



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 31, 2001

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, November 2000**  
 November's gross domestic product was little changed, edging up 0.1% from October, as slower North American demand for automotive products had a dampening effect on the economy.

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- **Grain stocks, December 31, 2000**  
 Total stocks of most major grains at December 31, including both those on-farm and commercially stored, were below their recent five-year averages, as well as below levels at December 31, 1999. Only stocks of durum wheat and barley were higher than at the end of 1999.

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### Postal code conversion file

November 2000

The November 2000 *Postal code conversion file* (PCCF) is now available. This digital file links the six-character postal code with the standard 1996 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, census tracts, and census subdivisions). It also locates each postal code by longitude and latitude to support mapping applications.

The November 2000 version of the *Postal codes by federal riding file* (1996 representation order) is also available. This product, a subset of the PCCF, provides a link between the six-character postal code and Canada's federal electoral districts (commonly known as federal ridings). By using the postal code as a link, data from administrative files may be organized or tabulated by federal riding.

*The Postal code conversion file* (92F0027XDB, \$9,000) and the *Postal codes by federal riding file* (92F0028XDB, \$2,900) are available in ASCII format on diskette or CD-ROM. For more information, or to order these files, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

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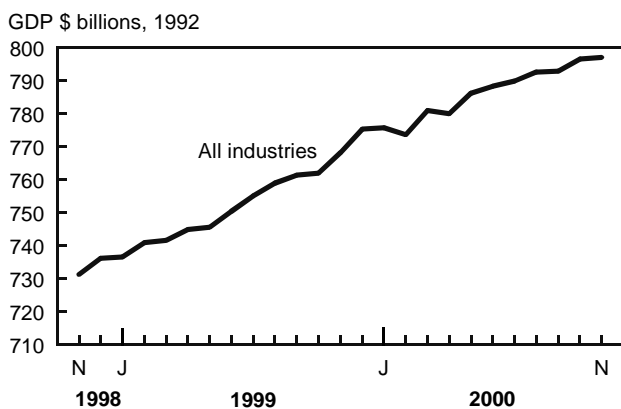
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

November 2000

November's gross domestic product was little changed, edging up 0.1% from October, as slower North American demand for automotive products had a dampening effect on the economy.

#### Economic output little changed



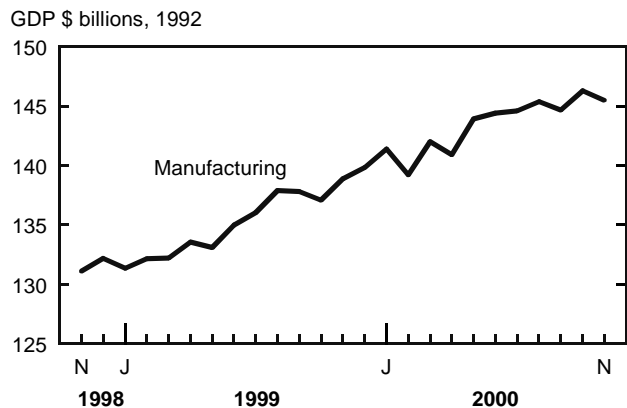
The slumping automotive sector pulled down manufacturing, where a sharp reduction in the production of motor vehicles and parts led to the factory sector's second decline in three months. Weak performances in the retailing and wholesaling industries can also partly be traced back to flagging consumer demand for automotive products, as imports and exports of these goods fell in November. The drop in manufacturing was compounded by the most significant fall in electronic products output in more than two years. The output of industries producing computer and telecommunications goods and services edged back slightly in November, as the decline in electronic equipment manufacturing more than offset increases in telecommunications and computing services.

Elsewhere, sinking stock markets led the finance industries lower, while logging activity fell from mid-year highs for a fourth consecutive month. However, the economy drew strength from moderate gains in the construction industry and several service industries, notably communications companies, electrical utilities and business service providers.

