



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Tuesday, January 20, 2004**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Leading indicators, December 2003** 2  
The composite leading index grew 0.8% in December, comparable with its revised increases of 0.9% in November and 0.8% in October. Domestic demand remained strong, leading to further improvements in demand for labour.

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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## MAJOR RELEASES

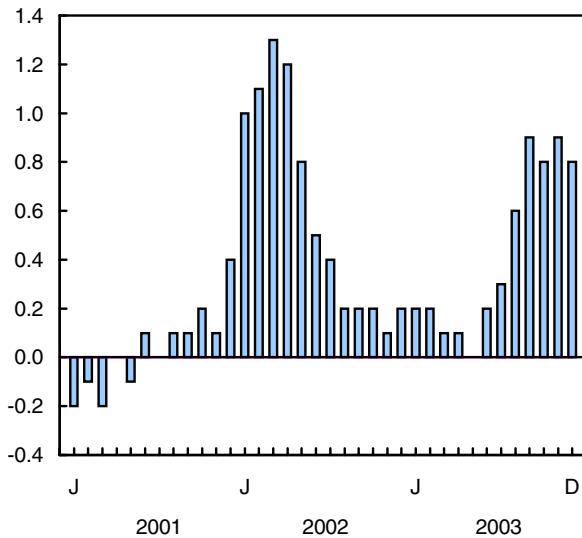
### Leading indicators

December 2003

The composite leading index grew 0.8% in December, comparable with its revised increases of 0.9% in November and 0.8% in October. Domestic demand remained strong, leading to further improvements in demand for labour. The labour-related components also sustained growth in the US leading index.

#### Composite index

Smoothed % change



Business services, notably temporary help, continued to raise their payrolls for a fourth straight month, while manufacturers extended their workweek for a second month in a row. Gains in construction-related industries contributed to another rapid increase in new

orders and the first back-to-back gains in the ratio of shipments to stocks of finished goods in a year and a half.

Household demand slowed, accounting for two of the three components that declined. The housing index fell slightly from its 30-year high. Durable goods sales posted their first retreat in seven months, as a result of weak auto sales. Furniture and appliance sales growth was cut in half, from 1% to 0.5%. Household spending will be buttressed by the strong job gains at year-end.

The US leading indicator rose 0.4%. The situation regarding initial claims for unemployment insurance improved, as claims were down nearly a quarter from their peaks late in 2001. The average workweek rose to 40.8 hours, recouping all its losses over the past year.

**Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.**

A more detailed analysis of the components is available online. From the *Canadian statistics* page, choose *Economic conditions*, then click on the banner ad for *Canadian economic observer*. From that page, choose *Issues of CEO*, then *Composite Index*. For more information on the economy, consult the December 2003 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 16, no. 12 (11-010-XIB, \$19/\$182; 11-010-XPB, \$25/\$243), now available. See *How to order products*.

Leading indicators for January will be released on February 19.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627; [ceo@statcan.ca](mailto:ceo@statcan.ca)), Current Economic Analysis Group.

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## Leading indicators

	July 2003	August 2003	September 2003	October 2003	November 2003	December 2003	Last month of data available % change
<b>Composite leading indicator (1992=100)</b>	181.8	182.8	184.4	185.8	187.4	188.9	0.8
Housing index (1992=100) <sup>1</sup>	131.4	134.4	138.5	143.0	143.2	141.1	-1.5
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,626	2,620	2,621	2,627	2,630	2,636	0.2
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	6,806	7,039	7,206	7,389	7,564	7,757	2.6
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>2</sup>	114,032	115,996	117,519	117,458	117,371	116,586	-0.7
US composite leading indicator (1992=100) <sup>3</sup>	110.3	110.7	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.7	0.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>							
Average workweek (hours)	39.0	38.9	38.8	38.8	38.9	39.0	0.3
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	20,046	19,966	19,984	19,654	20,034	20,159	0.6
Shipments/inventories of finished goods <sup>4</sup>	1.71	1.69	1.67	1.67	1.69	1.72	0.03 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Retail trade</b>							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	1,862	1,876	1,895	1,919	1,938	1,948	0.5
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	7,697	7,732	7,751	7,784	7,805	7,785	-0.3
<b>Unsmoothed composite leading indicator</b>	184.2	185.7	188.2	188.1	190.8	191.6	0.4

<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 the second preceding month.

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

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Refined petroleum products

September 2003

Data on the supply, disposition and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for September 2003.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.**

For more information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Crushing statistics

December 2003

According to the monthly survey of crushing plants, Canadian oilseed processors crushed 289,053 metric tonnes of canola in December. Oil production last month totalled 120,061 tonnes, while meal production amounted to 182,052 tonnes.

**Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.**

The December 2003 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120; 22-007-XPB, \$17/\$160) will be available in February. See *How to order products*.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714, [les.macartney@statcan.ca](mailto:les.macartney@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

### Energy consumption by manufacturing industries

1990, 2001, 2002

Revised estimates of energy consumption by manufacturing industries for 1990, 2001 and 2002 based on the North American Industrial Classification System are now available. These estimates identify the various energy forms consumed at the national level by selected industries, in natural units (quantities) and on a heat content basis.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2103, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2166, 2167, 2193, 2194, 2198 and 5047.**

To order data or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Steel pipe and tubing

November 2003

Data on production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing are now available for November.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0003.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.**

The November 2003 issue *Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing*, Vol. 27, no. 11 (41-011-XIB, \$6/\$51) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997

For release at 5:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

### ● Urban transit, 1995

Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are riding it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.

### ● Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996

Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was noticeably weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow monetary growth during the year.

## OTHER RELEASES

### ● Help-wanted index, May 1997

Short-term Expectations Index

### ● Real primary terms, week ending May 31, 1997

### ● Egg production, April 1997

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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