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# Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review



First Quarter 2003



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### About this publication

This publication presents an overview of the economic developments reported in Canada's national accounts for the most recent quarter. The overview covers three broad areas: (1) the National Economic and Financial Accounts, (2) Canada's Balance of International Payments and (3) Gross Domestic Product by Industry.

The publication examines quarterly trends in the major aggregates that comprise Gross Domestic Product (GDP), both income- and expenditure-based, as well as prices and the financing of economic activity. It summarizes Canada's quarterly transactions with non-residents related to international trade, investment income flows, transfers and international investing and financing activities. GDP is examined by industry, both for the last month of the quarter and the quarter as a whole.

The overview is accompanied by graphics and several detailed statistical tables. Some issues also contain more technical articles, explaining national accounts methodology or analysing a particular aspect of the economy.

This publication carries the detailed analyses, charts and statistical tables that, prior to its first issue, were released in *The Daily* (11-001-XIE) under the headings National Economic and Financial Accounts, Canada's Balance of International Payments and Gross Domestic Product by Industry.



Statistics Canada  
System of National Accounts

# Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review

## First Quarter 2003

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

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## Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
<sup>p</sup>	preliminary
<sup>r</sup>	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

## Related products and services

### National economic and financial accounts

CANSIM tables    378-0001, 378-0002, 380-0001 to 380-0017, 380-0019 to 380-0035, 380-0037, 380-0057, 380-0058, 382-0006, 384-0001, 384-0002, 384-0004 to 384-0013, and 384-0036.

#### Publication

National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates    13-001-XIB, \$33/\$109; 13-001-XPB, \$44/\$145.

#### Tables and analytical documents

Income and expenditure accounts    13-001-PPB, \$50/\$180

Financial flow accounts    13-014-PPB, \$50/\$180

Estimates of labour income    13F0016XPB, \$20/\$65

Diskettes    13-001-DDB, \$125/\$500; 13-014-DDB, \$300/\$1,200; 13F0016DDB, \$125/\$500; 13-014-XDB, \$60/\$240; 13-001-XDB, \$25/\$100; 13F0016XDB, \$25/\$100.

### Balance of international payments

CANSIM tables    376-0001 to 376-0019, 376-0035

#### Publication

Canada's balance of international payments    67-001-XIB, \$29/\$93; 67-001-XPB, \$38/\$124.

### Gross domestic product by industry

CANSIM tables    379-0017 to 379-0022

#### Publication

Gross domestic product by industry    15-001-XIE, \$11/\$110

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## Overview

First quarter 2003

Economic activity picked up in the first quarter of 2003 as expenditure-based real gross domestic product (GDP) advanced 0.6%, on strong inventory accumulation as well as sustained household demand. This compared to 0.4% in the fourth quarter, and halted the deceleration of growth over the previous three quarters. However, the economy lost steam over the course of the quarter, after a strong showing in January. Nevertheless, the Canadian economy outperformed the U.S., where GDP advanced 1.9% in the first quarter of 2003 on an annualized basis compared to a 2.4% increase in Canada.

Growth in the first quarter of 2003 was focused in selected industries. Higher oil prices led to a surge in oil and gas exploration. The strength in the residential construction industry continued. Retail trade remained high, while wholesale trade recorded significant gains. Manufacturing output grew, but there was widespread weakness. The exception was the production of motor vehicles and parts which was up in the quarter.

Domestic demand grew in the quarter led by personal expenditure and investment in housing. Housing investment grew at a slightly faster pace, as renovations and housing market resales accelerated. Growth in consumer spending eased reflecting a decline in durable goods expenditure, in particular for motor vehicles.

A further drop in exports, coupled with an increase in imports, were important factors constraining GDP growth in the quarter. Exports of services declined sharply, while that of goods fell for the second consecutive quarter. Imports recovered from the fourth quarter with gains in imported goods and services, in particular travel.

Slowing sales and increased production in certain industries resulted in a further accumulation of business inventories. The substantial build-up in the first quarter reflected continued stockpiling of goods in manufacturing and trade, including back to back increases in motor vehicles.

## Revision policy

### National economic and financial accounts, Balance of international payments

Preceding quarters of the year are revised when the current quarter is published. Each year, revisions extending back four years are made with the publication of first quarter data. They are not normally revised again except when historical revisions are carried out.

### Gross domestic product by industry

Revisions arise from updates to benchmark data, projectors and seasonal adjustment. January to June: Back to previous year; July: Back to January of fifth previous year; August to December: Back to January of current year. Occasionally, there are historical revisions due to conceptual, methodological and classification changes - the most recent with the July 2002 GDP release.

**Canadian Economic Accounts Key Indicators<sup>1</sup>**

	Fourth quarter 2001	First quarter 2002	Second quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	2001	2002
seasonally adjusted at annual rates, \$ millions at current prices								
<b>National economic and financial accounts</b>								
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	576,820	586,892	592,284	600,048	610,040	615,160	569,920	597,316
	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	108,932	120,004	132,648	138,656	140,708	151,384	127,530	133,004
	<i>-9.4</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>-6.0</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	49,088	48,940	49,976	49,756	49,028	51,168	53,010	49,425
	<i>-3.7</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>-6.8</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	72,044	73,060	74,812	75,160	75,668	77,856	70,297	74,675
	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>6.2</i>
Taxes less subsidies	132,004	135,012	137,412	138,980	141,384	141,124	129,177	138,197
	<i>0.7</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>7.0</i>
Personal disposable income	676,136	688,772	697,328	700,724	707,092	713,828	667,376	698,479
	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Personal saving rate <sup>2</sup>	4.9	5.2	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.6	4.5	4.2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
seasonally adjusted at annual rates, \$ millions chained (1997)								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	586,468	593,710	600,164	602,163	608,753	614,015	581,590	601,198
	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	195,226	195,606	197,403	199,451	200,614	202,584	192,426	198,269
	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	210,939	212,675	213,417	215,087	215,153	217,809	211,356	214,083
	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Investment in inventories	-12,207	-6,122	9,932	7,920	11,566	18,250	-2,044	5,824
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	437,453	441,055	441,610	450,707	440,573	434,099	443,853	443,486
	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>-3.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
Imports of goods and services	369,179	372,277	389,046	394,603	393,171	395,669	384,782	387,274
	<i>-3.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-5.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,047,588	1,062,382	1,072,315	1,079,490	1,083,875	1,090,415	1,040,388	1,074,516
	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>3.3</i>
<b>Gross domestic product by industry</b>								
Goods producing industries	292,711	297,932	301,060	304,127	304,090	306,514	297,467	301,802
	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Services producing industries	656,862	666,068	673,166	678,816	683,070	687,340	649,760	675,280
	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Industrial production	220,364	226,304	229,376	231,917	231,303	232,002	225,036	229,725
	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-3.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	65,479	66,689	67,695	68,328	68,434	68,379	65,914	67,787
	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Durable manufacturing	90,947	94,461	96,303	97,648	96,648	96,876	93,972	96,265
	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-7.6</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Information and communication technologies sector (ICT), total	55,890	57,808	58,629	58,901	59,265	59,582	57,222	58,651
	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Manufacturing	156,326	161,098	163,957	165,946	165,018	165,201	159,853	164,005
	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-4.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21,234	20,466	20,749	20,881	21,116	22,277	22,036	20,803
	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>-3.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>-5.3</i>	<i>-5.6</i>
Construction	51,070	51,016	50,772	51,155	51,524	52,164	50,347	51,117
	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Wholesale trade	54,951	56,432	58,174	59,144	60,088	61,904	54,534	58,459
	<i>0.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>7.2</i>
Retail trade	52,758	54,103	54,164	54,329	54,730	55,359	51,399	54,332
	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>5.7</i>

<sup>1</sup> The first line is the series itself expressed in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. The second line, italicized and in smaller typeface, is the quarter to quarter percentage change at quarterly rates.

<sup>2</sup> Actual rate.

# National Economic and Financial Accounts

First Quarter 2003

Economic growth in the first quarter increased to 0.6 % from 0.4% in the fourth. The buildup of business inventories made the largest contribution to growth while falling exports were the largest offset. Final domestic demand grew 1.0% as consumer spending and housing showed continued strength.

## Real gross domestic product, \$ chained (1997)<sup>1</sup>

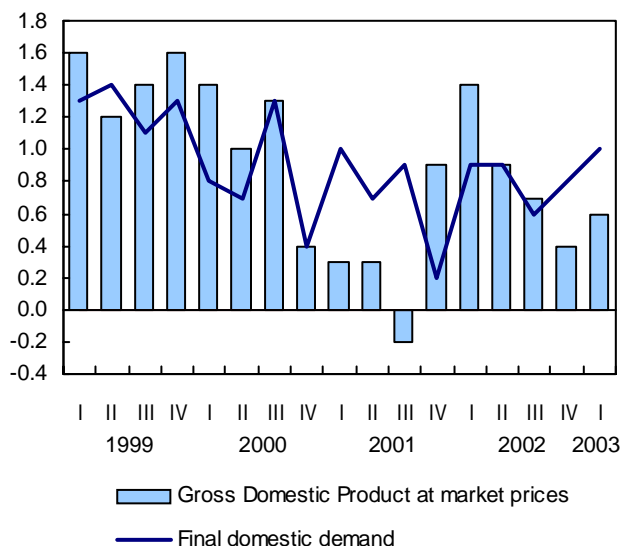
	Change	Annualized change	Year-over-year change
	%		
First quarter 2002	1.4	5.8	2.5
Second quarter 2002	0.9	3.8	3.2
Third quarter 2002	0.7	2.7	4.0
Fourth quarter 2002	0.4	1.6	3.5
First quarter 2003	0.6	2.4	2.6

<sup>1</sup> The change is the growth rate from one period to the next. The annualized change is the growth rate compounded annually. The year-over-year change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in a previous year.

On an annualized basis, growth in the first quarter was 2.4% while it was 3.3% for the year 2002. South of the border, the U.S. economy grew at an annualized rate of 1.9% in the first quarter, up from 1.4% in the fourth.

## GDP growth picked up

Quarterly % change, chained \$ (1997)



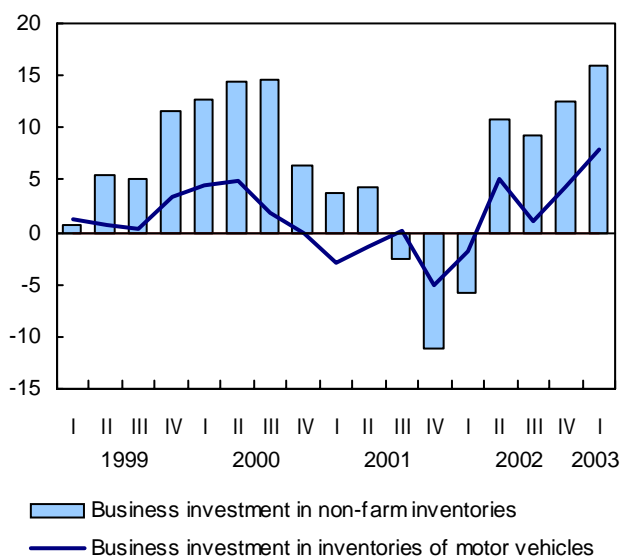
## Inventories built up

Businesses accumulated almost \$16 billion in non-farm inventories during the first quarter, marking the fourth quarterly increase. Manufacturers, retailers and wholesalers all increased stock. Even with this buildup, the economy wide stock-to-sales ratio increased to 0.707, well within its range over the past five years (range 0.672 to 0.739)

Stockpiling of motor vehicles at both the retail and wholesale levels accounted for about half of the inventory buildup. Unit sales of motor vehicles to both persons and businesses fell 5.6%; truck sales dropped 9.8%. Exports of trucks fell by more than 10%. The retail motor vehicles stock-to-sales ratio increased to levels not seen since the fourth quarter of 2000. Manufacturers built up inventories of \$3.8 billion.

## Motor vehicles inventory levels buildup

Billions of chained \$ (1997)



Farm inventories showed strength in the first quarter following two years of declines related to drought conditions in Western Canada. Early forecasts by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada indicate that near normal harvests are expected and the increase in seasonally adjusted farm inventories is tied to these expectations.

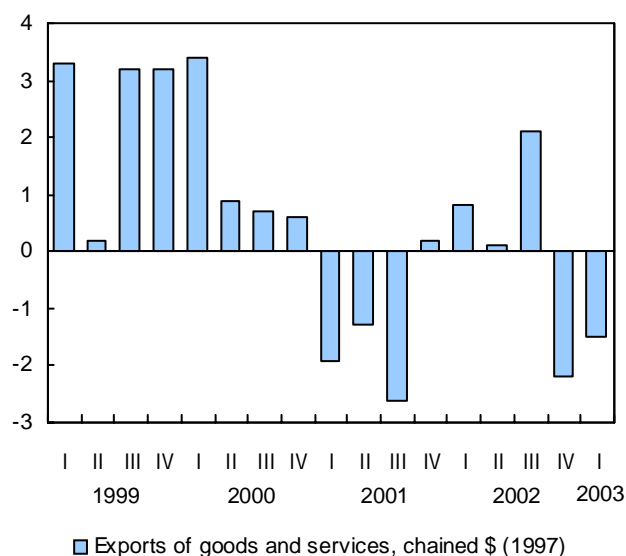
## Exports slumped further

Exports slumped 1.5% in the first quarter following a 2.2% decline in the fourth. Machinery and equipment, and industrial goods and materials were the main source of weakness. Both recorded back to back decreases, in the face of weak U.S. demand. Telecommunications equipment exports remained weak. Exports of energy products declined 0.1%. Forestry products exports slumped (-2.8%) after two consecutive quarterly increases. Exports of automotive products recovered slightly (+0.7%) following an 8.7% drop in the fourth quarter. U.S. demand for automobiles remains soft with American consumers cutting back their vehicle purchases for the last two quarters. The export of travel services plunged due to a number of factors including the war in Iraq. The implicit price index for exports jumped by 1.7% in the first quarter following a similar increase in the fourth.