#### 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.

#### Weak auto sector pushed manufacturing lower



#### Manufacturing output falls for second time in three months

Factory output declined 0.5% in November, continuing to fall short of the robust growth trend evident earlier in 2000. A sharp drop in automotive output was exacerbated by a weak month for producers of electronic goods. Output of primary metals products also fell significantly. Overall, only 8 of 22 major industry groups, accounting for about 46% of total manufacturing production, receded in November. Of the remaining sectors that increased production, the leaders were chemical and food producers.

Auto production continued to fall in November, as the first wave of planned production cutbacks that were sparked by a marked slowdown in North American demand were implemented. It was the largest percentage decline in automotive production since the summer of 1998, when the industry was hit by a major strike. The fall in output was reflected in international trade flows as well; imports of auto parts fell sharply, as did exports of assembled cars and trucks. The parallel decline of auto production in the United States, where output has fallen since September, also sapped demand for Canadian-made auto parts.

The motor vehicle industry's difficulties were partly responsible for a 2.0% drop in the output of primary metal products. A steep fall in shipments to the auto industry led primary steel producers to a 0.9% decline in November. A more pronounced drop at non-ferrous metal smelters was brought about by a pause in uranium mining and smelting, as year 2000 production quotas were met early.

The high-flying electrical and electronic products industry curtailed production by 2.7% in November, the second decline in three months. Output of communications equipment was hardest hit by the cutbacks, as manufacturers of telecommunications equipment, electronic parts and other components adjusted production plans in the face of softening demand. Exports of communications equipment fell 6.0% in November. Production of computers and peripherals also fell, although demand for fibre optic cable remained strong.

Manufacturing of chemical products rose a substantial 2.2% in November. The expansion of the pharmaceutical industry continued apace, building on gains in the second and third quarters. November also saw a significant increase in imports of raw materials for this industry. Production of agricultural chemicals and synthetic resins also rose.

**Weakness in computers and autos drives down wholesaling**

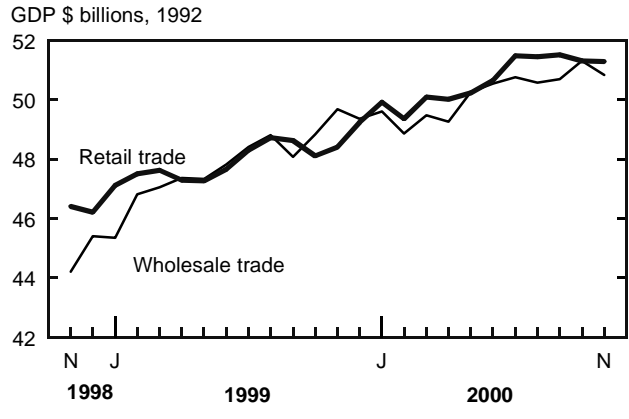
Wholesale trade activity receded 0.9% in November on the impact of cutbacks in the automotive industry and the relatively slower pace of growth in the computer industry. The weakness in computer wholesaling paralleled a gradual levelling off of imports and production of these goods, after a period of explosive growth earlier in 2000. These declines were partly offset by increases among wholesalers of food and non-farm machinery.

**Auto sales slump continues to hamper retailing**

Retailing activity was essentially unchanged in November, extending a period of lacklustre growth since July, in stark contrast to the steep growth observed in the first part of 2000. Auto sales hardly budged in November after plunging in October, as consumers

stayed away from dealer showrooms for a second month. Retail sales by auto dealers have fallen 4.3% since July, while the rest of retailing held its ground. It was also a disappointing month for department stores and most types of clothing stores, where a drop in sales leading into the Christmas season largely erased a healthy October gain. These declines were partly offset by increased traffic at service stations.

