



# The Daily

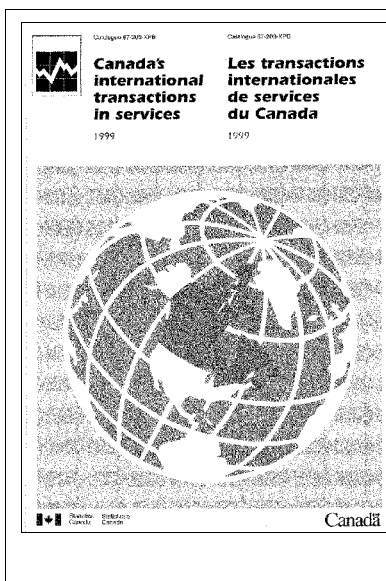
Statistics Canada

Friday, June 30, 2000  
For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, April 2000** 3  
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was little changed in April, after a strong performance in March.
- **National tourism indicators, first quarter 2000** 7  
Canadian tourists and foreign visitors spent a record level of \$10.3 billion in the first quarter of 2000.

*(continued on following page)*



### Canada's international transactions in services

The latest annual details of Canada's trade in services are now available in *Canada's international transactions in services, 1999*. This publication covers transactions in travel, transportation, and commercial and government services to Canada's trading partners.

Trade series have been expanded to break out total estimates for telecommunications, environmental and commercial education services, and to show eight more trading partners. This now brings the number of individual countries so covered to 55.

*Canada's international transactions in services 1999* (67-203-XPB, \$40; 67-203-XIB, \$30) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, contact Hugh Henderson (613-951-9049; [hendhug@statcan.ca](mailto:hendhug@statcan.ca)) or Denis Caron (613-951-1861; [caroden@statcan.ca](mailto:caroden@statcan.ca)), Balance of Payments Division.

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## **OTHER RELEASES**

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## **NEW PRODUCTS**

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

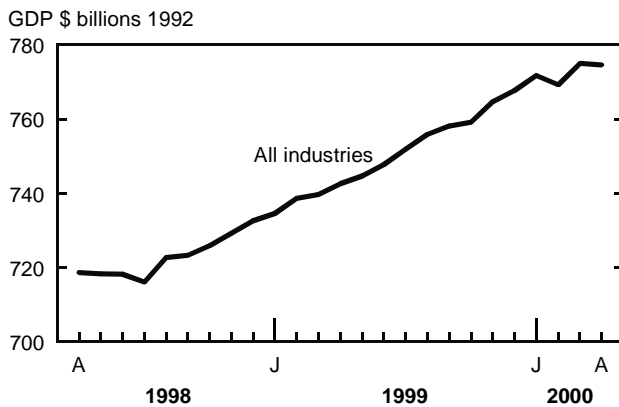
April 2000

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was little changed in April, after a strong performance in March.

Manufacturing output turned down in April, led by a drop in production at motor vehicle assembly plants, while transportation firms were impeded by lower goods production. Retailers and wholesalers saw a poor month, as sales of automobiles and building materials slumped. A strike by cement truck drivers weighed on the construction industry.

However, a buoyant oil and gas sector helped the mining sector to partially offset these declines, as did a boost in electrical and gas distribution utilities. Industries associated with the "new economy" also fared well in April, as output of equipment and services relating to both telecommunications and computers rose significantly.

#### April growth stalls after strong first quarter



#### Manufacturers dragged down by auto industry

Total manufacturing output fell 0.9% in April, erasing some of the previous month's 1.7% increase. A drop in automotive production was chiefly responsible for the decline, but lower output of primary metal, fabricated metal, machinery and plastic products also contributed. These declines were partly offset by increased output in the electrical and electronic products industry, as well in printing and publishing and furniture. Overall, 14 of 22 major industry groups,

#### Note to readers

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

accounting for about two-thirds of total manufacturing production, declined in April.

