



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 30, 2000

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **National Economic and Financial Accounts, third quarter 2000**

Real gross domestic product increased 1.2% in the third quarter, maintaining the pace seen over the previous six quarters. Growth originated from domestic demand, while exports stalled, edging down after more than three years of sustained growth.

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- **Balance of international payments, third quarter 2000**

Canada recorded a seasonally adjusted surplus of \$3.4 billion on current transactions with the rest of the world in the third quarter. This brings the cumulative current account surplus to \$11.6 billion for the first three quarters of the year, more than twice the previous annual high of \$4.6 billion in 1996. The surplus in goods, while slightly lower than in the second quarter, continued to be the source of strength in the current account.

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- **Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, September 2000**

Gross domestic product growth was flat in September, ending a four-month string of gains. The focus of September's weakness was manufacturing, where production of electronic goods was scaled back for the first time in nine months and automotive goods production fell.

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MAJOR RELEASES

National Economic and Financial Accounts

Third quarter 2000

Real gross domestic product increased 1.2% in the third quarter, maintaining the pace seen over the previous six quarters. Growth originated from domestic demand, while exports stalled, edging down after more than three years of sustained growth.

Gross domestic product at 1992 prices¹

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 1999	1.2	4.8	3.7
Second quarter 1999	0.8	3.3	4.3
Third quarter 1999	1.6	6.5	5.2
Fourth quarter 1999	1.2	5.1	4.9
First quarter 2000	1.3	5.5	5.1
Second quarter 2000	1.1	4.6	5.4
Third quarter 2000	1.2	4.8	5.0

¹ The change is the growth rate from one period to the next. The annualized change is the growth rate compounded annually. The year-over-year change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in the previous year.

Growth in consumer spending gained momentum, rising 1.3%, as purchases of motor vehicles climbed 5.1%, in large part because of dealer incentives. Outlays for recreational equipment also grew strongly, as consumers may have delayed purchases owing to poor weather conditions in the spring and early summer. Housing investment resumed growth after a decline in the second quarter.

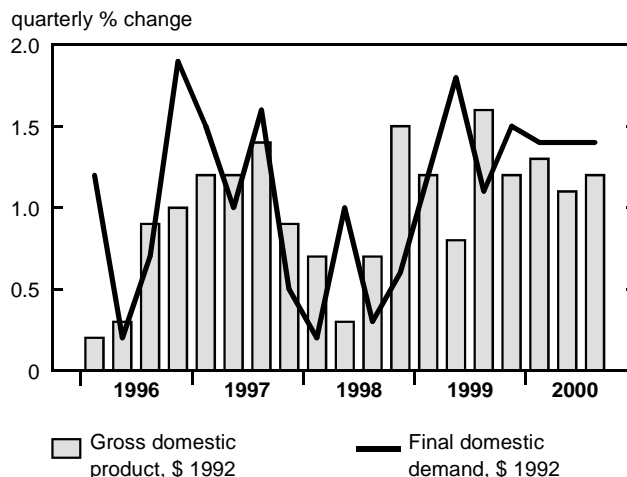
Business investment in plant and equipment remained strong; machinery and equipment purchases grew a healthy 3.8%. Soaring spending on telecommunications equipment was an important contributor to the increase, and solid advances also occurred in autos, furniture and computers and other office equipment. Non-residential construction investment was virtually unchanged from the second quarter.

Manufacturers piled up inventories in the quarter, particularly of durable goods. The buildup occurred at all stages of production. Retailers and wholesalers also accumulated stocks, in tandem with rising sales.

Exports of goods and services edged down 0.1% as automotive exports decreased. Exports of energy

products, measured by volume, declined for a second consecutive quarter.

Domestic demand source of GDP growth



Growth in corporation profits softened to 1.0%, continuing the deceleration seen in the second quarter. Significant gains in oil and gas, electrical and electronics, and deposit-taking financial institutions were offset by declines in wood and paper, mining and other financial industries.

Consumer demand picked up

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services grew 1.3%, the strongest quarterly increase since the second quarter of 1998. Purchases of durable goods led the growth, in particular spending on motor vehicles, which jumped 5.1%. Manufacturers offered incentives to stimulate sales and clear out model year 2000 inventories. Unit sales of new passenger cars posted strong growth, with overseas-built cars showing particular strength. Expenditures on motor vehicle repairs and parts also posted a solid increase.

Consumer spending on recreational, sporting and camping equipment advanced 3.8%. Poor weather conditions in the spring and early summer may have led consumers to delay purchases until later in the year.

Consumer spending posts strong increase

quarter-to-quarter change, \$ millions 1992



Housing investment resumed growth

Residential investment grew 1.5%, following a 2.4% decline in the second quarter. New construction, renovations and transfer costs all advanced at about the same rate. Urban housing starts increased sharply in Quebec and the Atlantic region, with gains concentrated in starts of multiple dwellings.

Continued strength in business plant and equipment investment

Business investment in machinery and equipment remained strong, growing a healthy 3.8% after a 7.6% increase in the second quarter. Investment in telecommunications equipment surged 30.9%, and solid gains also occurred in automobiles, furniture and computers and other office equipment. These advances more than offset a drop in investment in industrial machinery, which fell 10.6% after sustained growth throughout 1999. The level of non-residential construction activity was virtually unchanged (-0.1%), after a deceleration in the second quarter. This was the case for both building and engineering construction.

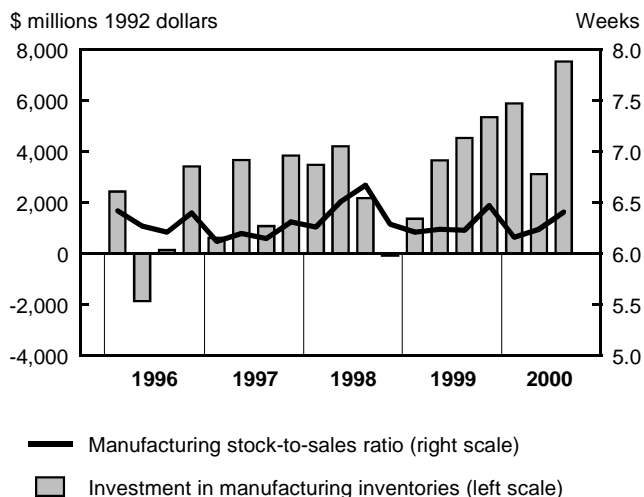
Manufacturers built up stocks

Manufacturing inventories piled up in the third quarter; the accumulation occurred at all stages

of production. Electrical products were an important contributor to the buildup, as increasing stocks coincided with softening export growth. Significant accumulation also occurred in transportation equipment other than motor vehicles. Manufacturers of non-durable goods also built up stocks.

Retailers and wholesalers continued to invest in stocks, in tandem with rising sales.