**Autos dampened retailing, wholesaling activity**



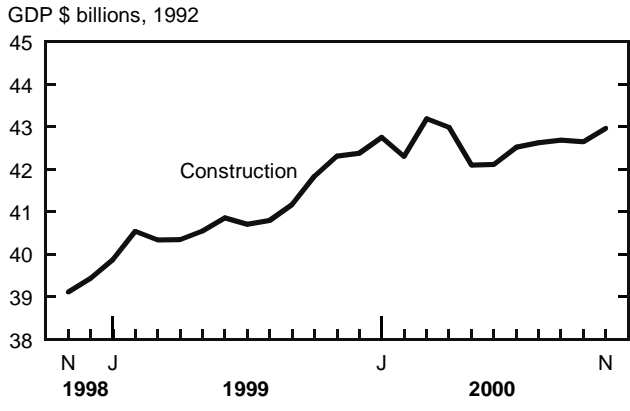
**Stock market tumble trips up finance industries**

The finance sector saw a 0.7% decline in activity in November, partly erasing three months of solid growth, as stock markets continued to tumble. The TSE 300 Index shed 8.5% and trading volumes shrank, dampening efforts to market new issues. This led to a reduction in services of investment and mutual fund dealers. Although the banking industry engages in both of these activities, their more traditional lines of business helped stave off a large decline.

**Construction recovery continues into November**

Construction activity rose 0.7% in November, reflecting continued growth in housing demand and an increase in engineering construction. These gains were partly offset by a drop in the construction of non-residential buildings, the sixth in eight months.

**Construction continued to recover from mid-year slump**



While still remaining below its most recent peak of March 2000, construction activity has steadily been climbing back from a mid-year, strike-induced drop. Much of the recent strength has come from a rejuvenated residential construction industry, where home-building has grown in each of the last five months.

**Utilities higher**

Unseasonably colder weather in November, after an unusually warm October, led to higher output of utilities. A surge in demand from the United States caused by power shortages also helped boost production.

**Business services continues to expand**

Business services advanced 0.4% in November, continuing its almost uninterrupted growth since the mid-1990s. Computer services contributed the lion's share of November's gain. Personnel agencies and professional services agencies also increased their output.

**Other industries**

Increased activity by the telecommunication carrier and postal and courier industries were behind a 1.0% increase in the communications sector. Mining output increased 0.6% in November after a similar increase in October. Increased production of mineral fuels was offset by lower output in metal and non-metal mines. A strike by university and elementary teachers led to a 0.2% decline in education services.

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

The November 2000 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XIE, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release in February. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price. See *How to order products*.

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

Monthly gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, 1992 prices

	June 2000 <sup>r</sup>	July 2000 <sup>r</sup>	August 2000 <sup>r</sup>	September 2000 <sup>r</sup>	October 2000 <sup>r</sup>	November 2000 <sup>p</sup>	October to November 2000	November 2000	November 1999 to November 2000
seasonally adjusted									
	month-to-month % change					\$ change <sup>1</sup>	\$ level <sup>1</sup>	% change	
<b>All industries</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>797,009</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Goods producing industries</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-103</b>	<b>260,581</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Agriculture	0.6	-2.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.5	70	12,947	-4.2
Fishing and trapping	-8.6	4.0	-6.6	-0.9	-1.6	-1.8	-12	649	-13.4
Logging and forestry	-	0.8	-4.2	-4.1	-3.7	-3.0	-139	4,493	-6.2
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells	1.0	-2.5	-0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.6	162	27,502	2.3
Manufacturing	0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.5	1.1	-0.5	-791	145,494	4.8
Construction	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.7	312	42,960	1.6
Other utilities	-1.2	-1.0	1.5	-0.5	-0.2	1.1	295	26,536	5.8
<b>Services producing industries</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>536,428</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Transportation and storage	0.3	0.2	0.5	-0.3	0.0	0.4	132	37,038	3.6
Communications	0.5	0.9	1.0	-0.2	0.5	1.0	310	31,133	9.3
Wholesale trade	0.6	0.4	-0.4	0.2	1.2	-0.9	-468	50,836	2.3
Retail trade	0.8	1.6	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.0	-21	51,284	5.9
Finance and insurance	-0.9	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.8	-0.7	-314	43,856	4.8
Real estate operator and insurance agents	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	201	83,592	2.8
Business services	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.4	223	51,506	10.0
Government services	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	208	47,916	3.3
Educational services	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-75	40,915	0.4
Health and social services	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	15	46,518	0.4
Accommodation, and food	0.4	-0.1	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.9	200	21,608	4.8
Other services	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	118	30,226	1.9
<b>Other aggregations</b>									
Industrial production	0.2	-0.4	0.5	-0.5	0.9	-0.2	-334	199,532	4.5
Non-durable manufacturing	0.7	-0.1	-0.8	-0.2	0.7	0.7	432	58,612	2.3
Durable manufacturing	0.1	0.3	1.4	-0.7	1.4	-1.4	-1,223	86,882	6.5
Business sector	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	294	667,199	4.2
Non-business sector	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	132	129,810	1.5

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

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

- Nil or zero.



