



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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The economy continued on a steady course in August, as gross domestic product rose 0.4% after advancing 0.3% in both June and July.
- **Pension plans, January 1, 1999** 6
Employer-sponsored registered pension plans remain an integral part of the retirement saving system for Canadians, although their coverage has been declining throughout the 1990s. At the end of 1998, 41% of paid workers were covered by registered pension plans, down from 45% in 1992.

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Pension plans in Canada: Statistical highlights and key tables

January 1, 1999

This publication presents up-to-date information on the terms, conditions and membership of all employer-sponsored registered pension plans (RPPs) in Canada. This supplement to the publication *Pension plans in Canada* (74-401-XIB; 74-401-XPB) provides analysis and key tables on RPPs. Topics covered include province of employment, coverage, size and type of plan, public and private sector differences, contributory and non-contributory plans and employee and employer contributions.

This report also features a summary of provincial legislation governing pension plans and information on the role of RPPs in Canada's retirement savings programs.

Pension plans in Canada: Statistics highlights and key tables (74-401-SIB, 30\$; 74-401-SPB, \$40) is now available. See *How to order products*. For more information or to obtain custom tabulations, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax 613-951-3012; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division.



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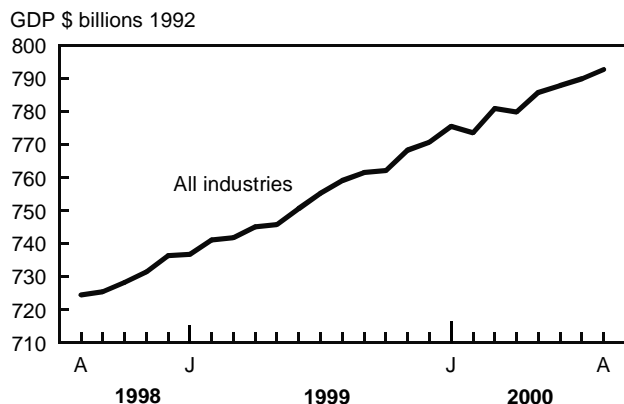
MAJOR RELEASES

Gross domestic product by industry at factor cost

August 2000

The economy continued on a steady course in August, as gross domestic product (GDP) rose 0.4% after advancing 0.3% in both June and July.

Steady growth continued



A rise in manufacturing output, driven by another sharp increase in the production of electronic products, accounted for about two-fifths of the economy's overall advance. Output in the finance industries was spurred by heightened stock market activity, and computer consulting continued to buoy the business services industries. However, retailing growth stalled after three months of healthy gains, while a drop in computer and software sales weighed down wholesalers. Slower activity in the oilpatch held down the mining sector, and slumping demand for lumber led to a drop in forestry and logging output.

Strong demand for electronic products spurred manufacturing output

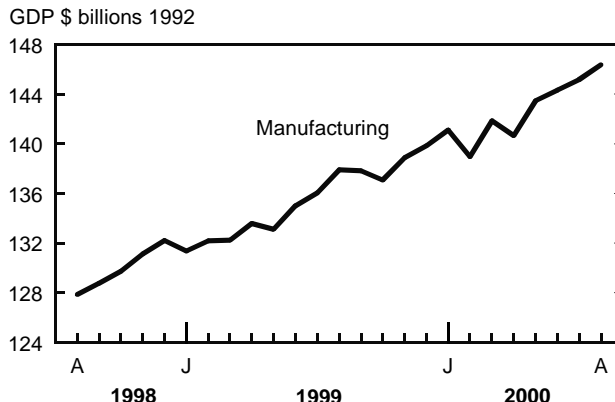
Manufacturing output rose 0.8% in August, buttressed by another solid increase in electrical and electronic goods production; excluding this industry, output in the rest of manufacturing rose a more modest 0.4% in August. Makers of automotive products also raised their output, as did producers of fabricated metal products and manufacturers of other miscellaneous goods (such as scientific equipment and sporting goods). These increases were partly

Note to readers

The gross domestic product of an industry is the value added by labour and capital in transforming inputs purchased from other producers into outputs. Monthly gross domestic product by industry is valued at 1992 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

offset by declines in the printing and publishing and chemicals industries. Overall, 14 of 22 major industry groups, accounting for almost three-quarters of total manufacturing production, advanced in August.

