



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Gross domestic product by industry, July 2001**
 Gross domestic product slipped 0.1% in July, after declining 0.2% in June. A slowdown in economic activity over the past 12 months left July's GDP at fourth quarter 2000 levels.

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- **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, August 2001**
 The annual rate of growth in industrial product prices remained the same in August as in July. Raw materials prices continued to decline compared with August 2000.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Gross domestic product by industry
 July 2001

Gross domestic product (GDP) slipped 0.1% in July, after declining 0.2% in June. A slowdown in economic activity over the past 12 months left July's GDP at fourth quarter 2000 levels.

Weakness in the economy was concentrated in manufacturing, which has been on a downward path since August 2000. Reduced output of electronic and wood products led the way. Significant declines were also seen in the output of electric utilities, forestry, wholesaling services and agricultural crops. The economy got a slight boost, however, from mining and oil and gas extraction; the service sector remained unchanged.

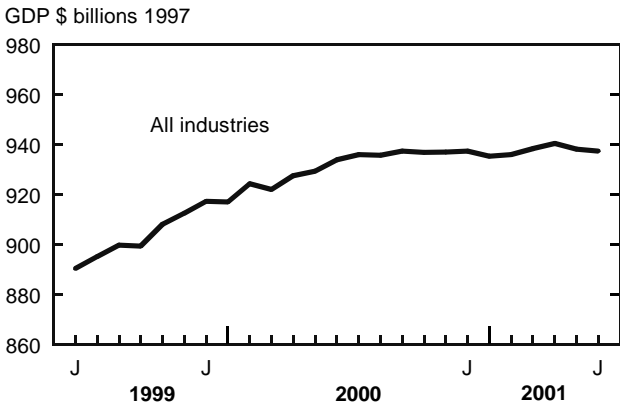
Note to readers

This release of gross domestic product (GDP) by industry includes major classification and conceptual changes. The most important of these are: replacement of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) with the 1997 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS); rebasing from 1992 to 1997 prices, i.e., updating the price structure used to derive constant-dollar GDP; a change in valuation from factor cost to basic prices; and the capitalization of computer software. For more information, consult the page entitled New measure of gross domestic product, for which a link can be found on the Statistical methods page on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca).

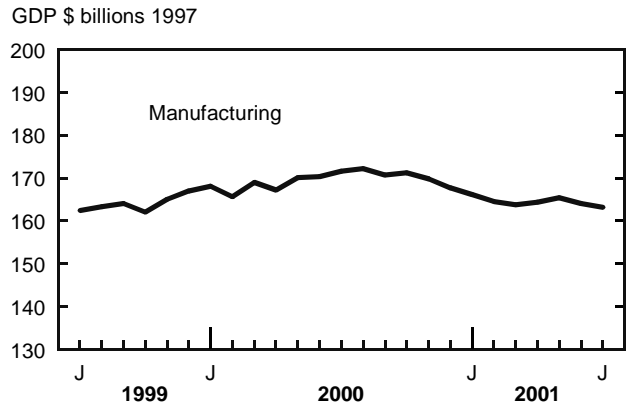
This release contains detailed estimates for 323 industries and their aggregates from January 1997. The period spanning 1981 to 1996 is covered by a more summary level of aggregation, totalling 129 industries and their aggregates. Data spanning 1961 to 1980 will be available in 2002. The conversion from SIC to NAICS in 1997 caused significant breaks between 1996 and 1997 in the time series for many industries. Input-Output Division has produced a reconciliation summary between NAICS and SIC for 1997. For more information, contact Michel Girard, Input-Output Division (613-951-9055; fax: 613-951-0489; michel.girard@statcan.ca).

GDP of an industry is the value added by labour and capital in transforming inputs purchased from other industries into output. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates and are valued at 1997 prices.

Economic weakness continued



Manufacturing down again



Manufacturing continued its downward slide

Output in the manufacturing sector declined 0.5% in July, on the heels of a 0.8% drop in June, as producers of electronic products continued to scale back production. Wood products manufacturing was also significantly lower in July. The overall weakness in manufacturing was widespread—only 7 of the 21 major groups, accounting for 35.7% of output, managed to advance. The declines in manufacturing were partly offset by makers of machinery and equipment, auto parts, fabricated metals, and petroleum refiners.

