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Statistics Canada

Friday, November 29, 1991

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product),** Third Quarter 1991 — 2
  Real GDP at market prices increased 0.2% in the third quarter of 1991 after growing 1.4% in the second quarter.
- **Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry,** September 1991 — 10
  Gross Domestic Product at factor cost slipped 0.1% in September following a 0.3% decline in August and a 0.2% gain in July.
- **Canada's Balance of International Payments,** Third Quarter 1991 — 14
  A marked narrowing of the merchandise trade surplus in the third quarter raised the seasonally adjusted current account deficit to $7.2 billion, its highest level to date.
- **Financial Flow Accounts,** Third Quarter 1991 — 19
  Funds raised on credit markets by domestic non-financial sectors fell by 16% in the third quarter.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Chart 1

GDP at 1986 Prices

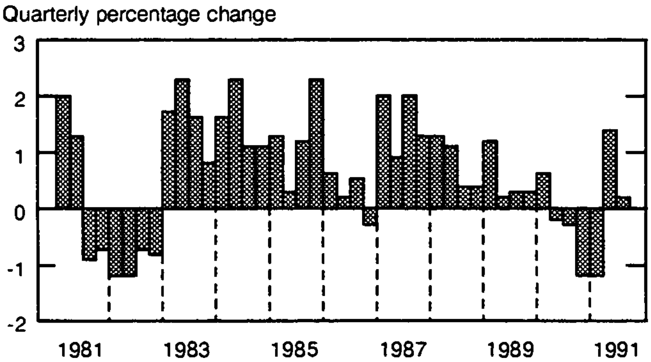
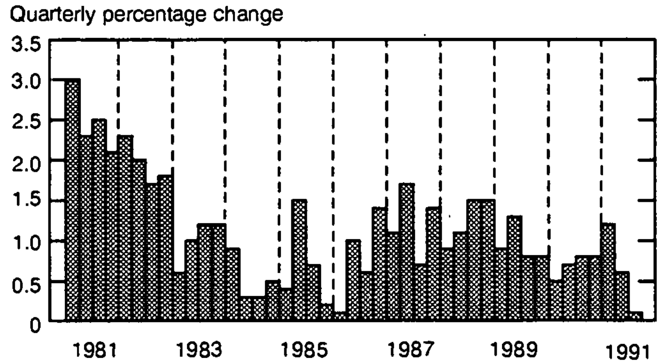


Chart 2

GDP Implicit Price Index



National Income and Expenditure Accounts

Third Quarter 1991

Gross domestic product at market prices rose 0.3% in the third quarter of 1991 to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $687 billion. GDP at 1986 prices grew 0.2% in the quarter (equivalent to a compound annual rate of 0.9%) and the implicit price index increased 0.1% (see Charts 1 and 2). After the small quarterly increase, real GDP remained 1.3% below the peak level reached in the first quarter of 1990.

The economy slowed in the third quarter. Although demand grew substantially, increased imports took up much of the slack and the rise in domestic production was small. Real exports advanced 2.5%, residential construction 4.0%, government current expenditure on goods and services 1.0% and personal expenditure 0.2%, extending the second quarter pickup in each of these demand components. However, business remained cautious in the face of weak profits and stiff import competition, further reducing plant and equipment investment and inventory levels and holding employment essentially constant.

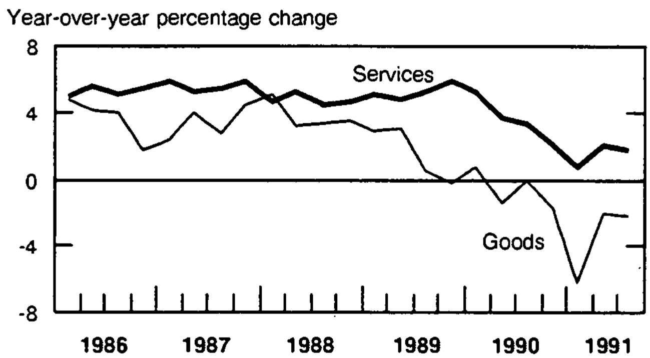
Components of Demand

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services grew 0.2% in volume terms during the third quarter. Purchases of durable goods rose 0.3%, services increased 0.5%, expenditures for non-durable goods were essentially unchanged and outlays for semi-durable goods declined 1.3%. On a year-over-year basis, real consumer spending on services rose 1.6% and expenditure on goods dropped 2.3% (see Chart 3).

Consumer caution due to high unemployment, the accumulation of consumer debt and the decline in real disposable income over the past year account for the weak level of expenditure. The 24.4% increase in the unemployment insurance contribution rate which took effect on July 1, 1991 was a special factor restraining disposable income growth. Purchases of furniture and appliances declined slightly after a sharp increase the previous quarter. Clothing and footwear purchases and spending on restaurants and hotels were also down. Expenditure on electricity, natural gas and other fuels increased as did gross rents and net expenditure abroad.

Chart 3

Personal Expenditure at 1986 Prices



Components of Final Demand at Constant Prices
Third Quarter 1991
(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

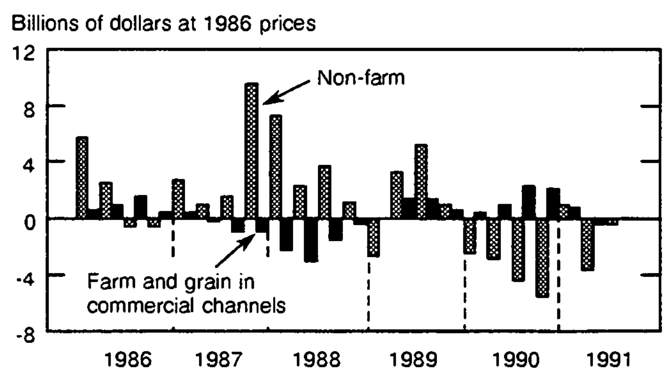
	At 1986 Prices	Chain Volume Index
Personal expenditure	0.2	0.2
Durable goods	0.3	0.4
Semi-durable goods	-1.3	-1.3
Non-durable goods	0.0	-0.1
Services	0.5	0.5
Government current expenditure	1.0	1.2
Government investment expenditure	-0.2	-0.4
Business investment in fixed capital	0.5	-0.4
Residential construction	4.0	1.4
Non-residential construction	-1.8	-1.9
Machinery and equipment	-0.6	-1.3
Final domestic demand	0.4	0.3
Exports of goods and services	2.5	2.5
Merchandise	3.0	3.1
Non-merchandise	-1.0	-1.0

Residential construction activity grew 4.0% at 1986 prices in the third quarter, stimulated by falling mortgage rates. The increase was only 1.4% when measured in constant prices from the previous quarter, as indicated by the chain volume index. This difference is due to the substantial rise since 1986 in prices for older dwellings vis-à-vis those for new dwellings. Housing starts rose in most areas of the country except Quebec, reaching an annual rate of 182,000 in the third quarter and 204,000 in October. The decline in Quebec brought starts back to a more normal level after an extraordinary increase in the second quarter. Reflecting the surge in starts since the spring, new construction work put-in-place grew 15.7%, although it remained below the level of a year ago. Construction outlays for single dwellings grew strongly in most areas of the country while outlays for multiple unit dwellings increased significantly in British Columbia. Spending on alterations and improvements rose 4.5% while real estate commissions fell 17.5%.

Business investment in plant and equipment fell 1.1% in the third quarter to a level 9.4% below its previous peak, attained in the second quarter of 1989. The continuing decline in investment reflects extremely low corporate profit levels coupled with weak level of aggregate demand in the North American market. Machinery and equipment purchases decreased 0.6% and non-residential construction fell 1.8%. The drop in non-residential spending was accounted for by further declines in building construction, partly offset by growth in engineering construction. Sales of used aircraft abroad, which are recorded as an addition to exports and as a subtraction from investment spending, more than accounted for the decline in machinery and equipment outlays.

Chart 4

Value of Physical Change in Inventories at 1986 Prices

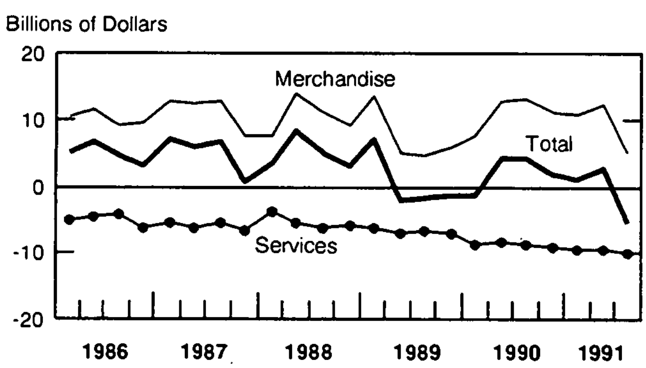


Non-farm inventories decreased slightly in the third quarter after a large reduction in the second (see Chart 4). The small decrease reflected a build-up at the trade level, offset by a reduction in the manufacturing sector where firms have been reducing their inventory levels since early in 1990. Automobile retailers accounted for much of the accumulation, reflecting a large increase in car and truck imports combined with weak consumer demand. In the manufacturing sector, cutbacks were widespread among industry groups and were focused primarily on raw materials and goods in process. Stocks were essentially unchanged in the farm sector, on a seasonally adjusted basis, despite a drop in grain exports after big increases in the first half of the year.