A 7.2% drop in export demand had auto manufacturers trimming production by 3.8% in April. It was the fifth decline in output of cars and trucks in eight months, leaving production 13.4% off the peak reached in August 1999. The curtailing of activity at auto assembly plants led to a drop in the production (-4.7%) and importing (-3.8%) of automotive parts. Although motor vehicle production has begun to trend downward since the peak of August 1999, output of cars and trucks was still 1.7% above April 1999 levels. Plant capacity added over the past two years allowed production to expand 22.4% in 1999.

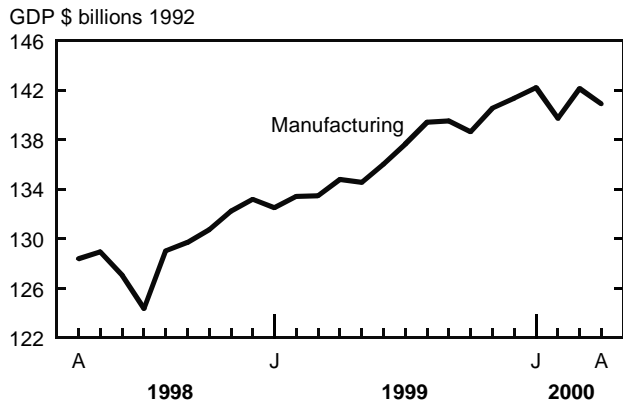
Output of primary metal products fell 3.2% in April. A drop in primary steel paralleled a decline in automotive production, while curtailed demand for pipes and tubes mirrored lower construction activity. Manufacturing of fabricated metal products and non-metallic mineral products (for whom output fell 1.8% and 0.9%, respectively) were probably contending with similar forces; makers of machined parts, metallic structures, wire products, hardware and tools and ready-mix concrete all cut back production in April. Output of wooden doors and window frames also fell, helping to pull down wood products manufacturing by 0.5%.

Output of machinery dropped 1.3% in April, as production of construction and other miscellaneous machinery slowed. The latest setback was not enough to reverse the generally upward trend in the industry, which bottomed out in mid-1999. The production of plastic products fell 1.8% in April, the third decline in four months.

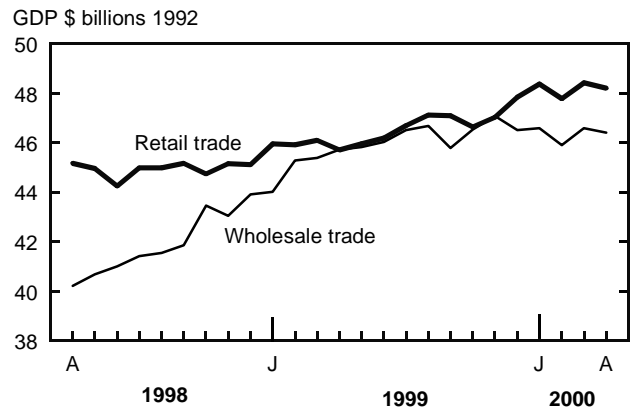
Factories making electrical and electronic products raised output 2.7% in April, as demand for telecommunications equipment picked up after flagging in the first quarter. Production of computers and peripherals was also up sharply, building on a strong March gain.

The output of printers and publishers rose 0.9% in April, the fourth increase in five months, while factories making office desks and chairs were the force behind a 1.5% increase in the production of furniture.

**Decline in manufacturing partly erased previous month's gain**



**Retailing, wholesaling slipped in April**



**Lower goods production hit transportation firms**

Output in the transportation and storage industries fell 1.9% in April, paralleling the drop in goods production and distribution. While trucking firms saw a 2.9% fall in business, rail output was hit hard by the high incidence of production cuts in bulk goods predominantly moved by rail, such as potash, wheat, iron ore and automotive products. Increased air transportation partly offset these declines.

**Retailers held back by slow auto sales**

Retail sales activity fell back 0.5% in April, after gaining 1.3% in March. Weak auto sales were largely responsible for the decline. Excluding autos, sales activity was slightly up in April.