Manufacturing stocks accumulate



Export growth stalled

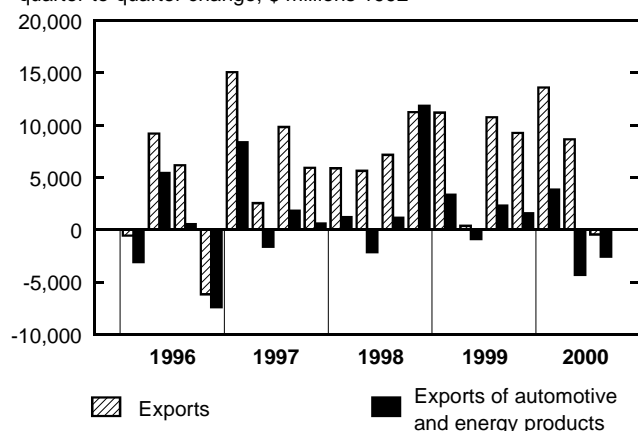
Exports of goods and services edged down, marking the end of a string of 14 quarters of uninterrupted growth. Automotive exports declined for a second consecutive quarter, as the motor vehicle industry was affected by a number of factors, such as a model changeover and an extended plant shutdown because of a fire.

Exports of energy products declined in volume terms but rose in value terms, as prices continued to increase. With prices at high levels, crude petroleum exploration was constrained by equipment and personnel shortages as well as poor weather. Exports were also curbed by a shutdown for scheduled platform maintenance in Eastern Canada.

Growth in exports of machinery and equipment cooled to a moderate 0.7%, after a double-digit gain in the second quarter.

Export volumes pulled down by declines in autos and energy products

quarter-to-quarter change, \$ millions 1992



Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-726, 728-735, 737-744, 748-750, 796, 797, 6520-6585, 6596-6624.

The third quarter 2000 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, quarterly estimates*

(13-001-XPB, \$44/\$145) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

Detailed printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted quarterly income and expenditure accounts (13-001-PPB, \$50/\$180), financial flow accounts (13-014-PPB, \$50/\$180) and estimates of labour income (13F0016XPB, \$20/\$200), including supplementary analytical tables and charts, are now available. At 8:30 am on release day, the complete quarterly income and expenditure accounts, financial flow accounts and monthly estimates of labour income data sets can be obtained on computer diskette. The diskettes (13-001-XDB, \$125/\$500; 13-014-XDB, \$300/\$1,200; 13F0016XDB, \$250/\$1,000) can also be purchased at a lower cost seven business days after the official release date (13-001-XDB, \$25/\$100; 13-014-XDB, \$60/\$240; 13F0016XDB, \$50/\$200). To purchase any of these products, contact the client services officer (613-951-3810; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Gross domestic product, income-based

	1996	1997	1998	1999	First quarter 2000	Second quarter 2000	Third quarter 2000	Second to third quarter 2000
seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
	\$ millions							% change at quarterly rates
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ¹	428,792	453,103	474,571	498,836	521,100	534,180	538,616	0.8
Corporation profits before taxes	79,135	86,512	81,671	101,032	121,308	123,908	125,176	1.0
Government business enterprise profits before taxes	6,110	6,656	6,931	8,489	10,204	11,380	12,268	7.8
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	50,477	49,282	46,091	47,550	48,324	50,472	53,428	5.9
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	3,895	1,655	1,689	1,977	2,960	3,160	3,020	-4.4
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	49,248	54,618	57,638	59,845	61,676	62,088	62,416	0.5
Inventory valuation adjustment ²	-1,596	-731	-780	-2,880	-2,044	-2,308	1,556	3,864
Net domestic product at factor cost	616,061	651,095	667,811	714,849	763,528	782,880	796,480	1.7
Indirect taxes less subsidies	110,296	116,069	118,818	123,522	126,476	127,624	129,444	1.4
Capital consumption allowances	106,087	111,005	115,545	120,098	123,860	125,528	126,948	1.1
Statistical discrepancy ²	626	-248	-369	-558	-816	-1,140	-848	292
Gross domestic product at market prices	833,070	877,921	901,805	957,911	1,013,048	1,034,892	1,052,024	1.7

¹ Includes military pay and allowances.

² The change column reflects actual change in millions of dollars for these items.

Gross domestic product, expenditure-based

	1996	1997	1998	1999	First quarter 2000	Second quarter 2000	Third quarter 2000	Second to third quarter 2000
seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
	\$ millions at current prices							% change at quarterly rates
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	482,367	512,454	532,926	558,567	577,336	585,512	597,180	2.0
Durable goods	59,197	67,842	71,191	76,429	79,804	80,204	82,972	3.5
Semi-durable goods	42,766	44,828	47,234	49,515	51,068	51,520	52,808	2.5
Non-durable goods	118,697	123,170	125,923	131,918	136,976	139,416	142,544	2.2
Services	261,707	276,614	288,578	300,705	309,488	314,372	318,856	1.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	171,644	171,744	175,864	179,999	185,188	193,996	193,908	0.0
Government gross fixed capital formation	19,154	18,534	18,221	20,189	21,852	22,436	22,848	1.8
Government inventories ¹	-2	5	-27	-3	-	-28	40	68
Business gross fixed capital formation	124,497	149,342	155,861	166,365	175,632	179,028	180,540	0.8
Residential structures	39,538	45,112	44,973	49,189	52,164	51,044	51,636	1.2
Non-residential structures	36,360	43,531	45,270	46,823	49,404	50,152	50,188	0.1
Machinery and equipment	48,599	60,699	65,618	70,353	74,064	77,832	78,716	1.1
Business investment in inventories ¹	2,341	10,590	5,767	3,887	8,212	7,956	12,316	4,360
Non-farm ¹	1,577	11,639	6,248	3,923	8,936	8,484	12,716	4,232
Farm ¹	764	-1,049	-481	-36	-724	-528	-400	128
Exports of goods and services	321,248	346,513	373,184	414,291	456,032	472,996	476,080	0.7
Goods	280,079	301,547	322,516	360,610	398,556	415,156	418,484	0.8
Services	41,169	44,966	50,668	53,681	57,476	57,840	57,596	-0.4
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	287,553	331,509	360,359	385,941	412,020	428,144	431,732	0.8
Goods	237,689	277,753	303,423	326,820	349,712	363,896	368,252	1.2
Services	49,864	53,756	56,936	59,121	62,308	64,248	63,480	-1.2
Statistical discrepancy ¹	-626	248	368	557	816	1,140	844	-296
Gross domestic product at market prices	833,070	877,921	901,805	957,911	1,013,048	1,034,892	1,052,024	1.7
Final domestic demand	797,662	852,074	882,872	925,120	960,008	980,972	994,476	1.4
\$ millions at 1992 prices								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	453,983	473,895	487,866	504,763	517,468	522,044	529,036	1.3
Durable goods	55,254	62,773	66,487	71,859	75,888	76,776	79,724	3.8
Semi-durable goods	42,524	43,831	45,751	47,103	48,592	48,976	50,000	2.1
Non-durable goods	116,756	118,775	120,795	123,344	124,972	125,572	126,084	0.4
Services	239,449	248,516	254,833	262,457	268,016	270,720	273,228	0.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	164,104	162,053	164,725	166,905	169,580	170,728	171,992	0.7
Government gross fixed capital formation	18,642	18,196	18,448	21,380	23,924	25,012	25,696	2.7
Government inventories ¹	-2	3	-23	-3	-	-24	36	60
Business gross fixed capital formation	119,269	140,928	146,136	159,828	172,424	178,024	182,060	2.3
Residential structures	37,422	42,124	41,277	43,983	45,752	44,640	45,292	1.5
Non-residential structures	33,286	38,823	39,502	40,288	42,056	42,348	42,296	-0.1
Machinery and equipment	48,561	59,981	65,357	75,557	84,616	91,036	94,472	3.8
Business investment in inventories ¹	2,017	9,925	5,856	4,457	8,316	7,684	11,616	3,932
Non-farm ¹	1,363	10,200	5,626	3,912	8,660	8,180	12,476	4,296
Farm ¹	654	-275	230	545	-344	-496	-860	-364
Exports of goods and services	275,021	299,157	325,652	358,272	384,316	392,968	392,508	-0.1
Goods	237,981	259,746	281,738	312,725	336,940	345,708	345,572	0.0
Services	37,040	39,411	43,914	45,547	47,376	47,260	46,936	-0.7
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	251,499	289,366	306,992	335,859	367,536	377,948	383,440	1.5
Goods	211,395	247,628	265,601	293,306	322,880	332,804	338,804	1.8
Services	40,104	41,738	41,391	42,553	44,656	45,144	44,636	-1.1
Statistical discrepancy ¹	-619	222	334	511	732	1,012	748	-264
Gross domestic product at market prices	780,916	815,013	842,002	880,254	909,224	919,500	930,252	1.2
Final domestic demand	755,998	795,072	817,175	852,876	883,396	895,808	908,784	1.4

