

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 30, 2010

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Canadian economic accounts, third quarter 2010 and September 2010 2
Real gross domestic product rose 0.3% in the third quarter, following a 0.6% gain in the previous quarter. Final domestic demand grew 0.9%, as business investment in plant and equipment advanced. On a monthly basis, real gross domestic product by industry declined 0.1% in September.

Leading causes of death, 2007 11
Cancer and heart disease, the two leading causes of death for Canadians, were responsible for just over one-half (51%) of the 235,217 deaths in Canada in 2007.

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports, October 2010 13

Air fare, fourth quarter 2009 13

New products and studies 14

Release dates: December 2010 16



Releases

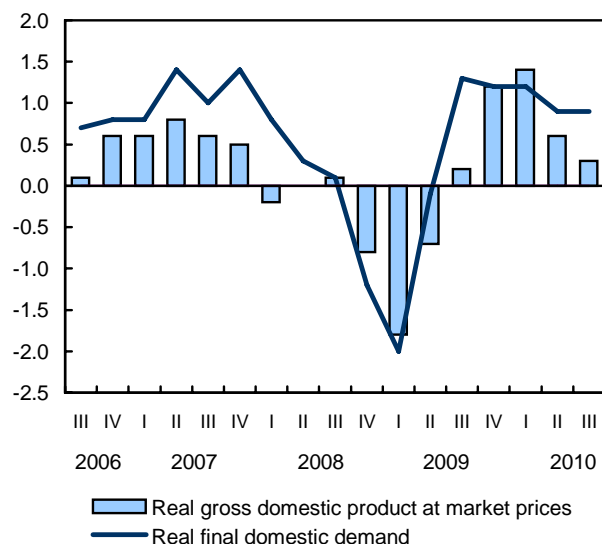
Canadian economic accounts

Third quarter 2010 and September 2010

Real gross domestic product (GDP) rose 0.3% in the third quarter, following a 0.6% gain in the previous quarter. Final domestic demand grew 0.9%, as business investment in plant and equipment advanced. On a monthly basis, real GDP by industry declined 0.1% in September.

Final domestic demand outpaces gross domestic product

quarterly % change



Business investment in plant and equipment recorded its strongest quarterly increase so far this year, as investment in machinery and equipment expanded 6.5% in the third quarter. An increase in consumer spending also contributed to the growth in final domestic demand.

Lower exports (-1.3%) and lower investment in housing (-1.3%) restrained GDP growth.

Expressed at an annualized rate, real GDP grew 1.0% in the third quarter, after expanding 2.3% in the second quarter. In comparison, real GDP in the United States grew 2.5% in the third quarter.

Note to readers

Additional data tables are available in the Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review.

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated.

Percentage changes for expenditure-based and industry-based statistics (such as personal expenditures, investment, exports, imports, and output) are calculated from volume measures that are adjusted for price variations. Percentage changes for income-based and flow-of-funds statistics (such as labour income, corporate profits, mortgage borrowing, and total funds raised) are calculated from nominal values; that is, they are not adjusted for price variations.

There are four ways of expressing growth rates for gross domestic product (GDP) and other time series found in this release.

Unless otherwise stated, the growth rates of all quarterly data in this article represent the percentage change in the series from one quarter to the next, such as from the second quarter to the third quarter of 2010.

The quarterly growth can be expressed at an annual rate by using a compound growth formula, similar to the way in which a monthly interest rate can be expressed at an annual rate. Expressing growth at an annual rate facilitates comparisons to official GDP statistics from the United States. Both the quarterly growth rate and the annualized quarterly growth rate should be interpreted as an indication of the latest trend in GDP.

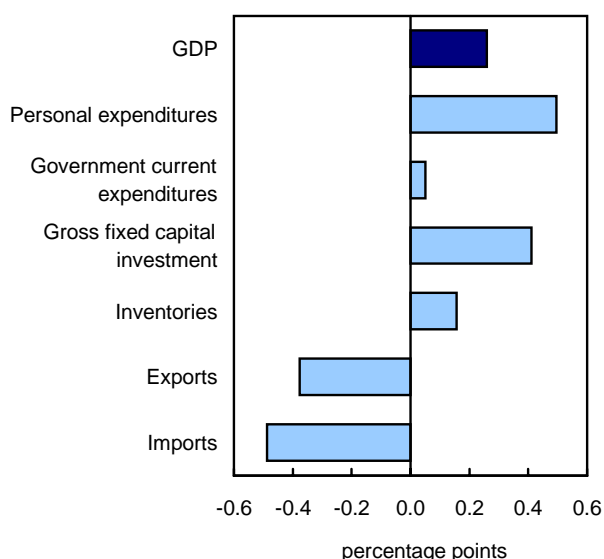
The year-over-year growth rate is the percentage change in GDP from a given quarter in one year to the same quarter one year later, such as from the third quarter of 2009 to the third quarter of 2010.