Manufacturing expansion continued



The electrical and electronic products industry registered a 4.0% gain in output in August, extending the pattern of accelerated growth seen since the beginning of the year. Leading the charge were makers of telecommunications equipment. They enjoyed a second consecutive substantial increase in production owing to both new plant capacity and strong demand. Output from January to August was 53.7% higher than in the same period of 1999. Production of electronic parts and components also rose sharply, again partly as a result of new plant capacity. Production in the computers and peripherals industry fell back after a sharp rise in July.

The electrical and electronic products industry has been garnering an increasingly important share of overall manufacturing production. It accounted for 13.2% of total factory output in August, compared with 9.9% in August 1999 and 7.5% throughout 1996, and has driven most of the growth during the last three quarters. The telecommunications equipment

and computers and peripherals industries, which have expanded 57.3% and 67.2% respectively since August 1999, together accounted for about two-thirds of the growth in total electrical and electronic products output.

The automotive industry raised output for a second consecutive month. Manufacturers increased production of both cars and trucks in August, reflecting an upward sales trend in both Canada and the United States. Output of other transportation equipment also grew, reaching its highest level since August 1998, when safety concerns led to a significant drop in demand for small personal watercraft.

Production of fabricated metal products rose 1.1% on higher output in the stamped and pressed metal products industries. The latter bounced back from a weak July caused by a maintenance shutdown.

Manufacturers of scientific equipment had a good month, following the general trend toward strong demand for leading-edge goods. Production of tobacco products rose sharply for a second consecutive month as producers replenished depleted inventories that had fallen to the lowest level since 1994. Output of vegetable oil rose sharply as prices became more favourable to farmers.

Output of sawmills edged up a slight 0.6%, after cutbacks caused by a loggers' strike that ended in July. The increase followed four months of declines. Exports of lumber fell in five of the last seven months (including August), reflecting the general slowdown in home-building in the United States during this time. Pulp and paper mills saw record production for a second month. Output in the printing and publishing industries fell 2.4% in August.

Finance industries buoyed by rise in stock market activity

Activity in the finance industries rose 1.3%, bolstered by a surge in stock market-related activity. Banks reported significant gains, while investment and securities dealers were buoyed by a surge in new bond issues and heavy stock trading. The value of the TSE 300 index rose 8.1% in August, a rise that was accompanied by near-record sales volumes. Higher valuations during the month raised the value of the assets under the management of mutual fund companies. August also saw a significant advance in mutual fund sales after several lacklustre months.

Computer consulting behind increase in business services

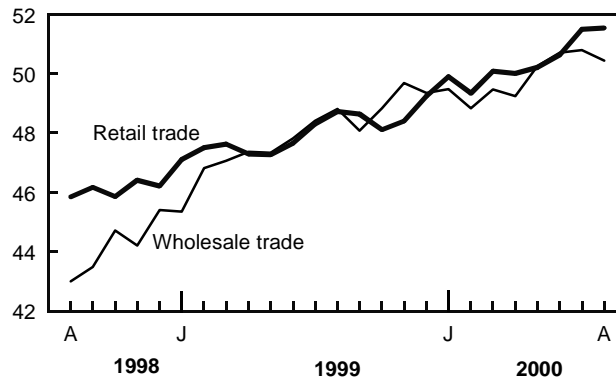
Business services advanced 0.8%. About half of the growth originated in computer services, but firms providing architectural, scientific and engineering services also contributed significantly to the overall gain.

Retail sales levelled off

Retailing activity was little changed in August, rising 0.1% after three consecutive months of growth. A modest gain at auto dealers largely offset a sharp decline in department store sales. Dealer incentives, which had led in July to the largest monthly drop in auto prices in several years, were still largely in place in August. The use of discounts and rebates in recent months has been the most aggressive in years, leading to a 3.5% drop in auto prices for the first eight months of the year, the sharpest cumulative decline for this period since 1991. The drop at department stores came after strong gains in June and July.

Retail flat, wholesale down

GDP \$ billions 1992



Lower computer sales slowed wholesaling

Wholesaling activity fell 0.7% in August, the first decline in four months. The bulk of the drop was accounted for by distributors of computers and software, who posted a second consecutive drop in receipts after a burst of demand in the spring had lifted sales significantly. Excluding sales of these goods, wholesaling activity was up slightly in August, with strong gains in beverages and tobacco, automotive products and machinery.