¹ The change column reflects actual change in millions of dollars for these items.

- Nil or zero.

National accounts price and volume indexes

	1996	1997	1998	1999	First quarter 2000	Second quarter 2000	Third quarter 2000	Second to third quarter 2000
using seasonally adjusted data								
	implicit price indexes (1992=100)							% change at quarterly rates
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	106.3	108.1	109.2	110.7	111.6	112.2	112.9	0.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	104.6	106.0	106.8	107.8	109.2	113.6	112.7	-0.8
Government gross fixed capital formation	102.7	101.9	98.8	94.4	91.3	89.7	88.9	-0.9
Business gross fixed capital formation	104.4	106.0	106.7	104.1	101.9	100.6	99.2	-1.4
Exports of goods and services	116.8	115.8	114.6	115.6	118.7	120.4	121.3	0.7
Imports of goods and services	114.3	114.6	117.4	114.9	112.1	113.3	112.6	-0.6
Gross domestic product	106.7	107.7	107.1	108.8	111.4	112.5	113.1	0.5
Final domestic demand	105.5	107.2	108.0	108.5	108.7	109.5	109.4	-0.1
	chain price indexes (1992=100)							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	106.5	108.2	109.6	111.2	112.2	112.8	113.6	0.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	104.8	106.1	106.8	108.0	109.5	113.8	112.9	-0.8
Government gross fixed capital formation	106.3	107.5	107.2	106.8	106.6	107.9	108.5	0.6
Business gross fixed capital formation	106.9	108.3	109.9	110.4	110.3	111.0	110.8	-0.1
Exports of goods and services	118.5	118.4	118.7	120.6	125.8	129.6	131.7	1.6
Imports of goods and services	116.7	118.0	122.5	122.6	122.4	124.7	125.5	0.7
Gross domestic product (excluding inventories)	106.8	107.9	107.7	109.7	112.6	114.5	115.3	0.7
Final domestic demand	106.1	107.7	109.0	110.2	111.2	112.5	112.8	0.2
	chain Fisher volume indexes (1992=100)							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	109.8	114.8	118.0	121.9	124.8	125.9	127.6	1.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	96.9	95.7	97.4	98.6	100.1	100.9	101.7	0.8
Government gross fixed capital formation	96.4	92.6	91.6	102.1	110.0	111.6	113.2	1.4
Business gross fixed capital formation	109.2	129.7	133.2	141.3	147.8	149.9	151.4	1.0
Exports of goods and services	143.2	154.6	165.9	181.2	194.2	195.8	194.4	-0.7
Imports of goods and services	129.0	147.5	154.6	165.7	178.2	181.6	182.1	0.3
Gross domestic product	111.7	116.7	120.0	125.2	129.6	130.4	131.7	1.0
Final domestic demand	106.3	111.9	114.7	118.8	122.1	123.3	124.7	1.1

Financial market summary table

	1996	1997	1998	1999	First quarter 2000	Second quarter 2000	Third quarter 2000	Second to third quarter 2000
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	\$ millions							actual change
Persons and unincorporated business	28,497	32,041	37,415	36,705	36,000	37,076	37,660	584
Funds raised								
Consumer credit	7,464	9,067	10,049	10,387	10,692	10,972	11,272	300
Bank loans	1,097	775	3,473	2,244	2,272	2,788	2,432	-356
Other loans	4,412	5,508	6,937	6,101	5,068	4,492	4,724	232
Mortgages	15,524	16,691	16,956	17,973	17,968	18,824	19,232	408
Non-financial private corporations	33,171	53,268	70,678	53,750	86,748	85,024	61,532	-23,492
Funds raised								
Bank loans	-1,044	5,882	8,522	4,232	11,284	11,556	8,376	-3,180
Other loans	2,965	4,090	5,560	5,997	11,216	12,232	10,880	-1,352
Other short-term paper	3,624	5,086	6,066	6,738	7,116	7,056	9,076	2,020
Mortgages	686	1,748	3,362	3,902	4,440	3,200	2,168	-1,032
Bonds	6,514	13,433	13,816	10,456	1,940	7,608	968	-6,640
Shares	20,426	23,029	33,352	22,425	50,752	43,372	30,064	-13,308
Non-financial government enterprises	-3,000	-1,872	-2,701	-3,396	-5,184	2,304	-2,384	-4,688
Funds raised								
Bank loans	-716	-654	81	-248	612	-52	-40	12
Other loans	180	-246	-88	-49	-436	3,556	540	-3,016
Other short-term paper	994	2,212	-514	583	-5,016	1,832	-272	-2,104
Mortgages	-2	5	-5	-12	4	-8	-4	4
Bonds	-3,455	-3,188	-2,183	-3,676	-352	-3,084	-2,608	476
Shares	-1	-1	8	6	4	60	-	-60
Federal government	12,366	-7,263	-9,903	3,493	-14,888	-22,868	-27,956	-5,088
Funds raised								
Bank loans	-	120	120	106	180	124	116	-8
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada short-term paper	-20,777	-25,040	-19,370	357	-2,076	-25,452	-24,196	1,256
Canada Savings Bonds	2,031	-3,103	-2,957	-783	-852	-112	-1,128	-1,016
Marketable bonds	31,112	20,760	12,304	3,813	-12,140	2,572	-2,748	-5,320
Other levels of government	8,014	5,872	7,361	7,386	2,792	-12,552	2,616	15,168
Funds raised								
Bank loans	-112	146	155	56	640	-20	2,120	2,140
Other loans	62	138	143	175	-2,368	-112	-5,156	-5,044
Other short-term paper	-1,222	-2,182	1,195	2,686	424	-7,980	504	8,484
Mortgages	329	308	227	-8	-84	84	64	-20
Provincial bonds	8,015	7,753	9,080	4,926	4,608	-5,108	4,512	9,620
Municipal bonds	1,027	-337	-3,743	-464	-456	488	516	28
Other bonds	-85	46	304	15	28	96	56	-40
Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors	79,048	82,046	102,850	97,938	105,468	88,984	71,468	-17,516
Consumer credit	7,464	9,067	10,049	10,387	10,692	10,972	11,272	300
Bank loans	-775	6,269	12,351	6,390	14,988	14,396	13,004	-1,392
Other loans	7,619	9,490	12,552	12,224	13,480	20,168	10,988	-9,180
Canada short-term paper	-20,777	-25,040	-19,370	357	-2,076	-25,452	-24,196	1,256
Other short-term paper	3,396	5,116	6,747	10,007	2,524	908	9,308	8,400
Mortgages	16,537	18,752	20,540	21,855	22,328	22,100	21,460	-640
Bonds	45,159	35,364	26,621	14,287	-7,224	2,460	-432	-2,892
Shares	20,425	23,028	33,360	22,431	50,756	43,432	30,064	-13,368

- Nil or zero.