The growth rates of all monthly data in this article represent the percentage change in the series from one month to the next, such as from August to September 2010.

The increase in the goods-producing industries (+0.8%) significantly outpaced that of the services industries (+0.1%) for a fourth consecutive quarter.

Manufacturing, mining and the public sector were the main sources of growth in the third quarter. The increase in manufacturing was concentrated in the production of durable goods, while the strength in mining was attributable largely to higher activity at copper, nickel, lead, and zinc mines. Construction and retail trade also contributed to the overall increase in GDP. Conversely, decreases were recorded in the output of real estate agents and brokers, as well as in wholesale trade and in the finance and insurance sector.

Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product (GDP), third quarter 2010



Real gross domestic product

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2009	-1.8	-7.0	-2.5
Second quarter 2009	-0.7	-2.8	-3.2
Third quarter 2009	0.2	0.9	-3.1
Fourth quarter 2009	1.2	4.9	-1.1
First quarter 2010	1.4	5.6	2.1
Second quarter 2010	0.6	2.3	3.4
Third quarter 2010	0.3	1.0	3.4

Note: 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.

Consumer spending growth remains steady

Consumer spending on goods and services advanced 0.9% in the third quarter, similar to the average growth of the previous five quarters. Consumers increased their purchases of services and their purchases of all three major categories of goods.

Expenditures on new and used motor vehicles grew 1.8% after two consecutive quarters of decline.

Purchases of clothing and footwear also bounced back after falling in the previous quarter.

Spending on furniture, furnishings, and household equipment and maintenance declined 0.6% after edging down 0.2% in the previous quarter.

Housing investment falls

Housing investment declined 1.3% in the third quarter, the first decline since the first quarter of 2009. Expenditure on ownership transfer costs related to housing resale activity was down 10%, on the heels of a 13% drop in the second quarter.

Business investment in plant and equipment expands

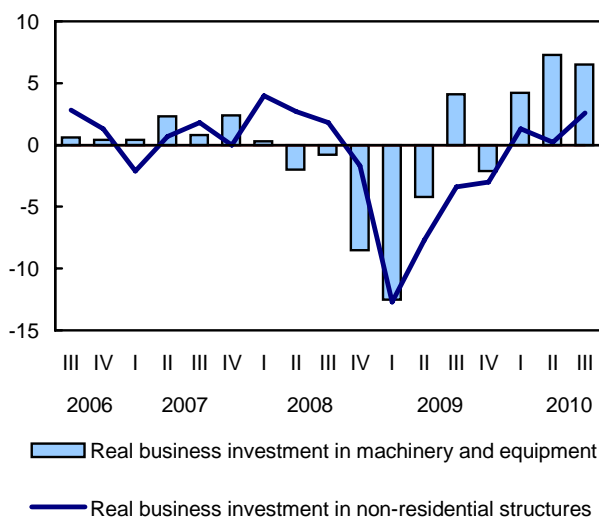
Business investment in plant and equipment expanded 4.6%. This was the third quarterly increase in 2010, and the first time that quarterly growth exceeded 4% since 2005.

Investment in machinery and equipment rose 6.5%, a third consecutive quarterly increase. The main contributors to the third-quarter gain were industrial machinery (+7.9%) as well as computers and other office equipment (+11%).

Investment in buildings and engineering projects grew 2.6%.

Business investment in plant and equipment increases

quarterly % change



The 8.7% year-over-year increase in business investment in plant and equipment was in sharp contrast to the 20% annual decline registered in 2009.

Exports decline while imports rise

Exports of goods and services declined 1.3% after four consecutive quarters of growth. The main contributors to the decline in goods exports were automotive products (-2.1%) and energy products (-8.5%), while commercial services (-1.7%) contributed the most to the decline in services exports.

Imports of goods and services were up 1.6%, the fifth consecutive quarterly increase. Machinery and equipment (+6.3%) contributed the most to the 2.4% increase in imported goods. Imports of services fell 2.1%, with declines in four out of five major categories.

Inventories increase again

Business inventories rose \$18 billion in the third quarter, an accumulation similar to that recorded in the second quarter.

Manufacturers' inventories, especially inventories of durable goods, increased again in the third quarter. Wholesale trade inventories of both durable and non-durable goods, as well as the inventories of retail motor vehicle dealers, were up.

Agricultural inventories fell for a third consecutive quarter with lower crop production.

Businesses held inventories equivalent to 65 days of sales in the third quarter, the same as in the previous quarter. This was slightly higher than the average of 62 days recorded from 2004 to 2008. In 2009, sales declined more rapidly than inventories. As a result, businesses held, on average, inventories equivalent to 68 days of sales in 2009.

Prices rise

The price of goods and services produced in Canada rose 0.4% in the third quarter.