## Grain stocks

December 31, 2000

Total stocks of most major grains at December 31, including both those on-farm and commercially stored, were below their recent five-year averages, as well as below levels at December 31, 1999. Only stocks of durum wheat and barley were higher than at the end of 1999.

This overall drop in stocks can be explained by the decline in production for most major grains harvested last fall, except for durum wheat and barley. Higher exports also drew down stocks of wheat (excluding durum), barley, flaxseed, dry peas, rye and oats over the five months from August to December compared with the same period of 1999.

### Total stocks of grain at December 31

	1999	2000	1999 to 2000	5-year average 1995 to 1999
	'000 tonnes		% change	
All wheat	22 519	22 162	-2	21 479
Wheat excluding durum	18 064	16 823	-7	17 034
Barley	10 180	10 284	1	9 994
Grain corn	7 486	6 042	-19	6 396
Canola	5 525	5 378	-3	4 240
Durum wheat	4 455	5 339	20	4 444
Oats	2 860	2 470	-14	2 535
Soybeans	1 865	1 863	0	1 652
Flax	875	643	-27	672
Rye	326	250	-23	219

### Total wheat stocks down

December total wheat stocks — those on farms plus those in commercial positions — fell to 22.1 million metric tonnes, down 2% from 1999. Stocks declined because exports during the period from August to December increased 2% while total tonnage harvested in the fall of 2000 changed little from the previous crop year.

Wheat consists of two major categories, durum and wheat excluding durum. Stocks of durum wheat, which is used to make pasta, reached just over 5.3 million tonnes, up 20% from almost 4.5 million tonnes as of December 31, 1999. The recent five-year average for durum is 4.4 million tonnes. Durum production last fall was the second highest on record. With a 2% decline in exports for the period August to December, stocks have remained at high levels.

#### Note to readers

The December survey of 13,200 farm operators was conducted by telephone interviews from January 2 to January 10, 2001. Farmers were asked to report the amounts of grain in on-farm storage.

Data on commercial stocks of western grains originate from the Canadian Grain Commission. Commercial stocks of corn and soybeans in Ontario and Quebec are obtained by a separate survey of commercial elevators. Commercial stocks of specialty crops originate from a survey of handler and agents of specialty crops.

Stocks of wheat excluding durum totalled 16.8 million tonnes, down 1% from the five-year average and down 7% from the previous year's levels.

### Total stocks of grain corn lowest in three years

Total stocks of grain corn reached were at their lowest in three years on December 31, 2000. They were at 6.0 million tonnes, a 19% decline from the same day of 1999. These stocks were also 6% lower than the five-year average of 6.4 million tonnes. The most significant reason for this decline was a disappointing harvest last fall, which resulted in 25% less production than in 1999. Farm stocks were down by 900 000 tonnes and commercial stocks by 545 000 tonnes compared with December 1999.

### Total stocks of canola still near record levels

Total stocks of canola were the second highest on record at just under 5.4 million tonnes, a 3% decrease from the record 5.5 million tonnes in 1999. Despite a 19% drop in canola production in the fall of 2000, the record high stock carryover from the previous crop year maintained the previous high stock levels.

*Field crop reporting series no. 1: Stocks of Canadian grain at December 31, 2000 (22-002-XIB, \$11/\$66; 22-002-XPB, \$15/\$88) 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 David Burroughs (613-951-5138; [dave.burroughs@statcan.ca](mailto:dave.burroughs@statcan.ca)), or David Roeske (613-951-0572; [dave.roeske@statcan.ca](mailto:dave.roeske@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Electric power statistics

November 2000

Increased domestic demand owing to colder temperatures throughout Canada led to increased net generation of electricity in November. Net generation of electricity was 48 554 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 3.0% from November 1999. Exports decreased 7.3% to 3 461 GWh, and imports fell from 1 169 GWh to 957 GWh.

