



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 31, 2001

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **National Economic and Financial Accounts, second quarter 2001**  
 Real gross domestic product edged up 0.1% in the second quarter, slowing from the 0.5% increase in the first quarter. This was the slowest rate of GDP growth since the third quarter of 1995.

2
- **Canada's balance of international payments, second quarter 2001**  
 The seasonally adjusted current account surplus remained strong in the second quarter, posting the second highest level on record, \$9.9 billion, down from an exceptional \$13.5 billion in the first quarter.

8
- **Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, June 2001**  
 Economic activity receded 0.2% in June, largely erasing a 0.3% gain in May. It was the economy's largest monthly decline in more than a year.

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**RELEASE DATES: September 2001** 19

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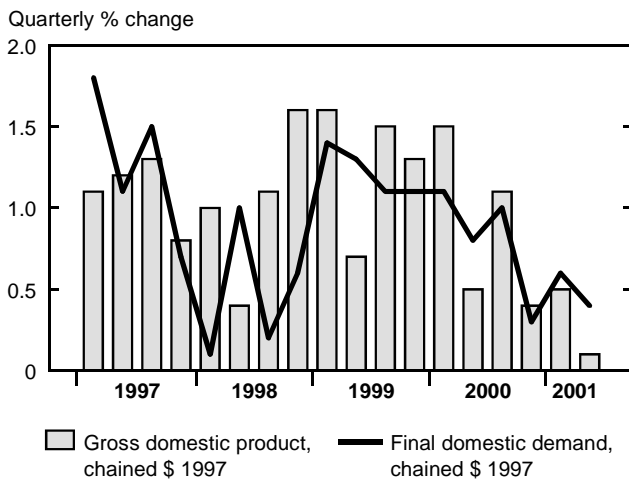
## MAJOR RELEASES

### National Economic and Financial Accounts

Second quarter 2001

Real gross domestic product (GDP) edged up 0.1% in the second quarter, slowing from the 0.5% increase in the first quarter. This was the slowest rate of growth in the GDP since the third quarter of 1995. GDP growth has averaged 0.5% over the past four quarters, after averaging 1.2% over the preceding four quarters.

**GDP growth slowed**



In tandem with slower growth in incomes, consumer spending on goods and services and investment in housing increased only marginally, slowing from the previous quarter.

#### Gross domestic product, chained \$ 1997<sup>1</sup>

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2000	1.5	6.1	5.0
Second quarter 2000	0.5	1.9	4.8
Third quarter 2000	1.1	4.5	4.4
Fourth quarter 2000	0.4	1.6	3.5
First quarter 2001	0.5	2.0	2.5
Second quarter 2001	0.1	0.4	2.1

<sup>1</sup> 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 a previous year.

Business investment rose 0.7%, but businesses continued to reduce their expenditures on computers

and other related equipment. After falling in the first quarter, business investment in inventories resumed, but at lower levels than before. Exports declined for the third consecutive quarter. Corporation profits, stated on a nominal basis, fell 1.6%, the first fall in three years.

Net government expenditure on goods and services was up 0.8%, following a similar increase in the first quarter.

#### Housing market stable

Residential investment remained virtually unchanged in the second quarter, after three quarters of strong growth. Residential transfer costs on the sale of existing homes jumped 6.9%, the largest increase in the past two years. Unit sales of existing homes reached a record level. Construction expenditure on new housing declined, however, following a strong first quarter. Housing starts picked up momentum at the end of the quarter, which will affect investment in the third quarter.

#### Consumer spending flat

Consumer spending decelerated to 0.3% growth in the second quarter. While expenditure on many commodities showed little change, sales of new passenger cars showed some strength, rising 3.9%. Manufacturers continued to offer strong incentives, as in the first quarter. In addition, clothing and footwear sales grew 2.3%. Widespread sales, particularly for women's wear, boosted expenditures on these commodities. Much of Canada enjoyed a mild spring, and expenditures on natural gas and other fuels dropped during the second quarter. Gasoline purchases were reduced reflecting higher prices during the quarter. Transportation expenditures fell 1.8% as a result of a transit strike in British Columbia and weakness in air transportation.

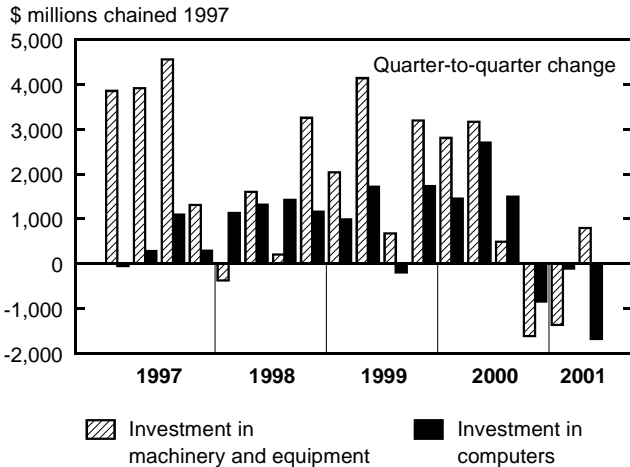
Personal disposable income edged down (in nominal terms), the first quarterly decline since 1996. Incomes were pulled down by a drop in federal transfers, in the wake of a \$1.5 billion payout for the relief of heating expenses in the first quarter. Labour income slowed sharply to 0.5% growth, following a two-year period of increases averaging more than 1.0%.

#### Business investment increased modestly

Investment by businesses in non-residential structures and equipment increased moderately,

following three quarters of decline. Business spending on automobiles jumped 11.3%. Business investment in software grew 6.1%, continuing a period of increases of over 3 years. However, business investment in computers and other office equipment dropped 7.5%, the third quarter of decline following a series of strong increases. Investment in industrial machinery declined 2.4%.

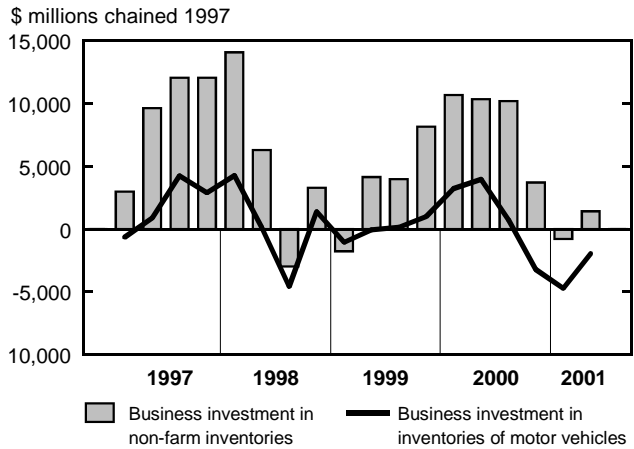
**Third consecutive decline in computer investment**



**Inventory investment resumes**

Following a reduction in the first quarter, businesses invested in inventories, but at a lower rate than throughout the previous year. Trade industries reduced levels of inventory, but manufacturers increased theirs. Retail inventories of motor vehicles fell \$1.9 billion, after stronger decreases in the previous two quarters. For the economy as a whole, stocks were virtually the same as the fourth quarter of 2000.