Imports advanced 0.6% following a decline in the fourth quarter. Agricultural and fish products and consumer goods were the main sources of strength. Automotive product imports were flat as a sharp drop in car imports was offset by a jump in

**Weaker U.S. demand pulls down exports**

Quarterly % change



imports of auto parts. The implicit price index for merchandise imports fell 2.0% as the Canadian dollar appreciated against the U.S. dollar over the quarter. Services imports grew 0.6%, on higher imports of commercial services.

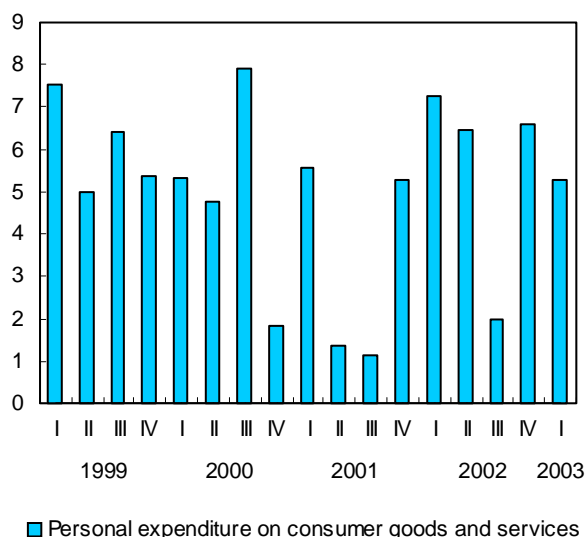
**Consumers continued spending**

Consumers continued to support the economy with a 0.9% increase in spending in the first quarter, despite weaker employment and income gains.

Spending on clothing and footwear (+1.8%) and food (+1.2%) picked up the pace from the fourth quarter. The cold winter raised energy consumption with increases for electricity (+5.5%), other fuels including fuel oil (+3.6%) and natural gas

**Continued support from consumers**

Quarter-to-quarter change, billions of chained (1997) \$



(+2.8%). Consumers conserved on their use of higher priced motor gasoline. Spending on services was up 0.9%, with widespread gains on many service commodities, notably on communication services and auto repair. However, spending on restaurant and accommodation services fell partly due to slower tourism receipts. Cold weather, uncertainty due to the war in Iraq and the outbreak of SARS in March impacted this spending.

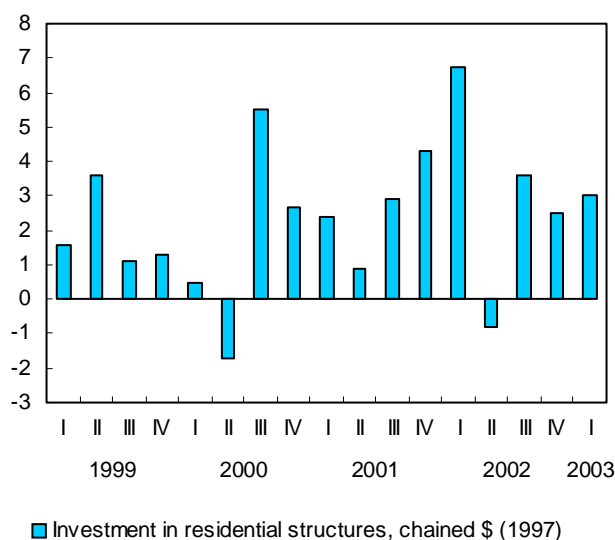
Outlays for durable goods declined 0.3% in the first quarter, following a 2.8% gain in the fourth. New motor vehicle purchases fell about 3%, the largest drop in over two years. Truck sales including minivans dropped by 6.2%. Manufacturers reacted with improved financing incentives. Furniture and carpet sales, which have benefited from the housing boom, slowed to 0.9% in the first quarter following a 5.7% gain in the fourth.

**Housing boom continued**

Investment in residential construction grew 3.0%, the third consecutive quarterly gain. Housing starts approached the historic highs set in the late '80s housing boom. Single dwelling construction as well as spending on alterations and improvements was the main sources of strength. Transfer costs (+3.1%), which include real estate commissions, rebounded from the fourth quarter, with an increase in resale activity.

**Boom for housing continued**

Quarterly % change



A number of factors supported stronger growth in investment in residential construction. While the bank rate increased towards the end of quarter, mortgage rates remain at historically low levels. While weaker, the job market continued to grow.

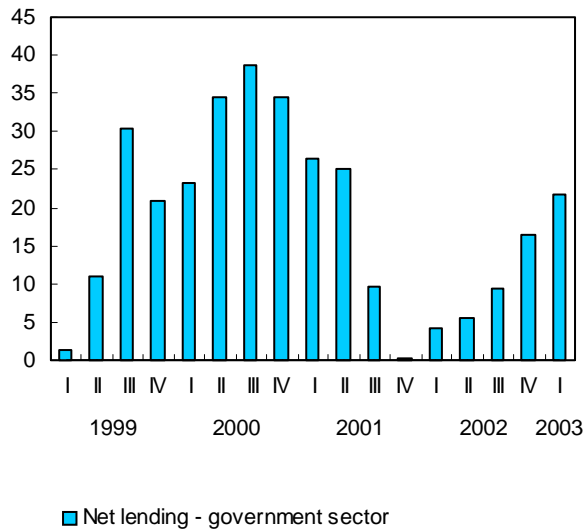
**Government spending increased**

Net government spending on goods and services increased 1.0% in the first quarter, continuing a string of increases of more than four years. Modest spending increases were seen at the federal, provincial and local levels of government.

The combined government surplus (annualized national accounts basis expressed in nominal terms) rose to more than

**Government surplus continued upward trend**

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted at annual rates



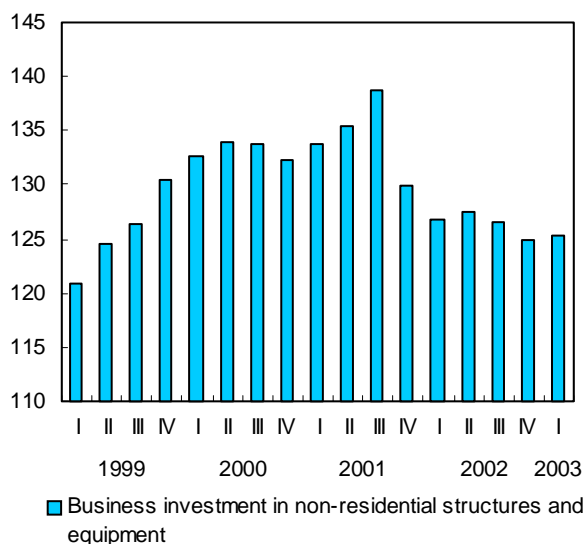
\$21.7 billion in the first quarter, the largest surplus since the second quarter of 2001. Much of the increase resulted from higher federal corporate income tax and federal sales tax collections, as well as increased provincial royalties from natural gas.

**Plant and equipment spending edged up**

Business plant and equipment outlays edged up 0.3% in the first quarter following declines during the previous two quarters. Investment spending still was about 10% less than its peaks during 2001.

**Plant and equipment investment edged up**

Billions of chained \$ (1997)



Business investment in machinery and equipment grew 0.6%. Business investment in non-residential construction fell 0.2%, marking its seventh consecutive quarterly contraction. Non-residential building construction fell, while engineering construction increased partly due to higher oil and gas drilling activity.

**Profits reached new record**

Profits advanced for the fifth consecutive quarter, surpassing the previous record level established in the fourth quarter of 2000. This robust increase (+7.6%) was driven by profits for the oil and gas industry, which in turn had been stimulated by the increased price of crude oil and natural gas. Wholesalers, including wholesalers of petroleum products, recorded stronger profits. Partially offsetting these gains were weaknesses in mining (other than mineral fuels) and in transportation. For financial industries, chartered banks and property and casualty insurers showed strong profits. Provincial government business enterprises profited from increased electricity revenues.

**Labour income growth slowed**

Labour income increased 0.8% in the first quarter, its smallest gain since the third quarter of 2001. Employment gains during the quarter were 67,000. Recent job reductions in manufacturing pulled employment back to year ago levels. Employment growth was strongest in Ontario, while job growth in Quebec slowed after a very strong 2002. Personal disposable (after tax) income increased 1.0% in the first quarter. Slower growth in income coupled with higher personal spending resulted in a decline in the savings rate to 2.6%.

**Increased energy prices impacted overall prices**

Prices, as measured by the implicit chain price index for GDP increased 1.8% following a 1.1% increase in the fourth quarter. Higher energy prices were the major contributor to this acceleration in prices affecting both personal expenditures on energy and exports of energy. Prices excluding energy costs rose 0.8% during the quarter. The stronger Canadian dollar contributed to a 2.0% decline in import prices. This was particularly noticeable in the lower prices of machinery and equipment.

**Gross domestic product, income-based, current prices and quarterly percentage change<sup>1</sup>**

	Fourth quarter 2001	First quarter 2002	Second quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	2001	2002
seasonally adjusted at annual rates, \$ millions at current prices								
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	576,820 <i>1.1</i>	586,892 <i>1.7</i>	592,284 <i>0.9</i>	600,048 <i>1.3</i>	610,040 <i>1.7</i>	615,160 <i>0.8</i>	569,920 <i>4.6</i>	597,316 <i>4.8</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	108,932 <i>-9.4</i>	120,004 <i>10.2</i>	132,648 <i>10.5</i>	138,656 <i>4.5</i>	140,708 <i>1.5</i>	151,384 <i>7.6</i>	127,530 <i>-6.0</i>	133,004 <i>4.3</i>
Government business enterprise profits before taxes	8,764 <i>-5.0</i>	9,896 <i>12.9</i>	10,080 <i>1.9</i>	10,520 <i>4.4</i>	11,208 <i>6.5</i>	12,716 <i>13.5</i>	9,641 <i>-18.6</i>	10,426 <i>8.1</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	49,088 <i>-3.7</i>	48,940 <i>-0.3</i>	49,976 <i>2.1</i>	49,756 <i>-0.4</i>	49,028 <i>-1.5</i>	51,168 <i>4.4</i>	53,010 <i>-2.3</i>	49,425 <i>-6.8</i>
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	2,740 <i>-8.5</i>	2,156 <i>-21.3</i>	1,584 <i>-26.5</i>	1,628 <i>2.8</i>	1,492 <i>-8.4</i>	2,704 <i>81.2</i>	2,715 <i>74.8</i>	1,715 <i>-36.8</i>
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	69,304 <i>2.4</i>	70,904 <i>2.3</i>	73,228 <i>3.3</i>	73,532 <i>0.4</i>	74,176 <i>0.9</i>	75,152 <i>1.3</i>	67,582 <i>4.2</i>	72,960 <i>8.0</i>
Inventory valuation adjustment	312 <i>...</i>	-5,092 <i>...</i>	-712 <i>...</i>	-5,312 <i>...</i>	-3,128 <i>...</i>	2,320 <i>...</i>	-21 <i>...</i>	-3,561 <i>...</i>
Taxes less subsidies, on factors of production	53,092 <i>0.6</i>	53,300 <i>0.4</i>	53,608 <i>0.6</i>	53,732 <i>0.2</i>	54,380 <i>1.2</i>	54,692 <i>0.6</i>	52,846 <i>1.9</i>	53,755 <i>1.7</i>
Net Domestic Product at basic prices	869,052 <i>-0.7</i>	887,000 <i>2.1</i>	912,696 <i>2.9</i>	922,560 <i>1.1</i>	937,904 <i>1.7</i>	965,296 <i>2.9</i>	883,223 <i>2.4</i>	915,040 <i>3.6</i>
Taxes less subsidies, on products	78,912 <i>0.8</i>	81,712 <i>3.5</i>	83,804 <i>2.6</i>	85,248 <i>1.7</i>	87,004 <i>2.1</i>	86,432 <i>-0.7</i>	76,331 <i>0.5</i>	84,442 <i>10.6</i>
Capital consumption allowances	149,160 <i>1.1</i>	151,540 <i>1.6</i>	153,900 <i>1.6</i>	156,332 <i>1.6</i>	158,244 <i>1.2</i>	159,500 <i>0.8</i>	146,798 <i>6.3</i>	155,004 <i>5.6</i>
Statistical discrepancy	696 <i>...</i>	1,956 <i>...</i>	524 <i>...</i>	500 <i>...</i>	-1,128 <i>...</i>	-108 <i>...</i>	1,107 <i>...</i>	463 <i>...</i>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>1,097,820</b> <i>-0.4</i>	<b>1,122,208</b> <i>2.2</i>	<b>1,150,924</b> <i>2.6</i>	<b>1,164,640</b> <i>1.2</i>	<b>1,182,024</b> <i>1.5</i>	<b>1,211,120</b> <i>2.5</i>	<b>1,107,459</b> <i>3.0</i>	<b>1,154,949</b> <i>4.3</i>

<sup>1</sup> The first line is the series itself expressed in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. The second line, italicized and in smaller typeface, is the quarter to quarter percentage change at quarterly rates.

*Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, current prices and quarterly percentage change<sup>1</sup>*

	Fourth quarter 2001	First quarter 2002	Second quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	2001	2002
seasonally adjusted at annual rates, \$ millions at current prices								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	629,440 <i>0.7</i>	640,368 <i>1.7</i>	652,736 <i>1.9</i>	660,712 <i>1.2</i>	670,908 <i>1.5</i>	681,372 <i>1.6</i>	623,167 <i>4.5</i>	656,181 <i>5.3</i>
Durable goods	88,412 <i>5.7</i>	90,812 <i>2.7</i>	91,868 <i>1.2</i>	91,700 <i>-0.2</i>	94,144 <i>2.7</i>	94,080 <i>-0.1</i>	84,788 <i>3.5</i>	92,131 <i>8.7</i>
Semi-durable goods	55,332 <i>2.6</i>	56,380 <i>1.9</i>	56,880 <i>0.9</i>	56,612 <i>-0.5</i>	57,220 <i>1.1</i>	57,776 <i>1.0</i>	54,383 <i>4.5</i>	56,773 <i>4.4</i>
Non-durable goods	148,952 <i>-1.5</i>	152,156 <i>2.2</i>	155,992 <i>2.5</i>	159,768 <i>2.4</i>	163,200 <i>2.1</i>	168,756 <i>3.4</i>	150,150 <i>4.9</i>	157,779 <i>5.1</i>
Services	336,744 <i>0.1</i>	341,020 <i>1.3</i>	347,996 <i>2.0</i>	352,632 <i>1.3</i>	356,344 <i>1.1</i>	360,760 <i>1.2</i>	333,846 <i>4.6</i>	349,498 <i>4.7</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	212,456 <i>1.5</i>	213,804 <i>0.6</i>	217,324 <i>1.6</i>	220,828 <i>1.6</i>	223,624 <i>1.3</i>	226,544 <i>1.3</i>	207,508 <i>4.9</i>	218,895 <i>5.5</i>
Government gross fixed capital formation	28,484 <i>4.7</i>	29,696 <i>4.3</i>	30,188 <i>1.7</i>	30,904 <i>2.4</i>	30,932 <i>0.1</i>	31,444 <i>1.7</i>	26,991 <i>10.6</i>	30,430 <i>12.7</i>
Government investment in inventories	-24 ...	8 ...	-24 ...	-84 ...	-80 ...	-16 ...	13 ...	-45 ...
Business gross fixed capital formation	191,460 <i>-2.7</i>	195,564 <i>2.1</i>	195,620 <i>0.0</i>	197,060 <i>0.7</i>	198,812 <i>0.9</i>	200,368 <i>0.8</i>	192,854 <i>5.4</i>	196,764 <i>2.0</i>
Residential structures	58,280 <i>5.3</i>	63,352 <i>8.7</i>	63,472 <i>0.2</i>	65,796 <i>3.7</i>	68,460 <i>4.0</i>	71,316 <i>4.2</i>	54,976 <i>13.4</i>	65,270 <i>18.7</i>
Non-residential structures	52,056 <i>-1.9</i>	49,584 <i>-4.7</i>	48,560 <i>-2.1</i>	48,148 <i>-0.8</i>	47,584 <i>-1.2</i>	47,808 <i>0.5</i>	52,769 <i>4.5</i>	48,469 <i>-8.1</i>
Machinery and equipment	81,124 <i>-8.2</i>	82,628 <i>1.9</i>	83,588 <i>1.2</i>	83,116 <i>-0.6</i>	82,768 <i>-0.4</i>	81,244 <i>-1.8</i>	85,109 <i>1.4</i>	83,025 <i>-2.4</i>
Business investment in inventories	-14,420 ...	-9,636 ...	7,592 ...	5,188 ...	8,348 ...	16,492 ...	-5,235 ...	2,873 ...
Non-farm	-13,260 ...	-8,320 ...	8,884 ...	7,164 ...	10,448 ...	15,120 ...	-4,130 ...	4,544 ...
Farm	-1,160 ...	-1,316 ...	-1,292 ...	-1,976 ...	-2,100 ...	1,372 ...	-1,105 ...	-1,671 ...
Exports of goods and services	453,008 <i>-3.1</i>	462,956 <i>2.2</i>	470,984 <i>1.7</i>	482,920 <i>2.5</i>	480,352 <i>-0.5</i>	480,836 <i>0.1</i>	482,074 <i>-1.7</i>	474,303 <i>-1.6</i>
Goods	393,244 <i>-3.5</i>	404,920 <i>3.0</i>	411,380 <i>1.6</i>	422,592 <i>2.7</i>	418,320 <i>-1.0</i>	420,776 <i>0.6</i>	421,519 <i>-2.0</i>	414,303 <i>-1.7</i>
Services	59,764 <i>0.3</i>	58,036 <i>-2.9</i>	59,604 <i>2.7</i>	60,328 <i>1.2</i>	62,032 <i>2.8</i>	60,060 <i>-3.2</i>	60,555 <i>0.7</i>	60,000 <i>-0.9</i>
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	401,892 <i>-3.6</i>	408,592 <i>1.7</i>	422,976 <i>3.5</i>	432,388 <i>2.2</i>	432,000 <i>-0.1</i>	426,028 <i>-1.4</i>	418,806 <i>-2.2</i>	423,989 <i>1.2</i>
Goods	335,500 <i>-3.9</i>	343,236 <i>2.3</i>	354,200 <i>3.2</i>	364,560 <i>2.9</i>	363,836 <i>-0.2</i>	358,724 <i>-1.4</i>	350,633 <i>-3.2</i>	356,458 <i>1.7</i>
Services	66,392 <i>-2.0</i>	65,356 <i>-1.6</i>	68,776 <i>5.2</i>	67,828 <i>-1.4</i>	68,164 <i>0.5</i>	67,304 <i>-1.3</i>	68,173 <i>3.2</i>	67,531 <i>-0.9</i>
Statistical discrepancy	-692 ...	-1,960 ...	-520 ...	-500 ...	1,128 ...	108 ...	-1,107 ...	-463 ...
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>1,097,820</b> <i>-0.4</i>	<b>1,122,208</b> <i>2.2</i>	<b>1,150,924</b> <i>2.6</i>	<b>1,164,640</b> <i>1.2</i>	<b>1,182,024</b> <i>1.5</i>	<b>1,211,120</b> <i>2.5</i>	<b>1,107,459</b> <i>3.0</i>	<b>1,154,949</b> <i>4.3</i>
Final domestic demand	1,061,840 <i>0.3</i>	1,079,432 <i>1.7</i>	1,095,868 <i>1.5</i>	1,109,504 <i>1.2</i>	1,124,276 <i>1.3</i>	1,139,728 <i>1.4</i>	1,050,520 <i>4.9</i>	1,102,270 <i>4.9</i>

<sup>1</sup> The first line is the series itself expressed in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. The second line, italicized and in smaller typeface, is the quarter to quarter percentage change at quarterly rates.

**Real Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, quarterly percentage change<sup>1</sup>**

	Fourth quarter 2001	First quarter 2002	Second quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	2001	2002
seasonally adjusted at annual rates, \$ millions chained (1997)								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	586,468 <i>0.9</i>	593,710 <i>1.2</i>	600,164 <i>1.1</i>	602,163 <i>0.3</i>	608,753 <i>1.1</i>	614,015 <i>0.9</i>	581,590 <i>2.6</i>	601,198 <i>3.4</i>
Durable goods	89,823 <i>6.2</i>	92,366 <i>2.8</i>	92,975 <i>0.7</i>	92,627 <i>-0.4</i>	95,208 <i>2.8</i>	94,913 <i>-0.3</i>	85,958 <i>4.2</i>	93,294 <i>8.5</i>
Semi-durable goods	53,188 <i>2.2</i>	54,183 <i>1.9</i>	54,365 <i>0.3</i>	54,006 <i>-0.7</i>	54,809 <i>1.5</i>	55,549 <i>1.4</i>	52,310 <i>3.8</i>	54,341 <i>3.9</i>
Non-durable goods	133,601 <i>0.1</i>	135,412 <i>1.4</i>	136,219 <i>0.6</i>	136,451 <i>0.2</i>	138,052 <i>1.2</i>	139,828 <i>1.3</i>	133,791 <i>1.2</i>	136,534 <i>2.1</i>
Services	310,567 <i>-0.2</i>	312,615 <i>0.7</i>	317,449 <i>1.5</i>	319,846 <i>0.8</i>	321,628 <i>0.6</i>	324,529 <i>0.9</i>	309,887 <i>2.7</i>	317,885 <i>2.6</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	195,226 <i>0.7</i>	195,606 <i>0.2</i>	197,403 <i>0.9</i>	199,451 <i>1.0</i>	200,614 <i>0.6</i>	202,584 <i>1.0</i>	192,426 <i>3.7</i>	198,269 <i>3.0</i>
Government gross fixed capital formation	27,823 <i>4.5</i>	28,858 <i>3.7</i>	29,374 <i>1.8</i>	29,775 <i>1.4</i>	29,763 <i>-0.0</i>	30,145 <i>1.3</i>	26,329 <i>10.3</i>	29,443 <i>11.8</i>
Government investment in inventories	-24 ...	8 ...	-20 ...	-76 ...	-72 ...	-16 ...	13 ...	-40 ...
Business gross fixed capital formation	183,191 <i>-3.4</i>	183,914 <i>0.4</i>	184,154 <i>0.1</i>	185,428 <i>0.7</i>	185,506 <i>0.0</i>	187,782 <i>1.2</i>	185,075 <i>3.5</i>	184,751 <i>-0.2</i>
Residential structures	52,978 <i>4.5</i>	56,586 <i>6.8</i>	56,090 <i>-0.9</i>	58,115 <i>3.6</i>	59,664 <i>2.7</i>	61,470 <i>3.0</i>	50,456 <i>10.3</i>	57,614 <i>14.2</i>
Non-residential structures	46,882 <i>-2.8</i>	44,394 <i>-5.3</i>	43,231 <i>-2.6</i>	42,631 <i>-1.4</i>	41,920 <i>-1.7</i>	41,830 <i>-0.2</i>	48,047 <i>2.2</i>	43,044 <i>-10.4</i>
Machinery and equipment	82,954 <i>-8.6</i>	82,479 <i>-0.6</i>	84,606 <i>2.6</i>	84,340 <i>-0.3</i>	83,453 <i>-1.1</i>	83,915 <i>0.6</i>	86,494 <i>0.3</i>	83,720 <i>-3.2</i>
Business investment in inventories	-12,183 ...	-6,130 ...	9,952 ...	7,996 ...	11,638 ...	18,266 ...	-2,057 ...	5,864 ...
Non-farm	-11,229 ...	-5,878 ...	10,763 ...	9,219 ...	12,551 ...	15,890 ...	-1,436 ...	6,664 ...
Farm	-1,172 ...	-462 ...	-906 ...	-1,318 ...	-1,013 ...	1,993 ...	-757 ...	-925 ...
Exports of goods and services	437,453 <i>0.2</i>	441,055 <i>0.8</i>	441,610 <i>0.1</i>	450,707 <i>2.1</i>	440,573 <i>-2.2</i>	434,099 <i>-1.5</i>	443,853 <i>-3.1</i>	443,486 <i>-0.1</i>
Goods	381,827 <i>0.1</i>	387,858 <i>1.6</i>	386,883 <i>-0.3</i>	395,514 <i>2.2</i>	384,335 <i>-2.8</i>	379,468 <i>-1.3</i>	388,001 <i>-3.5</i>	388,648 <i>0.2</i>
Services	55,763 <i>1.4</i>	53,447 <i>-4.2</i>	54,935 <i>2.8</i>	55,417 <i>0.9</i>	56,425 <i>1.8</i>	54,815 <i>-2.9</i>	56,003 <i>-0.4</i>	55,056 <i>-1.7</i>
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	369,179 <i>-3.9</i>	372,277 <i>0.8</i>	389,046 <i>4.5</i>	394,603 <i>1.4</i>	393,171 <i>-0.4</i>	395,669 <i>0.6</i>	384,782 <i>-5.0</i>	387,274 <i>0.6</i>
Goods	314,380 <i>-4.1</i>	319,013 <i>1.5</i>	332,667 <i>4.3</i>	339,564 <i>2.1</i>	338,001 <i>-0.5</i>	340,147 <i>0.6</i>	327,588 <i>-5.6</i>	332,311 <i>1.4</i>
Services	54,931 <i>-3.2</i>	53,631 <i>-2.4</i>	56,676 <i>5.7</i>	55,601 <i>-1.9</i>	55,690 <i>0.2</i>	56,045 <i>0.6</i>	57,333 <i>-2.2</i>	55,400 <i>-3.4</i>
Statistical discrepancy	-660 ...	-1,856 ...	-484 ...	-463 ...	1,034 ...	97 ...	-1,038 ...	-442 ...
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>1,047,588 <i>0.9</i></b>	<b>1,062,382 <i>1.4</i></b>	<b>1,072,315 <i>0.9</i></b>	<b>1,079,490 <i>0.7</i></b>	<b>1,083,875 <i>0.4</i></b>	<b>1,090,415 <i>0.6</i></b>	<b>1,040,388 <i>1.9</i></b>	<b>1,074,516 <i>3.3</i></b>
Final domestic demand	992,560 <i>0.2</i>	1,001,902 <i>0.9</i>	1,010,923 <i>0.9</i>	1,016,634 <i>0.6</i>	1,024,500 <i>0.8</i>	1,034,368 <i>1.0</i>	985,225 <i>3.2</i>	1,013,490 <i>2.9</i>

<sup>1</sup> The first line is the series itself expressed in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. The second line, italicized and in smaller typeface, is the quarter to quarter percentage change at quarterly rates.