A drop in truck sales, compounded by lacklustre car sales, translated into a sharp decline in activity at auto dealers. Truck sales have lost much of their upward momentum since the middle of 1999, when imports of these vehicles topped off.

Slower business was also noted at many store types that are sensitive to weather conditions. Warm weather in March advanced sales that normally would have been made in April at hardware stores, lawn and garden centres and clothing stores.

These declines were partly offset by increased spending at department and furniture stores, as well as by increased sales by gasoline service stations.

**Wholesaling receded despite rebounding computer sales**

Wholesaling activity edged down 0.4% in April. The distribution of lumber and building materials fell off significantly. Non-farm and farm machinery dealers also had a poor April. New signs of life in computer sales, which had lain dormant since topping out in the middle of 1999, were not enough to lift overall output in the group. Rising wholesale trade of these products coincided with the resumption of import growth of these goods, which had also stalled since mid-1999.

**Decline in construction activity**

Construction output edged down for a second time in three months, falling 0.5% in April. The non-residential building and the engineering components were the weakest. Despite a strike by cement truck drivers in the Toronto area in the second half of April, activity on residential projects edged up, as affected builders adjusted work schedules, and activity was generally brisk outside the area affected by the strike.

**Mining spurred by buoyant oil and gas sector**

Mining output rose 1.7% in April, the ninth increase in the last 10 months. Crude petroleum output rebounded after a maintenance shutdown in March. This was partly offset by a fall in natural gas extraction, which occurred despite increased flows from the new Sable Island project. Drilling and rigging activity (+8.9%) continued to be bolstered by high oil and gas prices, a development that has led to the most sustained upswing

in imports of drilling and mining machinery in several years.

Metal mine production rose 0.6% in April as gold and uranium output increased, reflecting the end of production difficulties and mine re-openings. However, mechanical problems at a number of mines reduced output of copper, lead and zinc.

Non-metal mine output fell 1.6%. Asbestos production plummeted because of a temporary mine closure. Potash production also fell after substantial increases in production in the last two quarters. A strike at one of the largest salt mines in Canada severely curtailed salt production. However, diamond production was up, reaching its highest level in six months.

### **Utilities gave economy a boost**

Despite lower production in many energy-intensive industries, utilities' output rose 2.0%. The rise came as temperatures east of the Rockies swung back to seasonable norms after an unusually warm March. Electricity production only partially retraced its steep March decline, while output in the gas distribution industry, whose product is mainly used for heating, bounced back to February levels.

### **Other industries**

Increased long-distance telephone use led to a 1.7% rise in communications services output. Business services were lifted by an increase in computer consulting activity, reversing the post-Y2K layoff of the previous month. A 10-day strike by 20,000 City of Toronto day-care workers, janitors, health inspectors and clerks depressed output of municipal government services.

### **Available on CANSIM: matrices 4677-4681.**

The April 2000 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XIE, \$11/\$110) will be available in July. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price. See *How to order publications*.

To purchase data, contact Yolande Chantigny (1-800-887-IMAD; [IMAD@statcan.ca](mailto:IMAD@statcan.ca)). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Richard Evans (613-951-9145; [evanric@statcan.ca](mailto:evanric@statcan.ca)), Industry Measures and Analysis Division □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, 1992 prices