Overall, the price of final domestic demand was also up 0.4%. The price of engineering structures as well as the price of non-durable goods, such as food and non-alcoholic beverages, electricity, and tobacco products, were contributors to the increase in the price of final domestic demand. In contrast, there were lower prices for several products, notably renovations, clothing and footwear, and office equipment.

Purchasing power increases

Canada's real gross domestic income, a measure of purchasing power, edged up 0.1% in the third quarter. The increase in real GDP was offset mostly by a decline in Canada's terms of trade (-0.6%), which measures export prices relative to import prices.

Real gross domestic income

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2009	-3.5	-13.1	-6.6
Second quarter 2009	-0.2	-1.0	-8.3
Third quarter 2009	1.1	4.4	-7.1
Fourth quarter 2009	2.1	8.7	-0.6
First quarter 2010	1.9	7.8	4.9
Second quarter 2010	0.7	2.7	5.9
Third quarter 2010	0.1	0.3	4.8

Note: 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.

Incomes up again

Nominal GDP expanded 0.7%. Labour income rose 0.9% as wages and salaries increased in both the goods-producing and services industries.

Corporate profits increased 0.7% in the third quarter, after a 0.6% decline in the previous quarter. Earnings results were mixed with notable increases in oil and gas extraction and motor vehicle parts manufacturing. Wholesale and retail trade industries were among those with lower earnings. Government business enterprise profits fell 3.9%.

Personal income increased 0.6%. Personal disposable income, however, declined 1.5% as income taxes paid returned to a more typical level. There were large income tax refunds in the second quarter and lower payments on filing related to the 2009 tax year.

The personal saving rate was 3.3% in the third quarter, following an unusually high 6.1% in the previous quarter.

The national saving rate was 4.7%, down from 5.6% in the second quarter. Government saving has been negative since the fourth quarter of 2008.

Financial flows: Financing activity decreases

Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors reached \$195 billion (seasonally adjusted at annual rates) in the third quarter, down from \$273 billion in the second quarter.

The decrease in overall borrowing by domestic non-financial sectors was concentrated in provincial and local governments, and was due mainly to net repayments of short-term paper. However, the federal government increased its borrowing through short-term paper, reversing the trend of the previous four quarters, where short-term paper had been repaid. Bond issuance by both the federal government and other levels of government declined in the third quarter.

Funds raised by non-financial private corporations amounted to \$40 billion. Bond issuance was the major source of financing as share issuance and mortgage borrowing slowed.

Household borrowing increased slightly in the third quarter after decreasing in the previous quarter. Higher borrowing through loans and consumer credit accounted for the third-quarter increase. In contrast, mortgage borrowing declined with the slowdown in the resale housing market.

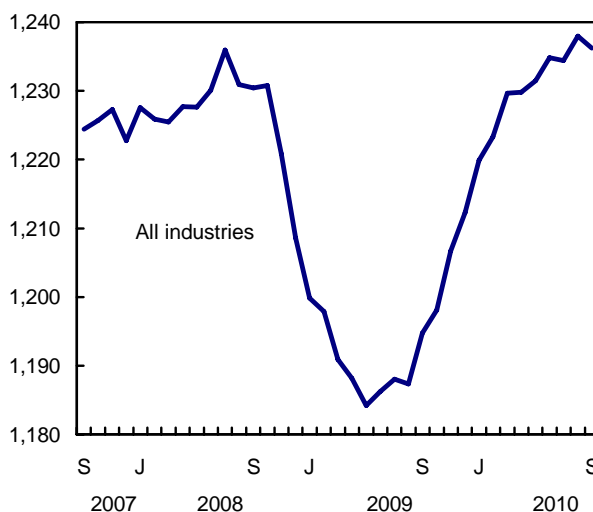
The non-resident sector continued to be a net lender to the domestic economy in the third quarter. This lending reflects Canada's quarterly current account deficit, which has continued since the fourth quarter of 2008. Non-resident investors continued to supply large inflows of funds to the economy through investment in Canadian securities, especially bonds.

Gross domestic product by industry, September 2010

Real gross domestic product declined 0.1% in September after a 0.3% increase in August. Output of the goods-producing industries decreased 0.7%, largely as a result of lower extraction of oil and natural gas, and reduced manufacturing activity. Increases at copper, nickel, lead and zinc mines and in utilities helped to offset the weakness in the production of goods. The service sector edged up 0.1%, with increases in the public sector, retail trade and accommodation and food services. Conversely, the finance and insurance sector as well as wholesale trade retreated.