Output in the computer and electronics industries fell 1.9%, the eleventh consecutive monthly decline. Production has declined 25.3% so far in 2001, reducing output in July to levels last seen in October 1999. Makers of communications equipment continued to

suffer—production slid a further 3.0% in July. The output of telephone apparatus, the main component of this group, was reduced to 43% of that of August 2000. A worldwide slump in this industry has taken its toll on producers of semiconductors and electronic components, where output fell 3.6%—the ninth decline in the past 12 months. Lower demand for fiber optic cable brought the output of the communications and wire and cable industry 2.9% lower in July. Computers and peripheral equipment manufacturing was a bit of a bright spot; output edged up after four successive months of decline.

The forestry sector was affected when manufacturers of wood products reduced output by 2.7% in July, after three months of gains. This decline curbed activity at sawmills and affected nearly all types of wood products. In response, forestry and logging operations were cut back 3.9%. The lackluster growth in housing starts in the last 12 months, a weak U.S. economy, and uncertainty in the wake of the expiration of the Softwood Lumber Agreement did not bode well for the industry.

The slowdown in economic activity also lowered the demand for newsprint used in advertising, leading to a third consecutive monthly decline in pulp and paper production. The weak demand for newsprint sent world prices to near seven-year lows, as inventories continued to be a factor. The decline in manufacturing output also reduced the demand for packaging materials.

Other notable declines in the manufacturing sector occurred in the chemical, food, furniture, and non-metallic groups and in iron and steel mills. Lower production of chemicals was concentrated in petrochemicals, agricultural chemicals and pharmaceuticals. A spike in the May production of petrochemicals preceded a large price hike in June. The reduced output of food processors was mainly centered in meat and seafood products and fruit and vegetable preservation. In agriculture, crop production was down 2.2%. Makers of office furniture curtailed output 6.7%. The flatness in residential and non-residential building lowered the demand for glass and concrete products, resulting in lower July production levels.

On the positive side, production of machinery and equipment grew 1.7%, the fourth consecutive monthly increase. Makers of industrial, commercial, metalworking and other general-purpose machinery were all busier in July. Output of transportation equipment grew 0.6%, even though the assembly of motor vehicles was down 0.9% in light of scheduled shutdowns and layoffs. Production of motor vehicle parts, most of which are destined for export, was 1.4% higher. Manufacturing of fabricated metal products

advanced 0.5% after a June drop of 1.3%. Performance in this manufacturing group was mixed; in July, the number of industries that enjoyed higher production was largely offset by those who fared worse. After five months of decline, petroleum refining rose 3.1%, restoring output to levels seen at the beginning of 2001.

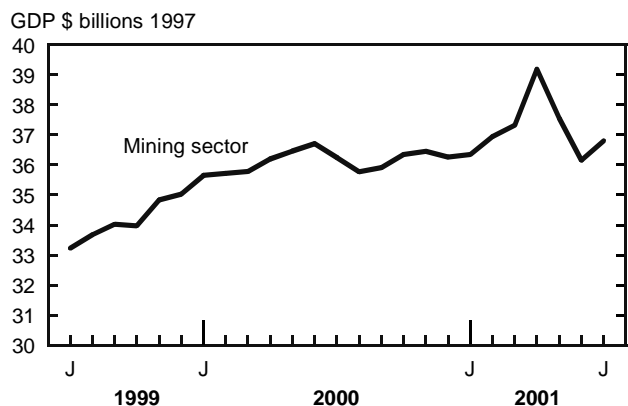
Wholesaling declined, retail was flat

Wholesaling activity was down 0.7% in July. The weakness resulted mainly from reduced wholesale trade in automotive products and machinery. Retailing activity remained relatively unchanged. Sales at motor vehicle dealers were fairly flat despite aggressive incentives by manufacturers to clear their stocks of 2001 model year vehicles. Lower sales at service stations and general merchandise stores were offset by higher activity in department stores.

Mining, oil and gas were higher

The mining and oil and gas sector expanded 1.8% in July after two months of decline. Oil and gas extraction was up 1.4% following unscheduled shutdowns at major oil refining facilities in June. Drilling and rigging activity was up modestly, after two months of decline that followed a weather-induced April peak. The 8.2% surge in metal mining resulted largely from increased activity at nickel mines where the industry was slow to recover from strikes earlier in the year. Iron mining rebounded after an unexpected mine shutdown in June. The output of non-metal mines was lower, mainly due to a sharp reduction in diamond mining in the Northwest Territories.