The current dollar balance of trade in goods and services moved to a deficit of $5.6 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, following a surplus of $2.5 billion in the second quarter (see Chart 5). In real terms, the change in the trade balance was equivalent to 1.1% of GDP. The change in the balance reflected a 6.0% surge in real imports and a 2.5% rise in exports. Imports and exports both grew substantially in the previous quarter as well, following three quarters of decline, and on a year-over-year basis they were up 5.1% and 2.3%, respectively, in the third quarter.

Chart 5

Net Exports of Goods and Services



The current dollar merchandise trade surplus plunged from $12.1 billion in the second quarter to $4.8 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. The jump in imports was led by passenger cars, trucks and automotive parts. Imports of industrial goods and materials, machinery and equipment, crude petroleum and some consumer items also grew considerably. Export growth was strongest for automotive products, aircraft and metal ores. There were notable declines in exports of agricultural and fishing products, energy and forestry products. Exports to the United States and to non-OECD countries were substantially higher while exports to other OECD countries were lower. The current dollar deficit on non-merchandise trade rose from $9.7 billion to $10.4 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate.

Price Indexes

The overall rate of inflation, as measured by the chain price index for GDP, continued to moderate in the third quarter. It fell to 0.3%, after slowing to 0.4% in the second quarter following a 1.3% jump in the first quarter when the GST was introduced. Prices for imported goods dropped for the third straight quarter, bringing the cumulative decline to 4.6% since the end of last year. This decrease helped to both reduce manufacturers' input costs and increase competitive market pressures on domestically-produced goods. Among consumer goods, the price declines for imports were most notable for apparel, footwear, printed matter and house furnishings.

The chain price index for consumer expenditure rose 0.6%, while prices fell for residential construction and business plant and equipment investment. Export and import prices declined by 1.1% and 0.5%, respectively, while the value of the Canadian dollar appreciated 0.5% vis-à-vis the United States dollar. Consumer prices, as measured by the consumer price index, rose 0.6% during the quarter and 5.7% on a year-over-year basis. The net price index, excluding all indirect taxes and subsidies, increased 0.5% (4.2% on a year-over-year basis).

Quarterly Price Indexes
(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

	1991 Q1	1991 Q2	1991 Q3
Implicit Price Indexes			
Gross domestic product			
At factor cost	-0.8	0.8	0.2
Indirect taxes less subsidies	19.1	-0.9	-1.2
At market prices	1.2	0.6	0.1
Personal expenditure			
At factor cost	-0.2	0.6	0.7
Indirect taxes less subsidies	25.1	1.2	0.0
At market prices	2.7	0.8	0.6
Chain Price Indexes			
Personal expenditure	2.7	0.9	0.6
Government current expenditure	0.1	0.7	0.7
Residential construction	6.2	0.7	-0.8
Non-residential construction	-2.9	0.7	-0.2
Machinery and equipment	-3.5	-0.5	-0.5
Final domestic demand	1.5	0.7	0.4
Exports	-2.6	-2.3	-1.1
Less: imports	-1.8	-1.1	-0.5
Gross domestic product*	1.3	0.4	0.3
Fixed-weighted Price Indexes			
Gross domestic product*	1.3	0.6	0.3
Personal expenditure	2.7	1.0	0.6
Consumer price index	3.0	0.7	0.6
Net price index (taxes and subsidies)	-0.4	0.7	0.5
Net price index (taxes only)	1.3	0.2	0.7

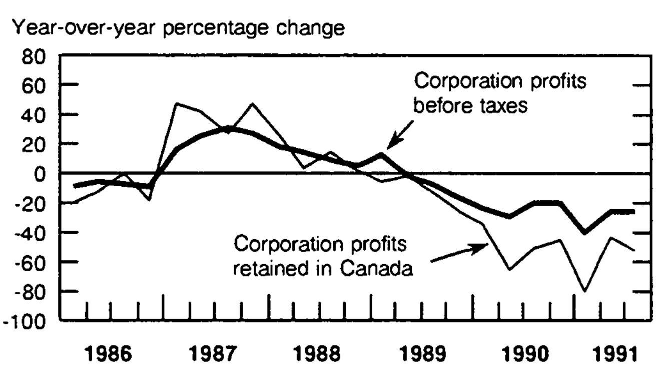
* *Excludes value of physical change in inventories.*

Components of Income

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income increased 1.3% in the quarter, to reach a level 4.0% above that in the third quarter of 1990. A sharp 5.0% rise in supplementary labour income accounted for about 40% of the overall increase. This jump reflected the 24.4% increase in the unemployment insurance contribution rate effective July 1, 1991 which was announced in the February 26, 1991 federal budget, plus health premium increases in Alberta and British Columbia and changes to the Ontario health care payroll tax. Wages and salaries alone grew 0.9%, with notable increases in finance, insurance and real estate, health and welfare, trade and mining. The rise in aggregate wages and salaries was attributable to higher earnings per employee, as the level of paid worker employment remained essentially unchanged from the second quarter. On a year-over-year basis, paid worker employment declined 1.9% and average weekly earnings rose 5.2%. Major negotiated wage settlements reported by Labour Canada, a more forward-looking although less comprehensive indicator of wage changes, averaged 3.3% in the third quarter, about the same as in the second quarter.

Chart 6

Corporation Profits



Corporation profits before taxes rose 3.6% in the quarter to $33.3 billion. It was the second quarterly advance following two years of downward trend. However, because of their steep fall in late 1990 and early 1991, profits were still down 26.9% on a year-over-year basis (see Chart 6). Reduced expenses were an important factor in the recent upturn, as several large corporations reduced payrolls by laying off employees. Petroleum and gas companies, chemicals, chemical products and textiles, real estate developers, builders and operators, motor vehicles and parts companies and banks all recorded profit increases. Several non-financial industries had lower profits, including wood and paper, printing and publishing and transportation services. Falling raw material prices caused holding losses on goods sold from inventory, as indicated by the inventory valuation adjustment which was positive for the fourth quarter in a row.

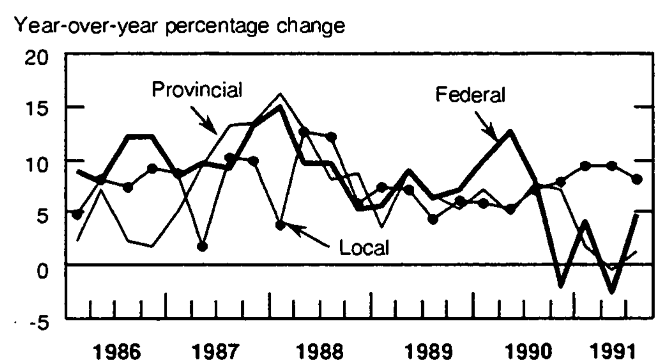
Interest and miscellaneous investment income fell 3.6% during the quarter, mainly because of reduced interest rates on personal deposits and lower earnings by some government business enterprises. Farm income slid 20.9% as grain prices declined. Net rental income after expenses increased slightly and other unincorporated business income grew more substantially. Special federal subsidy payments to small businesses to assist with the transition to the new GST system continued at a somewhat higher level than in the second quarter.

Personal disposable income rose 0.5% in the quarter and 4.6% on a year-over-year basis. The personal saving rate edged down marginally to 10.9% from 11.0% in the second quarter.

Government Sector

Chart 7

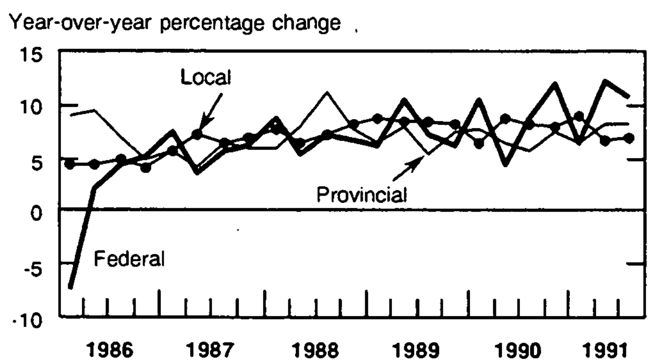
Government Revenue



The total government sector deficit, on a seasonally adjusted national accounts basis, increased very slightly to $42.7 billion in the third quarter from $42.6 billion in the previous quarter, reflecting deficits of $33.7 billion at the federal level, $9.8 billion at the provincial level and a $0.8 billion surplus for the combined local government, hospitals and pension plans sector. Total government revenue and current expenditure both rose 1.4%. Federal and provincial revenue growth has weakened in recent quarters, largely because of the slack in personal and corporate income taxes, while local government revenue, a large portion of which comes from the property tax, has strengthened somewhat (see Chart 7). Current expenditure growth has remained more stable (see Chart 8).