Reduced generating capability in Quebec and Ontario was the main reason for a 2.2% decrease in generation of hydroelectricity to 29 318 GWh. As a result, thermal conventional generation was up 19.7% to 13 751 GWh, compensating for lower hydro generation and accommodating higher domestic demand. Generation from nuclear sources was down 2.7% to 5 485 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of November totalled 526 054 GWh, up 4.2% from the same period in 1999. Year-to-date exports were up 20.7% to 46 629 GWh, whereas year-to-date imports fell 18.0% from the same period of 1999 to 10 813 GWh.

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

The November 2000 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001-XIB, \$9/\$85) will be available in February. 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](mailto:alefeba@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Coal and coke statistics

November 2000

Lower demand for Canadian coal on domestic and foreign markets led to reduced production in November for the ninth consecutive month. Coal production totalled 5 717 kilotonnes, down 8.0% from November 1999. Year-to-date production was 63 286 kilotonnes, down 5.0% from the same period in 1999.

Weaker demand in the main Asian markets for Canadian coal led to a 22.9% decline in exports from November 1999 to 2 275 kilotonnes. Exports to Japan, the largest consumer of Canadian coal, was 1 035 kilotonnes, a 38.9% drop from November 1999. Year-to-date figures total exports were 29 311 kilotonnes, down 5.4% compared with the same period in 1999.

Coke production in November was 265 kilotonnes, down 3.9% from November 1999.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.**

The November 2000 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002-XIB, \$9/\$85) will be available in February. 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](mailto:alefeba@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■



## NEW PRODUCTS

**Field crop reporting series, Vol. 80, no. 1**  
Catalogue number **22-002-XIB** (\$11/\$66).

**Field crop reporting series, Vol. 80, no. 1**  
Catalogue number **22-002-XPB** (\$15/\$88).

**Science statistics, Vol. 25, no. 1**  
Catalogue number **88-001-XIB** (\$6/\$59).

**Industrial research and development, 2000 intentions**  
Catalogue number **88-202-XIB** (\$35).

**Postal code conversion file, November 2000**  
Catalogue number **92F0027XDB** (\$9,000).

**Postal codes by federal riding file, November 2000**  
Catalogue number **92F0028XDB** (\$2,900).

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

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

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997  
For release at 8:30 a.m.

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Changes in the availability of taking urban transit: Canadians are riding it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 6.5 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

- **Harvested Index, May 1997** 3
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(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
1	<b>Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries</b>	January 2001
5	<b>Workplace and Employee Survey</b>	1999
7	<b>Building permits</b>	December 2000
7	<b>Help-wanted Index</b>	January 2001
9	<b>Labour Force Survey</b>	January 2001
12	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	December 2000
14	<b>Productivity growth in Canada</b>	1961–1999
15	<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	January 2001
15	<b>New motor vehicle sales</b>	December 2000
15	<b>Livestock</b>	January 2001
16	<b>Travel between Canada and other countries</b>	December 2000
19	<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	December 2000
20	<b>Wholesale trade</b>	December 2000
20	<b>Composite Index</b>	January 2001
21	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	December 2000
21	<b>Employment Insurance</b>	December 2000
21	<b>Private and public investment in Canada</b>	2001 (intentions)
22	<b>Retail trade</b>	December 2000
22	<b>Farm cash receipts</b>	Jan–Dec 2000
22	<b>Canada's international transactions in securities</b>	December 2000
23	<b>Population projections</b>	2000–2026
26	<b>International travel account</b>	October–December 2000
26	<b>Characteristics of international travellers</b>	July–September 2000
27	<b>Industrial Product Price and Raw Materials Price Indexes</b>	January 2001
27	<b>Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises</b>	October–December 2000
27	<b>Employment, earnings and hours</b>	December 2000
28	<b>Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry</b>	December 2000
28	<b>National economic and financial accounts</b>	October–December 2000
28	<b>Balance of international payments</b>	October–December 2000

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