Mining sector bucked the trend



Information and cultural services inched ahead

Information and cultural services were up 0.1% in July. The expansion of this sector of the economy in 2001 has been nowhere near the double-digit growth seen in 1999 and 2000. Telecommunications services, the largest component of this group, was down 0.5% in July. Growth has slowed considerably since the first quarter. Software publishers, however, have fared well since February, and enjoyed a 1.9% gain in July.

Professional, scientific and technical services on hold

Professional, scientific and technical services were relatively flat in 2001, declining slightly in July. Advertising services saw nine successive months of decline, reflecting a weaker economy. Architectural and engineering services receded in each of the past six months. Computer services, which had expanded at double-digit annual rates up to 2001, saw a second month of decline.

Other industries

Electric power generation and transmission was down 2.1% in July, as exports of electricity fell for a second consecutive month. The total domestic supply

was up modestly, after four months of decline. Health care services increased largely due to the end of hospital strikes in the previous months. However, July strike activity in British Columbia and Nova Scotia dampened the rebound. Construction activity was up 0.3% with modest strength in engineering projects. New home-building edged up 0.2% after two months of decline; non-residential building was flat in July.

Available on CANSIM: tables 3790017-3790022.

Note: Starting with this September 28 release, monthly gross domestic product by industry data that is usually disseminated on Statistics Canada's CANSIM database will only be updated on the new CANSIM II database.

The July 2001 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XIE, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release in October. 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 Hans Messinger (613-951-3621; messhan@statcan.ca) or Jo Ann MacMillan (613-951-7248; macmjoa@statcan.ca) Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices, 1997 constant dollars

	February 2001	March 2001	April 2001	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001 ^P	June to July 2001	July 2001	July 2000 to July 2001
Seasonally adjusted									
	Month-to-month % change						\$ change ¹	\$ level ¹	% change
All industries	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-778	937,405	0.4
Goods-producing industries	0.0	-0.3	0.8	-0.4	-1.0	-0.3	-829	298,070	-3.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-1.0	-1.0	-0.7	0.1	-0.9	-1.7	-370	21,434	-8.6
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1.6	1.0	5.0	-4.2	-3.7	1.8	643	36,800	1.5
Utilities	3.1	-0.5	0.3	-1.4	0.5	-1.5	-408	27,492	-2.4
Construction	0.6	-0.1	0.2	-0.7	-0.5	0.3	169	49,156	1.6
Manufacturing	-1.0	-0.4	0.3	0.6	-0.8	-0.5	-863	163,188	-4.9
Services-producing industries	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	51	639,335	2.1
Wholesale trade	-1.8	1.2	-0.5	1.0	1.0	-0.7	-425	56,363	0.2
Retail trade	-0.7	0.3	0.8	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-48	51,168	1.6
Transportation and warehousing	-1.4	-0.8	-0.5	0.5	-1.0	0.3	147	43,889	-2.7
Information and cultural industries	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.1	26	43,325	8.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	245	181,838	2.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-99	40,606	2.5
Administrative and waste management services	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	30	20,400	4.7
Education services	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	169	43,626	1.4
Health care and social assistance	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	102	53,266	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.8	-1.2	-4.1	1.9	2.0	-1.2	-105	8,609	2.5
Accommodation and food services	-1.7	1.1	-0.4	0.6	-0.1	0.1	12	22,824	2.5
Other services (except public administration)	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-28	20,826	2.7
Public administration	0.2	0.2	-0.1	1.2	-0.4	0.0	25	52,595	3.0
Other aggregations									
Industrial production	-0.1	-0.2	1.1	-0.4	-1.1	-0.3	-628	227,480	-3.6
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.8	0.0	-0.3	0.2	-1.1	-0.6	-403	66,681	-1.7
Durable manufacturing industries	-2.2	-0.8	0.8	0.9	-0.6	-0.5	-460	96,507	-7.0
Business sector industries	-0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-989	794,133	0.1
Non-business sector industries	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	211	143,272	1.7

^P Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

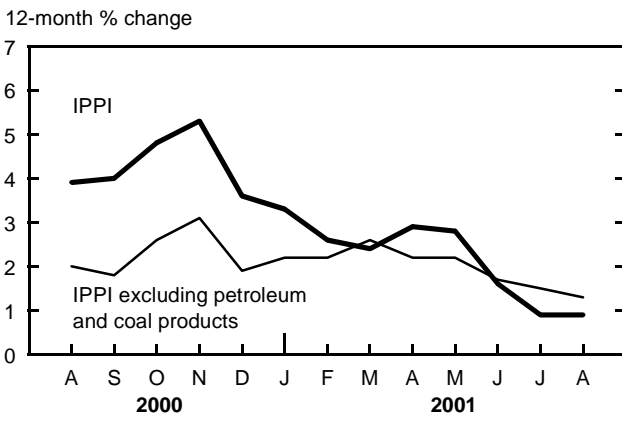
August 2001

The annual rate of growth in industrial product prices remained the same in August as in July. Raw materials prices continued to decline compared with August 2000.