Real gross domestic product declines in September

billions of chained (2002) dollars



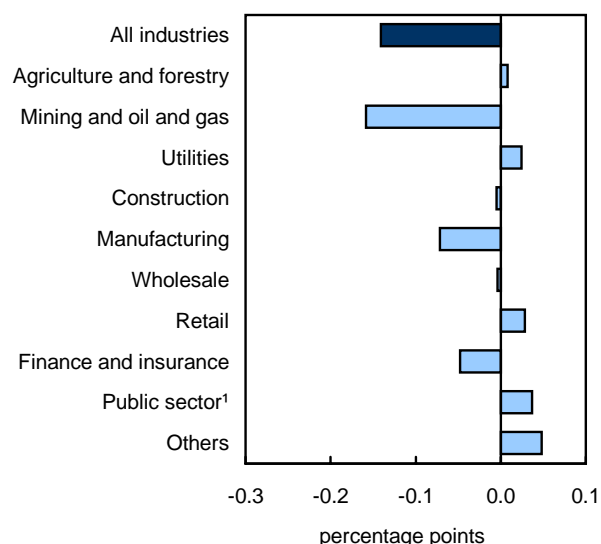
Mining and oil and gas extraction declined 2.0% in September. Oil and gas extraction fell 2.8%, with both natural gas and crude oil decreasing. Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction declined as well, partly as a result of unfavourable weather. In contrast, output at copper, nickel, lead and zinc mines continued its recent upward trend after the end of labour disputes, returning to its level reached during the second quarter of 2009.

Manufacturing output declined 0.6% in September, with 10 of the 21 major groups contracting. Both durable goods (-0.8%) and non-durable goods (-0.4%) manufacturing were down. In particular, manufacturing of machinery, food products, transportation equipment, wood products and chemicals decreased. The output of primary metal products and printing increased.

The public sector (health, education and public administration combined) rose 0.2% in September. Retail trade increased by 0.5%, with higher activity recorded at general merchandise stores and at new car dealers. Retailers of building materials and garden equipment and supplies reported a decline, partly mirroring the weakness in residential construction in September.

The finance and insurance sector decreased by 0.7% in September, following a 0.4% increase in August. Weaker financial intermediation (personal and business loans, mortgages, mutual fund sales), lower activity at insurance carriers and a reduced volume of trading on the stock exchanges were contributing factors.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, September 2010



Products, services and contact information

Detailed analysis and tables

The *National economic accounts* module, accessible from the *Key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

Additional tables and links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the third quarter 2010 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 9, no. 3 (13-010-X, free). This publication is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This publication will be updated on December 14, at the time of the release of Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost. Revised estimates of the Income and expenditure accounts for the first and second quarters of 2010 have been released, along with those for the third quarter of 2010. These estimates incorporate new and revised source data and updated estimates of seasonal patterns.

Gross domestic product by industry

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number: 1301.

The September 2010 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 24, no. 9 (15-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for October will be released on December 23.

For more information, or to order data, contact the dissemination agent (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; 613-951-4623; iad-info-dci@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622), Industry Accounts Division.

Income and expenditure accounts

Available on CANSIM: tables 026-0009, 380-0001 to 380-0017, 380-0019 to 380-0035, 380-0056, 380-0059 to 380-0062 and 382-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1901 and 2602.

The third quarter 2010 issues of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts: Data Tables*, Vol. 3, no. 3 (13-019-X, free), and *Estimates of Labour Income: Data Tables*, Vol. 3, no. 3 (13-021-X, free), are also now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, consult the *Guide to the Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-017-X, free) or contact the information officer (613-951-3640, iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Financial flow accounts

Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0015 to 378-0048.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1804.

The third quarter 2010 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts: Data Tables*, Vol. 3, no. 3 (13-020-X, free), is also now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640, iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

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Canadian economic accounts key indicators¹

	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	2008	2009
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
millions of dollars at current prices								
Gross domestic product by income and by expenditure								
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	814,944	816,288	827,368	837,652	847,580	855,016	818,613	819,066
	-0.3	0.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.9	4.3	0.1
Corporation profits before taxes	134,000	146,920	158,900	170,296	169,264	170,428	216,970	146,897
	-9.3	9.6	8.2	7.2	-0.6	0.7	8.0	-32.3
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	61,984	63,944	66,516	68,756	71,076	69,156	83,998	63,947
	-2.1	3.2	4.0	3.4	3.4	-2.7	17.3	-23.9
Net income of unincorporated business	98,960	100,656	103,016	103,880	105,396	107,676	94,559	99,879
	2.1	1.7	2.3	0.8	1.5	2.2	4.6	5.6
Taxes less subsidies	163,060	164,296	166,212	170,204	171,456	173,392	165,934	163,634
	1.3	0.8	1.2	2.4	0.7	1.1	-0.5	-1.4
Personal disposable income	963,492	967,044	975,068	984,276	1,019,440	1,003,704	949,484	965,628
	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.9	3.6	-1.5	5.3	1.7
Personal saving rate ²	5.1	4.4	3.5	3.3	6.1	3.3	3.6	4.6

millions of chained (2002) dollars								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	809,684	817,284	825,194	833,464	838,163	845,317	810,723	814,344
	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	2.9	0.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	269,339	273,663	278,245	279,136	281,028	281,682	263,243	272,403
	0.4	1.6	1.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	3.9	3.5
Gross fixed capital formation	274,416	279,972	284,101	291,945	297,495	303,119	316,795	279,704
	-2.1	2.0	1.5	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.4	-11.7
Investment in inventories	-1,809	-1,600	-1,175	4,732	14,965	17,519	9,043	-2,879