	Nov. 1999 <sup>r</sup>	Dec. 1999 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. 2000 <sup>r</sup>	Feb. 2000 <sup>r</sup>	March 2000 <sup>r</sup>	April 2000 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 2000	April 2000	April 1999 to April 2000
seasonally adjusted									
	month-to-month % change					\$ change <sup>1</sup>	\$ level <sup>1</sup>	% change	
<b>All industries</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-369</b>	<b>774,562</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-436</b>	<b>259,167</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Agriculture	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.4	53	13,798	2.9
Fishing and trapping	6.0	-7.3	7.6	0.0	-3.0	-2.5	-19	749	2.2
Logging and forestry	0.4	-0.8	-2.8	-1.1	3.1	-0.9	-42	4,641	3.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	1.8	-0.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.7	499	29,088	12.5
Manufacturing	1.4	0.6	0.6	-1.8	1.7	-0.9	-1,217	140,882	4.5
Construction	1.3	1.4	1.1	-0.8	1.6	-0.5	-208	43,978	6.5
Other utilities	-2.8	2.0	2.1	1.8	-4.6	2.0	498	26,031	3.8
<b>Services-producing industries</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>515,395</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Transportation and storage	1.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.5	1.8	-1.9	-678	35,801	4.1
Communications	1.9	0.8	1.5	-0.1	1.1	1.7	492	29,630	13.6
Wholesale trade	1.2	-1.2	0.2	-1.5	1.5	-0.4	-187	46,405	1.5
Retail trade	0.8	1.7	1.1	-1.2	1.3	-0.5	-219	48,196	5.4
Finance and insurance	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.1	-0.1	-32	44,363	6.8
Real estate and insurance agent	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	38	81,016	2.4
Business services	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	404	46,388	8.7
Government services	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	8	46,069	1.8
Education	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.4	176	40,521	0.2
Health and social services	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	34	47,079	0.0
Accommodation and food	0.8	-1.0	-0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	29	19,828	0.5
Other services	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2	30,099	1.8
<b>Other aggregations</b>									
Industrial production	0.9	0.7	0.9	-0.9	0.7	-0.1	-220	196,001	5.5
Non-durable manufacturing	1.3	0.7	-0.1	-2.2	1.2	-0.3	-192	58,452	1.8
Durable manufacturing	1.4	0.5	1.1	-1.4	2.1	-1.2	-1,025	82,430	6.6
Business sector	0.9	0.5	0.6	-0.4	0.9	-0.1	-603	644,919	5.1
Non-business sector	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2	234	129,643	0.7

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

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

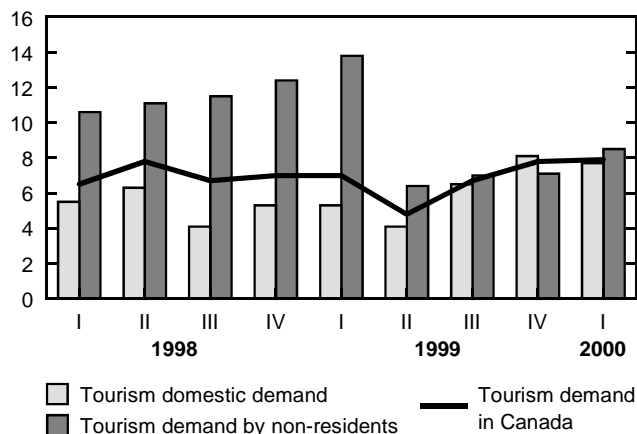
## National tourism indicators

First quarter 2000

Canadian tourists and foreign visitors spent \$10.3 billion on tourism in Canada between January and March. The increase was largely attributable to soaring fuel prices and higher numbers of trips from the Asia-Pacific region and Europe.

### Continued strength in demand by Canadians and non-residents

year-to-year % change, unadjusted data



Foreign visitors accounted for slightly more than 20% of the \$10.3 billion. First quarter non-residents' expenditure reached its highest level for a first quarter since data were first collected in 1986.

Spending in the first quarter by all visitors — foreign and Canadian — was up 7.9% from the first quarter of 1999. Canadian tourists spent \$8.1 billion, up 7.7%. Spending by foreign visitors, or tourism exports, reached \$2.2 billion, an 8.5% increase.

Spending increased across all major categories during the first quarter, led by purchases of fuel which soared 29.6% from the first quarter of 1999. This was the fourth consecutive quarterly increase in fuel expenditures, and the largest single increase during the year. Continuing pressure from fuel prices over the last few quarters has been an important factor driving tourism expenditures, as has continuing increases in the number of visitors from the Asia-Pacific region and Europe.

#### Note to readers

Data are unadjusted for seasonality and expressed at current prices, unless noted otherwise.

