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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

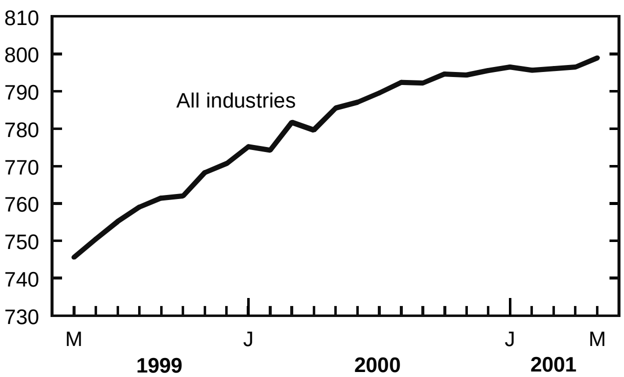
Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

May 2001

Gross domestic product advanced 0.3% in May, the strongest showing in seven months, buttressed by unusual events in the public sector.

Pace of economic activity picked up in May

GDP $ billions 1992



May saw strike-related rebounds in education and provincial government services, as well as a burst of activity for the 2001 Census of Population conducted by Statistics Canada. The economy was also bolstered by increased manufacturing activity owing to the recent surge in auto production and a small rebound in the telecommunications equipment industry. A second month of improved performance in the stock markets translated into an increase in financial services output.

However, these gains were partly offset by a return to more normal levels of drilling and rigging in the mining sector after a weather-induced spurt in April, and by the effects of a strike on the construction industry. Sales by both retailers and wholesalers slowed, as demand for automobiles and computers was scaled back.

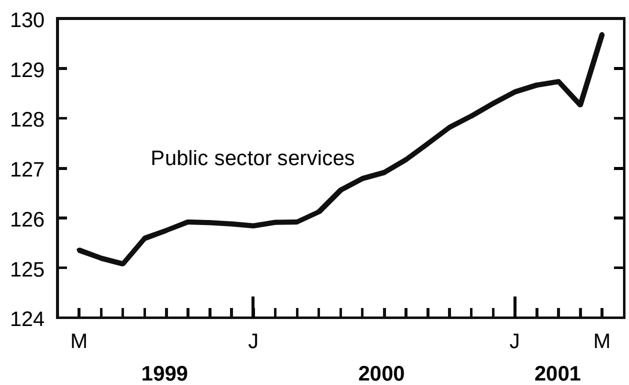
> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by labour and capital in transforming inputs purchased from other producers into outputs. Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1992 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

One-time factors boosted public sector

The return to work by 12,700 teaching support staff in Toronto and 18,500 public servants in Newfoundland after April strikes led to a rebound in education and provincial government services in May. Elsewhere, federal government services rose significantly, as more than 37,000 canvassers were hired to conduct the 2001 Census. Most of the canvassing activity was completed by the end of May.

End of strikes, Census boosted economy

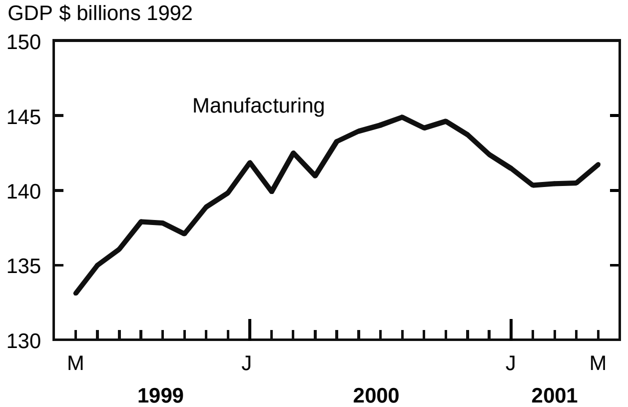
GDP $ billions 1992



Strongest manufacturing gain in 12 months

Total factory output rose 0.9% in May, as production of automobiles and electronic equipment rose. Manufacturing of food and wood products also increased. Overall, 14 of 22 major industry groups, which accounted for 81.8% of the factory sector's output, increased production in May. The largest declines were reported by makers of furniture and beverages.