Exports of goods and services	405,109	414,403	428,043	438,501	444,509	438,813	486,783	417,650
	-4.2	2.3	3.3	2.4	1.4	-1.3	-4.6	-14.2
Imports of goods and services	480,333	510,165	525,291	541,786	566,796	575,593	580,384	499,597
	-0.5	6.2	3.0	3.1	4.6	1.6	1.2	-13.9
Final domestic demand	1,351,009	1,368,670	1,385,435	1,402,350	1,414,568	1,427,891	1,389,545	1,364,225
	-0.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	2.8	-1.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,278,013	1,280,856	1,296,396	1,314,034	1,321,542	1,324,963	1,318,055	1,285,604
	-0.7	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	-2.5
Gross domestic product at basic prices by industry								
Goods producing industries	327,969	324,951	332,174	341,077	347,348	350,256	364,184	331,478
	-3.8	-0.9	2.2	2.7	1.8	0.8	-2.3	-9.0
Industrial production	233,540	230,822	236,158	242,550	248,029	250,177	260,468	236,051
	-4.2	-1.2	2.3	2.7	2.3	0.9	-4.5	-9.4
Energy sector	78,930	78,196	80,212	80,978	82,619	82,342	84,001	79,997
	-4.5	-0.9	2.6	1.0	2.0	-0.3	-3.4	-4.8
Manufacturing	148,602	149,672	152,518	157,581	160,577	162,270	170,350	151,120
	-3.3	0.7	1.9	3.3	1.9	1.1	-6.1	-11.3
Non-durable manufacturing	62,965	63,383	64,252	65,841	66,234	65,944	67,822	63,753
	-2.2	0.7	1.4	2.5	0.6	-0.4	-4.5	-6.0
Durable manufacturing	85,278	85,932	87,949	91,491	94,211	96,334	102,735	87,041
	-4.2	0.8	2.3	4.0	3.0	2.3	-7.2	-15.3
Construction	68,375	68,490	69,966	72,049	72,707	73,272	75,596	69,257
	-2.6	0.2	2.2	3.0	0.9	0.8	4.5	-8.4
Services producing industries	863,006	870,277	878,470	887,870	888,981	890,131	865,162	867,752
	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.3
Wholesale trade	64,360	66,806	69,028	71,222	70,852	70,215	70,350	66,024
	0.7	3.8	3.3	3.2	-0.5	-0.9	0.3	-6.1
Retail trade	73,019	74,072	74,718	76,601	76,113	76,343	73,789	73,518
	1.0	1.4	0.9	2.5	-0.6	0.3	2.9	-0.4
Transportation and warehousing	55,291	56,031	57,111	58,243	58,628	58,852	57,978	56,018
	-0.6	1.3	1.9	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	-3.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and renting	250,068	252,469	254,755	256,247	257,180	256,684	245,223	250,938
	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	-0.2	1.9	2.3
Information and communication technologies	58,560	58,502	58,857	59,267	59,617	60,330	58,782	58,636
	-0.1	-0.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	2.3	-0.2

... not applicable

1. The first line is the series itself expressed in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. The second line is the quarter to quarter percentage change at quarterly rates.