*Real Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, annualized percentage change<sup>1</sup>*

	Fourth quarter 2001	First quarter 2002	Second quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	2001	2002
quarter to quarter % change at annual rates, chained \$ (1997)								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	3.7	5.0	4.4	1.3	4.4	3.5	2.6	3.4
Durable goods	27.0	11.8	2.7	-1.5	11.6	-1.2	4.2	8.5
Semi-durable goods	9.2	7.7	1.4	-2.6	6.1	5.5	3.8	3.9
Non-durable goods	0.4	5.5	2.4	0.7	4.8	5.2	1.2	2.1
Services	-0.9	2.7	6.3	3.1	2.2	3.7	2.7	2.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	2.9	0.8	3.7	4.2	2.4	4.0	3.7	3.0
Government gross fixed capital formation	19.4	15.7	7.3	5.6	-0.2	5.2	10.3	11.8
Government investment in inventories <sup>2</sup>	-108	32	-28	-56	4	56	-10	-53
Business gross fixed capital formation	-12.7	1.6	0.5	2.8	0.2	5.0	3.5	-0.2
Residential structures	19.2	30.2	-3.5	15.2	11.1	12.7	10.3	14.2
Non-residential structures	-10.8	-19.6	-10.1	-5.4	-6.5	-0.9	2.2	-10.4
Machinery and equipment	-30.2	-2.3	10.7	-1.3	-4.1	2.2	0.3	-3.2
Business investment in inventories <sup>2</sup>	-8,750	6,053	16,082	-1,956	3,642	6628	-14,643	7,921
Non-farm <sup>2</sup>	-8,582	5,351	16,641	-1,544	3,332	3339	-13,520	8,099
Farm <sup>2</sup>	-250	710	-444	-412	305	3006	-1,166	-168
Exports of goods and services	1.0	3.3	0.5	8.5	-8.7	-5.7	-3.1	-0.1
Goods	0.3	6.5	-1.0	9.2	-10.8	-5.0	-3.5	0.2
Services	5.9	-15.6	11.6	3.6	7.5	-10.9	-0.4	-1.7
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	-14.7	3.4	19.3	5.8	-1.4	2.6	-5.0	0.6
Goods	-15.3	6.0	18.3	8.6	-1.8	2.6	-5.6	1.4
Services	-12.1	-9.1	24.7	-7.4	0.6	2.6	-2.2	-3.4
Statistical discrepancy <sup>2</sup>	301	-1,196	1,372	21	1,497	-937	-2,275	595
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Final domestic demand	0.7	3.8	3.7	2.3	3.1	3.9	3.2	2.9

<sup>1</sup> Quarter to quarter percentage change, annualized.<sup>2</sup> Actual change in millions of dollars, at annual rates.

**Contributions to percentage change in real Gross domestic product, expenditure-based**

	Fourth quarter 2001	First quarter 2002	Second quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	2001	2002
using seasonally adjusted data, percentage points								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	0.519	0.707	0.618	0.189	0.619	0.488	1.519	1.901
Durable goods	0.470	0.227	0.053	-0.030	0.218	-0.024	0.322	0.650
Semi-durable goods	0.110	0.094	0.017	-0.033	0.072	0.065	0.184	0.190
Non-durable goods	0.012	0.184	0.081	0.023	0.161	0.178	0.178	0.282
Services	-0.072	0.202	0.467	0.228	0.168	0.270	0.835	0.779
Government current expenditure on goods and services	0.137	0.038	0.174	0.196	0.110	0.184	0.686	0.571
Government gross fixed capital formation	0.113	0.096	0.047	0.036	-0.001	0.033	0.233	0.288
Government investment in inventories	-0.010	0.003	-0.003	-0.005	0.000	0.005	-0.001	-0.005
Business gross fixed capital formation	-0.605	0.069	0.023	0.117	0.007	0.204	0.597	-0.036
Residential structures	0.228	0.363	-0.049	0.199	0.151	0.175	0.472	0.719
Non-residential structures	-0.138	-0.251	-0.115	-0.059	-0.069	-0.009	0.108	-0.500
Machinery and equipment	-0.695	-0.043	0.187	-0.023	-0.075	0.038	0.018	-0.254
Business investment in inventories	-0.828	0.580	1.515	-0.183	0.333	0.599	-1.461	0.688
Non-farm	-0.802	0.507	1.558	-0.145	0.302	0.297	-1.330	0.709
Farm	-0.026	0.073	-0.043	-0.038	0.031	0.303	-0.131	-0.022
Exports of goods and services	0.103	0.341	0.052	0.843	-0.935	-0.596	-1.450	0.043
Goods	0.024	0.567	-0.091	0.797	-1.029	-0.448	-1.428	0.136
Services	0.078	-0.227	0.143	0.045	0.094	-0.148	-0.022	-0.093
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	-1.491	0.307	1.620	0.526	-0.134	0.228	-2.021	0.228
Goods	-1.294	0.450	1.292	0.639	-0.144	0.192	-1.890	0.438
Services	-0.197	-0.143	0.327	-0.113	0.009	0.036	-0.131	-0.209
Statistical discrepancy	0.029	-0.114	0.129	0.002	0.139	-0.086	-0.223	0.059
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>0.948</b>	<b>1.412</b>	<b>0.935</b>	<b>0.669</b>	<b>0.406</b>	<b>0.603</b>	<b>1.920</b>	<b>3.280</b>
Final domestic demand	0.164	0.910	0.862	0.538	0.735	0.910	3.035	2.724

The chained dollars (1997) data shown in the table "Real Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, quarterly percentage change" are not additive. The contributions to percentage change shown in the above table are additive and provide a measure of the composition of GDP growth.

*Gross domestic product, implicit chain price indexes<sup>1</sup>*

	Fourth quarter 2001	First quarter 2002	Second quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	2001	2002
using seasonally adjusted data, (1997 = 100)								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	107.3	107.9	108.8	109.7	110.2	111.0	107.2	109.2
	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	108.8	109.3	110.1	110.7	111.5	111.8	107.8	110.4
	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Government gross fixed capital formation	102.4	102.9	102.8	103.8	103.9	104.3	102.5	103.4
	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>
Business gross fixed capital formation	104.5	106.3	106.2	106.3	107.2	106.7	104.2	106.5
	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Exports of goods and services	103.6	105.0	106.7	107.1	109.0	110.8	108.6	107.0
	<i>-3.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-1.5</i>
Imports of goods and services	108.9	109.8	108.7	109.6	109.9	107.7	108.9	109.5
	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>104.8</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>107.5</b>
	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.9</i>
Final domestic demand	107.0	107.7	108.4	109.1	109.7	110.2	106.6	108.7
	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>

<sup>1</sup> The first line is the series itself. The second line, italicized and in smaller typeface, is the quarter to quarter percentage change at quarterly rates.

**Financial market summary table**

	Fourth quarter 2001	First quarter 2002	Second quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	2001	2002
seasonally adjusted at annual rates, \$ millions								
<b>Persons and unincorporated business</b>	<b>41,724</b>	<b>47,164</b>	<b>45,556</b>	<b>49,140</b>	<b>48,312</b>	<b>47,356</b>	<b>41,386</b>	<b>47,543</b>
Funds raised								
Consumer credit	16,580	16,920	16,092	15,828	17,156	16,188	15,152	16,499
Bank loans	-1,256	940	464	1,424	516	824	-81	836
Other loans	4,612	3,472	3,228	3,428	2,516	2,520	5,575	3,161
Mortgages	21,788	25,832	25,772	28,460	28,124	27,824	20,740	27,047
<b>Non-financial private corporations</b>	<b>56,272</b>	<b>48,664</b>	<b>50,804</b>	<b>39,636</b>	<b>21,232</b>	<b>14,968</b>	<b>59,214</b>	<b>40,084</b>
Funds raised								
Bank loans	-27,004	-12,884	5,760	7,400	3,864	-3,336	-10,508	1,035
Other loans	-2,556	-3,460	-892	1,636	1,608	-4,512	-2,607	-277
Other short-term paper	-7,928	4,956	1,852	-6,972	-18,156	-10,124	-7,397	-4,580
Mortgages	2,852	3,364	5,348	4,896	6,052	-2,176	4,634	4,915
Bonds	65,092	26,288	2,660	1,084	2,140	16,284	42,844	8,043
Shares	25,816	30,400	36,076	31,592	25,724	18,832	32,248	30,948
<b>Non-financial government enterprises</b>	<b>-2,992</b>	<b>-3,984</b>	<b>-11,112</b>	<b>4,828</b>	<b>5,172</b>	<b>9,972</b>	<b>-1,777</b>	<b>-1,274</b>
Funds raised								
Bank loans	552	-552	-1,324	1,764	-284	3,400	377	-99
Other loans	124	4	252	1,768	2,268	9,000	-372	1,073
Other short-term paper	-1,600	1,904	-1,980	112	1,236	296	-129	318
Mortgages	36	-20	8	40	-4	-16	37	6
Bonds	-2,100	-5,320	-8,068	1,144	1,956	-2,708	-1,690	-2,572
Shares	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Federal government</b>	<b>15,548</b>	<b>-1,180</b>	<b>7,712</b>	<b>-5,952</b>	<b>-5,564</b>	<b>-8,736</b>	<b>-3,195</b>	<b>-1,246</b>
Funds raised								
Bank loans	112	80	116	120	108	212	106	106
Other loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada short-term paper	31,684	-6,512	27,764	4,696	5,076	-2,136	14,256	7,756
Canada Savings Bonds	-7,552	-884	-1,508	-1,644	-2,004	-2,132	-1,819	-1,510
Marketable bonds	-8,696	6,136	-18,660	-9,124	-8,744	-4,680	-15,738	-7,598
<b>Other levels of government</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>15,888</b>	<b>15,588</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>6,124</b>	<b>7,092</b>	<b>10,275</b>	<b>9,739</b>
Funds raised								
Bank loans	16	580	540	524	-824	-424	-732	205
Other loans	400	396	628	216	576	668	328	454
Other short-term paper	592	-3,280	4,796	-5,568	-5,148	1,372	1,255	-2,300
Mortgages	4	12	8	-72	24	24	-399	-7
Provincial bonds	3,304	18,176	7,428	7,644	10,376	6,436	9,950	10,906
Municipal bonds	-220	-4	2,148	-1,412	1,120	-1,012	-145	463
Other bonds	-8	8	40	24	0	28	18	18
<b>Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors</b>	<b>114,640</b>	<b>106,552</b>	<b>108,548</b>	<b>89,008</b>	<b>75,276</b>	<b>70,652</b>	<b>105,903</b>	<b>94,846</b>
<b>Consumer credit</b>	<b>16,580</b>	<b>16,920</b>	<b>16,092</b>	<b>15,828</b>	<b>17,156</b>	<b>16,188</b>	<b>15,152</b>	<b>16,499</b>
<b>Bank loans</b>	<b>-27,580</b>	<b>-11,836</b>	<b>5,556</b>	<b>11,232</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>-10,838</b>	<b>2,083</b>
<b>Other loans</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>3,216</b>	<b>7,048</b>	<b>6,968</b>	<b>7,676</b>	<b>2,924</b>	<b>4,411</b>
<b>Canada short-term paper</b>	<b>31,684</b>	<b>-6,512</b>	<b>27,764</b>	<b>4,696</b>	<b>5,076</b>	<b>-2,136</b>	<b>14,256</b>	<b>7,756</b>
<b>Other short-term paper</b>	<b>-8,936</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>4,668</b>	<b>-12,428</b>	<b>-22,068</b>	<b>-8,456</b>	<b>-6,271</b>	<b>-6,562</b>
<b>Mortgages</b>	<b>24,680</b>	<b>29,188</b>	<b>31,136</b>	<b>33,324</b>	<b>34,196</b>	<b>25,656</b>	<b>25,012</b>	<b>31,961</b>
<b>Bonds</b>	<b>49,820</b>	<b>44,400</b>	<b>-15,960</b>	<b>-2,284</b>	<b>4,844</b>	<b>12,216</b>	<b>33,420</b>	<b>7,750</b>
<b>Shares</b>	<b>25,812</b>	<b>30,400</b>	<b>36,076</b>	<b>31,592</b>	<b>25,724</b>	<b>18,832</b>	<b>32,248</b>	<b>30,948</b>

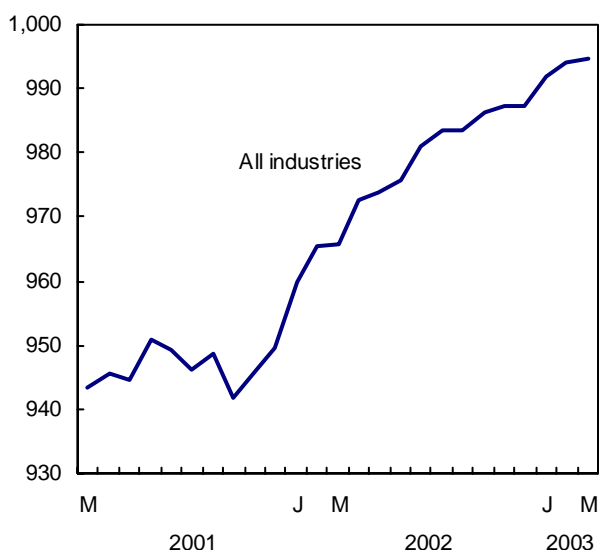
## GDP by Industry

March, 2003

The economy remained virtually flat in March, 2003 marking the 18<sup>th</sup> consecutive month that Gross Domestic Product did not decline.