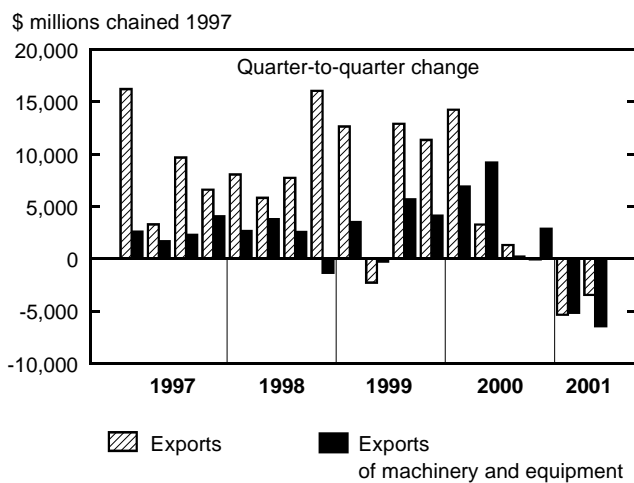
**Motor vehicles inventory levels drawn down again**



**Exports declined for the third consecutive quarter**

Exports fell 0.8% in the second quarter, following declines in the previous two quarters, marking the first occurrence of three consecutive declines since 1991. Machinery and equipment exports dropped 6.0% after falling 4.6% in the previous quarter, the largest back-to-back decline in 18 years. Telecommunications equipment exports were the major contributor to this weakness. Partly offsetting the drop in machinery and equipment exports, automotive exports jumped 6.9% as sales rebounded in U.S. markets.

**Another drop in machinery and equipment exports**



## Government spending continued to rise moderately

Net government expenditure on goods and services rose 0.8%, following a similar gain in the first quarter. Government spending on a national accounts basis has increased modestly each quarter over the past four years.

All levels of government were in surplus positions in the second quarter. The combined net lending by all levels of government exceeded \$40 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis, expressed at annual rates.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 3780001, 3780002, 3800001-3800015, 3800031, 3800033-3800035 and 3820006 and matrices 701-726, 728-735, 737-744, 748-750, 796, 797, 6520, 6521, 6524-6534, 6536, 6538, 6540, 6542, 6547, 6548, 6550-6560, 6562, 6564, 6566, 6568, 6570-6585, 10500-10510, 10512-10515 and 10541-10570.**

As of September 17, *Daily* releases will refer only to CANSIM II table numbers. CANSIM II contains more than 2 million data time series depicting economic and social conditions in Canada. Data are updated on the day that new values for these series are released. Real-time access to CANSIM II is available on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)) from the *Our products and services* page. For more information, contact Louis Boucher (613-951-8906; [louis.boucher@statcan.ca](mailto:louis.boucher@statcan.ca)).

The second quarter 2001 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, quarterly estimates* (13-001-XIB, \$33/\$109; 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/\$65), including supplementary analytical tables and charts, are now available.

At 8:30 a.m. 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-DDB, \$125/\$500; 13-014-DDB, \$300/\$1200; 13F0016DDB, \$125/\$500) 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, \$25/\$100). To purchase any of these products, contact the client services officer (613-951-3810; [iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca](mailto: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

	1997	1998	1999	2000	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	Second quarter 2001	First to second quarter 2001
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
	\$ millions							
	% change at quarterly rates							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income <sup>1</sup>	453,073	474,591	502,400	536,578	545,764	554,456	557,076	0.5
Corporation profits before taxes	87,932	85,851	104,689	127,513	131,840	135,972	133,756	-1.6
Government business enterprise profits before taxes	6,653	7,052	8,490	11,702	12,696	12,572	10,776	-14.3
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	48,881	47,625	47,383	53,553	55,504	58,128	58,452	0.6
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	1,663	1,926	1,783	1,979	1,592	2,792	2,864	2.6
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	54,663	57,643	60,629	63,237	63,576	63,996	64,680	1.1
Inventory valuation adjustment <sup>2</sup>	-623	-691	-2,862	-2,615	-5,316	-2,576	-1,316	1,260
Taxes less subsidies on factors of production	51,203	51,827	53,102	54,949	55,364	55,984	56,636	1.2
Net domestic product at basic prices	703,445	725,824	775,614	846,896	861,020	881,324	882,924	0.2
Taxes less subsidies on products	64,931	67,881	72,082	75,334	76,896	72,632	75,364	3.8
Capital consumption allowances	116,574	122,303	127,723	134,315	136,608	139,408	141,192	1.3
Statistical discrepancy <sup>2</sup>	72	-143	-156	-535	652	1,588	360	-1,228
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>885,022</b>	<b>915,865</b>	<b>975,263</b>	<b>1,056,010</b>	<b>1,075,176</b>	<b>1,094,952</b>	<b>1,099,840</b>	<b>0.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes military pay and allowances.

<sup>2</sup> The change column reflects actual change in millions of dollars for these items.

**Gross domestic product, expenditure-based**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	Second quarter 2001	First to second quarter 2001
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
\$ millions at current prices								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	512,856	534,391	561,566	593,275	604,928	610,752	619,624	1.5
Durable goods	67,988	71,510	77,073	81,239	80,680	82,300	83,288	1.2
Semi-durable goods	44,939	47,203	49,493	52,116	53,244	54,056	54,796	1.4
Non-durable goods	123,143	126,223	132,119	141,112	145,484	145,620	150,224	3.2
Services	276,786	289,455	302,881	318,808	325,520	328,776	331,316	0.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	171,883	176,842	183,287	192,771	194,540	196,656	198,448	0.9
Government gross fixed capital formation	20,104	20,014	22,463	24,740	25,256	25,176	24,872	-1.2
Government inventories <sup>1</sup>	5	-27	-3	24	72	-4	-32	-28
Business gross fixed capital formation	154,737	161,602	171,368	184,294	186,140	186,928	189,112	1.2
Residential structures	43,519	42,513	45,861	48,170	48,884	50,348	50,812	0.9
Non-residential structures	43,872	45,208	46,822	50,569	51,468	51,828	52,276	0.9
Machinery and equipment	67,346	73,881	78,685	85,555	85,788	84,752	86,024	1.5
Business investment in inventories <sup>1</sup>	8,175	5,813	3,909	7,144	2,156	-2,996	-924	2,072
Non-farm <sup>1</sup>	9,174	6,284	3,853	7,407	2,032	-2,988	-280	2,708
Farm <sup>1</sup>	-999	-471	56	-263	124	-8	-644	-636
Exports of goods and services	348,604	377,349	418,542	479,450	495,168	503,200	496,164	-1.4
Goods	303,379	326,180	365,234	422,562	437,336	444,896	438,072	-1.5
Services	45,225	51,169	53,308	56,888	57,832	58,304	58,092	-0.4
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	331,271	360,261	386,025	426,223	432,428	423,172	427,068	0.9
Goods	277,727	303,377	326,845	363,278	369,008	358,320	363,416	1.4
Services	53,544	56,884	59,180	62,945	63,420	64,852	63,652	-1.9
Statistical discrepancy <sup>1</sup>	-71	142	156	535	-656	-1,588	-356	1,232
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>885,022</b>	<b>915,865</b>	<b>975,263</b>	<b>1,056,010</b>	<b>1,075,176</b>	<b>1,094,952</b>	<b>1,099,840</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Final domestic demand	859,580	892,849	938,684	995,080	1,010,864	1,019,512	1,032,056	1.2
\$ millions chained 1997								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	512,856	528,320	546,451	566,229	572,190	576,989	578,511	0.3
Durable goods	67,988	71,585	76,956	81,882	81,657	83,864	84,309	0.5
Semi-durable goods	44,939	46,795	48,212	50,476	51,220	51,953	52,680	1.4
Non-durable goods	123,143	125,647	128,133	130,347	131,607	131,852	131,465	-0.4
Services	276,786	284,284	293,192	303,674	307,784	309,548	310,359	0.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	171,883	174,947	179,555	183,562	185,352	186,717	188,184	0.8
Government gross fixed capital formation	20,104	19,917	22,371	24,064	24,308	24,396	24,115	-1.2
Government inventories <sup>1</sup>	5	-25	-3	23	72	-4	-32	-28
Business gross fixed capital formation	154,737	159,072	169,712	180,913	181,391	181,265	182,560	0.7
Residential structures	43,519	41,982	44,222	45,399	45,946	46,675	46,727	0.1
Non-residential structures	43,872	44,063	44,873	47,274	47,566	47,856	48,109	0.5
Machinery and equipment	67,346	73,037	80,703	88,550	88,135	86,878	87,910	1.2
Business investment in inventories <sup>1</sup>	8,175	5,409	4,630	9,157	4,501	-139	1,592	1,731
Non-farm <sup>1</sup>	9,174	5,165	3,623	8,721	3,702	-784	1,416	2,200
Farm <sup>1</sup>	-999	-72	616	-16	314	154	-278	-432
Exports of goods and services	348,604	379,514	417,093	448,812	450,224	444,866	441,412	-0.8
Goods	303,379	329,153	365,944	396,314	397,428	391,783	388,597	-0.8
Services	45,225	50,357	51,294	52,745	53,051	53,357	53,091	-0.5
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	331,271	347,417	372,935	403,126	397,584	387,715	389,730	0.5
Goods	277,727	294,642	319,483	348,025	343,644	333,559	336,978	1.0
Services	53,544	52,843	53,706	55,571	54,435	54,502	53,264	-2.3
Statistical discrepancy <sup>1</sup>	-71	146	159	510	-622	-1,485	-332	1,153
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>885,022</b>	<b>919,770</b>	<b>966,362</b>	<b>1,009,182</b>	<b>1,018,996</b>	<b>1,024,082</b>	<b>1,025,177</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Final domestic demand	859,580	882,250	918,038	954,600	963,097	969,257	973,250	0.4