2. Actual rate.

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2002) dollars

	April 2010 ^r	May 2010 ^r	June 2010 ^r	July 2010 ^r	August 2010 ^r	September 2010 ^p	September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010
Seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change					\$ millions ¹	% change	
All Industries	0.0	0.1	0.3	-0.0	0.3	-0.1	1,236,258	3.5
Goods-producing industries	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	-0.7	349,087	6.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	26,657	4.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1.5	2.4	-0.4	0.7	0.3	-2.0	53,983	7.8
Utilities	-1.1	-0.4	1.5	-0.6	-0.8	1.1	29,721	0.7
Construction	0.4	-0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	-0.1	73,336	6.6
Manufacturing	-0.2	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.6	-0.6	161,893	7.5
Services-producing industries	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.1	891,438	2.2
Wholesale trade	0.4	-1.2	-0.7	-0.4	0.5	-0.1	70,307	5.2
Retail trade	-2.3	-0.2	0.8	-0.5	0.2	0.5	76,645	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	-0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	-0.6	58,611	4.0
Information and cultural industries	-0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.1	-0.2	0.3	45,609	1.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.5	-0.0	257,088	1.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.1	-0.4	0.3	-0.0	0.0	0.3	60,747	0.8
Administrative and waste management services	0.2	-0.1	1.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	30,537	2.6
Education services	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	62,939	2.3
Health care and social assistance	0.0	-0.0	0.2	-0.0	0.1	0.2	82,718	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-1.1	-0.8	1.9	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	11,193	0.8
Accommodation and food services	-0.5	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	1.1	0.6	27,859	4.4
Other services (except public administration)	-0.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	32,099	0.4
Public administration	-0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	75,244	2.1
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	-0.9	248,867	6.9
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.7	0.8	0.1	-1.1	0.8	-0.4	65,950	3.7
Durable manufacturing industries	0.2	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.4	-0.8	95,928	10.7
Business sector industries	-0.0	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	1,025,484	3.8
Non-business sector industries	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	210,917	1.8
Information and communication technologies industries	0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	60,448	3.4
Energy sector	0.8	1.4	0.6	-0.7	0.2	-2.0	81,275	3.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Millions of chained (2002) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Gross domestic product, implicit chain price indexes, quarterly change

	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010
Using seasonally adjusted data (2002=100)						
	quarterly % change					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.4
Business gross fixed capital formation	-1.3	-0.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3
Exports of goods and services	-2.7	-0.5	1.6	1.7	-0.5	0.6
Imports of goods and services	-4.1	-3.2	-1.3	-0.1	-0.7	1.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	0.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.4
Final domestic demand	0.0	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4

Gross domestic product, implicit chain price indexes, year-over-year change

	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010
Using seasonally adjusted data (2002=100)						
	year-over-year % change					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	0.3	-0.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.5
Business gross fixed capital formation	3.4	1.2	-1.7	-1.7	0.1	1.4
Exports of goods and services	-11.6	-15.3	-8.8	0.1	2.4	3.5
Imports of goods and services	3.9	-4.3	-10.4	-8.5	-5.2	-1.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	-3.8	-3.8	0.7	3.3	3.3	2.8
Final domestic demand	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.7

Financial market summary table

	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	2008	2009
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
	millions of dollars							
Funds raised								
Persons and unincorporated business	88,856	91,464	92,732	100,476	94,692	97,216	111,955	89,948
Consumer credit	36,144	38,272	37,504	27,672	26,996	27,576	32,540	35,743
Loans	-2,740	-5,456	-4,544	4,568	-1,820	3,064	9,515	-2,465
Mortgages	55,452	58,648	59,772	68,236	69,516	66,576	69,900	56,670
Non-financial private corporations	43,828	75,384	30,116	54,848	60,640	40,440	75,475	46,152
Loans	-31,424	-26,972	-17,512	-1,456	10,308	-8,668	28,383	-22,903
Short-term paper	-17,888	-12,652	-27,360	-6,124	1,656	-2,068	2,538	-14,298
Mortgages	9,992	9,852	7,552	9,376	17,888	14,292	19,007	9,316
Bonds	55,396	31,384	35,776	25,104	-3,016	21,704	11,363	35,088
Shares	27,752	73,772	31,660	27,948	33,804	15,180	14,184	38,949
Non-financial government enterprises	1,280	2,460	-6,084	8,564	2,140	8,352	-3,108	952
Loans	2,300	1,084	-3,332	-2,584	-1,536	-592	487	206
Short-term paper	-2,096	656	-592	4	520	-1,348	-364	-616
Mortgages	-4	-4	4	-72	-28	-8	3	-3
Bonds	1,080	724	-2,164	11,216	3,184	10,300	-3,234	1,365
Shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal government	49,736	100,984	17,752	41,580	16,828	53,704	71,323	86,432
Loans	-76	296	256	-64	-32	-8	-100	60
Short-term paper	2,088	-11,624	-47,340	-31,548	-35,368	24,740	65,710	3,494
Bonds	47,724	112,312	64,836	73,192	52,228	28,972	5,713	82,878
Other levels of government	66,332	9,836	73,124	21,992	98,420	-4,724	24,887	44,058
Loans	648	2,600	2,952	1,700	1,884	3,004	958	2,517
Short-term paper	6,848	9,312	18,124	-14,380	20,424	-30,804	13,366	7,654
Mortgages	-4	-4	4	0	0	0	-26	1
Bonds	58,840	-2,072	52,044	34,672	76,112	23,076	10,589	33,886
Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors	250,032	280,128	207,640	227,460	272,720	194,988	280,532	267,542
Consumer credit	36,144	38,272	37,504	27,672	26,996	27,576	32,540	35,743
Loans	-31,292	-28,448	-22,180	2,164	8,804	-3,200	39,243	-22,585
Short-term paper	-11,048	-14,308	-57,168	-52,048	-12,768	-9,480	81,250	-3,766
Mortgages	65,436	68,492	67,332	77,540	87,376	80,860	88,884	65,984
Bonds	163,040	142,348	150,492	144,184	128,508	84,052	24,431	153,217
Shares	27,752	73,772	31,660	27,948	33,804	15,180	14,184	38,949

Leading causes of death

2007

Cancer and heart disease, the two leading causes of death for Canadians, were responsible for just over one-half (51%) of the 235,217 deaths in Canada in 2007.