### Seasonally adjusted spending increased

Tourism spending in the first quarter, after adjusting for seasonal variation and inflation, increased at an annualized rate of 3.8%, compared with the fourth quarter of 1999. This was the lowest increase since the second quarter of 1999.

Spending by Canadians in Canada during the first quarter of 2000 increased 2.7% on a deflated and seasonally adjusted basis, while spending by foreign tourists rose 6.4%. One hypothesis for the lower rate of increase in spending by Canadians in Canada is the increased number of Canadians travelling to the United States. This may reflect the improvement in the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart.

All major categories of expenditure by Canadians recorded increases on a deflated and seasonally adjusted basis, except accommodation where spending fell 2.2%.

### Pace of growth in overseas visits exceeded increase from U.S.

A strong growth rate of 9.2% in the total number of travellers from overseas countries was more than three times the 2.9% increase in the number who arrived from the United States during the first quarter of 2000, compared with the first quarter of 1999.

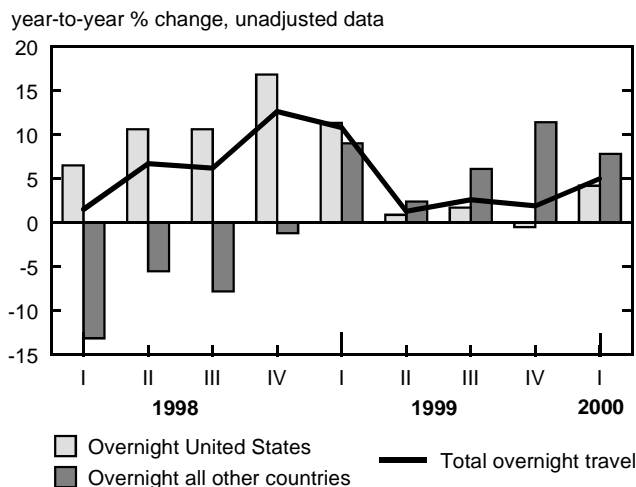
The year-over-year increase in spending by foreign visitors was felt almost evenly across the major categories of spending, with the biggest rise in transportation (+11.4%).

The increase in the number of expensive, overnight trips has also been greater from overseas countries, as some Asia-Pacific nations continue to recover from the economic difficulties they experienced in 1998. The number of visitors from Europe has been growing since the second quarter of 1999.

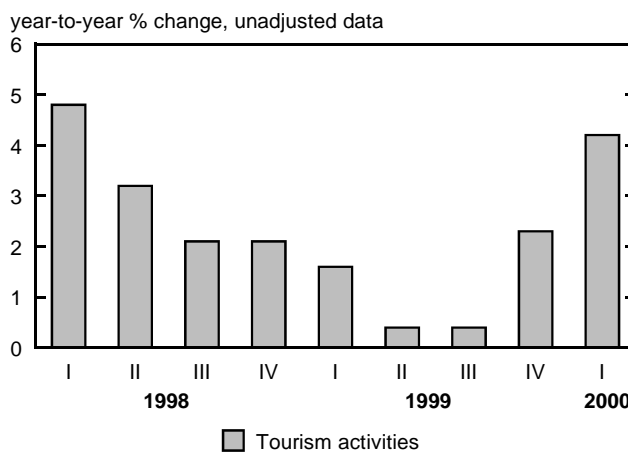
The number of travellers from Europe rose 9.6% in the first quarter, led by a 17.5% increase in the number of travellers from France. The number of travellers from the

Asia-Pacific region rose 11.0% despite a 5.1% decrease in travel from Japan.

**Growth of overnight visitors from overseas continues to exceed that of U.S. visitors**



**Strong growth in employment generated by tourism**



**Strong growth in employment generated by tourism**

Employment generated by tourism activities, as measured by the number of part-time and full-time employed persons, reached 520,200 in the first quarter, up 4.2% from the same quarter in 1999.

Employment increased in all major categories, led by other tourism industries (+7.7%) and accommodation (+5.4%).