Balance of international payments

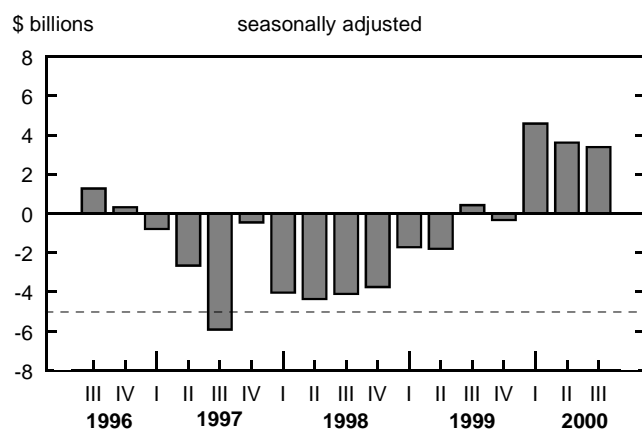
Third quarter 2000

Canada recorded a seasonally adjusted surplus of \$3.4 billion on current transactions with the rest of the world in the third quarter. This brings the cumulative current account surplus to \$11.6 billion for the first three quarters of the year, more than twice the previous annual high of \$4.6 billion in 1996. The surplus in goods, while slightly lower than in the second quarter, continued to be the source of strength in the current account.

In the capital and financial account, which is not seasonally adjusted, Canadian investors were again active abroad but far less so than in the second quarter, when they made a record investment in foreign assets. While continuing to buy portfolio foreign securities, Canadian investors slowed their direct investment abroad to its lowest point in more than four years. Canadian banks increased their foreign-currency deposit assets with foreign affiliates. Canada resumed its investment in international reserve assets, after a pause in the second quarter.

On the other side of the ledger, foreign direct investment was robust; the acquisition of existing Canadian companies continued to play a key role. However, continued strong demand for Canadian stocks was mostly offset, as foreigners again reduced their holdings of debt instruments. The Canadian dollar continued to lose ground against the American dollar, down a cent over the quarter to close at 66.51 U.S. cents.

Current Account balance



Current Account

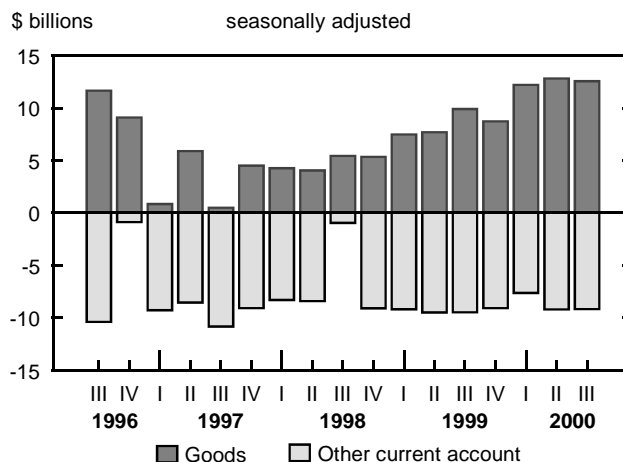
Strong goods surplus continued

The surplus on goods trade remained strong – more than \$12 billion – for the third consecutive quarter. It declined nearly \$0.3 billion to \$12.6 billion. The drop reflected a larger third quarter deficit on machinery and equipment, and smaller surpluses on forestry and auto products. At the same time, the energy surplus rose and the deficit on industrial goods narrowed.

Mixed patterns of growth prevailed across broad commodities. General machinery and equipment imports grew moderately, led by communications and office equipment. Machinery exports flattened, though communications and related products continued to grow. In the forest products sector, lumber exports fell by more than newsprint rose. Imports of energy saw all basic components rise during the quarter, while energy exports rose overall, despite a decline in crude oil exports.

Canada's large goods surplus with the United States grew, while the deficits in all other trading areas increased, with the exception of the United Kingdom.

Goods and other Current Account balances



Offsetting changes in other accounts

Canada registered a lower deficit on investment income transactions. This reflected lower interest payments to non-residents, including payments on foreign portfolio holdings of Canadian debt instruments which have declined over recent quarters.

Revenues from commercial services levelled out while expenses edged down; the narrower deficit

resulted from a variety of changes across component sectors including research and development and management services. Again, unchanged receipts and lower payments led to a marginally smaller deficit on travel transactions. U.S. visitor spending rose slightly, but was offset by lower outlays by travellers from overseas. Canadians spent somewhat less on travel abroad in the third quarter, mainly at destinations other than the United States. Lastly, some of the increase in the deficit for transportation services resulted from lower receipts on passenger fares during the quarter.

Capital and Financial Account

Strong investment abroad by Canadian portfolio investors

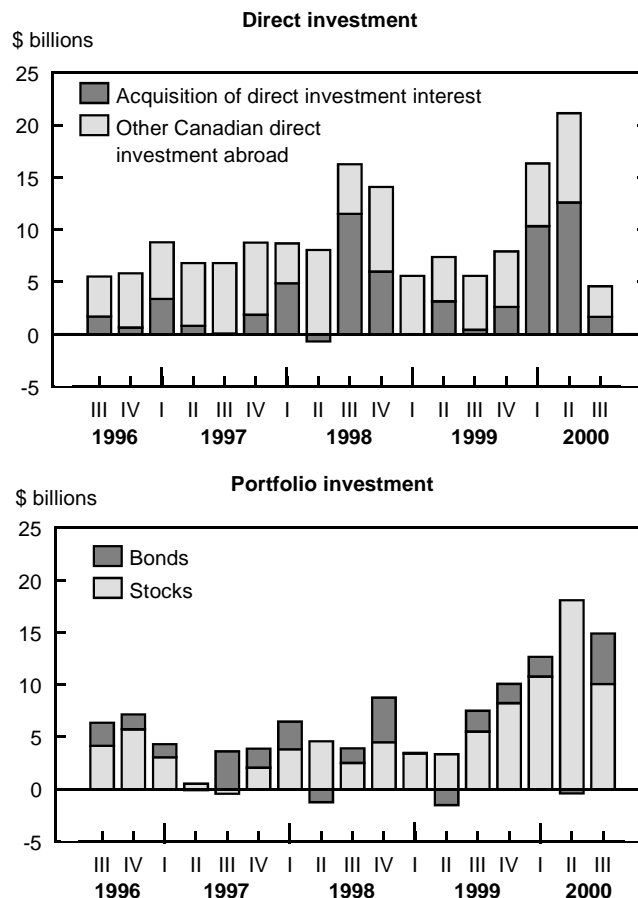
Canadian portfolio investors again invested substantially abroad, making sizeable acquisitions of both stocks and bonds. With legislation enabling higher foreign content, pension and mutual funds were again the leaders behind these acquisitions. Almost 80% of the \$10.1 billion Canadian investment in foreign equities went to U.S. shares and the balance to overseas shares; this contrasts with the first two quarters, in which the investment split between U.S. and overseas shares. Canadian investors resumed their investment in foreign bonds in the third quarter (\$4.8 billion) after a negligible reduction in the second quarter. More than four-fifths was invested in U.S. treasuries.