Manufacturers' prices, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), grew 0.9% from August 2000 to August 2001 after a similar year-over-year gain of 0.9% in July.

Petroleum and coal product prices declined 5.0% in August compared with August 2000. If petroleum and coal product prices were excluded, the IPPI would have gone up 1.3% instead of 0.9%.

Petroleum product prices dampened IPPI growth



Price increases for motor vehicles, lumber and meat products were the major contributors to the annual rise in manufacturers' prices. Falling prices for primary metal products, pulp and petroleum and coal products partly offset the yearly increase.

On a month-to-month basis, industrial prices were unchanged from July. Declining prices for primary metals, motor vehicles and pulp and paper products offset higher prices for petroleum and coal products and lumber products.

Manufacturers paid 4.5% less for their raw materials in August than they did in August 2000. Mineral fuels were responsible for close to half of the decline in the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) in August, along with decreases for wood products and non-ferrous metals. If mineral fuels were excluded, the RMPI would have declined 2.8% in August on a year-over-year basis instead of falling 4.5%. These decreases were

Note to readers

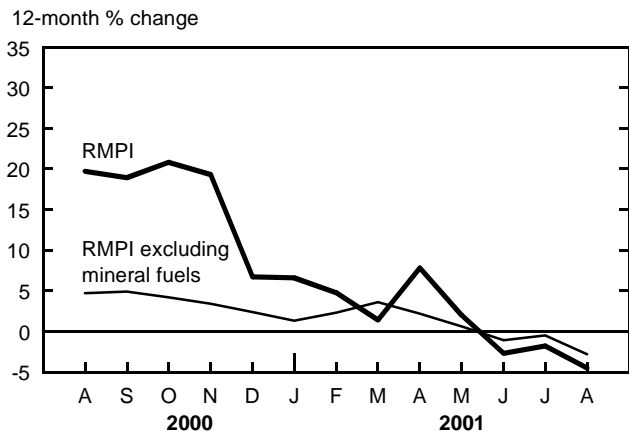
The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart affects the IPPI.

The RMPI reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

somewhat offset by higher prices for animal and vegetable products.

Crude oil prices influence RMPI's annual growth rate



On a monthly basis, raw materials prices were down 0.3% from July. Lower prices for wood products, non-ferrous metals and animal products were partly offset by higher prices for mineral fuels.

The IPPI (1992=100) stood at 128.8 in August, unchanged from a revised 128.8 in July. The RMPI (1992=100) fell to 138.8 in August from its revised level of 139.2 in July.

Crude oil and lumber prices came back up

Crude oil prices were 1.9% higher in August than in July, due to increasing demand. This increase

influenced the IPPI; petroleum and coal product prices were up 2.6% from July.

After two months of decline, lumber and other wood product prices rose 2.5% in August from July. Higher prices for softwood lumber were the major factor in this monthly increase. On an annual basis, prices for lumber and other wood products were up 11.2%.

Motor vehicle prices continued to influence finished goods prices

Rising prices for motor vehicles pushed year-over-year prices up for finished goods. Prices for tobacco products and meat, fish and dairy products also contributed to the 2.6% increase from August 2000.

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were virtually unchanged in August, rising just 0.1% from July. Higher prices for petroleum products were more than offset by lower prices for motor vehicles.

"Finished goods" are those generally purchased for the purpose of either consumption or investment. Most of the foods and feeds category ends up in the hands of consumers. Most capital goods are equipment and machinery generally bought as investment by companies, government agencies or governments. Much of the remainder is bought by consumers.

Prices for input goods decline

Producers of intermediate goods received 0.4% less for their goods in August compared with August 2000.

Lower prices for pulp and paper products, primary metals products and petroleum products were the major contributors to this decline. These decreases were partially offset by higher prices for lumber, motor vehicles and chemical products.