On a seasonally adjusted basis, tourism employment was up 8.6% at annual rates from the fourth quarter of 1999. Growth in tourism employment outpaced that of the overall business sector (+4.4%) for a second consecutive quarter.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1835-1854.

The first quarter 2000 issue of the *National tourism indicators* (13-009-XPB, \$21/\$70) is now available. To order, contact the Client Services Officer (613-951-3810; fax: 613-951-3618; [iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca](mailto:iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca)), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. An electronic version of the publication (13-009-XIB, free) can be downloaded from Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Products and services* page, choose *Downloadable publications (free)*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Katharine Kemp (613-951-3814), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. □



**Tourism expenditures**

	First quarter 1999	Second quarter 1999	Third quarter 1999	Fourth quarter 1999	First quarter 2000	First quarter 1999 to first quarter 2000 % change
	\$ millions current, unadjusted					
<b>Tourism expenditures</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	9,564	12,088	18,441	10,019	10,315	7.9
Tourism exports	2,059	3,984	6,716	2,529	2,235	8.5
Tourism domestic demand	7,505	8,104	11,725	7,490	8,080	7.7
<b>Transportation</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,099	4,813	6,697	4,475	4,575	11.6
Tourism exports	508	1,024	1,765	622	566	11.4
Tourism domestic demand	3,591	3,789	4,932	3,853	4,009	11.6
<b>Accommodation</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,148	1,802	2,858	1,252	1,230	7.1
Tourism exports	472	935	1,487	530	528	11.9
Tourism domestic demand	676	867	1,371	722	702	3.8
<b>Food and beverage services</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,419	2,025	3,127	1,532	1,475	3.9
Tourism exports	501	906	1,501	633	529	5.6
Tourism domestic demand	918	1,119	1,626	899	946	3.1
<b>Other tourism commodities</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,158	1,203	1,829	883	1,223	5.6
Tourism exports	191	377	625	231	200	4.7
Tourism domestic demand	967	826	1,204	652	1,023	5.8
<b>Other commodities</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,740	2,245	3,930	1,877	1,812	4.1
Tourism exports	387	742	1,338	513	412	6.5
Tourism domestic demand	1,353	1,503	2,592	1,364	1,400	3.5

**Tourism expenditures**

	1998	1999	1998 to 1999	Fourth quarter 1999	First quarter 2000	Fourth quarter 1999 to first quarter 2000
	\$ millions current prices		% change	\$ millions current prices (seasonally adjusted)		% change (annual rates)
<b>Tourism expenditures</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	47,049	50,112	6.5	12,897	13,168	8.7
Tourism exports	14,189	15,288	7.7	3,908	3,998	9.5
Tourism domestic demand	32,860	34,824	6.0	8,989	9,170	8.3
<b>Transportation</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	18,510	20,084	8.5	5,225	5,388	13.1
Tourism exports	3,613	3,919	8.5	1,005	1,032	11.2
Tourism domestic demand	14,897	16,165	8.5	4,220	4,356	13.5
<b>Accommodation</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	6,720	7,060	5.1	1,794	1,827	7.6
Tourism exports	3,159	3,424	8.4	877	903	12.4
Tourism domestic demand	3,561	3,636	2.1	917	924	3.1
<b>Food and beverage services</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,716	8,103	5.0	2,073	2,094	4.1
Tourism exports	3,290	3,541	7.6	901	916	6.8
Tourism domestic demand	4,426	4,562	3.1	1,172	1,178	2.1
<b>Other tourism commodities</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,800	5,073	5.7	1,298	1,309	3.4
Tourism exports	1,321	1,424	7.8	362	367	5.6
Tourism domestic demand	3,479	3,649	4.9	936	942	2.6
<b>Other commodities</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	9,303	9,792	5.3	2,507	2,550	7.0
Tourism exports	2,806	2,980	6.2	763	780	9.2
Tourism domestic demand	6,497	6,812	4.8	1,744	1,770	6.1
	\$ millions 1992 prices		% change	\$ millions 1992 prices (seasonally adjusted)		% change (annual rates)
<b>Tourism expenditures</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	41,626	42,969	3.2	10,923	11,026	3.8
Tourism exports	12,668	13,309	5.1	3,381	3,434	6.4
Tourism domestic demand	28,958	29,660	2.4	7,542	7,592	2.7
<b>Transportation</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	16,285	16,898	3.8	4,305	4,342	3.5
Tourism exports	3,362	3,570	6.2	918	932	6.2
Tourism domestic demand	12,923	13,328	3.1	3,387	3,410	2.7
<b>Accommodation</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,681	5,706	0.4	1,430	1,439	2.5
Tourism exports	2,660	2,757	3.6	697	710	7.7
Tourism domestic demand	3,021	2,949	-2.4	733	729	-2.2
<b>Food and beverage services</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,015	7,216	2.9	1,827	1,837	2.2
Tourism exports	2,981	3,142	5.4	791	800	4.6
Tourism domestic demand	4,034	4,074	1.0	1,036	1,037	0.4
<b>Other tourism commodities</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,157	4,277	2.9	1,083	1,088	1.9
Tourism exports	1,121	1,168	4.2	293	296	4.2
Tourism domestic demand	3,036	3,109	2.4	790	792	1.0
<b>Other commodities</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	8,488	8,872	4.5	2,278	2,320	7.6
Tourism exports	2,544	2,672	5.0	682	696	8.5
Tourism domestic demand	5,944	6,200	4.3	1,596	1,624	7.2