Chart 8

Government Current Expenditure



The Goods and Services Tax yielded $19.6 billion on a seasonally adjusted national accounts basis in the third quarter, down slightly from the second quarter. For national accounts purposes GST revenues are measured on an accrual basis, net of associated credits, rebates and refunds but gross of the GST low income tax credit, which is treated as a transfer payment to persons, and gross of the small business transitional credit, which is treated as a subsidy. By way of comparison, in the government's financial statements GST revenues are reported on a cash basis, net of the low income tax credit and the small business transitional credit, at quarterly rates, unadjusted for seasonality. On this latter basis, GST revenues were $4.3 billion in the third quarter, up from $3.5 billion in the second. A technical paper explaining how the GST is treated in the national accounts was released with the first quarter national accounts estimates and is available on request without charge.

Goods and Services Tax Revenue

Reconciliation of Government of Canada Financial Statements with National Income and Expenditure Accounts
(Millions of dollars)

	1991 Q1	1991 Q2	1991 Q3
GST: Government of Canada financial statements (unadjusted)	2,159	3,510	4,253
Plus: GST low income refundable tax credits	626*	552	566
Plus: Small business credits	100	250	450
GST: NIEA collection basis (unadjusted)	2,885	4,312	5,269
Plus: Collection lag adjustment	1,449	645	-275
GST: NIEA accrual basis (unadjusted)	4,334	4,957	4,994
Plus: Seasonal adjustment	487	-25	-93
GST: NIEA accrual basis (seasonally adjusted)	4,821	4,932	4,901
GST: NIEA accrual basis (seasonally adjusted at annual rates)	19,284	19,728	19,604

* *Includes some credits paid out in December 1990.*

Output by Industry

On an industry basis, goods production continued to advance steadily with a 1.3% gain in the third quarter following a similar rise in the second. A 0.4% cutback in production of services was the main source of the slowdown in the third quarter.

A 1.7% increase in manufacturing led the advance in goods production. Although slightly lower than the 2.1% gain recorded in the second quarter, growth in manufacturing became more broadly based as 17 of 21 major groups advanced in the third quarter compared to 14 in the second. The largest gains were recorded by producers of primary metals, transportation equipment, wood and electrical products. A rise in construction output, especially residential construction, also contributed to the strength in the goods sector.

Although a strike in the federal civil service in September contributed to the drop in services output, there were other important influences as well. The winding down of the 1991 Census, which had boosted federal government services in the second quarter, also contributed to the decline. As well, accommodation services and business services were curtailed substantially in the third quarter and together accounted for a larger share of the drop in services output than the drop attributable to the federal government.

Order the third quarter 1991 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, $20/$80). This publication, which contains a background article on new techniques for estimating the volume of international trade flows in services plus 33 statistical tables, is scheduled for release in December 1991. A computer printout containing 57 tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted NIEA data plus supplementary analytical tables is also available on release day from the National Accounts and Environment Division at a price of $35 per quarter or $140 for an annual subscription. Users can purchase the complete quarterly national accounts data set on microcomputer diskettes by modem transfer at 8:30 a.m. on release day for $125 per quarter or $500 for an annual subscription. The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date, for $25 per quarter or $100 for an annual subscription.

The seasonally adjusted estimates are available in CANSIM matrices 6701, 6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 6846 and 7420-7432.

For further information contact Luke Rispoli (613-951-3803) or Jean-François Carbonneau (613-951-3792), National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1990		1991			II 1991/ I 1991	III 1991/ II 1991
	III	IV	I	II	III		
			($ millions)			% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	380,048	382,644	384,532	390,448	395,404	1.5	1.3
Corporation profits before taxes	45,512	41,036	29,580	32,140	33,292	8.7	3.6
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	58,736	59,784	55,800	55,592	53,580	-0.4	-3.6
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	3,068	2,208	4,096	4,332	3,428	5.8	-20.9
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	36,320	36,328	36,168	37,520	38,296	3.7	2.1
Inventory valuation adjustment	-3,076	6,648	1,648	2,468	1,936	820[2]	-532[2]
Net domestic income at factor cost	520,608	528,648	511,824	522,500	525,936	2.1	0.7
Indirect taxes less subsidies	78,368	66,736	78,684	80,092	79,952	1.8	-0.2
Capital consumption allowances	76,056	76,572	78,324	79,396	79,808	1.4	0.5
Statistical discrepancy	-100	128	2,900	3,068	1,524	168[2]	-1,544[2]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**674,932**	**672,084**	**671,732**	**685,056**	**687,220**	**2.0**	**0.3**

1 *Includes military pay and allowances.*
2 *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1990		1991			II 1991/ I 1991	III 1991/ II 1991
	III	IV	I	II	III		
	At current prices ($ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	400,608	404,032	405,736	416,688	419,912	2.7	0.8
Durable goods	57,268	56,056	52,840	55,976	56,144	5.9	0.3
Semi-durable goods	37,672	37,656	37,008	38,004	37,744	2.7	-0.7
Non-durable goods	105,952	107,284	109,456	112,176	112,660	2.5	0.4
Services	199,716	203,036	206,432	210,532	213,364	2.0	1.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	133,436	136,068	135,668	137,720	140,500	1.5	2.0
Government investment in fixed capital	17,004	17,468	17,448	18,092	17,828	3.7	-1.5
Government investment in inventories	84	4	-28	28	48	56[1]	20[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	122,872	117,320	113,952	117,844	116,856	3.4	-0.8
Residential	43,760	40,356	39,768	43,620	44,368	9.7	1.7
Non-residential construction	35,768	34,932	33,960	33,568	32,804	-1.2	-2.3
Machinery and equipment	43,344	42,032	40,224	40,656	39,684	1.1	-2.4
Business investment in inventories	-3,188	-4,308	896	-4,740	-836	-5,636[1]	3,904[1]
Non-farm	-4,772	-5,724	576	-4,088	-432	-4,664[1]	3,656[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	1,584	1,416	320	-652	-404	-972[1]	248[1]
Exports of goods and services	170,180	168,056	162,320	166,076	167,888	2.3	1.1
Merchandise	147,808	145,232	139,448	142,940	144,788	2.5	1.3
Non-merchandise	22,372	22,824	22,872	23,136	23,100	1.2	-0.2
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	166,164	166,432	161,364	163,584	173,452	1.4	6.0
Merchandise	134,952	134,380	128,928	130,792	139,964	1.4	7.0
Non-merchandise	31,212	32,052	32,436	32,792	33,488	1.1	2.1
Statistical discrepancy	100	-124	-2,896	-3,068	-1,524	-172[1]	1,544[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**674,932**	**672,084**	**671,732**	**685,056**	**687,220**	**2.0**	**0.3**
Final Domestic Demand	673,920	674,888	672,804	690,344	695,096	2.6	0.7
	At 1986 prices ($ millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	338,324	337,460	330,028	336,428	337,064	1.9	0.2
Durable goods	51,208	50,204	46,548	49,636	49,808	6.6	0.3
Semi-durable goods	31,932	31,768	29,296	29,904	29,508	2.1	-1.3
Non-durable goods	88,008	87,076	87,056	87,924	87,940	1.0	0.0
Services	167,176	168,412	167,128	168,964	169,808	1.1	0.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	113,088	114,384	113,536	114,888	116,068	1.2	1.0
Government investment in fixed capital	15,592	15,924	16,284	16,920	16,892	3.9	-0.2
Government investment in inventories	80	4	-24	24	44	48[1]	20[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	108,956	105,352	103,284	105,176	105,688	1.8	0.5
Residential	34,436	32,068	29,724	31,904	33,192	7.3	4.0
Non-residential construction	29,852	29,072	28,768	28,424	27,924	-1.2	-1.8
Machinery and equipment	44,668	44,212	44,792	44,848	44,572	0.1	-0.6
Business investment in inventories	-2,240	-3,512	1,600	-4,080	-444	-5,680[1]	3,636[1]
Non-farm	-4,404	-5,484	880	-3,708	-432	-4,588[1]	3,276[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	2,164	1,972	720	-372	-12	-1,092[1]	360[1]
Exports of goods and services	165,344	158,488	156,872	165,024	169,156	5.2	2.5
Merchandise	146,316	139,476	138,008	145,916	150,232	5.7	3.0
Non-merchandise	19,028	19,012	18,864	19,108	18,924	1.3	-1.0
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	170,956	166,756	164,608	169,520	179,608	3.0	6.0
Merchandise	139,516	135,084	133,064	137,740	147,256	3.5	6.9
Non-merchandise	31,440	31,672	31,544	31,780	32,352	0.7	1.8
Statistical discrepancy	100	-92	-2,392	-2,520	-1,248	-128[1]	1,272[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**568,288**	**561,252**	**554,580**	**562,340**	**563,612**	**1.4**	**0.2**
Final Domestic Demand	575,960	573,120	563,132	573,412	575,712	1.8	0.4
	Implicit price indexes						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	118.4	119.7	122.9	123.9	124.6	0.8	0.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	118.0	119.0	119.5	119.9	121.0	0.3	0.9
Government investment in fixed capital	109.1	109.7	107.1	106.9	105.5	-0.2	-1.3
Business investment in fixed capital	112.8	111.4	110.3	112.0	110.6	1.5	-1.3
Exports of goods and services	102.9	106.0	103.5	100.6	99.3	-2.8	-1.3
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	97.2	99.8	98.0	96.5	96.6	-1.5	0.1
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**118.8**	**119.7**	**121.1**	**121.8**	**121.9**	**0.6**	**0.1**
Final Domestic Demand	117.0	117.8	119.5	120.4	120.7	0.8	0.2

[1] *Actual change in millions of dollars*

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
September 1991

Monthly Overview

Gross domestic product slipped 0.1% in September following a 0.3% decline in August and a 0.2% gain in July. Services output fell 0.3% following a similar drop in August and a marginal decline in July. Excluding federal government services and transportation and storage services, where the effects of the strike by the Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC) were most pronounced, services output was unchanged in September. Following a pause in August, goods output resumed the upward trend evident in the past several months, advancing 0.4%.