The increase in Canadian direct investment abroad, at \$4.6 billion, was the weakest in more than four years and only about one-fifth of the record amount that flowed out in the second quarter. There was little activity in acquisitions of existing foreign companies, which was the driving force behind the second quarter surge.

Other investment assets increase again

Other investment assets increased in the third quarter, mainly deposit and reserve assets. Deposits rose, as Canadian banks mainly increased their foreign currency deposits with affiliates. Canada resumed the increase in its reserve assets after a one-quarter reduction, which had been preceded by six previous quarters of growth.

Canadian investment abroad¹

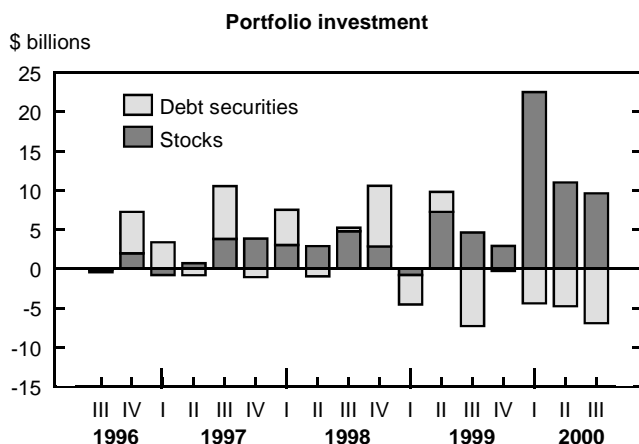
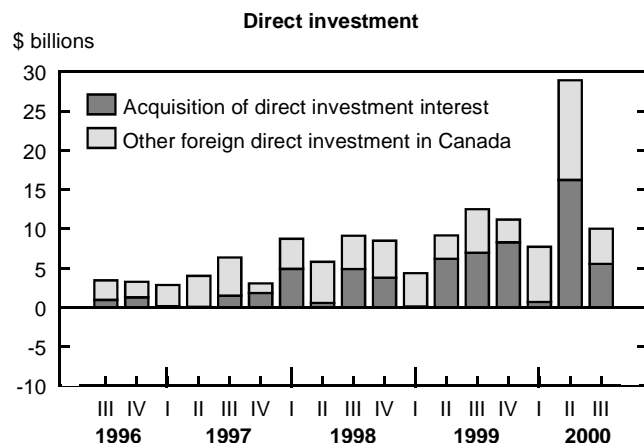


¹ Reverse of balance of payments signs.

Robust investment in Canada by foreign direct investors

Though only about one-third of the massive investment of the second quarter, foreign direct investment in the third quarter was considerable at \$10 billion. The acquisition of existing Canadian companies again played a key role, along with injections of working capital to existing foreign-owned companies. Reinvested earnings remained strong, little changed from the two previous quarters. By industry, the investment was diffuse, while geographically the United States and Europe again accounted for almost all foreign investment in Canada.

Foreign investment in Canada



Continued strong demand for Canadian stocks

Foreign demand for Canadian portfolio equities was strong for a third straight quarter. About three-quarters of the \$9.6-billion inflow for Canadian stocks came from investment in existing secondary market shares, largely technology shares. The balance came mostly from new

equity issues sold in foreign markets; there was less activity related to treasury stock issued in cross-border acquisitions. Share prices continued to rise slightly (+2%) in Canada over the quarter, but at a much slower pace than that in the first half of the year.

Offsetting some of this portfolio investment in Canadian equities, foreigners again reduced their holdings of debt instruments (\$6.9 billion). For a fifth consecutive quarter, bond retirements were greater than new issues sold in foreign markets. As in the first two quarters of the year, the reduced bond holdings were entirely related to issues of Canadian governments and government enterprises, whose reduced capital needs are mostly being met within Canadian debt markets. Foreigners continued to buy corporate bonds, although that sector relied far less on foreign markets than it did from 1997 to 1999. As for the short-term spectrum of the market, foreigners again shed some of their holdings of money market paper; they have reduced their holdings in six of the past seven quarters. In the third quarter, the divestment was concentrated in Government of Canada treasury bills.

Reduced deposits behind decrease in other investment liabilities

Other investment liabilities decreased \$2.6 billion in the third quarter, entirely because of withdrawals of deposits. About half of these withdrawals resulted from lower foreign currency deposits at Canadian banks by their foreign affiliates.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2325-2327, 2355, 2360-2377 and 3183.

The third quarter 2000 issue of *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001-XIB, \$49/\$93; 67-001-XPB, \$38/\$124) 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 Arthur Ridgeway (613-951-8907) or Denis Caron (613-951-1861), Balance of Payments Division. □

Balance of international payments

	Third quarter 1999	Fourth quarter 1999	First quarter 2000	Second quarter 2000	Third quarter 2000	1998	1999
	not seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Current account							
Receipts							
Goods and services	104,971	108,161	111,982	120,198	117,879	371,365	412,364
Goods	89,119	96,185	99,722	106,004	101,140	322,517	360,609
Services	15,853	11,976	12,260	14,194	16,739	48,848	51,755
Investment income	8,111	8,606	9,139	9,305	9,016	30,759	31,601
Direct investment	4,176	4,365	4,821	4,713	4,408	13,419	14,942
Portfolio investment	968	1,022	1,054	1,119	1,120	3,704	3,938
Other investment	2,966	3,219	3,264	3,473	3,487	13,636	12,722
Current transfers	1,327	1,372	1,701	1,367	1,120	4,953	5,435
Current account receipts	114,409	118,139	122,822	130,870	128,014	407,077	449,400
Payments							
Goods and services	93,928	100,816	103,996	109,655	103,648	359,230	384,645
Goods	79,123	86,572	88,392	93,949	87,778	303,420	326,821
Services	14,805	14,245	15,604	15,707	15,870	55,809	57,824
Investment income	16,228	15,983	16,650	17,104	16,334	59,917	63,768
Direct investment	5,292	4,999	5,612	5,990	5,727	15,144	19,923
Portfolio investment	7,598	7,582	7,343	7,488	7,349	30,543	30,159
Other investment	3,338	3,402	3,694	3,626	3,258	14,230	13,685
Current transfers	1,008	1,062	1,500	829	1,070	4,185	4,433
Current account payments	111,164	117,862	122,146	127,589	121,052	423,331	452,846
Balances							
Goods and services	11,043	7,344	7,986	10,543	14,230	12,135	27,719
Goods	9,996	9,613	11,330	12,056	13,361	19,097	33,788
Services	1,047	-2,269	-3,344	-1,512	869	-6,961	-6,069
Investment income	-8,117	-7,377	-7,511	-7,799	-7,319	-29,158	-32,167
Direct investment	-1,116	-634	-791	-1,278	-1,319	-1,724	-4,981
Portfolio investment	-6,629	-6,560	-6,290	-6,369	-6,230	-26,839	-26,221
Other investments	-372	-183	-430	-153	230	-595	-964
Current transfers	319	310	201	537	50	768	1,001
Current account balance	3,245	277	676	3,282	6,962	-16,255	-3,447
Capital and financial account^{1,2}							
Capital account	1,496	1,149	1,240	1,383	1,158	4,933	5,091
Financial account	-10,109	-3,748	-2,519	-11,574	-15,451	6,285	-11,393
Canadian assets, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad	-5,582	-7,927	-16,332	-21,123	-4,578	-46,410	-26,469
Portfolio investment	-7,508	-10,072	-12,661	-17,668	-14,891	-22,497	-22,898
Foreign bonds	-1,992	-1,836	-1,885	391	-4,829	-7,064	-2,362
Foreign stocks	-5,516	-8,237	-10,776	-18,059	-10,062	-15,433	-20,536
Other investment	-12,682	-4,760	2,542	-12,538	-6,119	7,668	4,029
Loans	-1,420	-2,867	3,259	-6,297	-880	12,722	2,901
Deposits	-11,488	3,438	4,559	-6,285	-2,784	-4,912	8,339
Official international reserves	-131	-4,281	-4,010	1,023	-1,346	-7,452	-8,818
Other assets	358	-1,050	-1,265	-979	-1,108	7,309	1,607
Total Canadian assets, net flows	-25,772	-22,759	-26,450	-51,329	-25,588	-61,239	-45,338
Canadian liabilities, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada	12,521	11,177	7,724	28,933	10,021	32,197	37,232
Portfolio investment	-2,641	2,657	18,160	6,265	2,711	25,359	5,290
Canadian bonds	-3,466	1,475	-7,633	-2,964	-4,186	11,677	4,643
Canadian stocks	4,649	2,921	22,535	11,022	9,617	13,629	14,063
Canadian money market	-3,824	-1,739	3,257	-1,792	-2,720	53	-13,415
Other investment	5,783	5,177	-1,952	4,557	-2,596	9,968	-8,577
Loans	2,454	2,969	-182	3,108	2,453	4,066	7,999
Deposits	2,181	2,977	-2,814	2,924	-5,937	4,362	-19,179
Other liabilities	1,148	-769	1,043	-1,476	888	1,541	2,604
Total Canadian liabilities, net flows	15,663	19,011	23,931	39,755	10,137	67,524	33,946
Total capital and financial account, net flows	-8,613	-2,600	-1,280	-10,191	-14,293	11,218	-6,301
Statistical discrepancy	5,368	2,323	604	6,909	7,331	5,037	9,748