Oilpatch behind drop in mining sector output

Total mining output slipped for a third consecutive month in August, falling 1.0% as exploration activity continued to decline from the latest peak reached in May. With crude oil and natural gas prices at high levels, exploration was hampered by equipment and personnel shortages as well as poor weather.

Lower output of crude petroleum was partially offset by higher output of natural gas. A scheduled platform maintenance shutdown in eastern Canada was largely responsible for the drop in crude petroleum output.

A strike at a key producer closed several metal mines in Ontario, but other producers more than made up for any reduced production.

Other industries

Utilities' output rose 1.4% in August, erasing a decline in July. Construction activity increased for a third consecutive month. A rise in residential building was

partially offset by lower non-residential construction, which eased after a strong July. Despite the recent gains, residential building activity remained below the previous peak reached in April. Output in the logging industry, where a strike in British Columbia by 10,000 forestry workers had constrained output in June and July, fell again in August.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4677-4681.

The August 2000 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). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Richard Evans (613-951-9145; evanric@statcan.ca), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, 1992 prices

	March 2000 ^r	April 2000 ^r	May 2000 ^r	June 2000 ^r	July 2000 ^r	Aug. 2000 ^p	July to Aug. 2000	Aug. 2000	Aug. 1999 to Aug. 2000
seasonally adjusted									
	month-to-month % change					\$ change ¹	\$ level ¹	% change	
All industries	0.9	-0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	2,818	792,610	4.4
Goods-producing industries	1.2	-0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	1,369	260,812	4.9
Agriculture	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.6	0.1	8	13,112	-2.5
Fishing and trapping	-3.6	3.5	2.4	-8.7	3.9	-6.7	-49	678	-1.2
Logging and forestry	5.8	0.9	5.2	-2.8	-1.8	-2.6	-125	4,699	-3.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	0.3	1.0	1.0	-0.3	-1.7	-1.0	-279	26,993	5.7
Manufacturing	2.1	-0.8	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	1,218	146,388	6.2
Construction	2.0	-0.4	-2.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	229	42,490	4.1
Other utilities	-3.4	2.1	2.0	-1.1	-1.0	1.4	367	26,452	4.1
Services-producing industries	0.8	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	1,449	531,798	4.2
Transportation and storage	2.0	-2.0	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	250	37,075	5.5
Communications	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	127	30,363	9.9
Wholesale trade	1.3	-0.5	2.1	0.9	0.2	-0.7	-359	50,430	3.3
Retail trade	1.5	-0.2	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.1	36	51,528	5.8
Finance and insurance	1.4	-1.1	-0.2	-0.7	0.0	1.3	574	43,751	6.1
Real estate and insurance agents	0.6	-0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	314	82,968	2.6
Business services	0.9	1.1	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.8	378	50,220	10.4
Government services	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	34	47,186	2.5
Education	-0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	74	40,933	0.5
Health and social services	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	9	46,493	0.6
Accommodation and food	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-21	20,884	3.5
Other services	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	33	29,967	2.2
Other aggregations									
Industrial production	1.1	-0.2	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.7	1,306	199,833	5.8
Non-durable manufacturing	1.1	-0.6	1.2	0.7	0.2	-0.3	-172	57,965	2.4
Durable manufacturing	2.7	-1.0	2.6	0.5	0.8	1.6	1,390	88,423	8.8
Business sector	1.1	-0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	2,688	663,595	5.1
Non-business sector	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	130	129,015	1.2

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.

Pension plans

January 1, 1999

Employer-sponsored registered pension plans (RPPs) remain an integral part of the retirement saving system for Canadians, although their coverage has been declining throughout the 1990s. At the end of 1998, 41% of paid workers were covered by RPPs, down from 45% in 1992.

The number of members also has been falling, from a peak of 5.3 million at the beginning of the decade. Just under 5.1 million workers belonged to about 14,900 RPPs at the end of 1998. The drop in membership appears to have slowed in recent years, and in 1998 membership edged up 0.1% from 1997.

At the end of 1998, about 2,272,000 female workers belonged to an RPP, up from about 2,250,000 at the end of 1996. At the same time, the number of male workers covered by an RPP declined from 2,866,000 to about 2,819,000.

RRSPs still more common than registered pension plans

Registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) continued to outstrip RPPs in terms of both contributors and contributions in 1998.