Services-producing Industries

Lower federal government and transportation and storage output accounted for most of the dollar drop in services. While community, business and personal services, wholesale trade, and finance, insurance and real estate also posted lower output, these moderate losses were offset by gains in retail trade and communications.

A 0.8% drop in non-business services was led by a 6.4% cutback in federal government services where the PSAC strike curtailed output.

Following a 1.3% drop in August, transportation and storage services declined 2.2% as the PSAC strike disrupted output. Transportation services fell 1.7% as lower carloadings of wheat led a 3.7% drop in rail transport. Lower urban, truck and water transport services also contributed to the loss. Paced by lower grain-handling activity, storage services fell 19.1%.

Community, business and personal services fell 0.5%. Amusement services accounted for 55% of the dollar decline. Business services declined 0.2% as lower output by professionals, especially lawyers, offset gains by computer service bureaus and advertising agencies. Food and accommodation services fell for the fourth consecutive month.

Following seven consecutive monthly increases, wholesale trade declined 0.7%. Grain merchants, whose activity may have been curtailed by the effect of the PSAC strike, accounted for 45% of the dollar loss. Widespread losses led by wholesalers of machinery and equipment, hardware and lumber were partly offset by narrow gains led by wholesalers of food.

Finance, insurance and real estate output inched down 0.1% following a 0.1% gain in July and 0.3% decline in August. Losses by real estate agents and security brokers paced trust and other finance to a 0.5% loss. Lower output by banks, credit unions and the insurance industry was partly offset by higher royalties.

Following a 1.8% decline in August, retail trade advanced 1.2%. Motor vehicle sales continued to be volatile, accounting for all of the dollar gains whereas in August they accounted for more than all of the dollar losses. Elsewhere, increases in output were widespread as higher sales by food stores led advances in 12 of 17 store types. Service stations and department stores posted the largest losses.

Following a 1.0% gain in August, communications output advanced 1.4% to a level 4.5% above September 1990. Long-distance calling paced telecommunication carriers to their second monthly gain of 1.9%, leaving output 7.1% above its level of a year earlier.

Goods-producing Industries

Following a drop of 0.1% in August, goods production resumed its recent upward trend, advancing 0.4% to a level 3.7% above its trough in March 1991. Manufacturing and utilities accounted for most of the gains although fishing also posted marginally-higher output. Mining and forestry recorded the largest losses, while agricultural output was unchanged.

Following a 0.5% drop in August, manufacturing output rose 0.9% to a level 5.0% above its trough in March 1991. Since March, producers of durables have boosted output 7.3% compared to a 2.5% gain for non-durables. Manufacturers of paper, primary metals and fabricated metal products accounted for 60% of the dollar gains in manufacturing as 12 of 21 major groups recorded higher output. Producers of machinery, beverages and wood products posted the largest losses.

Following a 0.5% loss in August, output of paper and allied industries advanced 3.1%. Producers of pulp and paper increased production 3.8% to a level 7.3% above its recent low in May 1991, as export demand has grown.

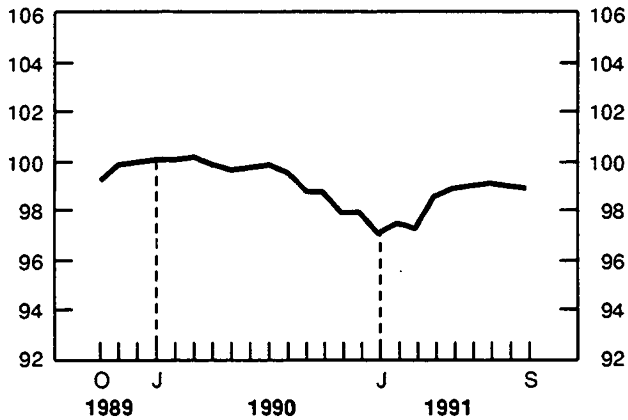
Primary metal output rose 2.9% to a level 13.1% above its trough in March 1991. Producers of iron and steel accounted for over 80% of the increase, raising output 5.9% for a cumulative gain of 25% since March 1991. Pipe and tube output jumped 17.4% as work on new orders from the natural gas transmission industry began. Declines led by smelters and refiners and aluminum processors partly offset these gains.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

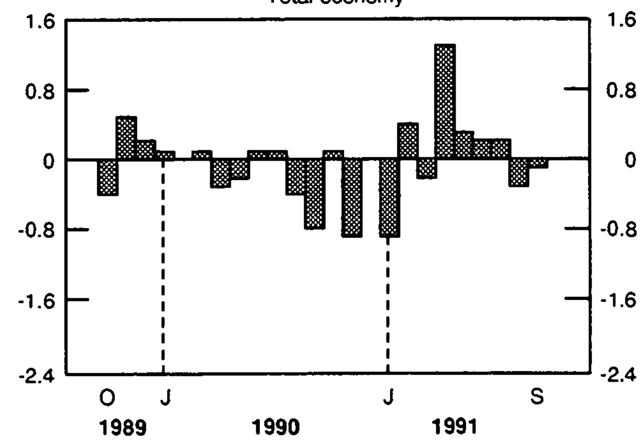
Total Economy

Index (January 1990 = 100)



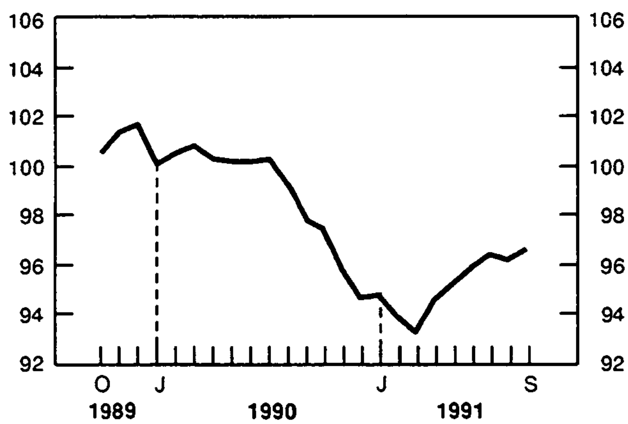
% change

Total economy



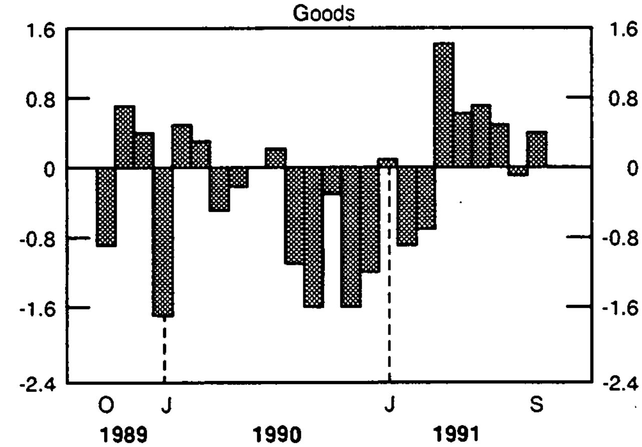
Goods

Index (January 1990 = 100)