Manufacturing posted strongest growth in 12 months



Production of electrical and electronic products rose 0.8% in May, only the second increase in seven months. The steep slide in the output of telecommunication equipment ended in May; manufacturers increased production for the first time since August 2000. However, makers of fibre optic equipment, which have been on a similar downward trajectory, posted another decline. Production of computers and peripherals edged back after two solid months.

Favourable demand in the United States continued to buoy the automotive products industry in May. Production of autos (+2.2%) and parts (+2.3%) rose in tandem. It was the third consecutive monthly increase for the automotive sector which, like that of its neighbour to the south, has been gradually recuperating the ground lost in the closing months of 2000, when consumer demand faltered and dealers' inventories peaked.

Food processing plants raised output 1.6% in May, as good catches kept fish processors busy in May, and producers of tea, coffee and confections also increased production. These increases were partly offset by a decline in vegetable oil milling, as production facilities were idled temporarily in response to slumping demand.

A 1.8% increase in the wood products industry was buttressed by a second consecutive increase at sawmills. Two months after the expiry of the Canada–U.S. softwood lumber agreement, a still-buoyant U.S. home-building market was feeding demand for lumber, but May saw shipments to the United States fall as exporters were cautious about the possibility of countervailing duties that may be applied retroactively.

Production of furniture fell 3.1% in May, as manufacturers of office and other institutional furniture cut back production for the fourth time in as many months. Beverage producers reported a 1.7% decline in output, as production of beer fell back to March levels.

Stock markets gave finance industries a boost

A resurgent stock market led to a 1.3% increase in financial services in May. Rising activity on stock markets, combined with a second consecutive monthly increase in sales of mutual funds after a steep decline in the first quarter, led to more activity by banks and other financial service providers.

Return to more normal weather weighed on oil patch

Mining sector output fell 1.9% in May because of a 16.5% drop in drilling and rigging activity, after unseasonably dry weather conditions had led this industry to an outsized gain in April. The rest of the mining sector fared better in May, with the end of a strike in the iron mining industry and a banner month for diamond miners.

Strike slowed down construction activity

Total construction activity fell 0.8% in May. A strike by 15,000 construction workers in Quebec led to a 0.7% decline in the repair and engineering construction industry. Work on residential building projects also fell, reflecting a nascent downward trend in housing starts that was most pronounced in single dwellings.

Slower computer sales continued to weaken wholesaling

Wholesaling activity continued to weaken in May, reflecting continued slumping demand for computers. Imports of computers, previously rising steeply, have flattened out since the middle of 2000, and have fallen in two of the last three months. While business and institutional demand continued to grow, there was evidence that consumer demand, which accounted for about two-fifths of total sales in 2000, lost steam.

Grain dealers also had a poor month, but after two months of strong gains. These declines were partly offset by increased distribution of machinery and food.

Lower auto sales drove retailing down

Retailing activity fell 0.2% in May because of a setback in auto sales. The drop in auto sales was relatively modest, and followed healthy gains in March and April. Even when auto dealerships are excluded, sales activity in the rest of the retailing sector fell slightly, as traffic at gas service stations dropped and clothing store sales generally declined. Department stores, where some key players have been struggling with over-expansion and stiff competition, saw little change in the month, continuing a period of lacklustre growth that began in January.

Business services showed little change

Activity in the business services industry continued to slacken; May's 0.1% decline was a far cry from the average monthly rise of 0.8% throughout 2000. Much of the recent slowdown in activity can be traced to the computer consulting services industry. Furthermore, firms providing advertising, architectural, scientific and technical services have seen an outright drop in business since the beginning of the year.

Other industries

Warmer weather and high natural gas prices caused demand at natural gas distribution and electrical utilities to slide 0.8% in May, a second consecutive monthly decline. Activity by transportation companies rose 1.3% in May, mirroring both increased manufacturing production and larger shipments of primary commodities such as wheat and iron ore.

Forthcoming annual revision of monthly GDP by industry

The next annual revision of monthly GDP by industry estimates, scheduled for release on September 28, will include major classification and conceptual changes. For more information, consult the *Statistical methods* page on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). In the interim, the following table shows the impact on economic growth of a synthetic rebasing of GDP by industry from 1992 to 1997 prices.