¹ A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or from decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

² Transactions are recorded on a net basis.

Current Account

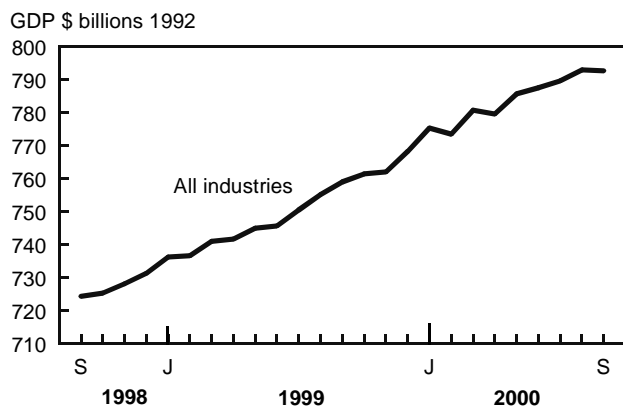
	Third quarter 1999	Fourth quarter 1999	First quarter 2000	Second quarter 2000	Third quarter 2000	1998	1999
	seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Receipts							
Goods and services							
Goods	92,296	94,465	99,637	103,789	104,620	322,517	360,609
Services	12,930	13,450	13,879	13,977	13,916	48,848	51,755
Travel	3,711	3,917	3,986	3,905	3,906	13,986	15,114
Transportation	2,365	2,491	2,658	2,740	2,632	8,882	9,385
Commercial services	6,585	6,776	6,980	7,073	7,123	25,039	26,227
Government services	269	266	255	259	254	941	1,029
Total	105,227	107,914	113,516	117,766	118,536	371,365	412,364
Investment income							
Direct investment	4,223	4,310	4,843	4,662	4,447	13,419	14,942
Interest	146	151	128	173	148	416	544
Profits	4,077	4,160	4,716	4,489	4,299	13,003	14,398
Portfolio investment	980	1,030	1,052	1,103	1,133	3,704	3,938
Interest	440	490	509	553	587	1,536	1,757
Dividends	539	540	543	550	546	2,168	2,181
Other investment	2,961	3,178	3,350	3,432	3,487	13,636	12,722
Total	8,163	8,519	9,245	9,197	9,067	30,759	31,601
Current transfers							
Private	579	560	617	587	612	2,258	2,275
Official	747	800	1,089	790	507	2,695	3,159
Total	1,325	1,361	1,706	1,377	1,119	4,953	5,435
Total receipts	114,715	117,794	124,468	128,340	128,722	407,077	449,400
Payments							
Goods and services							
Goods	82,401	85,729	87,426	90,973	92,063	303,420	326,821
Services	14,484	14,865	15,217	15,709	15,517	55,809	57,824
Travel	4,212	4,451	4,374	4,535	4,437	15,943	16,858
Transportation	3,117	3,148	3,226	3,473	3,456	11,720	12,068
Commercial services	6,990	7,101	7,453	7,538	7,460	27,466	28,227
Government services	165	165	165	162	164	681	672
Total	96,886	100,594	102,643	106,682	107,579	359,230	384,645
Investment income							
Direct investment	5,360	5,420	5,104	5,877	5,980	15,144	19,923
Interest	405	398	391	388	399	1,595	1,607
Profits	4,955	5,023	4,713	5,489	5,581	13,548	18,316
Portfolio investment	7,597	7,577	7,346	7,491	7,349	30,543	30,159
Interest	7,313	7,299	7,058	7,203	7,065	29,300	29,016
Dividends	284	279	288	288	284	1,242	1,143
Other investment	3,338	3,402	3,694	3,626	3,258	14,230	13,685
Total	16,296	16,400	16,144	16,994	16,586	59,917	63,768
Current transfers							
Private	554	571	581	585	586	2,067	2,194
Official	561	565	525	469	585	2,118	2,239
Total	1,115	1,137	1,106	1,054	1,171	4,185	4,433
Total payments	114,297	118,131	119,893	124,730	125,336	423,331	452,846
Balances							
Goods and services							
Goods	9,895	8,736	12,211	12,816	12,558	19,097	33,788
Services	-1,554	-1,416	-1,338	-1,732	-1,601	-6,961	-6,069
Travel	-502	-534	-388	-630	-530	-1,957	-1,744
Transportation	-752	-657	-567	-733	-824	-2,837	-2,683
Commercial services	-404	-325	-473	-465	-337	-2,427	-2,001
Government services	104	101	90	97	90	260	358
Total	8,341	7,320	10,873	11,084	10,957	12,135	27,719
Investment income							
Direct investment	-1,137	-1,110	-261	-1,215	-1,533	-1,724	-4,981
Interest	-259	-247	-264	-215	-251	-1,179	-1,064
Profits	-878	-863	3	-1,000	-1,282	-545	-3,918
Portfolio investment	-6,618	-6,547	-6,294	-6,388	-6,216	-26,839	-26,221
Interest	-6,873	-6,809	-6,549	-6,650	-6,478	-27,765	-27,259
Dividends	255	262	255	262	262	926	1,037
Other investment	-377	-224	-344	-194	229	-595	-964
Total	-8,132	-7,881	-6,898	-7,796	-7,520	-29,158	-32,167
Current transfers							
Private	25	-11	37	2	26	191	81
Official	185	235	564	321	-78	577	920
Total	210	224	600	323	-51	768	1,001
Current Account	419	-337	4,575	3,611	3,386	-16,255	-3,447

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

September 2000

Gross domestic product (GDP) growth was flat in September, ending a four-month string of gains.