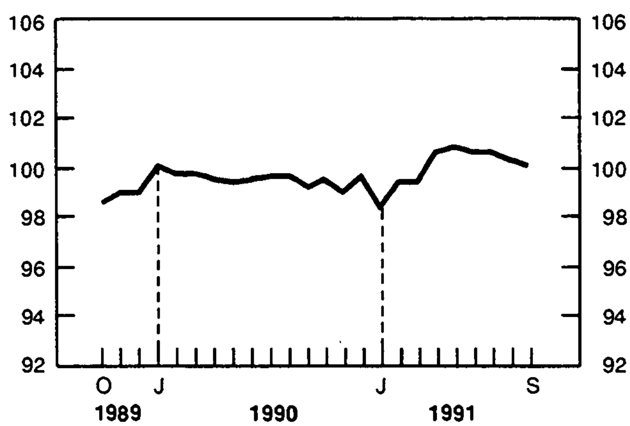
% change

Goods



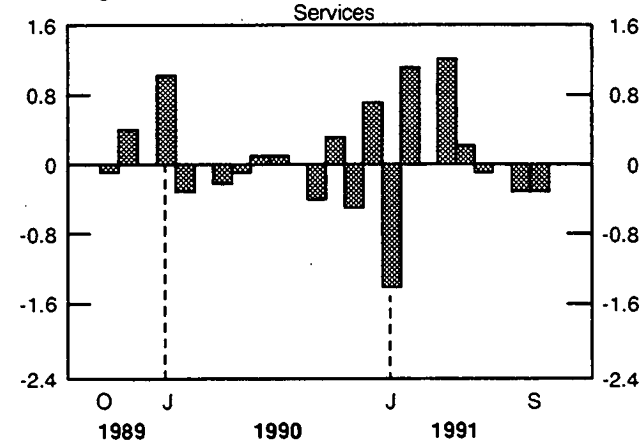
Services

Index (January 1990 = 100)



% change

Services



Output of fabricated metal products rose 2.0%. Producers of fabricated metal structures and power boilers increased output 4.8%. Elsewhere, gains were widespread with the exception of the manufacturers of hardware, who reduced output 1.6%

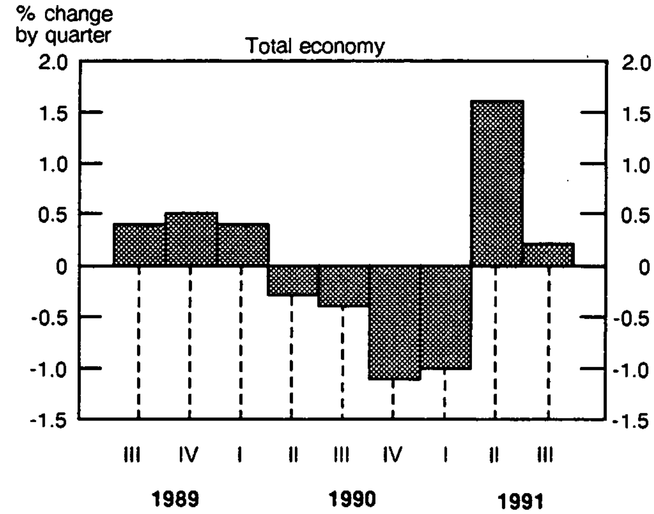
Following a 1.1% advance in August, producers of transportation equipment increased output 0.7% in September. Higher production of engines and stampings paced the motor vehicle parts industry to a 3.7% gain and a 21% advance since March 1991. These gains were partly offset as weak demand, especially in U.S. markets, led motor vehicle assemblers to curtail production 4.4%. Nevertheless motor vehicle production was 34.4% above its low in February 1991.

After gaining 1.5% in August, utility output advanced 1.1%. With lower-than-normal temperatures in September, output of electric power rose 1.0% and natural gas distribution gained 3.5%.

Following declines in July and August, mining output dropped 0.6% to its lowest level since February 1990. Declines led by crude oil and natural gas and other metal mines were partly offset by higher production of potash, salt and iron ore. Drilling activity related to natural resource extraction continued its long slide, dropping 9.3%.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices



Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The September 1991 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121) is scheduled for release in December. Contact: Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1990	1991			
	September	June	July	August	September
Total Economy	**504,290.9**	**505,756.8**	**506,596.2**	**505,277.2**	**504,859.5**
Business Sector:	**413,729.6**	**414,380.4**	**415,482.6**	**414,227.2**	**414,530.7**
Goods:	**172,291.5**	**168,896.4**	**169,842.0**	**169,586.4**	**170,371.2**
Agriculture	11,798.4	11,407.2	11,380.8	11,377.2	11,372.4
Fishing and Trapping	911.4	871.2	876.0	867.6	885.6
Logging Industry	2,574.0	2,622.0	2,624.4	2,659.2	2,632.8
Mining Industries	19,676.9	20,082.0	19,705.2	19,639.2	19,515.6
Manufacturing Industries	89,145.8	85,717.2	86,722.8	86,258.4	87,010.8
Construction Industries	32,368.9	31,962.0	32,338.8	32,341.2	32,322.0
Other Utility Industries	15,816.1	16,234.8	16,194.0	16,443.6	16,632.0
Services:	**241,438.1**	**245,484.0**	**245,640.6**	**244,640.8**	**244,159.5**
Transportation and Storage	21,682.0	22,100.4	22,164.0	21,868.8	21,398.4
Communication Industries	18,670.2	19,120.8	19,040.4	19,231.2	19,503.6
Wholesale Trade	25,255.3	26,870.4	27,080.4	27,271.2	27,069.6
Retail Trade	30,387.3	29,499.6	29,604.0	29,056.8	29,392.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	80,188.9	84,254.4	84,314.4	84,075.6	83,970.0
Community, Business and Personal Services	65,254.4	63,638.4	63,437.4	63,137.2	62,825.1
Non-business Sector:	**90,561.3**	**91,376.4**	**91,113.6**	**91,050.0**	**90,328.8**
Goods:	**914.2**	**964.8**	**930.0**	**949.2**	**914.4**
Services:	**89,647.1**	**90,411.6**	**90,183.6**	**90,100.8**	**89,414.4**
Government Service Industry	33,324.9	33,903.6	33,656.4	33,511.2	32,839.2
Community and Personal Services	52,960.0	53,223.6	53,235.6	53,288.4	53,257.2
Other Services	3,362.2	3,284.4	3,291.6	3,301.2	3,318.0
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	173,205.7	169,861.2	170,772.0	170,535.6	171,285.6
Services-producing Industries	331,085.2	335,895.6	335,824.2	334,741.6	333,573.9
Industrial Production	125,553.0	122,998.8	123,552.0	123,290.4	124,072.8
Non-durable Manufacturing	41,721.1	40,639.2	40,945.2	40,665.6	41,018.4
Durable Manufacturing	47,424.7	45,078.0	45,777.6	45,592.8	45,992.4

■

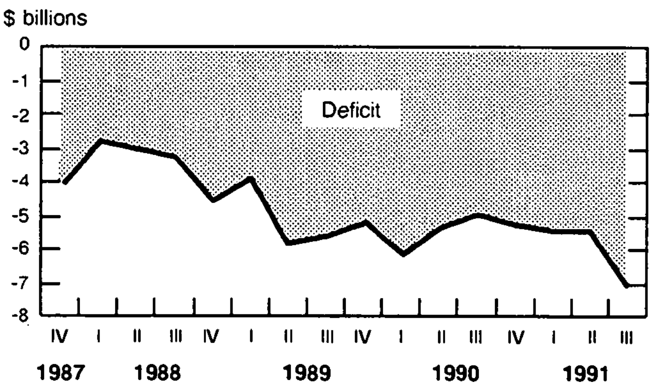
Canada's Balance of International Payments

Third Quarter 1991

Highlights

A marked narrowing of the merchandise trade surplus in the third quarter raised the seasonally adjusted current account deficit to $7.2 billion, its highest level to date, surpassing by $1.0 billion the previous record of the first quarter in 1990. The merchandise trade surplus was more than halved as imports rose sharply while exports advanced at a slow pace. The deficit on non-merchandise transactions decreased slightly. A higher deficit on travel was more than offset by lower disbursements under Canada's international assistance program.

Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



In the capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, non-residents purchased a record amount of interest-bearing securities (bonds and money market paper). These large inflows occurred against the backdrop of lower interest rates in both Canada and the United States, with the differential remaining, however, significantly in favour of investment in Canada. This led to a further appreciation of the Canadian dollar against major currencies and a marked increase in Canada's international reserves, the first quarterly increase since the major build-up in reserves one year ago.

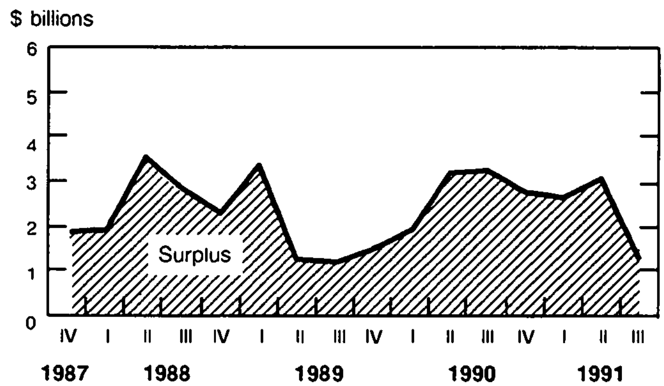
Note to Users

The flows of some goods and services as well as documents may have been affected by labour disputes.

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

- The current account deficit rose significantly from $5.5 billion to $7.2 billion, largely the result of a lower surplus on merchandise trade which more than halved from $3.0 billion to $1.2 billion. This drop was second in magnitude only to the $2.1 billion decrease recorded in the second quarter of 1989.