### Economy goes flat in March

GDP billions chained \$ (1997)



After a burst of activity in January, the pace of economic growth tapered in the following 2 months of the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter. Lower output was recorded in both wholesale and retail trade, utilities, the financial sector and air transportation. Continued momentum in new homebuilding, a rebound in manufacturing and aggressive oil and gas exploration activity helped the economy maintain its February level.

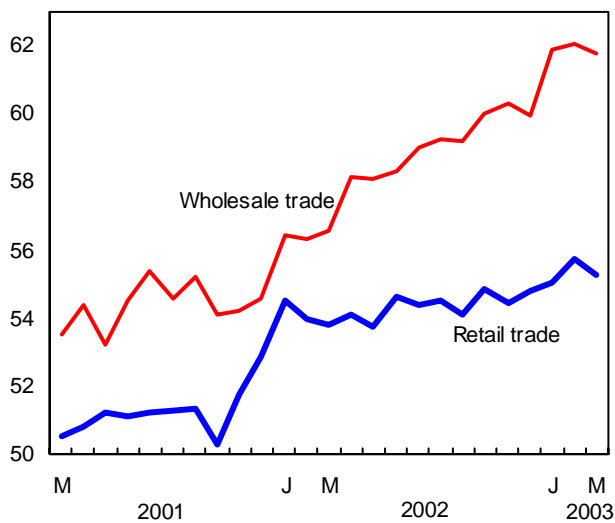
### Retail and wholesale trade both decline

Retail trade services fell 0.8% in March as consumers, curtailed their purchases of motor vehicles, following a sharp increase in February. Sales were also slower at department stores, shoe stores, general merchandise outlets and service stations. Consumer traffic at food stores, pharmacies, women's clothing outlets and furniture stores, however, was considerably higher in the month. Consumers also spent significantly more time at casinos, sporting events and performing arts events. Wholesaling services declined 0.5% due to reduced sales of computer equipment, automotive products and petroleum.

Residential construction advanced 0.6% after a 5.6% surge in February, that was brought on by a remarkable 33% jump in housing starts heavily concentrated in the Toronto area. Even though housing starts fell in March, the carryover activity from preceding months left industry output higher. This gave added strength to manufacturers providing inputs for the residential construction industry. Housing starts further declined in April indicating that new homebuilding activity may be easing back from March levels. The services of real estate brokers and agents declined in March as the resale of existing homes receded. Non-residential construction remained relatively flat, and there was a sharp decline in the resale of commercial

### Retail and wholesale lower

GDP billions chained \$ (1997)



property. Output of the financial sector was lower in March due to a drop in services of securities and commodity brokers. Continued uncertainty in equity markets kept investment funds on the sidelines.

The air transportation industry and accommodations services both suffered in March as the impact of the war in Iraq further hurt industries still reeling from unfavourable global economic and political conditions. The output of Canada's airlines fell 3.0% as travel plans were put on hold. Activity at hotels and motels fell 2.2% as the number of visitors to Canada fell sharply in March. Increased border security played a factor in reducing the number of U.S. tourists and business travellers. Business at restaurants and taverns was also slightly lower. The outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in Toronto in late March may have had a slight impact on these and others industries, but the April GDP release will reflect the first month of its full economic consequences.

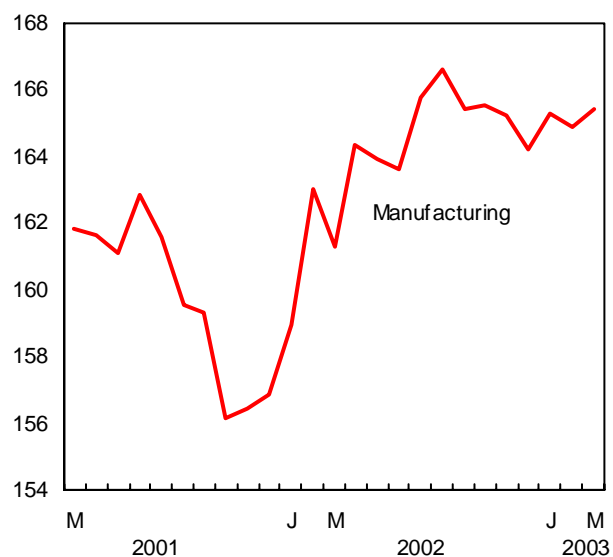
The Index of Industrial Production (manufacturing, mining and utilities) nosed up 0.2% after a 0.4% decline in February. The index was pushed up by higher output in the manufacturing sector as well as increased oil and gas exploration. A drop in the output of utilities held the index to a marginal gain. The U.S. Index of Industrial Production was down 0.5% in March with output in their manufacturing sector 0.2% lower.

### Manufacturing rebounds from February decline

Manufacturing output rebounded 0.4% from a setback in the previous month. Construction-feeder industries registered some of the strongest gains – fabricated metal products in particular. Production of wood products increased mostly due to higher output of sawmills. Exports of these products were also up in the month.

**Manufacturing rebounds**

GDP \$ billions chained 1997



The output of pulp mills was up 2.8% in March after three months of decline. There was some strengthening of prices after a lengthy period of weakness that has plagued the industry over the past six months. Paper mills (excluding newsprint)

were also busier due to higher demand for domestic printing and exports. Manufacturing of chemicals rose 0.8% with a rebound in the pharmaceutical industry after three months of decline. The manufacturing of fertilizers and pesticides reached their highest levels since August 2002 to support expected higher crop production. The output of plants making resins and synthetic rubber were also up.

Production of automobiles, vans and light trucks rose 1.3%, coming back from a 1.0% decline in February. The fabrication of heavy trucks fell a further 2.5% in March after plummeting in the two previous months. Manufacturing of auto parts slipped marginally. Inventory build-up in the automotive sector led to announced production scale-backs later in 2003. Canada's aerospace industry suffered its ninth consecutive monthly decline in output with a 2.3% drop in March. The manufacturing of telecommunications equipment has not yet bottomed out as production fell 3.7% in March leaving output at mid 1990 levels.

The output of utilities fell 1.6% in March with lower generation of electricity and distribution of natural gas. A return to normal heating days after a bitter cold January, a general slowing of economic expansion and lower exports accounted for the declines. Output in the mining, oil and gas sector was higher due to a fifth consecutive month of strong expansion in oil and gas exploration, with high prices and concerns about shortages prompting this flurry of activity. Coal mining was down sharply in western Canada as Japanese export demand waned. The output of iron mines declined for a fifth consecutive month after a precipitous decline in February. This was mainly due to a weak export demand for primary iron and steel.

**Table 1. Monthly Gross Domestic Product at basic prices in chained 1997 dollars  
(seasonally adjusted at annual rates)<sup>1</sup>**

Industry	October 2002	November 2002	December 2002	January 2003	February 2003	March 2003
millions \$						
<b>All industries</b>	<b>986,285</b> <b>0.3</b>	<b>987,137</b> <b>0.1</b>	<b>987,195</b> <b>0.0</b>	<b>991,934</b> <b>0.5</b>	<b>994,174</b> <b>0.2</b>	<b>994,602</b> <b>0.0</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>304,095</b> <b>0.1</b>	<b>304,109</b> <b>0.0</b>	<b>304,067</b> <b>0.0</b>	<b>305,863</b> <b>0.6</b>	<b>306,519</b> <b>0.2</b>	<b>307,161</b> <b>0.2</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	20,729 0.4	21,121 1.9	21,497 1.8	21,930 2.0	22,428 2.3	22,472 0.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	37,323 -1.0	37,662 0.9	38,102 1.2	38,256 0.4	37,921 -0.9	38,204 0.7
Utilities	28,609 1.5	28,080 -1.8	28,089 0.0	28,668 2.1	28,443 -0.8	27,979 -1.6
Construction	51,390 0.2	51,476 0.2	51,706 0.4	51,319 -0.7	52,501 2.3	52,673 0.3
Manufacturing	165,528 0.1	165,277 -0.2	164,250 -0.6	165,286 0.6	164,866 -0.3	165,452 0.4
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>682,474</b> <b>0.4</b>	<b>683,318</b> <b>0.1</b>	<b>683,419</b> <b>0.0</b>	<b>686,357</b> <b>0.4</b>	<b>687,942</b> <b>0.2</b>	<b>687,720</b> <b>0.0</b>
Wholesale trade	60,021 1.4	60,278 0.4	59,965 -0.5	61,868 3.2	62,068 0.3	61,777 -0.5
Retail trade	54,889 1.5	54,473 -0.8	54,829 0.7	55,062 0.4	55,731 1.2	55,283 -0.8
Transportation and warehousing	45,410 0.0	45,433 0.1	45,361 -0.2	45,664 0.7	45,664 0.0	45,697 0.1
Information and cultural industries	46,084 0.0	46,269 0.4	46,396 0.3	46,493 0.2	46,558 0.1	46,494 -0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	196,085 0.2	196,097 0.0	195,801 -0.2	195,999 0.1	196,248 0.1	196,295 0.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	46,103 0.1	46,239 0.3	46,260 0.0	46,413 0.3	46,442 0.1	46,628 0.4
Administrative and waste management services	21,645 0.5	21,726 0.4	21,775 0.2	21,795 0.1	21,815 0.1	21,837 0.1
Educational services	44,500 -0.1	44,559 0.1	44,629 0.2	44,691 0.1	44,840 0.3	44,789 -0.1
Health care and social assistance	57,886 0.2	58,125 0.4	58,255 0.2	58,368 0.2	58,519 0.3	58,750 0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9,335 1.0	9,320 -0.2	9,268 -0.6	9,350 0.9	9,303 -0.5	9,576 2.9
Accommodation and food services	23,358 0.0	23,424 0.3	23,391 -0.1	23,113 -1.2	23,122 0.0	22,904 -0.9
Other services (except public administration)	22,377 0.4	22,459 0.4	22,481 0.1	22,495 0.1	22,470 -0.1	22,463 0.0
Public administration	55,725 0.3	55,870 0.3	55,939 0.1	56,065 0.2	56,175 0.2	56,217 0.1
<b>Other aggregations</b>						
Industrial production	231,796 0.1	231,364 -0.2	230,749 -0.3	232,503 0.8	231,538 -0.4	231,965 0.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	68,437 0.3	68,458 0.0	68,407 -0.1	68,316 -0.1	68,299 0.0	68,521 0.3
Durable manufacturing industries	97,140 -0.1	96,877 -0.3	95,928 -1.0	97,017 1.1	96,624 -0.4	96,987 0.4
Business sector industries	836,392 0.3	836,875 0.1	836,798 0.0	841,375 0.5	843,327 0.2	843,628 0.0
Non-business sector industries	150,060 0.2	150,428 0.2	150,562 0.1	150,731 0.1	151,011 0.2	151,138 0.1
ICT sector, total	59,186 0.0	59,236 0.1	59,373 0.2	59,635 0.4	59,634 0.0	59,477 -0.3

<sup>1</sup> The first line is the series itself expressed in millions of dollars. The second line, italicized, is the monthly percentage change.

**Table 2. Gross Domestic Product at basic prices in chained 1997 dollars, quarterly (seasonally adjusted at annual rates) and annual<sup>1</sup>**