In 1998, Canadians contributed \$62.0 billion to the three main retirement income programs: RPPs, RRSPs and the Canada/Quebec Pension Plans (CPP/QPP).

RPPs accounted for 27% of that amount, compared with 43% for RRSPs and 30% for the CPP/QPP.

Just over 6.1 million taxpayers contributed to an RRSP in 1998, compared with the 5.1 million members covered by an RPP. The contributors to the CPP/QPP (13.6 million) far exceeded those of both RPPs and RRSPs because that program is mandatory for all workers.

One of the main reasons that RRSP growth has outstripped that of RPPs is the nature of the programs. RRSPs are available to almost all workers in Canada. In contrast, access to a pension plan depends on whether an individual's employer offers one.

Coverage highest in Newfoundland and lowest in Alberta

About 53% of paid workers in Newfoundland belonged to RPPs in 1998, the highest proportion of any of the provinces. Coverage tends to be higher for unionized employees, and the unionization rate is highest in Newfoundland.

Coverage also exceeded the national average in four other provinces: Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Quebec and

Note to readers

A report on employer-sponsored pension plans, often called registered pension plans (RPPs), is available today. Pension plans in Canada: Statistical highlights and key tables, January 1, 1999 provides information on terms and conditions, membership and contributions.

RPPs are one important component of Canada's retirement savings system. Other components include the government-sponsored programs (Canada and Quebec Pension Plans, Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement and Spousal Allowance), as well as registered retirement savings plans. RPPs are established by employers or unions for their employees.

There are two basic types of RPPs: defined contribution and defined benefit plans. A defined contribution plan is an RPP that specifies the employee's contributions, if the plan is contributory, and the employer's contributions. A defined benefit plan is an RPP that instead defines the benefits to be paid, by a formula stipulated in the plan text. The employer contributions are not predetermined, but are a function of the cost of providing the promised pension.

The statistics in this report are derived largely from administrative data provided by 10 pension supervisory authorities, 9 provincial and 1 federal.

The reference date for data relating to the number of RPPs and their terms and conditions is January 1 (in this case January 1, 1999), the effective date of most new plans or amendments to existing plans. Contributions and membership data are as of the plan year-end in the previous calendar year, in this case December 31, 1998. In this text, because the focus is on membership, we refer to the reference period as 1998.

Nova Scotia. Manitoba is the only province in which membership in an RPP, if offered, is compulsory.

Alberta had the lowest coverage rate, 31%, owing in part to its low rate of unionization.

Coverage for men continues to drop

RPP coverage for men in the paid work force has steadily fallen, from 48% in 1992 to 42% in 1998. For women, the decline in coverage was less pronounced than for men, from 42% to 39% over the same period.

The decline in unionization rates and employment shifts towards low-coverage industries explain most of the decline in pension coverage.

Membership in the public sector continues to decline

The number of RPP members in the public sector decreased 7% between 1992 and 1998. This decline was a result of the cutbacks in federal and provincial government employees in recent years.

In contrast, the number of RPP members in the private sector grew a slight 1% between 1992 and 1998. This increase was the result of a growing number of

women employed in the private sector who belonged to RPPs.

Public sector employers offered about 1,200 RPPs in 1998. Although only about 8% of all plans, they accounted for a 46% of total plan membership. Just over 56% of all RPP members in the public sector were women.

While membership in defined contribution plans has gradually increased, and membership in defined benefit plans has declined since 1992, defined benefit plans still cover the large majority of plan members. At the end of 1998, 85% of RPP members belonged to defined benefit plans.

A table with data on the labour force and paid workers covered by an RPP is also available,

free of charge, on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). On the *Canadian Statistics* page, choose *The people*, then *Labour, employment and unemployment*, then *Employment Insurance and pensions*.

The publication *Pension plans in Canada: Statistical highlights and key tables, January 1, 1999* (74-401-SIB, \$30; 74-401-SPB, \$40) is now available. See *How to order products*.

To obtain custom tabulations, for more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey 1999

Data are now available for a full year of the Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey. This survey, conducted by Statistics Canada on behalf of Health Canada, provides timely, reliable and continual data on tobacco use and related issues.