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry: Impact on economic growth of a synthetic rebasing

	1992 base year	1997 base year	Difference
	% change		
1999	4.32	4.16	-0.16
2000	4.48	4.26	-0.22
First quarter 1999	1.07	1.02	-0.06
Second quarter 1999	0.98	0.94	-0.04
Third quarter 1999	1.54	1.54	0.00
Fourth quarter 1999	1.11	1.07	-0.04
First quarter 2000	1.31	1.25	-0.06
Second quarter 2000	0.91	0.83	-0.08
Third quarter 2000	0.93	0.86	-0.07
Fourth quarter 2000	0.44	0.39	-0.05
First quarter 2001	0.15	0.10	-0.06
October 2000	0.30	0.32	0.02
November 2000	-0.03	-0.06	-0.03
December 2000	0.16	0.10	-0.06
January 2001	0.11	0.12	0.00
February 2001	-0.11	-0.09	0.02
March 2001	0.05	-0.02	-0.07
April 2001	0.05	0.06	0.00
May 2001	0.30	0.31	0.01

Available on CANSIM: tables 3790004-3790006 and matrices 4677-4681.

Starting with the September 28 release, monthly data on gross domestic product at factor cost that is usually posted on Statistics Canada's CANSIM database will only be updated on the new CANSIM II database.

The May 2001 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XIE, $11/$110) is scheduled for release in August. 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. □

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

	December 2000[r]	January 2001[r]	February 2001[r]	March 2001[r]	April 2001[r]	May 2001[p]	April to May 2001	May 2001	May 2000 to May 2001
	Seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change						$ change[1]	$ level[1]	% change
All industries	**0.2**	**0.1**	**-0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**2,379**	**798,821**	**1.7**
Goods producing industries	**-0.3**	**-0.6**	**-0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**119**	**256,275**	**-0.9**
Agriculture	0.8	-2.0	-0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	36	12,724	-3.4
Fishing and trapping	3.8	-5.1	-2.1	2.2	-4.3	6.1	38	664	-13.1
Logging and forestry	-5.6	6.6	1.2	0.7	-0.2	-2.0	-87	4,294	-14.1
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	-0.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.5	-1.9	-547	28,637	3.2
Manufacturing	-0.9	-0.6	-0.8	0.1	0.0	0.9	1,247	141,735	-1.1
Construction	0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.5	-0.8	-345	41,960	0.3
Other utilities	1.9	-3.7	2.5	0.1	-0.5	-0.8	-223	26,261	-2.4
Services producing industries	**0.4**	**0.5**	**-0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**2,260**	**542,546**	**3.0**
Transportation and storage	1.4	0.6	-1.4	-0.1	-0.3	1.0	354	37,077	1.5
Communications	0.4	0.7	1.3	-1.3	0.7	0.0	-9	31,756	6.8
Wholesale trade	1.1	1.4	-1.0	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-252	50,641	0.2
Retail trade	1.0	0.9	-0.4	0.4	1.0	-0.2	-127	52,723	4.7
Finance and insurance	0.6	-0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	570	44,706	2.5
Real estate and insurance agents	-0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	246	84,947	3.3
Business services	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.1	-63	51,837	6.0
Government services	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.3	626	49,314	5.1
Educational services	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.2	-1.1	1.6	665	41,399	1.5
Health and social services	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	62	46,445	0.0
Accommodation and food	0.0	1.1	-1.4	0.7	-0.5	0.6	124	21,548	2.8
Other services	-0.2	-0.3	0.5	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	64	30,153	1.4
Other aggregations									
Industrial production	-0.5	-0.8	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	477	196,633	-0.7
Non-durable manufacturing	-0.4	-0.5	1.1	-0.1	0.7	0.7	418	59,241	3.5
Durable manufacturing	-1.3	-0.8	-2.1	0.2	-0.4	1.0	829	82,494	-4.1
Business sector	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	981	667,083	1.5
Non-business sector	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.4	1.1	1,398	131,738	2.5

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1 *Millions of dollars at annual rate.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Annual Survey of Manufacturers
1999

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on more than 250 different industries. Data for the industries listed in the following tables are now available for Canada.