Merchandise Trade Balance (seasonally adjusted)



- Merchandise imports increased sharply by 7.0% to $35.0 billion, with advances over a broad spectrum of products, particularly auto products. Such a sharp rise had not been recorded since the fourth quarter of 1987 when imports climbed by 9.5%.

- Growth in merchandise exports slowed to 1.3% from 2.5% in the previous quarter. Sales abroad reached $36.2 billion, led by automotive goods and certain machinery and equipment categories. Exports of forest, agricultural and primary energy products showed declines.

- The quarterly travel deficit reached a new high of $1.5 billion, though the increase was lower than in the previous quarter. Expenditures on travel in both the United States and other countries increased while Canadian revenues from foreign travel remained unchanged.

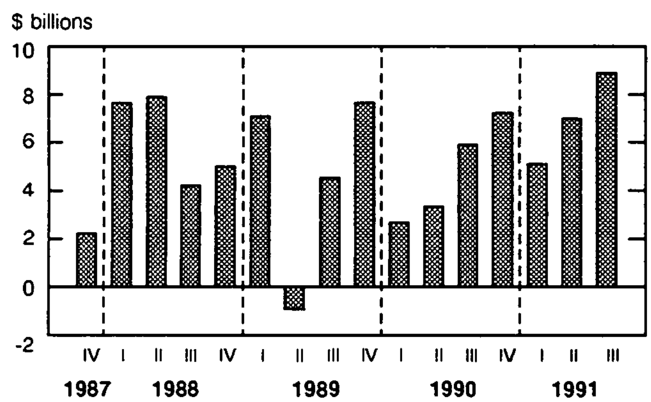
- The balance on transfers shifted to a small surplus of $0.1 billion following a reduction in official contributions.

- The deficit on investment income levelled at $5.9 billion. Receipts and payments increased as a result of higher dividends while the interest component showed little change.

Current and Capital Accounts, Not Seasonally Adjusted

- The current account deficit amounted to $5.2 billion in the third quarter, up sharply from the $3.1 billion recorded in the third quarter of last year. A substantial reduction in the merchandise trade surplus accounted for most of the change.

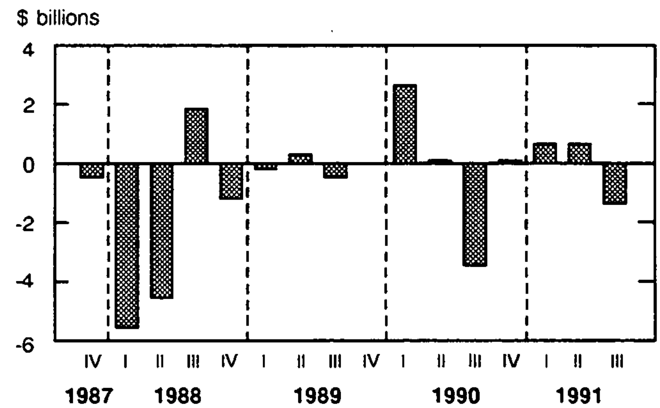
Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds and Money Market Instruments



- Among **financial liabilities**, foreign investors purchased a net $5.4 billion of Canadian bonds, in line with the sizeable purchases of the previous three quarters. In the current quarter they acquired $9.1 billion of new issues but redeemed a record $5.7 billion of maturing issues. They also resumed their net investment in the Canadian secondary bond market ($2.0 billion) after two quarters of net disinvestment totalling $3.5 billion.

- Non-residents invested, on a net basis, a substantial $3.4 billion in Canadian money market paper following a net investment of $1.1 billion in the previous quarter. Most of the current quarter net buying ($2.7 billion) was in Government of Canada treasury bills from countries other than the United States.

Net Transactions in Official International Reserves



- Foreign direct investment in Canada of $1.7 billion was similar to the net inflow of the previous quarter, with almost one-half originating from countries other than the United States. Two-thirds of the investment was for working capital purposes and was channelled largely into manufacturing.

- Non-residents invested a modest $0.4 billion in Canadian equities after five consecutive quarterly disinvestments totalling $3.6 billion. The net buying in the current quarter was entirely directed to new issues of stocks.

- The Canadian chartered banks channelled a net $2.4 billion abroad through their foreign currency deposits.

- Among **financial assets**, Canadian portfolio investors purchased a net $1.0 billion of foreign bonds and stocks, bringing their net investment over the last six quarters to $6.3 billion, of which two-thirds was in foreign stocks.

- The statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of the current and capital accounts) was equivalent to a net debit of $3.0 billion, which remained moderate in terms of the total gross recorded transactions.

- The Canadian dollar in terms of the U.S. dollar averaged 87.43 cents (U.S.), up from 87.02 cents (U.S.) in the previous quarter. It appreciated much more against other major currencies, except for the Japanese yen.

Available on CANSIM: matrices (quarterly) 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2353, 2354, 2355, 147, 1364; (annually) 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2354, 2355, 1369, 1370.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications". For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A OT6. □

Table 1. Canada's Balance of International Payments, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1990 III	1990 IV	1991 I	1991 II	1991 III	1989	1990
	millions of dollars						
CURRENT ACCOUNT							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	34,772	37,371	33,972	37,457	34,397	141,768	146,482
Non-merchandise:							
Services	7,025	5,047	4,727	5,973	7,268	21,509	22,445
Investment income[1]	2,024	2,618	2,283	2,182	2,116	9,836	9,255
Transfers	1,095	929	853	826	947	3,877	4,119
Total non-merchandise receipts	10,144	8,594	7,863	8,981	10,331	35,222	35,819
Total receipts	44,916	45,965	41,836	46,438	44,728	176,990	182,301
Payments							
Merchandise imports	31,566	33,471	32,491	34,439	32,997	134,673	135,557
Non-merchandise:							
Services	7,864	7,301	8,496	8,488	8,407	28,492	31,320
Investment income[1]	7,780	8,942	8,035	7,891	7,662	30,980	33,208
Transfers	848	898	1,021	1,071	827	3,568	4,252
Total non-merchandise payments	16,492	17,141	17,553	17,449	16,895	63,040	68,780
Total payments	48,058	50,612	50,044	51,888	49,893	197,713	204,337
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 3,206	+ 3,900	+ 1,482	+ 3,018	+ 1,400	+ 7,095	+ 10,925
Non-merchandise	- 6,348	- 8,547	- 9,689	- 8,468	- 6,564	- 27,818	- 32,962
Total current account	- 3,142	- 4,647	- 8,208	- 5,450	- 5,165	- 20,723	- 22,036
CAPITAL ACCOUNT[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	- 773	+ 550	- 562	- 2,061	- 515	- 5,290	- 1,450
Portfolio securities:							
Foreign bonds	+ 389	+ 36	- 205	- 858	- 639	- 1,556	- 69
Foreign stocks	- 1,034	- 553	- 670	- 2,148	- 352	- 768	- 1,117
Government of Canada assets:							
Official international reserves	- 3,470	+ 107	+ 659	+ 640	- 1,388	- 346	- 649
Loans and subscriptions	- 204	- 647	- 560	- 319	- 269	- 982	- 1,450
Non-bank deposits abroad	- 823	+ 229	- 2,767	- 315	+ 144	+ 5	- 872
Other claims	+ 1,550	- 1,544	+ 922	+ 1,937	+ 641	- 174	+ 1,244
Total Canadian claims, net flow	- 4,365	- 1,823	- 3,183	- 3,123	- 2,377	- 9,112	- 4,362
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	+ 1,432	+ 2,502	+ 1,249	+ 1,540	+ 1,696	+ 4,200	+ 6,600
Portfolio securities:							
Canadian bonds	+ 3,720	+ 4,966	+ 7,425	+ 5,870	+ 5,404	+ 17,297	+ 13,447
Canadian stocks	- 524	- 1,326	- 1,012	- 405	+ 434	+ 3,871	- 1,754
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	- 1,398	- 2,923	+ 8,478	- 2,163	- 2,355	- 2,584	+ 2,761
Money market instruments:							
Government of Canada paper	+ 2,527	+ 2,495	- 1,519	- 421	+ 2,708	+ 484	+ 3,305
Other paper	- 394	- 259	- 743	+ 1,550	+ 731	+ 656	+ 2,223
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	+ 2,385	+ 2,067	- 23	+ 1,652	+ 1,958	+ 10,277	+ 6,140
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+ 7,749	+ 7,521	+ 13,854	+ 7,624	+ 10,577	+ 34,200	+ 32,722
Total capital account, net flow	+ 3,384	+ 5,698	+ 10,671	+ 4,501	+ 8,200	+ 25,088	+ 28,359
STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	- 242	- 1,051	- 2,463	+ 949	- 3,035	- 4,365	- 6,323

1 *Excludes retained earnings.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*