Industry	Fourth Quarter 2001	First Quarter 2002	Second Quarter 2002	Third Quarter 2002	Fourth Quarter 2002	First Quarter 2003	2001	2002
millions \$								
<b>All industries</b>	<b>949,290</b> <b>0.4</b>	<b>963,728</b> <b>1.5</b>	<b>973,957</b> <b>1.1</b>	<b>982,678</b> <b>0.9</b>	<b>986,872</b> <b>0.4</b>	<b>993,570</b> <b>0.7</b>	<b>947,039</b> <b>1.4</b>	<b>976,809</b> <b>3.1</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>292,711</b> <b>-0.8</b>	<b>297,932</b> <b>1.8</b>	<b>301,060</b> <b>1.0</b>	<b>304,127</b> <b>1.0</b>	<b>304,090</b> <b>0.0</b>	<b>306,514</b> <b>0.8</b>	<b>297,467</b> <b>-2.4</b>	<b>301,802</b> <b>1.5</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21,234 -2.6	20,466 -3.6	20,749 1.4	20,881 0.6	21,116 1.1	22,277 5.5	22,036 -5.3	20,803 -5.6
Mining and oil and gas extraction	36,683 -1.5	37,370 1.9	37,199 -0.5	37,453 0.7	37,696 0.6	38,127 1.1	37,485 1.7	37,429 -0.1
Utilities	27,102 0.4	27,538 1.6	27,877 1.2	28,158 1.0	28,259 0.4	28,363 0.4	27,419 -2.4	27,958 2.0
Construction	51,070 1.3	51,016 -0.1	50,772 -0.5	51,155 0.8	51,524 0.7	52,164 1.2	50,347 3.9	51,117 1.5
Manufacturing	156,326 -1.3	161,098 3.1	163,957 1.8	165,946 1.2	165,018 -0.6	165,201 0.1	159,853 -4.6	164,005 2.6
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>656,862</b> <b>1.0</b>	<b>666,068</b> <b>1.4</b>	<b>673,166</b> <b>1.1</b>	<b>678,816</b> <b>0.8</b>	<b>683,070</b> <b>0.6</b>	<b>687,340</b> <b>0.6</b>	<b>649,760</b> <b>3.3</b>	<b>675,280</b> <b>3.9</b>
Wholesale trade	54,951 0.6	56,432 2.7	58,174 3.1	59,144 1.7	60,088 1.6	61,904 3.0	54,534 1.9	58,459 7.2
Retail trade	52,758 3.5	54,103 2.5	54,164 0.1	54,329 0.3	54,730 0.7	55,359 1.1	51,399 3.9	54,332 5.7
Transportation and warehousing	43,687 -1.9	44,258 1.3	45,063 1.8	45,225 0.4	45,401 0.4	45,675 0.6	44,898 -0.7	44,987 0.2
Information and cultural industries	43,856 2.3	44,877 2.3	45,413 1.2	45,967 1.2	46,250 0.6	46,515 0.6	42,376 10.0	45,627 7.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	190,506 1.3	193,285 1.5	194,555 0.7	195,706 0.6	195,994 0.1	196,181 0.1	187,421 3.6	194,885 4.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	44,178 -0.2	44,831 1.5	45,413 1.3	45,783 0.8	46,201 0.9	46,494 0.6	44,107 6.5	45,557 3.3
Administrative and waste management services	20,447 1.2	20,748 1.5	20,976 1.1	21,411 2.1	21,715 1.4	21,816 0.5	20,205 4.6	21,212 5.0
Educational services	43,744 0.0	43,744 0.0	44,237 1.1	44,492 0.6	44,563 0.2	44,773 0.5	43,655 0.7	44,259 1.4
Health care and social assistance	55,755 0.7	56,210 0.8	56,861 1.2	57,582 1.3	58,089 0.9	58,546 0.8	55,105 2.0	57,185 3.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8,935 2.3	8,857 -0.9	9,408 6.2	9,237 -1.8	9,308 0.8	9,410 1.1	8,757 2.5	9,203 5.1
Accommodation and food services	22,587 0.4	23,077 2.2	23,284 0.9	23,366 0.4	23,391 0.1	23,046 -1.5	22,798 1.8	23,280 2.1
Other services (except public administration)	21,688 0.7	21,895 1.0	22,038 0.7	22,235 0.9	22,439 0.9	22,476 0.2	21,481 3.2	22,152 3.1
Public administration	54,516 1.2	54,587 0.1	54,471 -0.2	55,264 1.5	55,845 1.1	56,152 0.5	53,672 3.4	55,042 2.6
<b>Other aggregations</b>								
Industrial production	220,364 -1.1	226,304 2.7	229,376 1.4	231,917 1.1	231,303 -0.3	232,002 0.3	225,036 -3.4	229,725 2.1
Non-durable manufacturing industries	65,479 0.2	66,689 1.8	67,695 1.5	68,328 0.9	68,434 0.2	68,379 -0.1	65,914 0.4	67,787 2.8
Durable manufacturing industries	90,947 -2.3	94,461 3.9	96,303 2.0	97,648 1.4	96,648 -1.0	96,876 0.2	93,972 -7.6	96,265 2.4
Business sector industries	802,763 0.4	816,926 1.8	826,171 1.1	833,549 0.9	836,688 0.4	842,777 0.7	801,870 1.3	828,334 3.3
Non-business sector industries	146,673 0.7	146,965 0.2	147,948 0.7	149,297 0.9	150,350 0.7	150,960 0.4	145,320 1.9	148,640 2.3
ICT sector, total	55,890 -1.9	57,808 3.4	58,629 1.4	58,901 0.5	59,265 0.6	59,582 0.5	57,222 -1.1	58,651 2.5

<sup>1</sup> The first line is the series itself expressed in millions of dollars. The second line, italicized, is the monthly percentage change.

# Canada's balance of international payments

First quarter 2003

Canada's **current account** surplus with the rest of the world grew by \$3.2 billion to reach \$8.0 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis in the first quarter. This was the largest surplus in the last 7 quarters. The goods surplus rose \$1.9 billion as imports dropped by \$1.3 billion, while the balance on investment income improved.

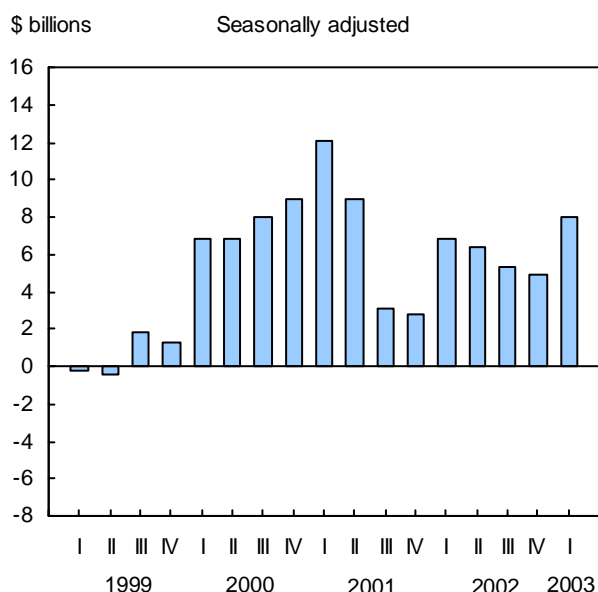
In the **capital and financial account** (not seasonally adjusted), investors on both sides of the border focused on the bond markets as equity markets continued to weaken. These events occurred against a backdrop of a strengthening Canadian dollar—it closed the quarter at just over 68 US-cents, almost five cents higher than its 2002 year-end close.

## Current account

### Energy prices raise the goods surplus

The surplus in goods trade grew \$1.9 billion to reach \$15.5 billion in the first quarter. Exports were up \$0.6 billion while imports fell \$1.3 billion. The higher goods surplus was entirely due to the energy component where the surplus grew \$2.8 billion as most the other major categories of commodities saw their trade balances deteriorate.

### Current account balance

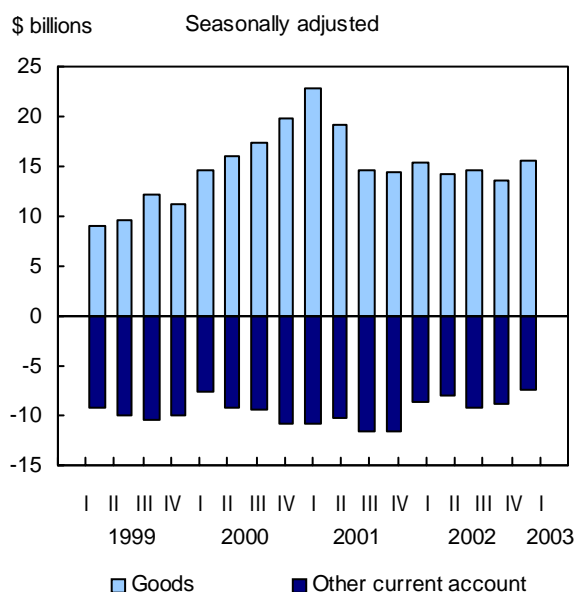


The value of energy exports rose by \$3.1 billion as a result of higher energy prices to reach \$17.8 billion, the highest level in 2 years. The largest increase in energy prices was for natural gas (around 35%). Prices for the other components of this category increased as well but at lower rates. Lower exports of automotive products were split between passenger cars and trucks, and partially offset by an increase for motor vehicle parts. Exports of machinery and equipment products, industrial goods, and forestry products showed significant reductions as well. Exports of lumber continued to deteriorate, mainly through lower volume. Agriculture products declined somewhat as wheat exports were lower for a fifth consecutive quarter. During this period, exports of wheat have declined by about 60%.

The \$1.3 billion reduction in imports was mainly due to lower imports of machinery and equipment products and automotive products. However, import values for energy (again due to price) and agriculture products increased. The largest drop in imports was in machinery and equipment, led by other communication and related equipment, and aircraft, engines and parts. Imports of automotive products also declined in the first quarter as there were fewer shipments of passenger cars.

On a geographical basis, the goods surplus with United States rose in the first quarter as imports went down significantly and exports increased slightly. Deficits with United Kingdom, Japan, and with non-OECD countries improved.

### Goods and other current account balances



### Payments of investment income decline

The deficit on investment income was reduced by \$1.6 billion as the income earned on Canadian liabilities was \$2.0 billion lower in the first quarter. The earnings of foreign direct investors holding Canadian assets dropped back after an exceptionally strong fourth quarter of 2002. Interest on Canadian bonds also dropped after three quarters of increases as the cost of interest payable in US dollars declined. At the same time, the income from Canadian direct investments abroad remained high, decreasing only slightly.

### Services deficit increased slightly

With fewer foreign visitors to Canada and more Canadians travelling to countries other than the United States during the first quarter, the deficit in travel increased slightly. A record number of Canadians visited countries other than the United States while the number of Canadians spending at least one night in United States was the second lowest in the last four years. The slight increase in the payments for commercial services combined with a drop in the receipts resulted in a larger deficit.

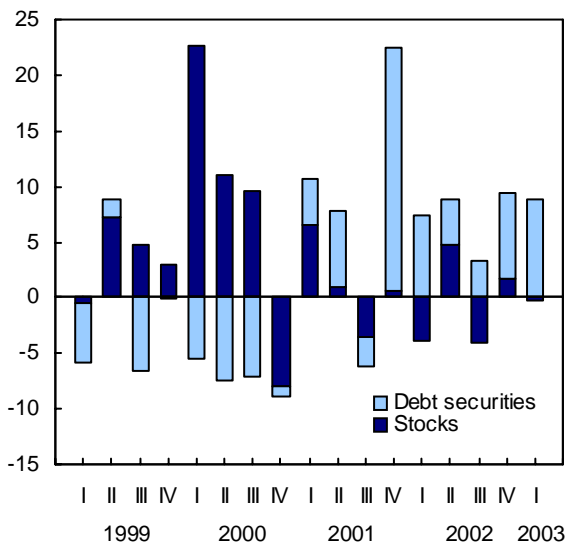
## Financial account

### Bonds take the lead

With the Canadian dollar surging in the quarter against major foreign currencies, foreign portfolio investors acquired a sizeable amount of Canadian bonds—it was the largest investment in five quarters and was dominated by issues in Canadian-dollars. At the same time, Canadian demand for foreign bonds rebounded in line with 2002 demand which was the highest in the past four years.

### Foreign portfolio investment in Canada

\$ billions



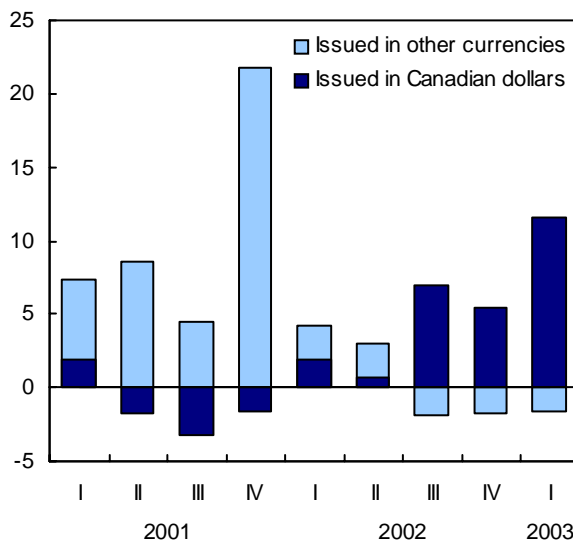
### Cross-border portfolio investment moves to Canadian dollar bonds

Foreign investors bought \$9.9 billion of Canadian bonds, mostly outstanding issues of the federal government. This foreign investment went entirely to Canadian-dollar denominated bonds as the Canadian dollar made strong advances against foreign currencies. From mid-1993 to mid-2002, foreign investment in Canadian bonds was entirely channeled into foreign currency-denominated issues, mostly in US-dollar. The second half of 2002 saw foreign investment switch to Canadian-dollar bonds as they bought \$12.4 billion of these bonds but sold \$3.6 billion of Canadian bonds denominated in foreign currencies. The first quarter 2003 investment accelerated this trend with foreign investors adding a further \$11.5 billion in Canadian-dollar bonds while reducing their foreign currency Canadian bonds by \$1.6 billion mainly as a result of retirements.

Canadian investment in foreign bonds rebounded to a sizeable \$3.6 billion, more than half of that invested for all of 2002. Since 1998, Canadian investment in the foreign bond market has mainly targeted US bonds and again this quarter the majority went to US bonds. However, over the last three quarters Canadian investors have shifted their attention toward overseas bonds with a total over that period of \$3.0 billion, 60% of the total.

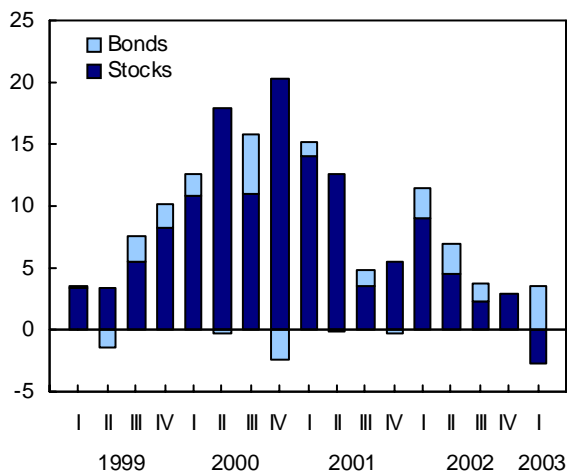
### Foreign investment in Canadian bonds by currency

\$ billions



### Canadian portfolio investment abroad<sup>1</sup>

\$ billions



<sup>1</sup> Reverse of Balance of Payments signs.