The survey's primary objective is to track changes in smoking status and the amount smoked, especially for populations most at risk, such as those aged 15 to 24. The survey was conducted in two waves: one from February to June 1999, the other from July to December 1999. A total of about 22,000 people were interviewed.

Slightly more than six million people were smokers in 1999, 25% of the population aged 15 and over. The proportion of teenagers 15 to 19 who smoke appears to have reached a plateau of around 28%. This is consistent with results from other surveys conducted since 1994.

In the 15-to-17 age group, about 26% of women were smokers, compared with 20% of men. However, these proportions change with age. In the 18-to-19 group, about 36% of men were smokers, compared with 32% of women. Among young adults aged 20 to 22, about 42% of men were smokers, compared with 34% of women.

An estimated 6.1 million people were former smokers, about the same as the number of current smokers. In the second half of 1999, 49% of all daily smokers reported they had tried to quit at least once for at least 24 hours during the previous 12 months. Of those who tried to quit, 27% made four or more attempts.

Attempts to quit were strongly related to age, indicating that fewer smokers make fewer individual attempts with increasing age. Three-quarters of teen smokers made one or more attempts to quit in 1999. This is consistent with earlier studies showing that new smokers report a strong motivation to stop smoking.

For information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Eddy Ross (613-951-3240; rossedd@statcan.ca), Special Surveys Division.

For more information on the survey results, contact Anne Zaborski (613-954-0152; anne_zaborski@hc-sc.gc.ca), Health Canada, or visit the department's Web site (www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hppb/tobacco/index.html).

For information on the public-use microdata file, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax 613-951-3012; ssd@statcan.ca), Special Surveys Division. ■

Electric power statistics

August 2000

Increased demand in domestic and export markets led to higher generation of electricity in August. Net generation of electricity increased to 47 111 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 3.7% from August 1999. Exports increased 23.9% to 5 673 GWh, and imports increased from 638 GWh to 733 GWh.

Thermal conventional generating stations were the largest contributors to the increase in electricity generation; their output rose 11.6% to 13 268 GWh. Generation from conventional thermal stations rose in almost every province to compensate for reduced availability from hydro and nuclear sources. Generation of hydroelectricity was up 2.8% to 27 492 GWh, as increased generation in other provinces more than compensated for a 10.6% decline in generation in British Columbia. Generation from nuclear sources was down 6.3% to 6 352 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation for the first eight months of 2000 totalled 387 002 GWh, up 5.4% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (35 903 GWh) were up 35.9%, whereas year-to-date imports (7 874 GWh) fell 24.9% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3985-3999.

The August 2000 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001-XIB, \$9/\$85) will be available in November. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560; alefeba@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

August 2000

Continued weak demand from Asian and domestic markets drove down coal production for the sixth consecutive month in August. Coal production totalled 5 303 kilotonnes, down 10% from August 1999.

Production for the first eight months of 2000 was 46 714 kilotonnes, down 3.2% from the same period of 1999.

Exports in August decreased to 2 545 kilotonnes, a 10% decline from August 1999. In the two biggest markets for Canadian coal, exports to Japan increased 5.7% to 1 211 kilotonnes during the same period, while exports to South Korea decreased 80.3% from 630 kilotonnes to 124 kilotonnes. Year-to-date total exports were 21 855 kilotonnes, down 5.2% from the same period of 1999.

Coke production in August was 272 kilotonnes, down 6.1% from August 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The August 2000 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002-XIB, \$9/\$85) will be available in November. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560, alefeba@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Criminal prosecutions resources, expenditures and personnel

1998/99

The cost of prosecuting criminals in various levels of courts across Canada increased compared with both 1994/95 and 1996/97, according to a new report on criminal prosecutions.

The federal and provincial governments spent \$278 million prosecuting criminals in 1998/99, up 2% in constant dollars from 1996/97.

Across the provinces, in 1998/99, salaries, wages and benefits accounted for 81% of overall expenditures, compared with 84% in 1996/97. At the federal justice department, salaries, wages and benefits accounted for 52% of overall expenditures in 1998/99, compared with 43% in 1996/97.

Across Canada, the per-capita cost of criminal prosecution services was \$9.20 in 1998/99. Provincial per-capita costs (excluding Quebec) ranged from \$5.88 in New Brunswick to \$13.21 in British Columbia. Quebec per-capita costs (\$4.89) were not included in the provincial rankings because they exclude the cost of criminal prosecution services in municipal courts.