Table 2. Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

	1990		1991			1989	1990
	III	IV	I	II	III		
			millions of dollars				
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	36,952	36,308	34,862	35,735	36,197	141,768	146,482
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	1,859	1,888	1,919	1,929	1,947	7,232	7,437
Freight and shipping	1,328	1,363	1,371	1,370	1,328	5,193	5,340
Business services	1,995	2,035	2,011	2,048	2,076	7,541	8,041
Government transactions	192	202	211	219	210	763	800
Other services	219	218	206	218	214	780	827
Total services	5,593	5,705	5,718	5,784	5,777	21,509	22,445
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	1,456	1,360	1,391	1,190	1,252	5,179	5,568
Dividends	756	945	1,013	1,022	1,140	4,657	3,686
Total investment income	2,212	2,305	2,404	2,212	2,392	9,836	9,255
Transfers:							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	395	324	347	327	289	1,487	1,490
Personal and institutional remittances	229	227	241	244	244	853	911
Canadian withholding tax	395	342	338	281	364	1,537	1,719
Total transfers	1,020	893	927	853	898	3,877	4,119
Total non-merchandise receipts	8,825	8,903	9,049	8,848	9,066	35,222	35,819
Total receipts	45,777	45,210	43,910	44,583	45,263	176,990	182,301
Payments							
Merchandise imports	33,738	33,595	32,232	32,699	34,991	134,673	135,557
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	3,208	3,279	3,131	3,333	3,470	10,708	12,644
Freight and shipping	1,301	1,368	1,390	1,342	1,352	4,915	5,378
Business services	2,773	2,828	3,052	2,997	2,996	10,998	11,227
Government transactions	358	371	369	358	384	1,267	1,424
Other services	161	168	167	168	170	604	647
Total services	7,802	8,015	8,108	8,198	8,371	28,492	31,320
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	6,692	6,877	6,942	6,713	6,758	24,822	26,854
Dividends	1,734	1,140	1,121	1,428	1,513	6,158	6,354
Total investment income	8,427	8,017	8,063	8,141	8,271	30,980	33,208
Transfers:							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	63	64	67	66	67	238	251
Personal and institutional remittances	254	256	267	268	270	954	1,015
Official contributions	424	549	592	597	401	2,052	2,658
Foreign withholding tax	77	86	83	87	83	324	328
Total transfers	818	954	1,008	1,019	821	3,568	4,252
Total non-merchandise payments	17,047	16,987	17,180	17,358	17,463	63,040	68,780
Total payments	50,784	50,582	49,412	50,056	52,453	197,713	204,337
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 3,214	+ 2,712	+ 2,630	+ 3,037	+ 1,206	+ 7,095	+ 10,925
Non-merchandise:							
Services	- 2,209	- 2,309	- 2,390	- 2,414	- 2,595	- 6,983	- 8,876
Investment income[1]	- 6,215	- 5,713	- 5,659	- 5,929	- 5,879	- 21,144	- 23,953
Transfers	+ 202	- 62	- 82	- 166	+ 77	+ 308	- 133
Total non-merchandise	- 8,222	- 8,084	- 8,131	- 8,510	- 8,397	- 27,818	- 32,962
Total current account	- 5,007	- 5,372	- 5,502	- 5,473	- 7,190	- 20,723	- 22,036

[1] *Excludes retained earnings.*

Financial Flow Accounts

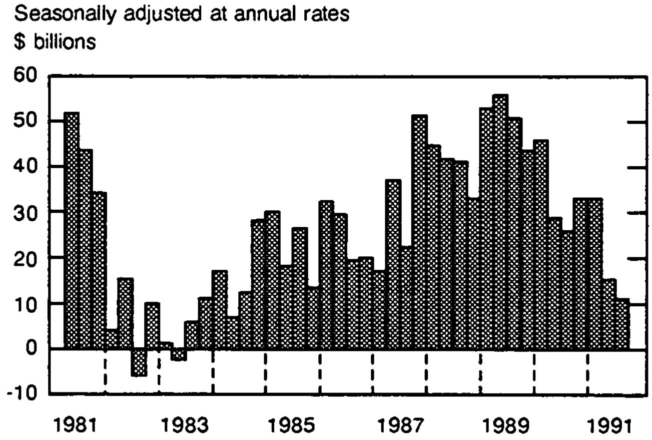
Third Quarter 1991 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Funds raised on credit markets by domestic non-financial sectors fell by 16% in the third quarter. Bank loans and short-term paper registered significant declines, while in general there was little strength in the demand for most other instruments. The sectors responsible for this weakness were non-financial private corporations – in line with the drop in investment in non-residential construction and in machinery and equipment – and levels of government other than federal, where funds raised stood at about one-half of what they had been in the previous quarter.

Borrowing in the personal sector has remained subdued to date in 1991, running at about 66% of the total for the first three quarters of 1990. Funds raised through consumer credit were negligible in the latest quarter; this was related to the weakness in personal expenditure on consumer durable goods, where financing plays an important role. Despite the pronounced declines in mortgage rates over the last four quarters, interest-rate-sensitive mortgage demand, although up in the quarter, remained weak – constrained to an extent by approximately $282 billion in outstanding mortgage debt in the sector. Relative to personal disposable income, household debt (consumer credit plus mortgages) reached an historical high of 79% at the end of 1990.

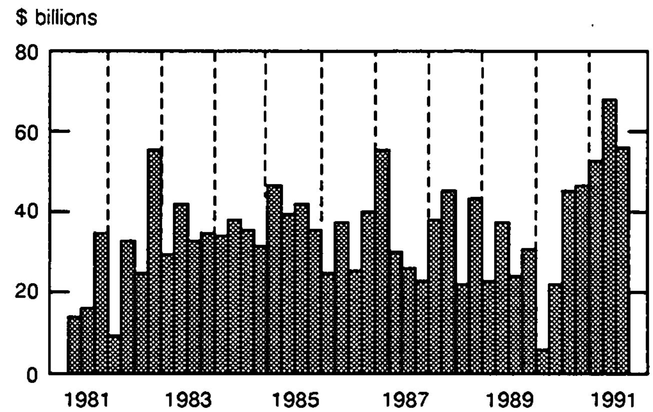
Funds Raised by Non-financial Private Corporations

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Total Funds Raised By Government

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Funds raised by non-financial private corporations amounted to a modest $11 billion at annual rates, down 26% from the second quarter. Further, this represented only one-third of the total funds raised in the first quarter. This sharp decline was in both short-term and long-term instruments.

Financing activity by non-financial government business enterprises was down about 13% from the previous quarter, although shares were issued at both the federal and provincial levels.

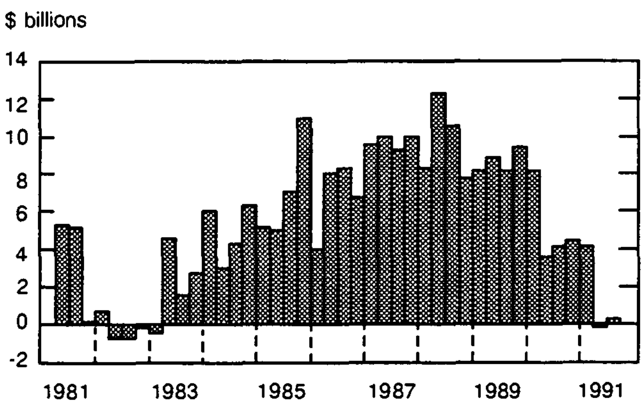
With a net borrowing requirement running at $35 billion on a seasonally adjusted national accounts basis, the federal government raised $38 billion at annual rates on credit markets, up 15% over the second quarter. Short-term paper continued to be the major financing instrument, accounting for two-thirds of the borrowing in the quarter. Changes in the relative yields of Government of Canada securities at the beginning of the second quarter have tended to make treasury bills an even more attractive financing vehicle.

Other levels of government (provincial, local, hospital) registered the sharpest decline among the major sectors. Provincial governments' borrowing was less than half of what it had been in the previous quarter, reflecting a drop in their combined deficit. Local governments recorded a modest reduction in their outstanding level of debt.