### Cross-border holdings both down on weak equity markets

Canadian demand for foreign equities has been falling since the first half of 2001 and culminated in Canadian investors having reduced their holdings of foreign stocks by an unprecedented \$2.7 billion in the first quarter. This continues to be largely driven by reductions in foreign equity portfolios of Canadian mutual funds. Two-thirds of the divestment was in US shares with the remainder in overseas equities. At the same time, foreign investors sold a small amount of Canadian equities as share prices continued to decline in Canada. As well, foreign

investors sold \$1.1 billion of money market paper even with a strengthening Canadian dollar and an interest rate differential that grew in favour of investing in Canada.

**Direct investment low on both asset and liability sides with few acquisitions**

Similar to the first quarter of 2002, Canadian direct investors channeled a moderate \$5.6 billion into foreign economies in the quarter. Most of the investment went to existing affiliates for working capital purposes with little to acquisitions. On the other side of the ledger, foreign direct investment of \$3.1 billion flowed into the Canadian economy in the quarter, marking the fourth consecutive quarter of slow investment. Again the investment went to existing affiliates for working capital purposes as acquisitions were non-existent.

**Other investment**

Canada's international reserves declined by \$2.7 billion in the first quarter mostly due to a reduction in securities denominated in U.S. dollars. Canada has reduced its reserve assets over three consecutive quarters, totaling \$5.2 billion. Deposit assets and liabilities had large offsetting swings in the first quarter, largely between Canadian banks and their foreign affiliates. Loan liabilities were up due to transactions in repurchase agreements.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0001 to 376-0019 and 376-0035.**

The first quarter 2003 issue of Canada's balance of international payments (67-001-XIB, \$29/\$93; 67-001-XPB, \$38/\$124) will be available soon.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or quality of this release, contact Arthur Ridgeway (613-951-8907), Balance of Payments Division.

**Balance of payments, all countries**

	Fourth quarter 2001	First quarter 2002	Second quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	2001	2002
<i>Not seasonally adjusted</i>								
\$ millions								
<b>Current account</b>								
<b>Receipts</b>								
Goods and services:	112,440	112,500	120,597	120,120	119,411	117,511	480,404	472,628
Goods	99,533	100,064	106,083	102,235	105,923	104,495	421,519	414,305
Services	12,907	12,435	14,514	17,886	13,487	13,016	58,885	58,323
Investment income:	4,851	6,842	7,778	7,828	9,191	8,637	26,715	31,638
Direct investment	511	2,776	3,618	3,756	5,196	4,528	7,297	15,345
Portfolio investment	2,005	2,055	2,133	2,064	2,072	2,061	7,907	8,323
Other investment	2,335	2,012	2,027	2,008	1,923	2,049	11,511	7,970
Current transfers	1,885	1,964	1,469	1,543	2,026	2,042	6,990	7,002
Current account receipts	119,176	121,306	129,844	129,491	130,628	128,190	514,110	511,268
<b>Payments</b>								
Goods and services:	100,558	100,275	109,754	105,221	107,862	104,808	417,908	423,112
Goods	84,794	83,879	92,830	88,129	91,621	87,886	350,632	356,459
Services	15,764	16,396	16,924	17,092	16,241	16,922	67,276	66,653
Investment income:	14,108	14,761	13,404	15,014	15,970	15,353	64,029	59,149
Direct investment	3,916	5,116	4,080	5,613	5,915	5,412	21,884	20,724
Portfolio investment	7,547	7,236	7,346	7,497	7,564	7,379	29,590	29,643
Other investment	2,645	2,408	1,979	1,904	2,490	2,563	12,555	8,782
Current transfers	1,287	1,909	1,060	1,295	1,377	1,950	5,308	5,641
Current account payments	115,953	116,945	124,218	121,530	125,209	122,111	487,245	487,902
<b>Balances</b>								
Goods and services:	11,882	12,225	10,843	14,900	11,548	12,703	62,496	49,516
Goods	14,739	16,186	13,253	14,105	14,302	16,609	70,887	57,846
Services	-2,857	-3,960	-2,410	794	-2,754	-3,906	-8,391	-8,330
Investment income:	-9,257	-7,919	-5,626	-7,186	-6,779	-6,716	-37,314	-27,511
Direct investment	-3,405	-2,340	-462	-1,858	-719	-884	-14,587	-5,379
Portfolio investment	-5,542	-5,182	-5,212	-5,433	-5,493	-5,318	-21,683	-21,320
Other investment	-309	-397	48	104	-567	-514	-1,044	-811
Current transfers	598	55	409	247	650	93	1,682	1,361
Current account balance	3,223	4,361	5,625	7,961	5,419	6,079	26,864	23,366
<b>Capital and financial account<sup>1, 2</sup></b>								
<b>Capital account</b>	1,017	1,396	1,476	1,102	842	958	5,678	4,816
<b>Financial account</b>	-4,362	1,345	122	-9,830	-9,599	1,767	-23,466	-17,961
<b>Canadian assets, net flows</b>								
Canadian direct investment abroad	-6,153	-6,706	-8,731	-13,576	-16,205	-5,642	-56,737	-45,217
Portfolio investment:	-5,204	-11,435	-6,866	-3,722	-2,928	-890	-37,573	-24,950
Foreign bonds	301	-2,442	-2,298	-1,472	-32	-3,604	-1,920	-6,243
Foreign stocks	-5,505	-8,993	-4,567	-2,250	-2,897	2,714	-35,653	-18,707
Other investment:	-26,154	-7,342	2,636	-8	-5,943	-18,015	-19,748	-10,657
Loans	-6,707	-2,448	2,237	-1,332	-6,136	-3,927	-8,011	-7,678
Deposits	-15,268	-1,219	2,146	2,377	3,107	-13,709	-2,173	6,411
Official international reserves	-1,128	-696	-1,450	1,885	559	2,711	-3,353	298
Other assets	-3,051	-2,978	-297	-2,938	-3,474	-3,090	-6,210	-9,688
Total Canadian assets, net flows	-37,511	-25,482	-12,960	-17,306	-25,076	-24,547	-114,058	-80,825
<b>Canadian liabilities, net flows</b>								
Foreign direct investment in Canada	13,186	16,779	7,324	2,620	5,619	3,089	44,608	32,342
Portfolio investment:	22,521	3,594	8,891	-766	9,339	8,512	34,669	21,058
Canadian bonds	20,066	6,154	3,766	5,102	3,691	9,931	37,351	18,712
Canadian stocks	629	-3,865	4,781	-4,076	1,724	-274	4,667	-1,436
Canadian money market	1,826	1,305	344	-1,791	3,925	-1,145	-7,349	3,782
Other investment:	-2,558	6,455	-3,132	5,622	519	14,712	11,315	9,464
Loans	-8,317	784	-3,095	1,857	1,670	2,417	-7,008	1,216
Deposits	7,386	7,465	1,868	5,353	-1,128	14,504	23,716	13,559
Other liabilities	-1,627	-1,794	-1,905	-1,588	-23	-2,208	-5,393	-5,311
Total Canadian liabilities, net flows	33,149	26,828	13,083	7,476	15,477	26,313	90,592	62,864
<b>Total capital and financial account, net flows</b>	-3,345	2,742	1,598	-8,727	-8,757	2,725	-17,788	-13,145
Statistical discrepancy	122	-7,103	-7,223	767	3,338	-8,804	-9,076	-10,221

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or from decrease in liabilities to non-residents.<sup>2</sup> Transactions are recorded on a net basis.

**Current account, all countries**

	Fourth quarter 2001	First quarter 2002	Second quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	2001	2002
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>								
\$ millions								
<b>Receipts</b>								
Goods and services:	112,825	115,314	117,357	120,309	119,647	119,794	480,404	472,628
Goods	98,312	101,231	102,843	105,650	104,580	105,197	421,519	414,305
Services:	14,514	1,083	14,513	14,659	15,067	14,597	58,885	58,323
Travel	4,000	4,238	4,040	4,195	4,258	4,033	16,414	16,731
Transportation	2,516	2,544	2,656	2,700	2,932	2,771	10,455	10,831
Commercial services	7,637	6,929	7,444	7,420	7,520	7,426	30,553	29,312
Government services	361	373	374	344	357	367	1,463	1,448
Investment income:	4,777	6,878	7,686	7,963	9,111	8,707	26,715	31,638
Direct investment:	447	2,789	3,525	3,923	5,108	4,572	7,297	15,345
Interest	82	129	147	127	144	124	341	546
Profits	365	2,660	3,378	3,796	4,964	4,448	6,956	14,799
Portfolio investment:	2,020	2,056	2,118	2,060	2,089	2,063	7,907	8,323
Interest	481	465	490	394	426	441	2,014	1,775
Dividends	1,540	1,591	1,628	1,666	1,663	1,622	5,893	6,548
Other investment	2,309	2,033	2,043	1,980	1,915	2,072	11,511	7,970
Current transfers:	1,791	1,740	1,616	1,708	1,938	1,788	6,990	7,002
Private	612	686	628	676	630	719	2,460	2,619
Official	1,179	1,055	987	1,032	1,308	1,069	4,530	4,382
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>119,393</b>	<b>123,933</b>	<b>126,658</b>	<b>129,980</b>	<b>130,696</b>	<b>130,289</b>	<b>514,110</b>	<b>511,268</b>
<b>Payments</b>								
Goods and services:	100,238	101,931	105,516	107,880	107,785	106,304	417,908	423,112
Goods	83,869	85,813	88,551	91,137	90,958	89,680	350,632	356,459
Services:	16,370	16,118	16,965	16,743	16,827	16,624	67,276	66,653
Travel	4,296	4,515	4,719	4,665	4,686	4,617	18,542	18,585
Transportation	3,224	3,290	3,527	3,718	3,667	3,502	13,807	14,202
Commercial services	8,635	8,094	8,507	8,146	8,258	8,293	34,091	33,005
Government services	215	219	211	214	216	212	836	861
Investment income:	14,990	13,833	13,435	15,334	16,546	14,517	64,029	59,149
Direct investment:	4,853	4,440	3,975	5,773	6,537	4,858	21,884	20,724
Interest	567	378	343	327	342	566	2,309	1,390
Profits	4,286	4,062	3,632	5,446	6,194	4,292	19,576	19,334
Portfolio investment:	7,570	7,222	7,342	7,495	7,584	7,358	29,590	29,643
Interest	7,001	6,819	6,901	7,052	7,119	6,808	27,406	27,891
Dividends	569	403	441	442	465	550	2,184	1,752
Other investment	2,567	2,171	2,118	2,067	2,426	2,301	12,555	8,782
Current transfers:	1,363	1,392	1,331	1,432	1,487	1,422	5,308	5,641
Private	740	734	780	792	814	728	2,864	3,120
Official	623	658	551	640	672	693	2,444	2,521
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>116,592</b>	<b>117,156</b>	<b>120,283</b>	<b>124,646</b>	<b>125,818</b>	<b>122,243</b>	<b>487,245</b>	<b>487,902</b>
<b>Balances</b>								
Goods and services:	12,587	13,384	11,840	12,430	11,862	13,490	62,496	49,516
Goods	14,443	15,419	14,292	14,513	13,622	15,517	70,887	57,846
Services:	-1,856	-2,035	-2,452	-2,083	-1,760	-2,028	-8,391	-8,330
Travel	-296	-277	-679	-470	-427	-585	-2,128	-1,853
Transportation	-709	-746	-872	-1,017	-736	-731	-3,352	-3,371
Commercial services	-998	-1,165	-1,064	-726	-738	-867	-3,538	-3,693
Government services	146	153	163	130	141	155	627	587
Investment income:	-10,213	-6,955	-5,749	-7,371	-7,435	-5,810	-37,314	-27,511
Direct investment:	-4,406	-1,651	-450	-1,849	-1,429	-287	-14,587	-5,379
Interest	-485	-249	-196	-200	-199	-443	-1,968	-844
Profits	-3,920	-1,402	-254	-1,649	-1,230	156	-12,620	-4,535
Portfolio investment:	-5,550	-5,166	-5,224	-5,435	-5,495	-5,295	-21,683	-21,320
Interest	-6,521	-6,354	-6,411	-6,659	-6,693	-6,368	-25,392	-26,116
Dividends	971	1,188	1,187	1,224	1,198	1,073	3,709	4,796
Other investment	-258	-138	-75	-87	-511	-228	-1,044	-811
Current transfers:	428	348	285	276	451	367	1,682	1,361
Private	-128	-49	-152	-116	-185	-9	-404	-501
Official	556	397	436	392	636	376	2,086	1,862
<b>Current account</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>6,777</b>	<b>6,375</b>	<b>5,334</b>	<b>4,879</b>	<b>8,046</b>	<b>26,864</b>	<b>23,366</b>

## Canada's International Investment Position

First quarter 2003

### Note to readers

This is the first release of the international investment position on a quarterly basis.

Preliminary estimates for 2002 and quarterly estimates from 1990 to the first quarter of 2003 are now available. The increased frequency for these data is part of a multi-year initiative to improve the balance sheet information for all sectors of the economy.

For additional information on access to new CANSIM series, summary documentation of methodologies used and other features of the multi-year initiatives see the document titled "[National balance sheet accounts and Canada's international investment position](#)," available on Statistics Canada's website.

### Currency revaluation

The value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted to Canadian dollars at the end of each period for which a balance sheet is calculated. Most of Canada's foreign assets are denominated in foreign currencies while less than half of our international liabilities is in foreign currencies.