<sup>1</sup> The change column reflects actual change in millions of dollars for these items.

**Gross domestic product, price indexes**

	1998	1999	2000	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	Second quarter 2001	First to second quarter 2001
Using seasonally adjusted data							
	Implicit chain price indexes (1997=100)						% change at quarterly rates
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	101.1	102.8	104.8	105.7	105.9	107.1	1.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	101.1	102.1	105.0	105.0	105.3	105.5	0.2
Government gross fixed capital formation	100.5	100.4	102.8	103.9	103.2	103.1	-0.1
Business gross fixed capital formation	101.6	101.0	101.9	102.6	103.1	103.6	0.5
Exports of goods and services	99.4	100.3	106.8	110.0	113.1	112.4	-0.6
Imports of goods and services	103.7	103.5	105.8	108.8	109.1	109.6	0.5
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Final domestic demand	101.2	102.3	104.2	105.0	105.2	106.0	0.8

Financial market summary table

	1997	1998	1999	2000	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	Second quarter 2001	First to second quarter 2001
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
	\$ millions							
								Actual change
<b>Persons and unincorporated business</b>	<b>32,057</b>	<b>37,454</b>	<b>36,700</b>	<b>34,628</b>	<b>32,944</b>	<b>34,676</b>	<b>33,916</b>	<b>-760</b>
Funds raised								
Consumer credit	9,067	9,949	10,418	10,457	10,184	9,364	10,508	1,144
Bank loans	775	3,541	2,152	1,392	976	884	-28	-912
Other loans	5,416	6,909	6,184	3,902	2,768	5,196	4,512	-684
Mortgages	16,799	17,055	17,946	18,877	19,016	19,232	18,924	-308
<b>Non-financial private corporations</b>	<b>51,468</b>	<b>69,858</b>	<b>51,550</b>	<b>79,942</b>	<b>85,492</b>	<b>40,708</b>	<b>51,468</b>	<b>10,760</b>
Funds raised								
Bank loans	5,882	8,522	4,232	6,011	-2,348	-5,472	-13,604	-8,132
Other loans	4,090	5,560	5,597	5,820	6,456	-3,644	-10,148	-6,504
Other short-term paper	5,086	6,066	6,738	7,359	7,644	-13,740	-17,556	-3,816
Mortgages	1,748	3,642	3,902	3,567	3,292	3,416	2,700	-716
Bonds	13,433	13,816	10,456	2,926	3,308	20,244	56,864	36,620
Shares	21,229	32,252	20,625	54,259	67,140	39,904	33,212	-6,692
<b>Non-financial government enterprises</b>	<b>-1,872</b>	<b>-1,079</b>	<b>-5,015</b>	<b>-1,965</b>	<b>-5,096</b>	<b>-1,016</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>2,916</b>
Funds raised								
Bank loans	-654	106	-155	128	-84	800	244	-556
Other loans	-246	-102	371	767	-368	-96	-140	-44
Other short-term paper	2,212	-304	-2,074	130	344	-600	3,888	4,488
Mortgages	5	-5	-12	-	-4	4	-	-4
Bonds	-3,188	-784	-3,143	-2,987	-4,928	-1,152	-2,156	-1,004
Shares	-1	10	-2	-3	-56	28	64	36
<b>Federal government</b>	<b>-7,263</b>	<b>-9,903</b>	<b>3,493</b>	<b>-18,779</b>	<b>-19,512</b>	<b>-1,404</b>	<b>-11,116</b>	<b>-9,712</b>
Funds raised								
Bank loans	120	120	106	106	120	92	104	12
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	-16	-16	-
Canada short-term paper	-25,040	-19,370	357	-13,501	-9,500	5,552	5,328	-224
Canada Saving Bonds	-3,103	-2,957	-783	-1,909	-4,552	5,780	1,248	-4,532
Marketable bonds	20,760	12,304	3,813	-3,475	-5,580	-12,812	-17,780	-4,968
<b>Other levels of government</b>	<b>5,871</b>	<b>8,241</b>	<b>12,670</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>-1,372</b>	<b>14,936</b>	<b>16,308</b>
Funds raised								
Bank loans	146	155	56	1,000	168	-2,140	916	3,056
Other loans	635	394	162	-55	44	196	404	208
Other short-term paper	-2,182	-1,368	4,390	-968	2,608	3,224	-1,172	-4,396
Mortgages	308	263	40	11	-60	-56	24	80
Provincial bonds	7,256	11,408	8,133	1,408	180	-392	15,212	15,604
Municipal bonds	-338	-2,915	-126	-145	-1,976	-2,208	-508	1,700
Other bonds	46	304	15	28	-48	4	60	56
<b>Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors</b>	<b>80,261</b>	<b>104,571</b>	<b>99,398</b>	<b>95,105</b>	<b>94,744</b>	<b>71,592</b>	<b>91,104</b>	<b>19,512</b>
Consumer credit	9,067	9,949	10,418	10,457	10,184	9,364	10,508	1,144
Bank loans	6,269	12,444	6,391	8,637	-1,168	-5,836	-12,368	-6,532
Other loans	9,895	12,761	12,314	10,434	8,900	1,636	-5,388	-7,024
Canada short-term paper	-25,040	-19,370	357	-13,501	-9,500	5,552	5,328	-224
Other short-term paper	5,116	4,394	9,054	6,521	10,596	-11,116	-14,840	-3,724
Mortgages	18,860	20,955	21,876	22,455	22,244	22,596	21,648	-948
Bonds	34,866	31,176	18,365	-4,154	-13,596	9,464	52,940	43,476
Shares	21,228	32,262	20,623	54,256	67,084	39,932	33,276	-6,656