Available on CANSIM: table 3010003 and matrices 11701, 11702, 11721, 11722, 11729, 11730, 11738, 11745, 11784, 11815, 11910, 11911, 11921, 11922, 11955, 11968, 12003, 12004, 12026, 12054, 12055, 12059, 12061, 12062, 12067, 12068, 12077, 12091, 12092, 12099, 12101, 12102, 12105-12112, 12118, 12119, 12125, 12126, 12136, 12151 and 12152.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Manufacturing industries of Canada: National and provincial areas* (31-203-XPB, $68). Research papers on manufacturing are available on Statistics Canada Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Research papers (free)*, then *Manufacturing*.

To order data, for general information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination Officer 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Value of shipments

	North American Industry Classification System	1998	1999	1998 to 1999	Matrix
		$ millions		% change	
Industry					
Broad-woven fabric mills	313210	1,567.0	1,479.7	-5.6	11702
Textile bag and canvas mills	314910	333.4	355.4	6.6	11722
Other clothing knitting mills	315190	552.8	448.7	-18.8	11730
Men's and boys' cut and sew trouser, slack and jean manufacturing	315227	579.3	498.6	-13.9	11738
Other women's and girls' cut and sew cothing manufacturing	315239	1,178.7	1,176.4	-0.2	11745
Prefabricated wood building manufacturing	321992	422.3	402.5	-4.7	11784
Other printing	323119	7,484.8	7,466.5	-0.2	11815
Cement manufacturing	327310	1,197.0	1,260.2	5.3	11911
Gypsum product manufacturing	327420	743.7	868.6	16.8	11922
Non-ferrous foundries (except die-casting)	331529	584.0	655.6	12.3	11955
Other plate work and fabricated structural product manufacturing	332319	2,769.1	2,728.3	-1.5	11968
Agricultural implement manufacturing	333110	2,528.4	1,937.6	-23.4	12004
Industrial mould manufacturing	333511	1,113.9	1,151.4	3.4	12026
Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	334410	6,944.0	7,560.6	8.9	12055
Measuring, medical and controlling devices manufacturing	334512	2,086.1	2,358.6	13.1	12059
Manufacturing and reproducing magnetic and optical media	334610	581.8	633.5	8.9	12062
Lighting fixture manufacturing	335120	770.2	759.4	-1.4	12068
Power, distribution and specialty transformers manufacturing	335311	805.6	850.4	5.6	12077
Automobile and light-duty motor vehicle manufacturing	336110	52,518.5	62,430.2	18.9	12092
Motor home, travel trailer and camper manufacturing	336215	579.1	628.6	8.6	12099
Motor vehicle gasoline engine and engine parts manufacturing	336310	5,539.9	5,683.7	2.6	12102
Motor vehicle steering and suspension components (except spring) manufacturing	336330	1,524.0	1,468.1	-3.7	12106
Motor vehicle brake system manufacturing	336340	1,727.9	1,719.0	-0.5	12108
Motor vehicle transmission and power train parts manufacturing	336350	3,662.6	4,497.5	22.8	12110
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing	336360	4,394.7	4,947.0	12.6	12112
Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	336410	9,458.2	11,259.0	19.0	12119
Ship building and repairing	336611	393.2	551.6	40.3	12125
Boat building	336612	500.9	473.1	-5.6	12126
Other wood household furniture manufacturing	337123	1,549.2	1,915.7	23.7	12136
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	339110	1,412.9	1,418.6	0.4	12152

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Postal code conversion file

June 2001

The June 2001 *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 June 2001 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, or ridings. By using the postal code as a link, data from administrative files may be organized and/or tabulated by federal riding.

PCCF+, a tool to assist health professionals in geocoding, is also available to purchasers of the PCCF.

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. ■

Coal and coke statistics

May 2001

Increased demand from export markets was the main reason for higher coal production in May. Coal production totalled 5 902 kilotonnes, up 0.2% from May 2000. Production in British Columbia, which is directed mainly to export markets, jumped 11.2% to 2 337 kilotonnes. However, in other producing provinces, which mainly supply mainly electric power generating stations, production fell 5.9% to 3 564 kilotonnes. Year-to-date production to the end of May was 29 416 kilotonnes, down 1.8%.

