.

To obtain data, for more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ronald Rioux (613-951-3697; fax: 951-0489; [riouxr@statcan.ca](mailto:riouxr@statcan.ca)), Input–Output Division. ■



## NEW PRODUCTS

**Livestock statistics update, 2001-2003**  
Catalogue number 23-603-UPE (\$45/\$149).

**Market research handbook, 2001 edition**  
Catalogue number 63-224-XIB (\$94).

**Juristat: Homicide in Canada, 2000**, Vol. 21, no. 9  
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE (\$8/\$70).

**Juristat: Homicide in Canada, 2000**, Vol. 21, no. 9  
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE (\$10/\$93).

**Innovation analysis bulletin**, Vol. 3, no. 3,  
October 2001  
Catalogue number 88-003-XIE  
(free).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCD are electronic versions on compact disc.

### How to order products

#### Order products by phone:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:

**1-800-267-6677**

From other countries call:

**1-613-951-7277**

To fax your order:

**1-877-287-4369**

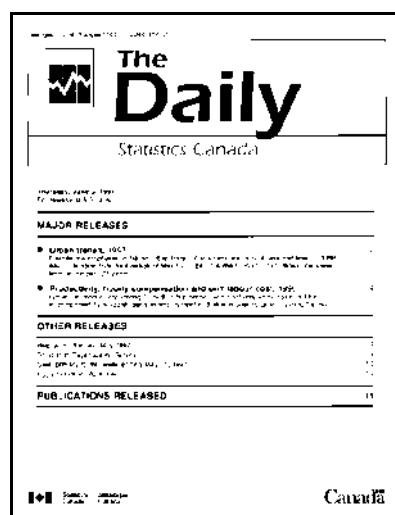
Address changes or account inquiries:

**1-800-700-1033**

**To order a product by mail write:** Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

**To order by Internet:** write to [order@statcan.ca](mailto:order@statcan.ca) or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)) under the headings *Products and services* and *Fee publications* (\$).

**Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.**



#### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by E-mail, send an E-mail message to [lstproc@statcan.ca](mailto:lstproc@statcan.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tom Vradenburg (613-951-1103, [tom.vradenburg@statcan.ca](mailto:tom.vradenburg@statcan.ca))

Head of Official Release: Madeleine Simard (613-951-1088, [madeleine.simard@statcan.ca](mailto:madeleine.simard@statcan.ca))

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2001. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001E, along with date and page references.

---

## RELEASE DATES: NOVEMBER 2001

---

(Release dates are subject to change.)

---

<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
1	<b>Workplace and Employee Survey: Job vacancies</b>	1999
1	<b>Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries</b>	October 2001
1	<b>Help-wanted Index</b>	October 2001
2	<b>Labour Force Survey</b>	October 2001
6	<b>Building permits</b>	September 2001
6	<b>Income in Canada</b>	1999
9	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	September 2001
15	<b>New motor vehicle sales</b>	September 2001
19	<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	September 2001
20	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	September 2001
20	<b>Composite Index</b>	October 2001
21	<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	October 2001
21	<b>Wholesale trade</b>	September 2001
22	<b>Retail trade</b>	September 2001
22	<b>Employment Insurance</b>	September 2001
22	<b>Canada's international transactions in securities</b>	September 2001
26	<b>Farm cash receipts</b>	January–September 2001
26	<b>Net farm income</b>	Year 2000
27	<b>Pension plans in Canada</b>	January 1, 2000
28	<b>International travel account</b>	July–September 2001
28	<b>Characteristics of international travellers</b>	April–June 2001
28	<b>Employment, earnings and hours</b>	September 2001
29	<b>Industrial product and raw materials price indexes</b>	October 2001
29	<b>Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises</b>	July–September 2001
30	<b>Real gross domestic product by industry</b>	September 2001
30	<b>National economic and financial accounts</b>	July–September 2001
30	<b>Balance of international payments</b>	July–September 2001

---