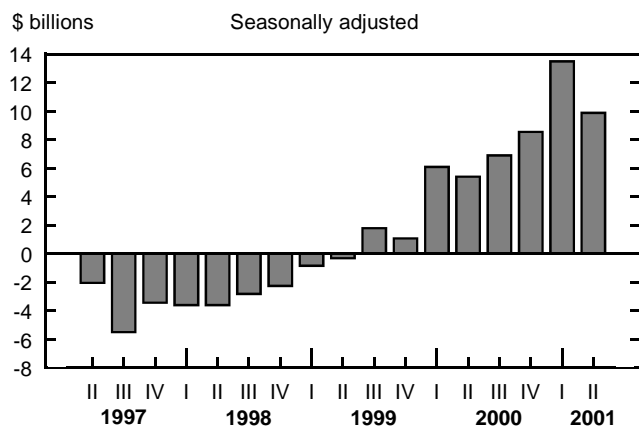
- Nil or zero.

## Canada's balance of international payments

Second quarter 2001

The seasonally adjusted current account surplus remained strong in the second quarter, posting the second highest level on record, \$9.9 billion, down from an exceptional \$13.5 billion in the first quarter. The surplus of goods was reduced, as exports of energy products dropped both in price and volume following growing energy surpluses since the beginning of 2000.

**Current Account balance**



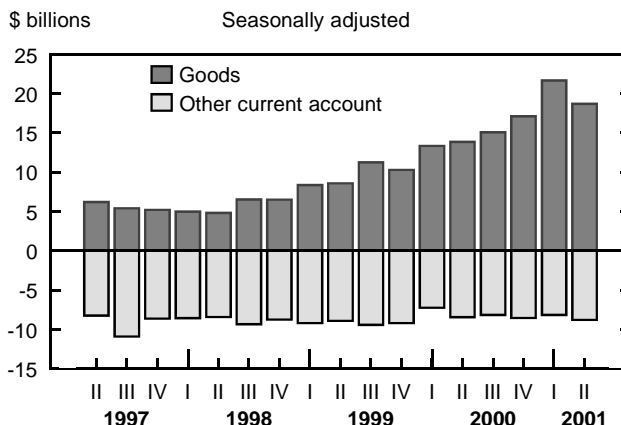
In the capital and financial account (not seasonally adjusted), Canadian direct investors substantially increased their outlays abroad, and Canadian portfolio investors continued to buy foreign equities at a pace similar to that of the first quarter. Foreign direct investment in Canada rebounded dramatically from a first quarter low, chiefly the result of acquisitions of Canadian firms. Foreign portfolio investors increased their holdings of Canadian bonds and stocks for a second straight quarter.

### Current Account

#### Goods surplus remained high

After five quarters of expansion, Canada's surplus in goods eased back to \$18.7 billion from the record \$21.6 billion posted in the first quarter. Exports declined for the first time in more than four years. Imports rose marginally, after the first noticeable decline in nearly five years in the first quarter.

**Goods and other current account balances**



Export revenues for natural gas and electricity, which drove the recent gains in the merchandise surplus, led the export decline in the second quarter. Natural gas and power prices fell, as did sales volumes. A further large decline in exports of telecommunications and related products also contributed to the quarterly decline; exports of other machinery and equipment remained essentially flat. However, these declines were partly offset by the auto sector, which rebounded after decreases in the previous four quarters. Agricultural products and lumber also posted gains.

Imports of automotive goods advanced sharply, after having also declined for four quarters — a pattern reflecting strong North American integration of production in the sector. Imports of machinery and equipment fell in tandem with reduced demand for communications and related goods and, to some extent, office machines.

Trade with the United States accounted for virtually all of the reduction in the goods surplus in the second quarter, and trade with Japan returned to a small deficit.

#### Deficit up for investment income, down for services

Canada's deficit on investment income grew by a moderate \$0.5 billion to \$7.6 billion in the second quarter. Most of the rise occurred because returns to foreign direct investment in Canada grew faster than the returns to Canadian direct investment abroad. This was especially true in the food, chemical and energy sectors. An upturn in net interest payments on portfolio investment reflected higher new issues of corporate bonds in 2001.



However, the deficit on services narrowed from \$1.9 to \$1.6 billion in the second quarter. This came primarily from transportation services, where lower payments for passenger fares to foreign carriers led to a smaller deficit. Deficits on travel and commercial services again edged down.

## Capital and Financial Account

### Canadian direct investment abroad rebounds

Canadian direct investment abroad rebounded to \$18.3 billion in the second quarter, approaching highs reached in 2000. The investment in the quarter came largely from infusions of capital to existing affiliates, though acquisitions continued to be a factor. The investment was spread over a number of industries, led by finance and insurance. By region, two-thirds of the invested capital went to the United States, and the remainder was split between Asia and Europe.

### Continued strong investment abroad by Canadian portfolio investors

Investment in foreign equities was \$12.4 billion in the second quarter, a result similar to that of the first. Just over 60.0% went to outstanding foreign shares and the balance to new shares issued by foreign companies acquiring Canadian firms. This contrasts with the first quarter, when the entire investment went to outstanding foreign shares. While the second quarter investment favoured overseas shares over those of U.S. companies, the year-to-date total, \$26.3 billion, was evenly split between U.S. and overseas shares.

Canadian investors' holdings of foreign bonds were virtually unchanged, following a \$1.1 billion investment in the first quarter.

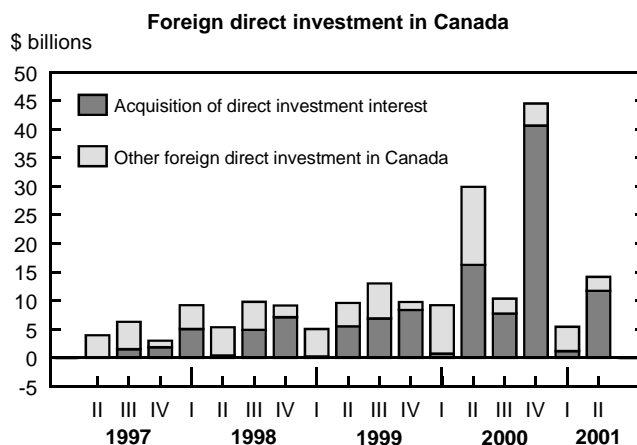
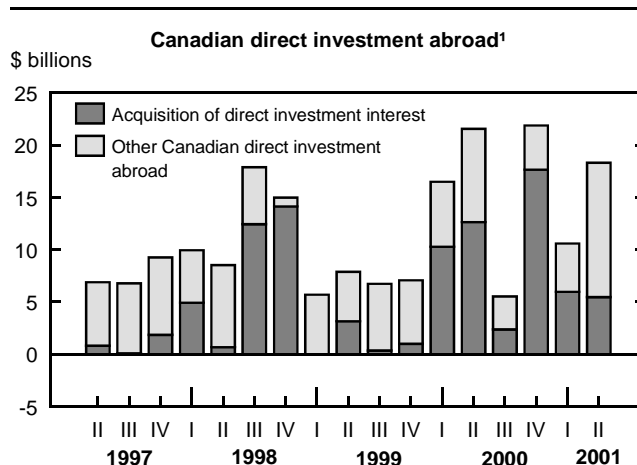
### Other investment assets fell

Other investment assets fell substantially due to a sharp decrease in Canadian bank deposits with their foreign affiliates; the activity was entirely in foreign currencies and mainly with the United States. There was an increase in loan assets that partly offset the large deposit inflows.