Prices for input goods were virtually unchanged in August, edging down 0.1% from July. Lower prices for pulp and paper products and primary metal products were offset by higher prices for lumber and petroleum products.

"Intermediate goods," sometimes referred to as "input goods," are goods that are generally bought by manufacturers to be further used in the production process, that is, to make other goods.

Available on CANSIM: tables 3290001-3290012 and 3300001.

The August 2001 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available in October. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; danielle.gouin@statcan.ca), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes
(1992=100)

	Relative importance	August 2000	July 2001 ^r	August 2001 ^p	August 2000 to August 2001	July to August 2001
					% change	
Industrial Product Price Index	100.00	127.7	128.8	128.8	0.9	0.0
Intermediate goods¹	59.28	129.0	128.6	128.5	-0.4	-0.1
First-stage intermediate goods ²	7.91	145.1	131.6	129.6	-10.7	-1.5
Second-stage intermediate goods ³	51.37	126.5	128.1	128.4	1.5	0.2
Finished goods⁴	40.72	125.8	129.0	129.1	2.6	0.1
Finished foods and feeds	10.38	117.5	119.8	119.9	2.0	0.1
Capital equipment	10.21	126.2	130.6	130.2	3.2	-0.3
All other finished goods	20.13	129.9	132.9	133.3	2.6	0.3
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.27	127.6	132.1	132.4	3.8	0.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.72	110.8	113.8	113.7	2.6	-0.1
Beverages	2.12	120.7	122.6	122.6	1.6	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.72	143.8	158.8	161.0	12.0	1.4
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.01	119.9	120.6	120.4	0.4	-0.2
Textile products	1.82	107.8	109.8	109.8	1.9	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	1.93	111.1	110.7	110.6	-0.5	-0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	5.20	127.2	137.9	141.4	11.2	2.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.46	119.5	120.4	120.4	0.8	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.65	146.0	138.4	136.7	-6.4	-1.2
Printing and publishing	3.05	139.2	142.4	142.2	2.2	-0.1
Primary metal products	7.58	128.0	119.7	117.9	-7.9	-1.5
Metal fabricated products	4.11	124.9	126.6	126.5	1.3	-0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.08	116.5	117.8	117.7	1.0	-0.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	18.76	132.3	138.2	137.5	3.9	-0.5
Electrical and communications products	6.03	105.1	106.1	105.9	0.8	-0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.12	118.6	121.5	121.5	2.4	0.0
Petroleum and coal products ⁵	6.01	163.9	151.7	155.7	-5.0	2.6
Chemicals and chemical products	7.60	125.1	127.9	127.7	2.1	-0.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.45	119.8	121.9	121.9	1.8	0.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.31	118.7	117.5	115.2	-2.9	-2.0

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

² First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

³ Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

⁴ Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

⁵ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw materials price indexes
(1992=100)

	Relative importance	August 2000	July 2001 ^r	August 2001 ^p	August 2000 to August 2001	July to August 2001
					% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	145.3	139.2	138.8	-4.5	-0.3
Mineral fuels	31.47	194.1	177.9	181.0	-6.7	1.7
Vegetable products	9.41	111.6	122.4	122.5	9.8	0.1
Animals and animal products	24.41	118.8	127.0	125.9	6.0	-0.9
Wood	14.88	142.1	127.9	123.9	-12.8	-3.1
Ferrous materials	3.17	118.3	115.1	114.7	-3.0	-0.3
Non-ferrous metals	13.81	118.3	105.6	101.7	-14.0	-3.7
Non-metallic minerals	2.85	121.7	123.1	123.1	1.2	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.53	122.9	121.5	119.4	-2.8	-1.7

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Crude oil and natural gas

July 2001 (preliminary)

Crude oil production totalled 10 801 200 cubic metres in July, down 0.1% from July 2000. Exports, which accounted for 60.0% of total production, decreased 3.9%.

Crude oil and natural gas

	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000 to July 2001
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	10 808.2	10 801.2	-0.1
Exports	6 735.9	6 476.5	-3.9
Imports ²	4 836.3	4 693.7	-2.9
Refinery receipts	8 992.8	9 612.5	6.9
	Millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	13 538.4	14 097.5	4.1
Exports	8 345.1	9 361.5	12.2
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	3 927.7	3 765.2	-4.1
	Jan. to July 2000	Jan. to July 2001	Jan.-July 2000 to Jan.-July 2001
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	74 213.6	74 956.9	1.0
Exports	46 998.3	47 129.8	0.3
Imports ²	30 982.4	32 585.5	5.2
Refinery receipts	58 229.5	60 656.2	4.2
	Millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	96 260.7	99 703.4	3.6
Exports	57 398.0	63 949.1	11.4
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	43 635.2	40 879.9	-6.3

¹ Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the division's data.

³ Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

⁴ Includes direct sales.

Marketable natural gas production rose by 4.1% from July 2000, while domestic sales fell 4.1%. All three sectors (residential, commercial and industrial) recorded lower sales. Natural gas exports, which

accounted for 66.4% of total marketable production, posted a 12.2% gain.

January-to-July production of crude oil grew 1.0% compared with the same period in 2000, while crude oil exports increased 0.3%.

January-to-July marketable production of natural gas was up 3.6% compared with the same period in 2000. Year-to-date natural gas exports were up 11.4%, but domestic sales fell 6.3%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 1260001 and 1310001.

The July 2001 issue of *Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available in October. See *How to order products*.

To order data, or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gerry Desjardins (613-951-4368; desjger@statcan.ca) or Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; hardele@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Telecommunications statistics

First quarter 2001

Operating revenues for the telecommunications industry were \$7.84 billion in the first quarter, an increase of 5.5% from the first quarter of 2000. (The telecommunications industry consists of wireline, wireless and satellite telecommunications carriers as well as resellers of telecommunications services). Operating profits totalled \$994 million, or 12.7% of operating revenues. This is 22.4% below first quarter 2000 results (\$1.28 billion).

Capital expenditures for the wireline and wireless industries were \$1.15 billion and \$1.09 billion, respectively, representing 19.3% and 74.3% of wireline and wireless operating revenues. Per-capita wireline investment was \$37.34 in the first quarter, and wireless capital expenditures was \$120.41 for each mobile subscriber. The very high level of wireless capital expenditures in the first quarter reflects mobile telephone companies' purchase of wireless transmission capacity at Industry Canada's spectrum auction in January.

There were 79,058 full-time employees in the first quarter, down 1.5% from the fourth quarter of 2000 but up 0.9% from the first quarter of 2000.

Just over 29.3 million voice-grade access paths were connected to the public-switched telephone network. This consists of 9.1 million mobile access paths (cellular subscribers) and 20.3 million fixed access paths (19.3 million single access lines and 116,643 lines with multiple access). Most of the recent growth in access has come from wireless or mobile services, which increased 26.0% in the first quarter compared with the first quarter of 2000.

The first quarter 2001 issue of *Telecommunications statistics*, Vol. 25, no. 1 (56-002-XIE, \$21/\$40) 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 Heidi Ertl (613-951-1891) or Jo Anne Lambert (613-951-6673), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

August 2001

Manufacturers shipped 2 431 165 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in August, up 23.0% from 1 976 363 square metres in July and down 15.8% from 2 888 470 square metres in August 2000.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of August totalled 20 396 369 square metres, a 15.8% increase from the same period in 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030004.

The August 2001 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation*, Vol. 53, no. 8 (44-004-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the Dissemination Officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518; sheiyas@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

July 2001

Increased demand for coal by domestic and external markets drove up coal production in July. Coal

production was 5 869 kilotonnes, up 1.2% from July 2000. Year-to-date production was 41 431 kilotonnes, down 0.1% from the same period in 2000.

While shipments of coal to domestic ports decreased 5.3% in July to 2 433 kilotonnes, exports increased 3.0% from July 2000 to 2 901 kilotonnes. Exports to Japan (the largest consumer of Canadian coal) fell 4.0% to 1 091 kilotonnes during the same period, while those to South Korea (the second-largest consumer of Canadian coal) dropped 28.2% to 466 kilotonnes. Year-to-date total exports to the end of July were 18 900 kilotonnes, down 2.1% from the same period in 2000.

Coke production fell to 274 kilotonnes in July, down 1.6% from July 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030016.

The July 2001 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002-XIB, \$9/\$85) will be available in early October. See *How to order products*.

To order data, or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact André Lefebvre (andre.lefebvre@statcan.ca, 613-951-3560), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Electric power statistics

July 2001

Reduced generating capability at hydro plants led to lower net generation of electricity in July. Net generation of electricity fell to 44 221 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 4.3% from July 2000. The reduced generating capability at hydro plants also led to a decrease in exports of 30.0% to 3 769 GWh, and an increase in imports from 739 GWh to 1 286 GWh.