Economy flat in September



The focus of September's weakness was manufacturing, where production of electronic goods was scaled back for the first time in nine months and automotive goods production fell. Weakness among goods producers was widespread; logging, mining and construction industries either declined or showed little change.

The services-producing side of the economy fared better, advancing 0.2%, led by continued strong growth in business services, as well as by gains in food services and government services. However, wholesaling activity contracted for a second consecutive month, while retailing advanced only modestly.

It was the first time this year that the group of industries providing computer and telecommunications products and services did not significantly boost the economy. These industries, which made up only 7.2% of GDP in the first nine months of 2000, directly accounted for one-quarter of the overall gains during this period.

Broad-based decline in manufacturing

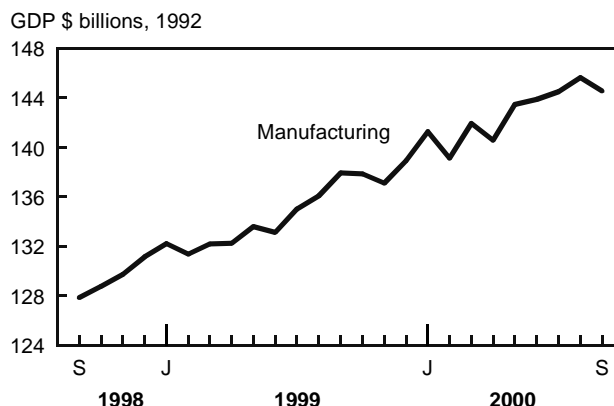
Total manufacturing output fell back 0.7% in September, as producers of electrical and electronic products and automotive goods scaled back production. Makers of food, furniture, wood and primary metal products also curtailed production. Output fell in September in 16 of 22 major industry groups, which accounted for 77% of total manufacturing activity. The

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.

largest increases in output were reported by publishers and by chemical manufacturers.

Autos and electronics led manufacturing lower



Output in the electrical and electronic industry fell for the first time this year as production was scaled back 1.1% in September. Producers of telecommunications equipment and electronic components and parts curtailed production most substantially. However, these cutbacks only partially erased significant gains made in previous months, as production in these two industries was still above July levels and 44.4% higher than in September 1999. Moreover, higher output in September of computers and peripheral equipment and fiber optic cables, two other industries that have also experienced tremendous growth in 2000, partly offset these declines.

Production difficulties on some assembly lines and weakening demand from the United States led the auto assembly industry to a 0.2% decline in September, and contributed to a slide in motor vehicle parts production as well. Auto parts production was down 3.0% in September, with makers of motor vehicle engines and other accessories curtailing production the most. However, increased work in the motor vehicle fabric accessories industry partially offset these declines.

Output of wood products declined 0.9% in September. It was the sixth consecutive decline for the wood products industry, of which the most

significant were in June and July, when sawmills cut back production because of a strike by loggers in British Columbia. With generally slower housing construction in the United States, the industry never recovered the lost ground, and was recently joined by manufacturers of veneer and plywood. Lumber exports dropped for the fourth time in six months.

Production of primary metal products fell 1.2% in September. A slowdown in drilling activity in the past two months, which was partly attributable to poor weather and restructuring in the oil and gas industry, helped constrain demand for steel pipes and tubing. Output in this industry has fallen in September and the previous five months. Domestic production may also have been hurt by imports of these goods, which have surged since the middle 1999. Output of primary steel also fell in September, the sixth decline so far this year.

Food production fell on lower output of baked goods, meat and poultry products. Fabrication of furniture dropped 3.6% as makers of household and hotel and restaurant furniture curtailed output.

A surge in the production of pharmaceutical products pushed up the output of chemical products by 1.7%. The printing and publishing industry saw output rise by 1.5% in September, on the strength of a rebound in publishing activity.

Wholesaling activity weakened again

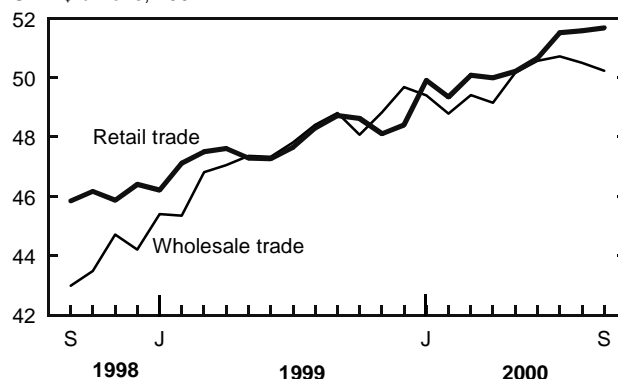
Wholesaling activity fell 0.5% in September on the heels of a similar-sized decline in August. Wholesalers' poor September performance was attributed to slower activity by distributors of automotive products, food products, building materials and of other goods such as agricultural chemicals, seeds, newsprint and toys. Unlike in August, distribution of computer and software equipment swung upwards in September but still remained short of June levels.

Retailing lacklustre for a second month

Retailing activity edged up 0.2% in September, about the same rate of growth as in August. Auto sales rose modestly for a second consecutive month, against a backdrop of the most aggressive use of rebates and financing promotions since 1991. Furniture and clothing stores also rang up higher sales after a disappointing August. These gains were mostly offset by a sharp drop at stores that specialize in auto parts, and a second consecutive decline in department store sales.

Disappointing month for wholesalers, retailers

GDP \$ billions, 1992



Business services continued strong

Business services activity advanced 1.1% in September. Almost half of the growth originated in computer service firms, but companies providing architectural, scientific and engineering services and temporary help agencies also contributed significantly to the overall gain.

Other industries

Government services continued to advance in September, led by expanding federal and provincial services. Construction activity was little changed in September, as the continuing recovery from a spring strike in the home-building industry was offset by a second consecutive decline in non-residential building construction. Mining sector output edged down 0.2%, as rainy weather in northern British Columbia and Alberta put a damper on exploration activity. Transportation services fell as trucking and rail carriers both felt the impact of reduced goods production, although promotional seat sales provided some lift to the air transportation industry.

Industry profile, third quarter

GDP advanced in the third quarter at the pace set in the second. Growth, however, was concentrated in July and August, and September came up flat. As in the second quarter, manufacturers of equipment associated with information and communications technology led the way. Demand for computer consultants remained strong, while telecommunications services continued to advance after the torrid pace set over the past

year. Economic strength was also centered in the manufacturing of newsprint, aircraft, and the automotive sector, as well as in retail trade. The output of most primary industries — agriculture, forestry, fishing, and oil and gas — was significantly lower in the quarter.

Manufacturing output rose 1.6%, at about the same pace as the second quarter. Advances were limited to 14 of the 22 major industry groups. The electrical and electronic products industry continued to be a star performer, with a further 9.0% gain. Output in this industry was up 38.7% over the past year. Third quarter strength was again concentrated in telecommunications equipment, computers and electronic parts.