Cancer accounted for 30% of deaths, and heart disease, 22%. Stroke, in third place, accounted for 6%. The proportion from cancer was up slightly from 2000, while the proportion from both heart disease and stroke declined.

Ranked in order, the other seven leading causes of death were chronic lower respiratory diseases, accidents, diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, influenza and pneumonia, kidney disease and suicide.

These 10 leading causes accounted for 77% of all deaths in 2007, down from 80% in 2000. The list has been identical since 2000, but the ranking has changed slightly. In 2000, suicide and kidney disease were ninth and tenth, respectively. By 2007, they had switched places.

Leading causes of death vary widely by age group

The leading causes of death varied widely by age group in 2007. Among young adults aged 15 to 34, accidents and suicide ranked first and second respectively, a trend observed since 2000.

Among individuals aged 35 to 74, cancer was the leading cause, while for those aged 85 and older, it was heart disease.

The proportion of deaths due to cancer reached its highest level for individuals aged 55 to 64, where it accounted for almost half (48%) of deaths.

In contrast, the proportion of deaths due to heart disease increased steadily as the population aged. It surpassed the proportion of deaths due to cancer at the age of 85 and older, where it accounted for 27% of deaths.

Men and women share six of top causes of death

In 2007, men and women shared 6 out of 10 leading causes of death.

The two top leading causes of death remained cancer and heart disease for both sexes. While stroke still ranked third for women in 2007, the third most common for men was accidents.

There were three times more suicides among men than among women and twice as many deaths caused by liver disease among men than women.

In 2007, women accounted for 7 out of every 10 deaths from Alzheimer's disease.

Age standardized-mortality rates continue downward trend for cancer, heart disease

To control for the impact of population aging on death rates, comparisons over time are made using the "age-standardized mortality rate." This removes the impact of differences in the age structure of populations among areas and over time.

From 2000 to 2007, age-standardized mortality rates generally declined for all 10 leading causes of death.

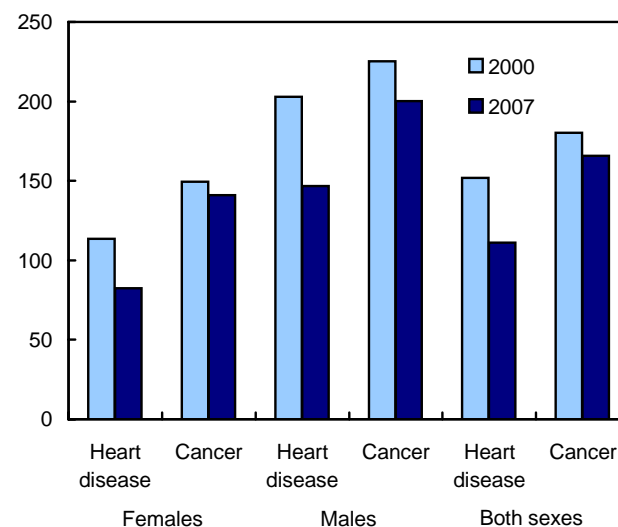
The standardized mortality rates for cancer decreased from 180 per 100,000 population in 2000 to 166 in 2007. The standardized rates for heart disease fell at an even faster pace, from 152 per 100,000 population to 111. Thus, the gap between the standardized rates for these two causes of death widened over this period.

From 2000 to 2007, the standardized mortality rates for heart disease also declined faster than those for cancer for both men and for women.

However, the decrease in the standardized mortality rates of both leading causes of death was sharper for men. As a result, the gap between men and women for these two leading causes of death narrowed over this period.

Age-standardized mortality rates for cancer and heart disease, Canada

thousands



Canada-US comparison

In 2007, cancer outranked heart disease as the most common cause of death in Canada. However, in the United States, the ranking of these causes was reversed.

In the United States, 23% of all deaths were attributed to cancer, compared with 30% in Canada. Conversely, 25% of all deaths were attributed to heart disease in the United States, compared with 22% in Canada. Stroke was the third-leading cause in both countries.

In Canada, suicide outranked homicide as a leading cause of death among young adults aged 15 to 24, where suicide and homicide ranked second and third respectively. In contrast, homicide was the second leading cause of death in young adults in the United States and suicide the third.

Available on CANSIM: tables 102-0561 to 102-0563.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231 and 3233.