Canada's official reserve assets changed little in the second quarter, after a \$2.5 billion investment in the first quarter. At the same time, the Canadian dollar regained some of what it lost to the U.S. dollar in the first quarter, and continued to rise against other major foreign currencies. It closed the second quarter at 66 U.S. cents.

### Investment in Canada by foreign direct investors rebounded strongly

The acquisition of Canadian companies was the principal factor resulting in the increase in foreign direct investment in Canada in the second quarter. The \$14.2-billion investment was nearly triple that of the first quarter and originated primarily from American and British investors. By industry, the investment was directed to the chemical and energy industries.



<sup>1</sup> Reverse of balance of payments signs.

### Foreign investors continued to buy Canadian bonds and stocks

Foreign investors bought \$7.4 billion worth of Canadian securities in the second quarter to add to an even higher investment in the first. They bought a further \$6.2 billion of Canadian bonds, roughly split between existing bonds and the net acquisition of new issues less retirements.

A further \$10.6 billion in corporate bonds were bought by foreign investors, a second straight quarterly record, while foreign holdings of government bonds declined by an additional \$4.4 billion, as Canadian governments continued to pay down their debt. Canadian corporations have dramatically increased their financing in foreign markets in 2001. In the first six months, new debt raised in foreign markets has exceeded \$24.0 billion, compared with 1998's annual high of just over \$26.0 billion.

The \$1.5-billion foreign investment in Canadian stocks came mainly from new issues floated in foreign markets. Foreign demand for outstanding shares dwindled as Canadian stock prices rose modestly in the second quarter. The 2.0% increase in share prices came after declines in the two previous quarters. The investment came entirely from the United States; Europeans reduced their holdings of Canadian equities.

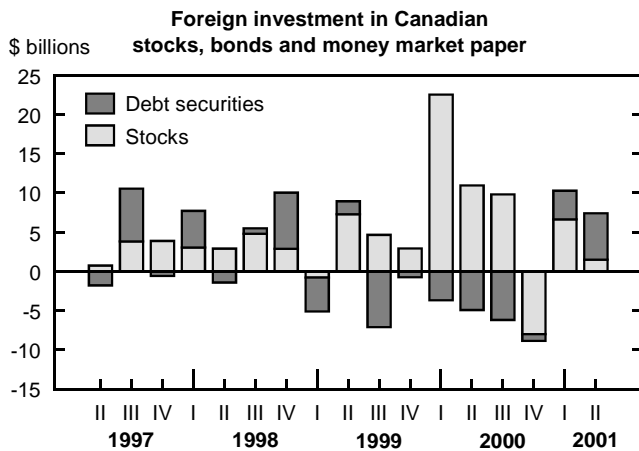
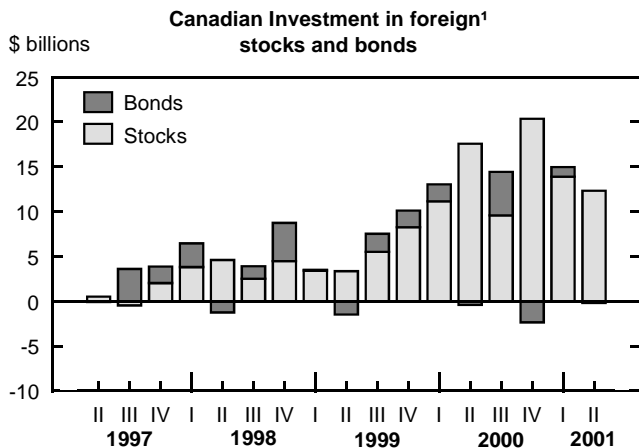
Foreign holdings of Canadian money market assets were virtually unchanged in the second quarter, after a large foreign divestment (\$4.9 billion) in the first.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 3760001-3760017 and 3760035 and matrices 2325-2327, 2355, 2360-2377 and 3183.**

As of September 17, *Daily* releases will refer only to CANSIM II table numbers. CANSIM II contains more than 2 million data time series depicting economic and social conditions in Canada. Data are updated on the day that new values for these series are released. Real-time access to CANSIM II is available on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)) from the *Our products and services* page. For more information, contact Louis Boucher (613-951-8906; [louis.boucher@statcan.ca](mailto:louis.boucher@statcan.ca)).

The second quarter 2001 issue of *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001-XIB, \$29/\$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 quality of this release, contact Arthur Ridgeway (613-951-8907), Balance of Payments Division. □



<sup>1</sup> Reverse of balance of payments signs.