Reduced generating capability in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia was the main reason for the 12.1% decrease in generation of hydro electricity to 23 633 GWh. To compensate, thermal conventional generation was up 9.0% to 13 713 GWh, and generation from nuclear sources was up 2.2% to 6 874 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of July totalled 333 867 GWh, down 2.2% from the same period in 2000. Year-to-date exports were 26 358 GWh, down 12.7% compared with the same period in 2000, whereas year-to-date imports were 12 133 GWh, up 70.0%.

Available on CANSIM: table 1270001.

The July 2001 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001-XIB, \$9/\$85) will be available in early October. See *How to order products*.

To order data, or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). For analytical 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. ■

Aircraft movement statistics

July 2001 (preliminary)

There were 508,664 take-offs and landings recorded at the 43 Canadian airports with Nav Canada air traffic control towers in July, an increase of 4.4% from July 2000.

The July 2001 preliminary monthly report is available on Transport Canada's Web site at this URL: <http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/report/TP1496/tp1496.htm>.

For more information concerning this Web site, contact Michel Villeneuve (613-990-3825; villenm@tc.gc.ca) or Sheila Rajani (613-993-9822; rajanis@tc.gc.ca).

Statistics for the 55 Canadian airports with Nav Canada Flight Service Stations are also available for July.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of these statistics, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; aviationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Domestic travel

1996 and 1997 (revised)

The Canadian Travel Survey estimates for 1996 and 1997 have been revised to correspond to the 1996 Census population counts.

Available on CANSIM: tables 4260001-4260006.

Various statistical profiles and microdata files are available on request. To order these products, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; cultandtourstats@statcan.ca).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lizette Gervais-Simard (613-951-1672), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

World trade analyzer

1999

Adjusted United Nations commodity trade data for 1999 is now available. The International Trade Division has this information available on the World Trade Analyzer (WTA) CD-ROM in a time series covering the period 1980 to 1999. The WTA contains data on more than 800 commodities based the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 2, covering approximately 180 world trading partners.

For more information and to order this product, contact Jocelyne Elibani (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9786; fax: 613-951-0117; trade@statcan.ca), International Trade Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

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Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation,
Vol. 53, no. 8, August 2001
Catalogue number **44-004-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

Quarterly telecommunications statistics, Vol. 25,
no. 1, First quarter 2001
Catalogue number **56-002-XIE** (\$21/\$40).

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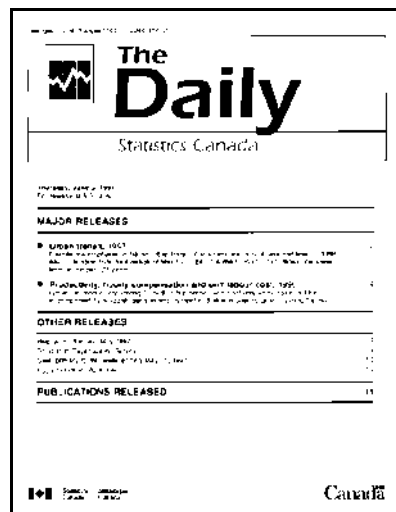
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RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 2001

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
3	Impact of the adoption of advanced information and communication technologies on firm performance in the canadian manufacturing sector	1988 to 1997
4	Building permits	August 2001
4	Help-wanted Index	September 2001
4	National tourism indicators	Second quarter 2001
5	Labour Force Survey	September 2001
5	Estimated production of principal field crops	September 2001
11	New Housing Price Index	August 2001
15	New motor vehicle sales	August 2001
16	Services indicators	Second quarter 2001
18	Consumer Price Index	September 2001
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	August 2001
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 2001
19	Wholesale trade	August 2001
19	Canadian international merchandise trade	August 2001
22	Retail trade	August 2001
22	Livestock estimates	August 2001
23	Internet shopping from home	2000
24	Composite Index	September 2001
24	Canada's international transactions in securities	August 2001
25	Employment Insurance	August 2001
29	Industrial Product and Raw Materials Price Indexes	September 2001
29	Employment, earnings and hours	August 2001
30	Provincial Economic Accounts	2000
31	Real gross domestic product by industry	August 2001
31	Homicide in Canada	2000