Increased demand, mainly from Asian markets, caused exports to increase to 3 025 kilotonnes, up 8.6% from May 2000. Exports to South Korea more than doubled to 632 kilotonnes, while exports to Japan, the largest consumer of Canadian coal, fell 3.4% to 893 kilotonnes. Year-to-date total exports were 13 790 kilotonnes, down 2.2% from the same period in 2000.

Coke production decreased to 276 kilotonnes in May, down 0.1% from May 2000.

Available on CANSIM: tables 3030016 and 3030017 and matrix 9.

The May 2001 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002-XIB, $9/$85) will be available in August. 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, *andre.lefebvre@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Electric power statistics

May 2001

Warmer temperatures across Canada and lower water levels in reservoirs led to lower electric power generation in May. Net generation of electricity decreased to 44 576 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 1.9% from May 2000. Exports increased 3.5% to 4 550 GWh, and imports increased from 1 365 GWh to 1 668 GWh.

Lower reservoir levels in Quebec and British Columbia led to a 5.6% drop in hydroelectricity generation to 26 185 gigawatt hours. To compensate, thermal conventional generation was up 5.7% to 12 818 GWh. Generation from nuclear sources was up 0.1% to 5 573 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation to the end of May totalled 247 179 GWh, down 1.5% from the same period of 2000. Year-to-date exports totalled 18 747 GWh, down 6.5%, whereas year-to-date imports rose 93.3% from 2000 to 9 458 GWh.

Available on CANSIM: table 1270001 and matrices 3985-3999.

The May 2001 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001-XIB, $9/$85) will be available in August. 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; *andre.lefebvre@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Energy consumption by manufacturing industries

2000 (preliminary)

Estimates of energy consumption by manufacturing industries in 2000 are now available. These estimates identify the various energy forms consumed at the national level by selected industries, in natural units (quantities) and on a heat content basis.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Serge Grenier (613-951-3566; *serge.grenier@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Postal code conversion file, June 2001
Catalogue number 92F0027XDB ($9,000).

Postal codes by federal riding file, June 2001
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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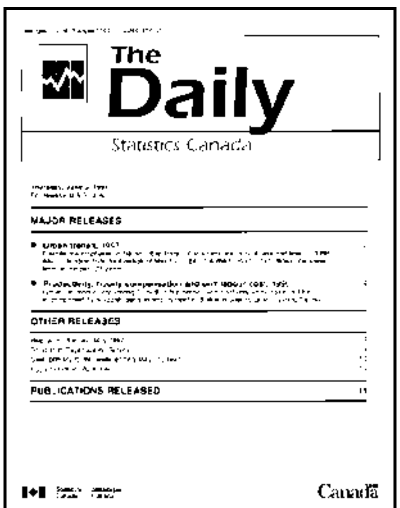

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RELEASE DATES: AUGUST 2001

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
2	**Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries**	July 2001
7	**Building permits**	June 2001
8	**Help-wanted Index**	July 2001
10	**Labour Force Survey**	July 2001
10	**New Housing Price Index**	June 2001
14	**New motor vehicle sales**	June 2001
15	**Health reports**	Summer 2001
16	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	June 2001
17	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	June 2001
17	**Composite Index**	July 2001
17	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	June 2001
20	**Wholesale trade**	June 2001
21	**Consumer Price Index**	July 2001
21	**Retail trade**	June 2001
23	**Employment Insurance**	June 2001
23	**Canada’s international transactions in securities**	June 2001
23	**Livestock estimates**	July 2001
27	**Farm cash receipts**	January–June 2001
27	**University tuition fees**	2001/2002
28	**International travel account**	April–June 2001
28	**Employment, earnings and hours**	June 2001
28	**Field crop reporting series**	July 31, 2001 estimates of production
29	**Industrial Product Price and Raw Materials Price Indexes**	July 2001
29	**Characteristics of international travellers**	January–March 2001
30	**Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises**	April–June 2001
31	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	June 2001
31	**National economic and financial accounts**	April–June 2001
31	**Balance of international payments**	April–June 2001