The publication *Leading Causes of Death in Canada, 2007* (84-215-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to order custom tabulations, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; fax: 613-951-4198 hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Dai, Shiang Ying (613-951-1759) or Patricia Schembari (613-951-9502), Health Statistics Division.

Ranking and number of deaths for the 10 leading causes, Canada, 2000 and 2007

	2000			2007		
	rank	number	%	rank	number	%
All causes of death	...	218,062	100.0	...	235,217	100.0
Total, 10 leading causes of death	...	175,149	80.3	...	180,848	76.9
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	1	62,672	28.7	1	69,595	29.6
Diseases of heart (heart disease)	2	55,070	25.3	2	50,499	21.5
Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)	3	15,576	7.1	3	13,981	5.9
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	4	9,813	4.5	4	10,659	4.5
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	5	8,589	3.9	5	9,951	4.2
Diabetes mellitus (diabetes)	6	6,714	3.1	6	7,394	3.1
Alzheimer's disease	7	5,007	2.3	7	5,903	2.5
Influenza and pneumonia	8	4,966	2.3	8	5,452	2.3
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (kidney disease)	10	3,136	1.4	9	3,803	1.6
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	9	3,606	1.7	10	3,611	1.5
All other causes	...	42,913	19.7	...	54,369	23.1

... not applicable

Note: The order of the causes of death in this table is based on the ranking of the 10 leading causes of death in 2007.

Ranking, number and percentage of male and female deaths for the 10 leading causes, Canada, 2007

	Males			Females		
	rank	number	%	rank	number	%
All causes of death	...	118,681	100.0	...	116,536	100.0
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	1	36,569	30.8	1	33,026	28.3
Diseases of heart (heart disease)	2	26,381	22.2	2	24,118	20.7
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	3	6,015	5.1	6	3,936	3.4
Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)	4	5,719	4.8	3	8,262	7.1
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	5	5,572	4.7	4	5,087	4.4
Diabetes mellitus (diabetes)	6	3,906	3.3	7	3,488	3.0
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	7	2,727	2.3	12	884	0.8
Influenza and pneumonia	8	2,438	2.1	8	3,014	2.6
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (kidney disease)	9	1,877	1.6	9	1,926	1.7
Chronic Liver disease and cirrhosis (liver disease)	10	1,756	1.5	11	895	0.8
Alzheimer's disease	11	1,739	1.5	5	4,164	3.6
Septicaemia	14	964	0.8	10	1,008	0.9
All other causes	...	23,018	19.4	...	26,728	22.9

... not applicable

Note: The order of the causes of death in this table is based on the ranking of the 10 leading causes for males.

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

October 2010

Aircraft take-offs and landings at the 93 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations increased 5.7% in October from October 2009. These airports reported 501,678 movements in October compared with 474,794 movements in October 2009.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

A data table with summary information on NAV CANADA Towers is available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

The October 2010 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141)* (51-007-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Air fare

Fourth quarter 2009

Fare Basis Survey data are now available for the fourth quarter of 2009. The survey covers Air Canada, Jazz, Air Canada's Canadian regional code-share partners, Air Transat and WestJet.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0003, 401-0041 and 401-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2708.

Data tables are available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

New products and studies

Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review,
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National Income and Expenditure Accounts: Data Tables, Third quarter 2010, Vol. 3, no. 3
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Financial Flow Accounts: Data Tables, Third
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Estimates of Labour Income: Data Tables, Third
quarter 2010, Vol. 3, no. 3
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Gross Domestic Product by Industry,
September 2010, Vol. 24, no. 9
Catalogue number 15-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers
and Flight Service Stations (TP 141)**, October 2010
Catalogue number 51-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Canada's Balance of International Payments, Third
quarter 2010, Vol. 58, no. 3
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Leading Causes of Death in Canada, 2007
Catalogue number 84-215-X (HTML, free)

**Study: 2006 Aboriginal Population Profiles for
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Release dates: December 2010

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
3	Labour Force Survey	November 2010
3	Production of principal field crops	November 2010
6	Building permits	October 2010
9	Women in Canada: Paid work	1976 to 2009
9	New Housing Price Index	October 2010
10	Canadian international merchandise trade	October 2010
10	Canada's international investment position	Third quarter 2010
13	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Third quarter 2010
13	National balance sheet accounts	Third quarter 2010
14	New motor vehicle sales	October 2010
14	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	Third quarter 2010
14	Leading indicators	November 2010
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	October 2010
16	Canada's international transactions in securities	October 2010
16	Employment Insurance	October 2010
20	Wholesale trade	October 2010
20	Perspectives on Labour and Income	
21	Consumer Price Index	November 2010
21	Retail trade	October 2010
21	Travel between Canada and other countries	October 2010
23	Gross domestic product by industry	October 2010
23	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	October 2010