## OTHER RELEASES

### Canada's international transactions in services

1999

Canada's exports of services passed the \$50-billion mark in 1999 for the first time, reaching \$51.8 billion. Sales to foreign clients, which covers travel, transportation, commercial services and government services, rose by 6%. Combined with slower growth in services imports — down 3.6% to \$57.8 billion — Canada again narrowed its deficit in services trade.

The deficit of \$6.1 billion — the difference between services Canada exports and payments to foreign suppliers — stood at its lowest level since 1987, and continued a downward trend after peaking at \$13.6 billion in 1993.

A \$0.4-billion drop in the commercial services deficit from 1998 reflected stronger receipts from financial services (other than insurance), and for research and development. A higher deficit resumed for insurance services following the impact of large settlements for the ice storm of 1998. Net royalty payments also moved up in 1999.

The deficit on travel dropped to a 12-year low. The decline of \$0.2 billion to \$1.7 billion reflected higher spending by overseas visitors coming to Canada for both leisure and business purposes. Offsetting this result were higher expenditures by Canadians travelling on business to the United States.

Aggregate estimates are available for telecommunications, environmental services and commercial education from 1996. Indications are that payments outweigh receipts for telecommunications and environmental services, with a surplus for commercial education.

### Canada's international transactions in services

	1996	1997	1998	1999
	\$ millions			
<b>Telecommunications</b>				
Exports	1,145	1,361	1,487	1,236
Imports	1,241	1,541	1,736	1,445
Balance	-96	-179	-249	-208
<b>Environmental services</b>				
Exports	185	200	204	213
Imports	230	255	271	284
Balance	-45	-55	-67	-71
<b>Commercial education (non-institutional)</b>				
Exports	117	160	176	190
Imports	34	43	60	65
Balance	83	116	115	125

Services trade for eight additional countries are added to the 47 already published. Annual data for

travel, transportation, commercial and government services are now available for Columbia, Costa Rica, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Russia, Poland, Senegal and Vietnam.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2064-2107, 3178, 3180-3186, 3188-3190, 3192-3195, and 3197.**

Matrices for the eight countries newly released with this publication will be available by July 17.