Criminal prosecution branches employed more than 3,100 people across Canada in 1998/99, relatively unchanged since 1996/97. Six out of 10 of these employees were staff lawyers. Most of the remainder

were clerical support staff, as well as some paralegal workers and students.

Female lawyers accounted for 38% of all permanent and contract lawyers employed by criminal prosecution branches, up slightly from 34% in 1994/95 and 36% in 1996/97.

This report presents information on the human resources and costs associated with delivering criminal prosecution services in Canada. It includes data for all provinces as well as Justice Canada, which is responsible for prosecution services in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, as well as for prosecutions under federal statutes.

The report *Criminal prosecutions resources, expenditures and personnel 1998/99* (85-402-XIE, \$23) 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. ■

Railway carloadings

Nine-day period ending September 30, 2000

Non-intermodal traffic loaded during the nine-day period ending September 30 was 6.2 million tonnes, up 3.5% compared with the same period of 1999. The number of cars loaded increased 2.0%.

Intermodal traffic totalled 612 000 tonnes, a 16.8% increase from the same period of 1999. The year-to-date figures grew 7.0%.

Total traffic increased 4.6% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 189.4 million tonnes, an increase of 0.2% from 1999.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; larocque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Sawmills and planing mills

August 2000

Sawmills produced 5 377.4 thousand cubic metres of lumber and ties in August, a 5.8% decrease from 5 706.4 thousand cubic metres (revised) in August 1999.

Year-to-date production was 46 414.3 thousand cubic metres, up 0.4% from 46 238.5 thousand cubic metres (revised) produced during the same period in 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 and 122 (series 2).

The August 2000 issue of *Sawmills and planing mills* (35-003-XIB, \$9/\$86) 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; simales@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction, and Energy Division. ■

Air passenger origin and destination for Canadian domestic trips

First quarter 1999

Preliminary air passenger origin and destination data are now available for the first three months of 1999. The data represent passengers who travelled on scheduled flights for trips within Canada.

The air travel market data are available in electronic (TXT) format. To order data, for more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Carol Gudz (613-951-0124), Transportation Division. ■

National supply and disposition of major grains

October 31, 2000

Data on the national supply and disposition of major grains for the crop year 1999/2000 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: 5629, 5674, 5679-5685 and 5688.

The supply and disposition data are contained in the August 2000 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in November. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856; karen.gray@statcan.ca), or Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; sue.anderson@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Interprovincial input-output tables and interprovincial and international trade flows

The interprovincial input-output tables for 1996 (revised) and 1997 (preliminary) and the interprovincial and international trade flows for 1996 to 1999 are now available. The tables are available at the "S" level of aggregation (21 industries, 57 commodities and 13 categories of final demand). The associated trade flows are available for 51 commodities.

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: 613-951-0489; riouxr@statcan.ca), Input-Output Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Sawmills and planing mills, August 2000
Catalogue number **35-003-XIB** (\$9/\$86).

Canada's international transactions in securities,
August 2000
Catalogue number **67-002-XIB** (\$14/\$132).

**Pension plans in Canada: statistical highlights and
key tables**, January 1, 1999
Catalogue number **74-401-SPB** (\$40).

**Pension plans in Canada: statistical highlights and
key tables**, January 1, 1999
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• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995	4
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Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Help-wanted Index	October 2000
2	Business conditions survey: Canadian manufacturing industries	October 2000
2	Criminal victimization	1999
3	Labour Force Survey	October 2000
7	Building permits	September 2000
10	New Housing Price Index	September 2000
15	New motor vehicle sales	September 2000
16	Composite Index	October 2000
17	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	September 2000
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	September 2000
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22	Employment Insurance	September 2000
23	Canada's international transactions in securities	September 2000
23	Farm cash receipts	July-Sept. 2000
23	Net farm income (revised)	1999
24	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Third quarter 2000
24	Perspectives on Labour and Income (The online edition)	November 2000
27	Homeowner repair and renovation expenditure	1999
27	2001 release dates	2001
28	International travel account	July-Sept. 2000
28	Characteristics of international travellers	April-June 2000
29	Productivity growth in Canada	October 2000
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29	Employment, earnings and hours	September 2000
30	National economic and financial accounts	July-Sept. 2000
30	Balance of international payments	July-Sept. 2000
30	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	September 2000