Aircraft production was up 6.0% after a strong second quarter, filling orders for commuter planes. The output of the automotive industry was up 1.5%, as an increase in motor vehicle assembly partly recovered from second-quarter declines. The fabrication of auto parts was up 1.6%, but fell sharply in the final month of the quarter.

Paper products manufacturing advanced 2.1%, led by newsprint and higher pulp mill output. On the downside, producers of wood products curtailed output by 3.6%, after a modest decline in the second quarter. Production of clothing dropped 2.9% after three quarterly increases. Output of both primary

and fabricated metal products receded for a second consecutive quarter.

Retail sales were up 2.6%, driven mainly by incentive-induced motor vehicle sales. A continuing expansion of demand for telephone services, up 2.1%, boosted the output of communications services. The 2.6% rise in business services was sparked by increased demand for computer consulting, engineering and advertising services. Construction recovered from a strike-affected second quarter, with new home building up 1.5%. A cooler than normal summer, kept the demand for electricity down, as output fell 0.8% in the quarter.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4677-4681.

The September 2000 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XIE, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release in December. 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, at 1992 prices

	Apr. 2000 ^r	May 2000 ^r	June 2000 ^r	July 2000 ^r	Aug. 2000 ^r	Sept. 2000 ^p	August to Sept. 2000	Sept. 2000	Sept. 1999 to Sept. 2000
seasonally adjusted									
	month-to-month % change						\$ change ¹	\$ level ¹	% change
All industries	-0.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	-248	792,604	4.1
Goods-producing industries	-0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	-0.5	-1,372	259,036	3.6
Agricultural	0.1	-0.6	0.6	-2.2	-0.1	0.0	-4	12,899	-4.2
Fishing and trapping	3.6	2.1	-8.6	4.0	-6.6	-0.9	-6	672	-0.6
Logging and forestry	1.8	4.5	-1.4	-0.3	-3.1	-2.9	-141	4,777	-2.8
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	1.0	0.8	0.0	-1.7	-0.5	-0.2	-53	27,164	3.9
Manufacturing	-1.0	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	-0.7	-1,074	144,529	4.9
Construction	-0.5	-2.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	26	42,708	3.7
Other utilities	2.1	2.0	-1.1	-1.0	1.4	-0.5	-120	26,287	1.4
Services-producing industries	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	1,124	533,568	4.4
Transportation and storage	-2.1	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	-0.1	-33	36,971	4.3
Communications	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.0	-10	30,690	9.7
Wholesale trade	-0.5	2.1	0.8	0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-274	50,228	4.5
Retail trade	-0.2	0.4	0.9	1.7	0.1	0.2	101	51,673	6.3
Finance and insurance	-1.1	-0.1	-0.9	0.0	1.1	0.3	111	43,703	5.9
Real estate and insurance agents	-0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	164	83,207	2.7
Business services	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.1	556	50,893	10.8
Government services	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	266	47,518	2.8
Education	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	-11	40,940	0.5
Health and social services	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	2	46,429	0.4
Accommodation and food	0.5	0.8	0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.9	196	21,301	5.3
Other services	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	56	30,015	1.8
Other aggregations									
Industrial production	-0.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.7	-0.6	-1,247	197,980	4.3
Non-durable manufacturing	-0.6	1.2	0.5	0.3	-0.7	-0.1	-50	57,721	1.4
Durable manufacturing	-1.2	2.6	0.2	0.5	1.7	-1.2	-1,024	86,808	7.3
Business sector	-0.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.1	-525	663,275	4.7
Non-business sector	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	277	129,329	1.3

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1992 prices

	Second quarter 1999 ^r	Third quarter 1999 ^r	Fourth quarter 1999 ^r	First quarter 2000 ^r	Second quarter 2000 ^r	Third quarter 2000 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2000	Third quarter 2000	Third quarter 1999 to third quarter 2000
seasonally adjusted									
	quarter-to-quarter % change						\$ change ¹	\$ level ¹	% change
All industries	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	7,497	791,674	4.4
Goods-producing industries	1.0	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.6	1,438	259,493	4.4
Agricultural	1.8	0.2	0.1	-2.2	-0.1	-2.1	-276	12,907	-4.2
Fishing and trapping	0.3	-5.1	2.1	3.2	-0.3	-6.1	-45	692	-1.3
Logging and forestry	-0.6	11.8	-2.2	-2.7	8.8	-2.7	-137	4,923	0.7
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	-1.7	2.9	3.1	2.6	1.9	-1.8	-506	27,244	5.8
Manufacturing	1.5	2.5	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.6	2,264	144,871	5.5
Construction	0.8	0.8	3.1	1.4	-0.8	0.5	211	42,608	4.2
Other utilities	1.3	2.4	-0.4	1.9	1.1	-0.3	-74	26,248	2.3
Services-producing industries	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	6,059	532,181	4.4
Transportation and storage	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.5	547	36,920	5.0
Communications	2.4	4.5	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.1	620	30,608	10.4
Wholesale trade	2.4	2.0	1.8	-0.2	1.6	1.0	521	50,483	4.2
Retail trade	0.0	2.4	0.1	2.5	1.0	2.6	1,302	51,584	6.2
Finance and insurance	1.3	1.2	1.2	4.1	0.0	0.2	86	43,465	5.6
Real estate and insurance agents	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	679	82,983	2.6
Business services	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	1,295	50,389	10.6
Government services	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.9	435	47,311	2.7
Education	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.4	0.3	123	40,917	0.5
Health and social services	-0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	-5	46,440	0.7
Accommodation and food	-0.8	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.4	1.2	251	21,120	4.7
Other services	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.7	206	29,962	1.9
Other aggregations									
Industrial production	1.0	2.6	1.1	1.7	1.4	0.9	1,684	198,363	5.1
Non-durable manufacturing	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	338	57,884	2.2
Durable manufacturing	2.4	3.4	1.0	2.5	1.9	2.3	1,927	86,988	7.9
Business sector	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	6,902	662,585	5.0
Non-business sector	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	595	129,089	1.4

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.



NEW PRODUCTS

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
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Catalogue 11-001E (F) English 11-001E/11-001E-001E-001E	
 The Daily	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
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• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
• Map-based Index, May 1997	3
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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 listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

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RELEASE DATES: DECEMBER 2000

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Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Labour Force Survey	November 2000
1	Help-wanted Index	November 2000
1	Film and video distribution	1998/99
4	Public attitudes toward the criminal justice system	1999
4	Plugging in: Household Internet use	1999
5	Estimates of production of principal field crops	November 2000
6	Building permits	October 2000
7	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Third quarter 2000
11	New Housing Price Index	October 2000
11	Perspectives on labour and income	December 2000
12	Survey of Household Spending	1999
13	Neighbourhood inequality in Canadian cities	1980–1995
14	Consumer Price Index	November 2000
14	New motor vehicle sales	October 2000
15	Composite Index	November 2000
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	October 2000
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	October 2000
19	Canadian international merchandise trade	October 2000
19	Break and enter in Canada	1999
19	Wholesale trade	October 2000
20	Retail trade	October 2000
20	Employment Insurance	October 2000
21	Canada's international transactions in securities	October 2000
21	Employment, earnings and hours	October 2000
21	Help-wanted Index	December 2000
22	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	October 2000