*Canada's international transactions in services, 1999* (67-203-XPB, \$40; 67-203-XIB, \$30) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Hugh Henderson (613-951-9049; [hendhug@statcan.ca](mailto:hendhug@statcan.ca)), or Denis Caron (613-951-1861; [caroden@statcan.ca](mailto:caroden@statcan.ca)) Balance of Payments Division. ■

### Coal and coke statistics

April 2000

Lower demand for coal on domestic markets and diminished production capacity led to reduced coal production in April. Coal production totalled 5 460 kilotonnes, down 6.9% from April 1999, and due in part to the closing of a mine in Alberta. Production in British Columbia (directed mainly to export markets) increased 15.6% to 2 105 kilotonnes, while it dropped in other producing provinces (supplying mainly electric power generating stations) by 17.1% to 3 355 kilotonnes. The year-to-date production figure was 23 973 kilotonnes, down 1.4%.

Exports in April were up 3.4% from April 1999 to 2 865 kilotonnes. Exports to Japan, the largest consumer of Canadian coal, increased 81.0% to 1 675 kilotonnes in the same period. Year-to-date figures show exports of 11 348 kilotonnes, 4.4% above 1999's level.

Coke production in April was 273 kilotonnes, up 0.7% from April 1999.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.**

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

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

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## Electric power statistics

April 2000

Colder temperatures in central Canada and increased capacity of hydro stations led to higher electric power generation in April. Net generation of electricity was 45 336 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 4.1% from April 1999. Exports decreased 1% to 3 846 GWh, and imports decreased from 1 289 GWh to 1 203 GWh.

Generation from hydro sources increased 8.2% to 28 926 GWh, due mainly to improved reservoir levels in Quebec. This is the twelfth consecutive month that hydro generation has increased. This increased capability serviced higher domestic demand caused by colder temperatures. Thermal conventional generation was up 4.0% to 11 596 GWh. Generation from nuclear sources was down 15.2% to 4 814 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of April was 204 491 GWh, up 7.3% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (15 635 GWh) were up 49.5%, whereas year-to-date imports (3 529 GWh) fell 45.9% from the previous year.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3985-3999.**

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

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](mailto:alefeba@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Farm operators' total income

1998

Estimates of farm operators' total income for 1998 are now available. Information on on-farm and off-farm sources of income for farm operators is available by region, farm type and revenue class.

For custom data requests, contact the Client Services Unit (1-800-465-1991; 613-951-5027). For general information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Lina Di Piéto (613-951-3171; fax: 613-951-3868; [lina.dipietro@statcan.ca](mailto:lina.dipietro@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## Average fair market value/purchase price for new homes

1993 to 1998

This report contains data from the GST/HST New Housing Rebate File (1993–1998), including average fair market value and average rebate. Annual breakdowns are available by province, Census Metropolitan Areas or Census Agglomerations and the component Census Subdivisions of each.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 9998.**

The 1993–1998 issue of *Average fair market value/purchase price for new homes in Canada — New data from GST administrative records* (64-507-XIE, \$26) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Brown (613-951-1583; [david.brown@statcan.ca](mailto:david.brown@statcan.ca)), Tax Data Division. ■

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**Catalogue number 67-203-XIB** (\$30).

**Canada's international transactions in services**, 1999  
**Catalogue number 67-203-XPB** (\$40).

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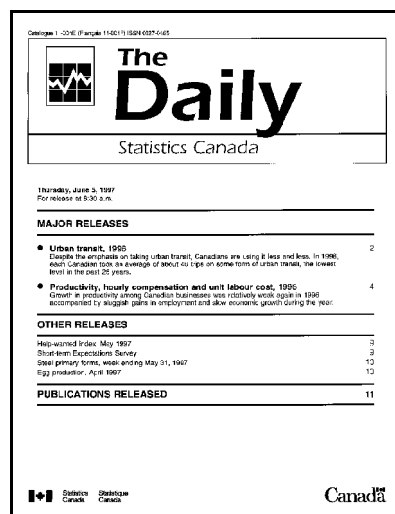
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Catalogue 11-001E.

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

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*The Daily, June 30, 2000*

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**RELEASE DATES: JULY 4 TO JULY 7**

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**July 4 to July 7**

(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
5	<b>Building permits</b>	May 2000
7	<b>Labour Force Survey</b>	June 2000

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