For further information, contact Patrick O'Hagan or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-9043), Financial Flows Section. □

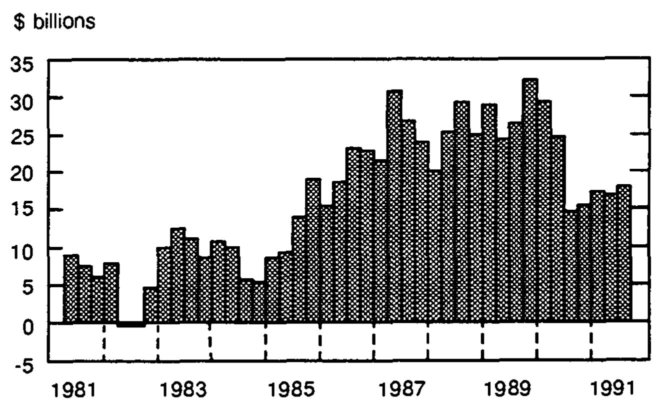
Consumer Credit in the Personal Sector

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Mortgage Borrowing in the Personal Sector

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Financial Market Summary Table

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(In millions of dollars)

	1990		1991		
	III	IV	I	II	III
Persons and Unincorporated Business					
Funds Raised of which:	23,916	27,316	21,284	19,780	19,452
Consumer Credit	4,096	4,448	4,168	-176	264
Bank Loans	3,768	1,156	2,484	2,024	1,940
Other Loans	1,428	6,460	-2,444	1,176	-412
Mortgages	14,712	15,328	16,976	16,688	17,720
Non-financial Private Corporations					
Funds Raised by:	26,128	32,844	33,068	15,348	11,348
Bank Loans	6,964	1,544	19,856	5,308	-7,060
Other Loans	5,060	8,960	-692	2,600	8,328
Short-term Paper	-4,544	-5,320	-11,100	-15,124	-7,468
Mortgages	8,792	8,168	5,716	5,968	6,328
Bonds	6,724	10,748	11,660	9,756	4,136
Stocks	3,132	8,744	7,628	6,840	7,084
Non-financial Government Enterprises					
Funds Raised	6,056	10,724	17,460	7,912	6,908
Federal Government					
Funds Raised of which:	35,004	32,004	37,676	33,360	38,320
Treasury Bills	30,180	23,940	19,780	11,280	25,516
Marketable Bonds	10,780	20,896	15,572	18,524	14,088
Canada Savings Bonds	-5,956	-12,832	2,324	3,556	-1,280
Other Government					
Funds Raised of which:	10,032	14,404	14,812	34,464	17,524
Short-term Paper	-240	2,868	-14,632	9,232	-8,680
Provincial Government Bonds	9,976	13,056	26,492	22,244	24,932
Municipal Government Bonds	1,036	216	2,556	2,120	1,120
Total Borrowing by Domestic Non-financial Sectors	**101,136**	**117,292**	**124,300**	**110,864**	**93,552**
Consumer Credit	4,096	4,448	4,168	-176	264
Bank Loans	11,084	8,424	19,556	3,920	-8,036
Other Loans	6,432	12,740	-3,424	4,044	7,196
Treasury Bills	30,180	23,940	19,780	11,280	25,516
Short-term Paper	-1,836	-5,472	-23,672	-1,108	-12,532
Mortgages	23,500	23,488	22,700	22,648	24,040
Bonds	24,480	40,980	77,564	63,416	46,692
Stocks	3,200	8,744	7,628	6,840	10,412

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada
1991

Highlights

In 1991, production of the eight major grains grown in Canada was 61.2 million tonnes, down 3% from 1990. Production of the six major grains in Western Canada amounted to 50.0 million tonnes, down 2% and 3% from the record levels of 1990 and 1986, respectively.

Production of all types of wheat in Canada in 1991 totalled 32.8 million tonnes, slightly above last year's record level. Durum wheat production reached a level of 4.6 million tonnes, up 8% from 1990.

Oilseed production in Canada in 1991 totalled 6.4 million tonnes, up 16% from 1990. Canola production amounted to 4.3 million tonnes, slightly above the record level set in 1988.

Total Canadian production of barley, grain corn, oats, rye, and mixed grains in 1991 is 22.7 million tonnes, down 11% from last year.

In 1991, production of the major special crops (dry peas, lentils, mustard seed, canary seed, sunflower seed, and buckwheat) in Western Canada totalled 1.1 million tonnes, up 10% from 1990.

To order *Field Crop Reporting Series: November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 1991* (22-002, No.8, $12/$80) see "How to Order Publications". For additional information, contact the Crops Section (613-951-8717), Agriculture Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics
Third Quarter 1991

Preliminary operational and financial data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers for the third quarter of 1991 show an operating income of $89 million, down 41% compared to the $152 million operating profit reported for the third quarter of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for the third quarter of 1991 will be published in the December issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications". For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics
September 1991

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 641 kilotonnes in September 1991, up 7.1% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stood at 52 465 kilotonnes, up 3.5%.

- Exports in September rose 9.3% from September 1990 to 2 959 kilotonnes while imports decreased 7.0% to 1 809 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 25 493 kilotonnes, 6.8% above last year's level.

- Coke production increased to 306 kilotonnes, a difference of 42.9% from September 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The September 1991 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)

Third Quarter 1991

Federal, provincial and local government detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended September 30, 1991 are now available. Revised detailed estimates for the quarters ended March 31, 1991 and June 30, 1991 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711 (federal), 2712 (provincial) and 2713 (local).

Note: Certain CANSIM expenditure data and series titles have been changed back to 1987 to reflect subsidies on accrual and cash bases.

For further information, contact John (Sean) Bergin (613-951-1815) (federal) or James Temple (613-951-1832) (three levels of government), Economic Statistics Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

November 1, 1991

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of November 1 amounted to 28 323 tonnes as compared with 25 177 tonnes last month and 27 253 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order Stocks of *Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453). For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Tea and Coffee Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the tea and coffee industry (SIC 1091) totalled $794.7 million, down 5.9% from $844.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5396.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Metal Fabricating Industries n.e.c.

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other metal fabricating industries n.e.c. (SIC 3099) totalled $1,649.4 million, up 22.7% from $1,344.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5539.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Agricultural Implement Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the agricultural implement industry (SIC 3111) totalled $1,186.6 million, up 22.8% from $966.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5541.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery)* (42-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Turbine and Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the turbine and mechanical power transmission equipment industry (SIC 3194) totalled $769.3 million, up 17.6% from $654.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5546.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery)* (42-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Truck and Bus Body Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the truck and bus body industry (SIC 3241) totalled $638.8 million, up 8.5% from $588.9 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5551.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Non-commercial Trailer Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-commercial trailer industry (SIC 3243) totalled $439.4 million, down 2.7% from $451.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5553.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamp and Shade Industry (Except Bulb and Tube)

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electric lamp and shade industry (except bulb and tube) (SIC 3332) totalled $108.1 million, up 27.5% from $84.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5571.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electrical Switchgear and Protective Equipment Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electrical switchgear and protective equipment industry (SIC 3372) totalled $921.7 million, up 11.8% from $824.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5581.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Soap and Cleaning Compounds Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the soap and cleaning compounds industry (SIC 3761) totalled $1,812.4 million, up 11.6% from $1,623.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6878.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Other Manufactured Products industries n.e.c.

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other manufactured products industries (SIC 3999) totalled $1,167.6 million, up 5.8% from $1,103.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6897.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 8 - November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 1991.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; Other Countries: US$16/US$112)

Refined Petroleum Products, August 1991.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Imports by Commodity, September 1991.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

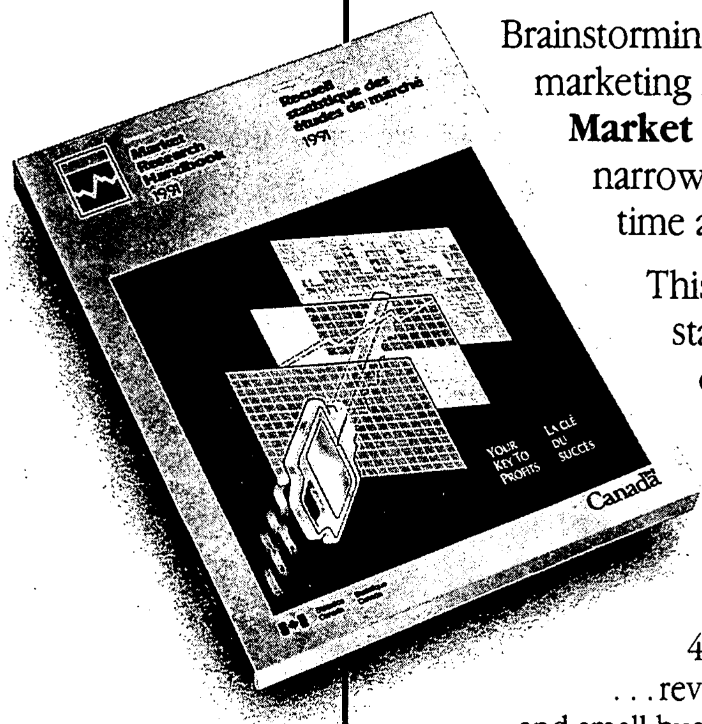
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: DECEMBER 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
December		
2	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	September 1991
2	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	October 1991
3	Charitable Donations Data for Postal Areas	1990
4	Help-wanted Index	November 1991
4	RRSP and Investment Market Statistics for Postal Areas	1990
6	Labour Force Survey	November 1991
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	October 1991
9	Estimates of Labour Income	September 1991
10	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Third Quarter 1991
10	New Housing Price Index	October 1991
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	October 1991 October 1991
11	Farm Product Price Index	October 1991
13	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	October 1991
13	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	October 1991
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	October 1991
19	Sales of Natural Gas	October 1991
20	Consumer Price Index	November 1991
20	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	October 1991
23	Retail Trade	October 1991
23	Wholesale Trade	October 1991
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	October 1991
23	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	October 1991
24	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	October 1991
24	Major Release Dates	January 1992

The January 1992 release schedule will be published on December 24, 1991. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

RKET RESEARCH HANDBOOK 1991



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