**Balance of international payments**

	Second quarter 2000	Third quarter 2000	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	Second quarter 2001	1999	2000
Not seasonally adjusted							
\$ millions							
<b>Current Account</b>							
<b>Receipts</b>							
Goods and services	121,028	119,931	123,722	123,037	124,836	416,956	477,850
Goods	107,097	103,290	111,251	110,493	110,700	365,233	422,559
Services	13,931	16,641	12,472	12,544	14,136	51,723	55,291
Investment income	10,659	10,672	10,964	9,241	9,724	33,487	42,336
Direct investment	5,425	5,029	5,370	3,876	4,483	14,897	20,983
Portfolio investment	1,706	1,775	1,819	1,828	1,879	5,816	6,910
Other investment	3,528	3,868	3,775	3,537	3,363	12,774	14,443
Current transfers	1,424	1,442	1,507	1,962	1,640	5,657	6,043
Current Account receipts	133,111	132,045	136,194	134,240	136,199	456,100	526,229
<b>Payments</b>							
Goods and services	109,510	103,788	108,152	105,629	109,137	385,019	425,286
Goods	93,996	87,804	93,147	89,214	93,584	326,844	363,281
Services	15,514	15,984	15,005	16,416	15,553	58,176	62,005
Investment income	17,741	17,328	17,684	16,689	17,495	64,859	69,458
Direct investment	6,423	6,118	6,163	5,485	6,300	20,185	24,301
Portfolio investment	7,488	7,360	7,420	7,296	7,425	30,734	29,648
Other investment	3,831	3,849	4,102	3,907	3,770	13,940	15,508
Current transfers	897	1,069	1,096	1,642	965	4,531	4,591
Current Account payments	128,149	122,185	126,932	123,960	127,596	454,409	499,334
<b>Balances</b>							
Goods and services	11,518	16,144	15,571	17,407	15,699	31,937	52,564
Goods	13,101	15,486	18,104	21,279	17,116	38,390	59,277
Services	-1,583	658	-2,533	-3,871	-1,417	-6,453	-6,714
Investment income	-7,082	-6,655	-6,721	-7,447	-7,771	-31,371	-27,121
Direct investment	-997	-1,089	-793	-1,609	-1,817	-5,288	-3,318
Portfolio investment	-5,781	-5,585	-5,601	-5,468	-5,546	-24,918	-22,738
Other investments	-303	19	-327	-370	-407	-1,165	-1,065
Current transfers	527	372	411	321	675	1,125	1,452
Current Account balance	4,963	9,861	9,261	10,281	8,603	1,690	26,894
<b>Capital and Financial Account<sup>1,2</sup></b>							
<b>Capital Account</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>5,048</b>	<b>5,261</b>
<b>Financial Account</b>	<b>-11,638</b>	<b>-8,937</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>-3,515</b>	<b>-7,652</b>	<b>-17,057</b>	<b>-20,426</b>
<b>Canadian assets, net flows</b>							
Canadian direct investment abroad	-21,544	-5,518	-21,860	-10,582	-18,302	-27,359	-65,415
Portfolio investment	-17,187	-14,432	-18,010	-14,971	-12,170	-23,067	-62,677
Foreign bonds	392	-4,846	2,343	-1,058	180	-2,477	-3,996
Foreign stocks	-17,579	-9,586	-20,353	-13,913	-12,350	-20,590	-58,681
Other investment	-10,164	-1,790	2,895	711	8,747	5,113	-6,810
Loans	-6,297	-988	-864	2,880	-3,940	2,742	-4,891
Deposits	-6,337	-625	6,432	1,267	12,682	10,409	3,749
Official international reserves	1,189	-1,346	-1,312	-2,490	135	-8,818	-5,480
Other assets	1,281	1,169	-1,361	-946	-129	781	-189
Total Canadian assets, net flows	-48,895	-21,740	-36,975	-24,842	-21,726	-45,313	-134,903
<b>Canadian liabilities, net flows</b>							
Foreign direct investment in Canada	29,946	10,368	44,550	5,423	14,173	37,366	94,059
Portfolio investment	6,008	3,623	-8,845	10,276	7,413	3,550	19,647
Canadian bonds	-3,187	-3,529	-3,917	8,529	6,227	2,066	-17,427
Canadian stocks	10,934	9,814	-8,010	6,642	1,492	14,063	35,273
Canadian money market	-1,738	-2,662	3,083	-4,896	-306	-12,579	1,801
Other investment	1,303	-1,188	1,876	5,629	-7,513	-12,660	771
Loans	1,519	1,480	-204	-4,582	-404	6,087	3,270
Deposits	1,060	-3,151	2,591	11,758	-6,232	-19,177	-2,313
Other liabilities	-1,277	483	-512	-1,547	-876	429	-186
Total Canadian liabilities, net flows	37,257	12,803	37,581	21,327	14,074	28,256	114,477
<b>Total Capital and Financial Account, net flows</b>	<b>-10,215</b>	<b>-7,450</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>-2,078</b>	<b>-6,087</b>	<b>-12,009</b>	<b>-15,164</b>
Statistical discrepancy	5,252	-2,410	-11,009	-8,203	-2,516	10,318	-11,730

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Transactions are recorded on a net basis.

**Current Account**

	Second quarter 2000	Third quarter 2000	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	Second quarter 2001	1999	2000
	Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
<b>Receipts</b>							
<b>Goods and Services</b>							
Goods	105,069	106,888	109,331	111,222	109,520	365,233	422,559
Services	13,804	13,747	14,008	14,142	14,094	51,723	55,291
Travel	3,901	3,936	4,091	4,259	4,183	15,115	15,897
Transportation	2,746	2,713	2,736	2,690	2,712	9,374	10,827
Commercial services	6,801	6,739	6,820	6,837	6,836	25,914	27,139
Government services	355	358	361	356	363	1,320	1,427
Total	118,873	120,634	123,339	125,364	123,614	416,956	477,850
<b>Investment income</b>							
Direct investment	5,421	5,070	5,299	3,955	4,468	14,897	20,983
Interest	96	85	82	93	78	229	334
Profits	5,325	4,986	5,217	3,862	4,390	14,668	20,649
Portfolio investment	1,698	1,789	1,826	1,825	1,870	5,816	6,910
Interest	551	582	550	507	510	1,757	2,192
Dividends	1,147	1,207	1,277	1,318	1,360	4,059	4,719
Other investment	3,536	3,788	3,760	3,632	3,399	12,774	14,443
Total	10,655	10,648	10,886	9,412	9,737	33,487	42,336
<b>Current Transfers</b>							
Private	548	585	575	661	609	2,271	2,299
Official	884	855	924	1,308	1,034	3,386	3,744
Total	1,432	1,439	1,498	1,970	1,643	5,657	6,043
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>130,961</b>	<b>132,721</b>	<b>135,723</b>	<b>136,746</b>	<b>134,994</b>	<b>456,100</b>	<b>526,229</b>
<b>Payments</b>							
<b>Goods and Services</b>							
Goods	91,235	91,846	92,254	89,580	90,852	326,844	363,281
Services	15,610	15,576	15,636	15,996	15,706	58,176	62,005
Travel	4,529	4,499	4,580	4,744	4,623	16,870	18,030
Transportation	3,485	3,498	3,459	3,665	3,508	12,344	13,688
Commercial services	7,423	7,404	7,424	7,415	7,402	28,257	29,593
Government services	173	174	174	173	173	704	694
Total	106,845	107,422	107,891	105,576	106,558	385,019	425,286
<b>Investment income</b>							
Direct investment	6,269	6,032	6,617	5,273	6,133	20,185	24,301
Interest	386	397	387	338	382	1,603	1,560
Profits	5,883	5,635	6,230	4,934	5,750	18,583	22,741
Portfolio investment	7,489	7,366	7,416	7,306	7,420	30,734	29,648
Interest	7,091	6,984	7,029	6,900	7,006	29,026	28,107
Dividends	398	383	387	406	415	1,707	1,541
Other investment	3,831	3,849	4,102	3,907	3,770	13,940	15,508
Total	17,589	17,248	18,135	16,486	17,323	64,859	69,458
<b>Current Transfers</b>							
Private	612	600	615	587	638	2,213	2,410
Official	522	564	548	610	603	2,319	2,181
Total	1,134	1,164	1,163	1,198	1,242	4,531	4,591
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>125,568</b>	<b>125,833</b>	<b>127,188</b>	<b>123,260</b>	<b>125,123</b>	<b>454,409</b>	<b>499,334</b>
<b>Balances</b>							
<b>Goods and Services</b>							
Goods	13,835	15,042	17,077	21,642	18,668	38,390	59,277
Services	-1,806	-1,829	-1,629	-1,854	-1,612	-6,453	-6,714
Travel	-628	-563	-489	-485	-440	-1,755	-2,133
Transportation	-739	-785	-723	-975	-796	-2,971	-2,861
Commercial services	-622	-665	-604	-578	-566	-2,343	-2,454
Government services	182	184	187	183	190	616	734
Total	12,028	13,212	15,448	19,788	17,056	31,937	52,564
<b>Investment income</b>							
Direct investment	-848	-961	-1,318	-1,318	-1,665	-5,288	-3,318
Interest	-289	-312	-304	-246	-304	-1,373	-1,226
Profits	-558	-649	-1,014	-1,072	-1,361	-3,915	-2,092
Portfolio investment	-5,791	-5,577	-5,590	-5,481	-5,550	-24,918	-22,738
Interest	-6,540	-6,401	-6,479	-6,394	-6,496	-27,269	-25,915
Dividends	749	824	889	912	945	2,351	3,177
Other investment	-295	-61	-342	-275	-371	-1,165	-1,065
Total	-6,934	-6,599	-7,249	-7,074	-7,586	-31,371	-27,121
<b>Current Transfers</b>							
Private	-64	-15	-40	74	-29	59	-111
Official	362	291	376	698	430	1,067	1,563
Total	298	275	336	772	401	1,125	1,452
<b>Current Account</b>	<b>5,393</b>	<b>6,888</b>	<b>8,535</b>	<b>13,486</b>	<b>9,871</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>26,894</b>

## Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

June 2001

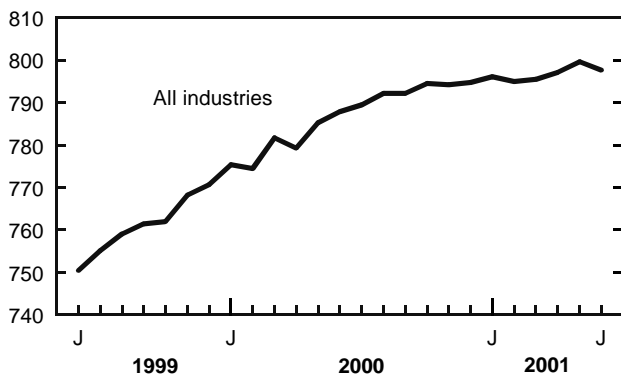
Economic activity receded 0.2% in June, largely erasing a 0.3% gain in May. It was the economy's largest monthly decline in more than a year.

### 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.

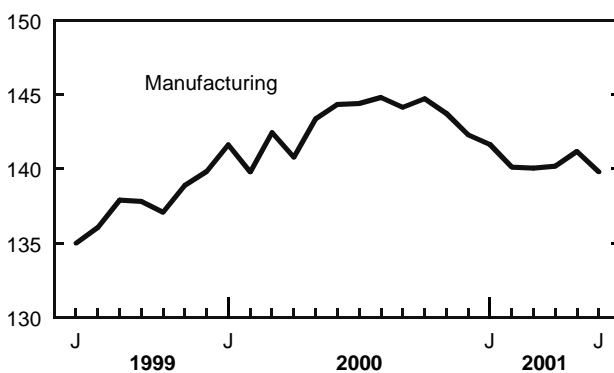
### June's decline erased most of May's gain

GDP \$ billions 1992



### Manufacturing output fell for seventh time in ten months

GDP \$ billions 1992



A decline in production lowered output in the goods sector to levels last seen in February 2000. Another sharp drop in electronic products manufacturing, a lowering in mining exploration activity and a decline in public sector services output accounted for the lion's share of the economy's reversal in June. Output in the finance industries fell, as stock market performance flagged. Wholesaling activity also receded, as demand for computers continued to falter, and retailing was essentially flat.

The economy's best showing in June came from communications service providers, which continued to enjoy steady growth.

### Decline in manufacturing output more than offset May gain

Total factory output fell 1.0% in June, after a 0.7% increase in May, the result of deeper cuts to production by manufacturers of electronic products. Producers of paper and allied products and lumber also reduced output significantly, and automotive production fell back slightly. There was widespread weakness as 14 of 22 major industry groups, which accounted for 52.3% of total manufacturing production, declined in June. These decreases were partly offset by gains in aircraft, chemicals and plastics manufacturing.

Output of electronic products fell 5.8% in June; the pattern of steep declines, which was interrupted in May, resumed. Manufacturers of telecommunications equipment showed the largest decline (-14.3%), bringing levels down 50% since November 2000. Makers of computers and peripherals, which had been holding their own in recent months, saw their second sharpest drop in almost three years. Production of fibre optic equipment and electronic parts and components also fell substantially. Inventories of electrical and electronic products continued to accumulate in producers' warehouses, indicating that further cuts to production may be in store. Relative to sales, these manufacturers' finished product inventories were at their highest in a decade.

Production of paper and allied products slipped 2.9% in June, the seventh downward movement in 10 months. Slumping demand for pulp and newsprint from the slowing United States economy was largely to blame. Exports of these commodities have fallen 13.3% since the beginning of the year, despite aggressive price cutting.

Production of sawn lumber fell 3.4% in June, the first decline in three months. Uncertainty about the outcome of the softwood lumber dispute with the United States led many Canadian sawmills to halt or slow production of lumber in June. The threat of

the retroactive imposition of countervailing duties on U.S. importers had many buyers taking a wait-and-see attitude, depressing demand for Canadian lumber.

After three months of recovery, output of automotive products edged back 0.4% in June. Production at auto assembly plants dropped 1.0%. Auto parts production was essentially flat, as output of engines and wiring assemblies fell back after gains in the previous two months. These declines were offset by gains in the manufacturing of motor vehicle fabric parts and accessories, due to the opening of new plants and the expansion of existing facilities. A resurgence in auto sales in the first half of the year in the United States after a dismal fourth quarter of 2000 was largely responsible for higher demand for Canadian-made vehicles in the preceding months.

Output in the aircraft industry continued to expand in June, as producers filled orders for commuter aircraft. Chemical production rose 0.8% after two months of decline; an increase in output of plastics, resins and pharmaceutical products more than offset declines in industrial organic and agricultural chemical products. Makers of other plastic products also increased production in June.

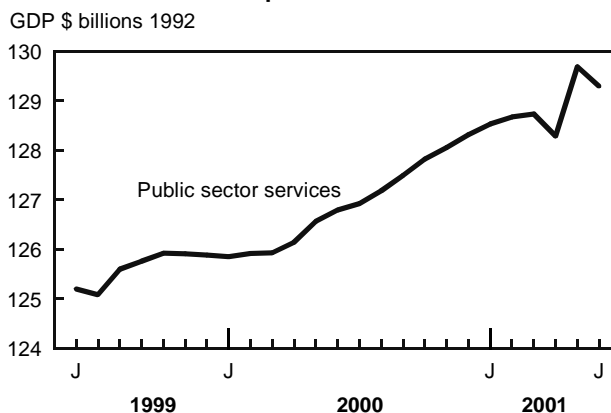
#### Mining sector output lower

Output in the mining sector tumbled 2.6% in June following a 2.3% decline in May. A second substantial decline in drilling and rigging activity accounted for most of the drop, as production in this industry fell back to more normal levels from a weather-induced spike in April. Despite the two successive declines, the unusually strong April performance still generated substantial growth in the second quarter. Production of crude petroleum declined for the third time in as many months; the latest decline was mostly attributable to unscheduled shutdowns at major facilities. A shutdown caused output in the iron mining industry to give up some of May's strike-related rebound as well.

#### Strikes and Census caused public sector output to recede

Output of public sector services fell back 0.3% in June. The factors that had combined to spur public sector activity higher in May — the return to work of striking workers and the massive hiring of temporary staff to accommodate a surge in canvassing work for the 2001 Census — had the reverse effect in June.

**Strikes and Census behind recent volatility in public sector**



June saw a new wave of strike activity as 12,000 nurses, hospital workers and other support staff walked off the job in Saskatchewan, and about 14,000 hospital staff staged rotating walkouts in British Columbia and Nova Scotia. Federal government services activity returned to April levels in June, as the canvassing work of 37,000 temporary hires was completed by the end of May.

#### Financial sector pulled down by weaker stock markets

Activity in the financial services industries fell 0.4% in June, the first decline after three months of advance. A drop in stock market volumes and values weighed on mutual fund companies and securities dealers. The latter were also hurt by a sharp slowdown in new issues of stocks, partly offset by a resurgence of new bond offerings.

#### Wholesaling weakened, retailing changed little

The continuing decline in the wholesaling of computer and software goods and services extended into June, leading to a 0.3% overall decrease in wholesaling activity in that month. After an almost uninterrupted ascent during the last decade, the growth in imports of computers and peripherals has stalled in recent months, reflecting a slowdown in consumer demand for personal computers. The rest of wholesaling fared better, as the distribution of automobiles and food products buttressed the industry.

Retailing activity changed little for a second consecutive month in June. Auto sales stayed at May

levels, as did department store sales, although furniture store sales edged up after a pause in May.

### Communications industry buoyed by telephone companies

Output in the communications industries rose 1.0% in June, extending the strong upward momentum that has seen this industry maintain double-digit levels of annual growth during the past two years. Telephone carriers continued to be this industry group's main source of growth, as consumer demand for long distance and cellular telephone services continued to grow.

### Other industries

The construction industry edged up 0.2% in June — an increase in engineering and repair work was mostly offset by declines in residential and non-residential building activity. The weaker economy had an effect on transportation services, where output fell 0.1%. Business services growth was constrained by a decline in the demand for computer services.

### Industrial profile

A partial rebound in automotive manufacturing and an outstanding quarter in mining exploration activity propelled the economy forward, while strong auto and home sales buoyed retailers and real estate agencies. However, slumping electronic goods production led to a third consecutive decline in total manufacturing output. Lower construction activity and a pronounced deceleration in the service-producing side of the economy also restrained growth.

Wholesaling, which contracted during the quarter, has been undermined by a steady weakening of sales of computers and related services since the beginning of the year. The business service sector continued to see its momentum flag, reporting the smallest quarterly gain in three years. Public sector strikes in education and government services also curbed growth in the April-to-June period.

### 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](http://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.

### GDP 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 2000	1.33	1.28	-0.05
Second quarter 2000	0.89	0.82	-0.07
Third quarter 2000	0.91	0.82	-0.09
Fourth quarter 2000	0.40	0.36	-0.05
First quarter 2001	0.13	0.07	-0.06
Second quarter 2001	0.33	0.29	-0.04
January 2001	0.18	0.17	-0.01
February 2001	-0.15	-0.12	0.02
March 2001	0.07	0.00	-0.07
April 2001	0.21	0.21	0.00
May 2001	0.30	0.32	0.01
June 2001	-0.25	-0.29	-0.04

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

As of September 17, *Daily* releases will refer only to CANSIM II table numbers. CANSIM II contains more than 2 million data time series depicting economic and social conditions in Canada. Data are updated on the day that new values for these series are released. Real-time access to CANSIM II is available on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)) from the *Our products and services* page. For more information, contact Louis Boucher (613-951-8906; [louis.boucher@statcan.ca](mailto:louis.boucher@statcan.ca)).

Starting with the September 28 release, monthly Gross Domestic Product by industry data that is usually disseminated in Statistics Canada's CANSIM database will only be updated in the new CANSIM II database.

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

	January 2001 <sup>r</sup>	February 2001 <sup>r</sup>	March 2001 <sup>r</sup>	April 2001 <sup>r</sup>	May 2001 <sup>r</sup>	June 2001 <sup>p</sup>	May to June 2001	June 2001	June 2000 to June 2001
Seasonally adjusted									
	Month-to-month % change						\$ change <sup>1</sup>	\$ level <sup>1</sup>	% change
<b>All industries</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1,963</b>	<b>797,632</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1,793</b>	<b>254,527</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
Agriculture	-1.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.6	75	12,738	-3.5
Fishing and trapping	-5.2	-2.3	2.5	-4.1	6.1	3.0	20	684	-1.9
Logging and forestry	6.7	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.6	71	4,535	-9.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	0.9	0.9	1.6	2.7	-2.3	-2.6	-739	27,805	-0.4
Manufacturing	-0.4	-1.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	-1.0	-1,368	139,799	-3.1
Construction	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.9	0.2	93	42,616	2.2
Other utilities	-3.9	2.8	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7	0.2	55	26,350	-0.3
<b>Services-producing industries</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-170</b>	<b>543,105</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Transportation and storage	0.9	-1.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.7	-0.1	-35	36,628	0.2
Communications	0.6	1.3	-1.1	1.4	0.3	1.0	324	32,393	8.8
Wholesale trade	1.6	-1.2	-0.5	0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-142	51,013	0.0
Retail trade	1.0	-0.4	0.4	1.0	-0.1	0.0	23	52,848	4.5
Finance and insurance industries	-0.5	-0.5	0.2	0.2	1.3	-0.4	-195	44,590	2.6
Real estate and insurance agents	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	204	85,211	3.4
Business services	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	58	51,987	5.1
Government services	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.3	-0.8	-371	48,973	4.1
Education	0.3	0.1	-0.2	-1.1	1.6	0.2	99	41,488	1.6
Health and social services	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-83	46,364	-0.2
Accommodation and food	0.9	-1.5	0.8	-0.5	0.6	-0.3	-73	21,435	1.8
Other services	-0.4	0.5	0.0	-0.4	0.3	0.1	21	30,175	0.9
<b>Other aggregations</b>									
Industrial production	-0.7	-0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	-1.0	-2,052	193,954	-2.4
Non-durable manufacturing	0.1	0.6	-0.3	0.7	0.1	-0.6	-346	58,442	1.1
Durable manufacturing	-0.8	-2.2	0.1	-0.3	1.1	-1.2	-1,022	81,357	-6.0
Business sector	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.2	-1,567	666,318	1.1
Non-business sector	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.4	1.0	-0.3	-396	131,314	2.0

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

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



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**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED** 11

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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.

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](mailto: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: SEPTEMBER 2001

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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>
5	<b>Building permits</b>	July 2001
6	<b>Help-wanted Index</b>	August 2001
7	<b>Labour Force Survey</b>	August 2001
12	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	July 2001
12	<b>Industrial capacity utilization rates</b>	Second quarter 2001
13	<b>Stocks of Canadian grain</b>	July 31, 2001
14	<b>New motor vehicle sales</b>	July 2001
18	<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	August 2001
18	<b>Travel between Canada and other countries</b>	July 2001
19	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	July 2001
19	<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	July 2001
20	<b>Wholesale trade</b>	July 2001
20	<b>Employment Insurance</b>	July 2001
20	<b>Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost</b>	April-June 2001
21	<b>Retail trade</b>	July 2001
24	<b>Canada's international transactions in securities</b>	July 2001
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26	<b>Employment, earnings and hours</b>	July 2001
28	<b>Industrial product and raw materials price indexes</b>	August 2001
28	<b>Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry</b>	July 2001

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