When the Canadian dollar is appreciating in value, the restatement of the value of these assets and liabilities in Canadian dollars lowers the recorded value. The opposite is true when the dollar is depreciating.

The value of Canada's assets abroad, as well as its foreign liabilities, plunged dramatically during the first three months of 2003 in the wake of a surging Canadian dollar.

The decline in international assets was four times the decrease in liabilities. As a result, Canada's net liability to foreign residents – the difference between its external assets and foreign liabilities – increased substantially.

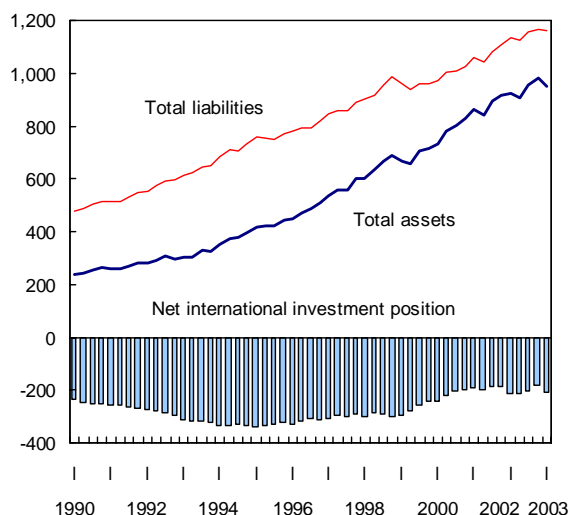
The value of international assets fell to \$949.2 billion, a drop of \$34.1 billion from their year-end level in 2002. The dollar, which gained 7% in value between January and March in relation to the US dollar, removed \$60.4 billion from the value of these assets, most of which are in US dollars. This more than offset gains resulting from new acquisitions.

At the same time, the nation's international liabilities declined \$7.9 billion to \$1,159.4 billion. This impact of the strengthening dollar was partially offset by increased activity in international borrowing.

As a result, Canada's net foreign liability rose from a record low of \$184.0 billion at the end of 2002 to \$210.3 billion in the first quarter of 2003. This leaves the ratio of external debt to gross domestic product ratio at 17%, within the range observed during the past 11 quarters and well below the peak of 44% in 1994.

### Canada's international investment position

\$ billions



### Canadian direct investment abroad declines

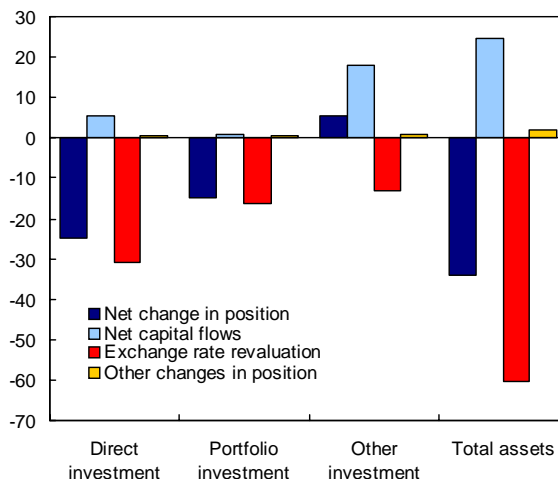
The stronger Canadian dollar had its largest impact on the value of Canadian direct investment abroad, which fell by \$24.9 billion to \$406.9 billion.

The pace of acquisitions of foreign enterprises has slowed to virtually nothing in recent quarters, with most of the foreign direct investment in the first quarter going to existing affiliates.

Overall direct investors' assets abroad declined by \$24.9 billion in the quarter; about \$11.1 billion of the decrease occurred in the United States.

### Contributors to net change in asset values from the fourth quarter of 2002 to the first quarter of 2003

\$ billions



### Holdings of foreign stocks also down

The combination of a weak equity market in the first quarter of 2003 and the rise of the Canadian dollar translated into an 8% decrease in the value of foreign stock held by Canadians.

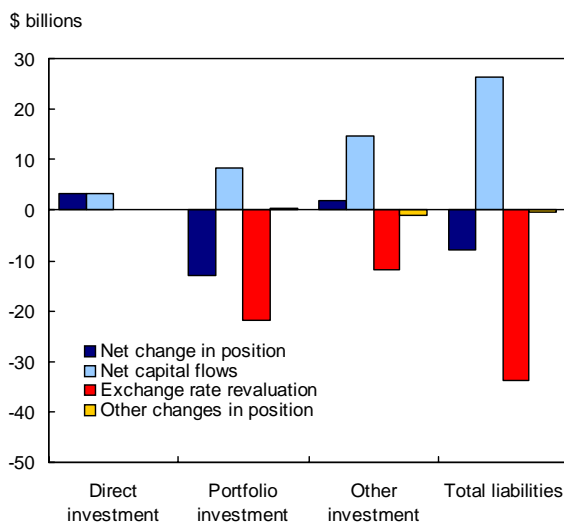
Canadians sold \$2.7 billion of foreign stock in the first three months of 2003. Combined with the currency revaluation, it resulted in a decline of \$17.0 billion in foreign stock investments to \$202.2 billion. A large share of the decline, about \$9.7 billion, occurred in the United States.

### Canadian bond liabilities down despite first-quarter acquisitions

In the first quarter of 2003, foreign investors acquired almost \$10 billion of Canadian bonds issued in Canadian dollars. However, as more than one-half of the outstanding Canadian bonds held by foreign investors are issued in US dollars, the total value of that instrument fell by \$11.6 billion to \$432.1 billion.

With four consecutive quarters of slow investment, foreign direct investors added less than 1% to their foreign direct investment position in Canada. This type of investment, always denominated in Canadian dollars, reached \$352.5 billion at the end of March 2003.

#### Contributors to net change in liability values from the fourth quarter of 2002 to the first quarter of 2003



### Annual 2002: Long-term downward trend in net foreign liabilities

Canada's net foreign liability position has been on a downward trend for the past nine years.

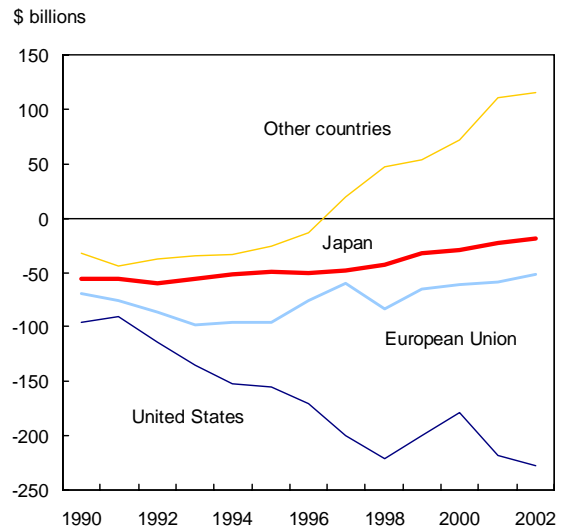
At the end of 2002, Canada's net foreign liability had hit a record low of \$184.0 billion. This was down from \$189.4 billion at the end of 2001, and well below the net liability of \$243.7 billion in 1999.

On a regional basis, American investors hold an increasing proportion of Canada's net liabilities. Since 2001, however, Canada has been in a net asset position with all other countries as a group.

Canada has decreased its net liability with the European Union over the past five years, reducing it by more than one-third, to \$52.4 billion. Japan, which has also steadily decreased its position of net creditor to Canada, holds \$19.3 billion of Canada's international liabilities, down from \$42.3 billion five years ago.

For all other countries, as a group, Canada has moved rapidly into a net asset position since 1997.

#### Net international investment position, by geographic area



*Canada's International Investment Position at period-end*

	Fourth	First	Second	Third	Fourth	First	2001	2002
	quarter	quarter	quarter	quarter	quarter	quarter		
	2001	2002	2002	2002	2002	2003		
	\$ billions							
<b>Assets</b>								
Canadian direct investment abroad	389.7	385.8	383.4	410.9	431.8	406.9	389.7	431.8
Portfolio investment abroad								
Foreign bonds	37.1	38.3	38.6	40.8	40.0	42.1	37.1	40.0
Foreign stocks	203.5	206.0	205.8	215.9	219.2	202.2	203.5	219.2
Other investment								
Loans	68.6	68.6	64.4	65.4	71.1	74.1	68.6	71.1
Allowances	-11.9	-11.9	-11.8	-11.9	-12.0	-11.8	-11.9	-12.0
Deposits	108.9	110.3	104.6	105.6	102.3	110.3	108.9	102.3
Official international reserves	53.3	53.7	55.2	55.8	56.2	50.5	53.3	56.2
Other assets	70.4	70.6	68.6	72.1	74.7	74.9	70.4	74.7
Total assets	919.6	921.3	908.8	954.5	983.3	949.2	919.6	983.3
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Foreign direct investment in Canada	333.6	341.6	347.5	348.6	349.4	352.5	333.6	349.4
Portfolio investment								
Canadian bonds	421.4	427.9	420.1	439.3	443.7	432.1	421.4	443.7
Canadian stocks	74.1	72.9	74.8	72.9	73.7	73.6	74.1	73.7
Canadian money market	21.5	22.8	22.9	21.3	25.2	24.0	21.5	25.2
Other investment								
Loans	55.5	57.5	53.5	57.6	58.5	57.7	55.5	58.5
Deposits	181.1	188.7	183.7	196.5	194.5	197.5	181.1	194.5
Other liabilities	21.8	22.3	21.9	22.1	22.4	22.1	21.8	22.4
Total Liabilities	1109.0	1133.6	1124.3	1158.3	1167.3	1159.4	1109.0	1167.3
Net international investment position	-189.4	-212.3	-215.4	-203.7	-184.0	-210.3	-189.4	-184.0

## National balance sheet accounts

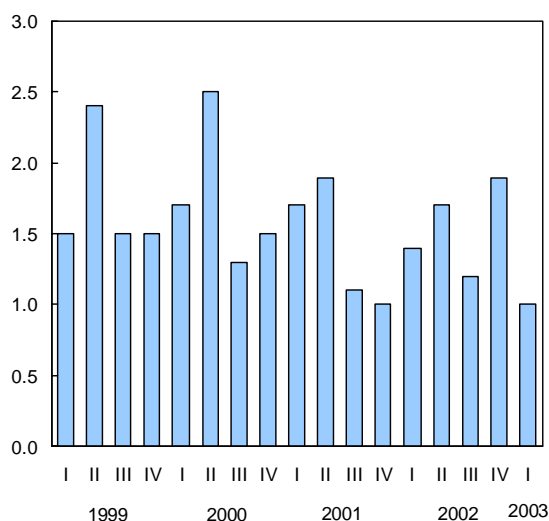
First quarter 2003

National net worth advanced 1.0% (seasonally adjusted) in the first quarter of 2003, compared to a 1.9% gain in the previous quarter. The slower growth in the quarter was driven by a significant increase in the net foreign liability – what Canadians owe to non-residents less what they owe to us – which offset the increase in national wealth. The rise in net foreign debt was related to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar which had a larger impact on Canada's foreign currency denominated assets than on foreign currency-denominated liabilities. Strong fourth quarter growth in national net worth was also related to net foreign debt, which had declined sharply.

National net worth reached \$3.8 trillion or \$120,900 per capita by the end of the first quarter of 2003. Per capita worth was up 0.6% from the fourth quarter of 2002 and 5.1% from the first quarter of 2002.

**National net worth**

% change



### Advance in national wealth reflected strength in the housing market

National wealth (non-financial assets such as houses, automobiles, land, as well as business inventories and fixed capital) stood at \$4.0 trillion at the end of the first quarter, advancing at a somewhat slower pace (+1.5%) than in the previous quarter. Growth arose principally from gains in the value of residential real estate, reflecting strong investment in new housing construction and the impact of substantial demand in the resale market. Strong non-farm inventory accumulation in the first quarter also contributed to growth in national wealth. The stock of consumer durable goods grew at a much slower pace, in line with the decline in expenditures on certain big-ticket items in the quarter, in particular automobiles.

### Note to readers

*The national balance sheet accounts are statements of the balance sheets of all of the various sectors of the economy. They consist of the non-financial assets owned in the various sectors of the economy and of financial claims outstanding.*

**National wealth** is the sum of non-financial assets – produced assets, land surrounding structures and agricultural land – in all sectors of the economy. **National net worth** is wealth less what is owed to non-residents less what they owe to us (Canada's net international investment position, or net foreign liability); alternatively, it is the sum of the net worth of persons, corporations and governments.

*This release marks the launch of the quarterly National Balance Sheet Accounts. Quarterly series run from the first quarter of 1990. At this point, only national net worth estimates are available on a seasonally-adjusted basis. However additional seasonally adjusted data will be provided over the course of the year. The text refers to data unadjusted for seasonal variation unless otherwise specified.*

*Revisions in this release cover the period from 1990 to 2002, but there are a few exceptions. Historical revisions cover capital stocks and land surrounding non-residential structures, resulting largely from the use of rebased price indices in the calculations as well as improved sectoring of these assets for the government sectors.*

*Users are advised that data for Canadian foreign investment in marketable securities (foreign investment) for certain institutional investors' sectors, in particular in recent years, may differ from those reported in other Statistics Canada surveys. This difference is related to the increased gap between the book value of Canadian asset-holders marketable foreign equity securities at acquisition cost on the one hand, and the underlying book values of the foreign firms whose shares are being held and traded on the other. This situation will persist for the next few quarters, as the National Balance Sheet Accounts will continue to follow the International Investment Position concept for valuation of Canadian foreign investment in equity securities. However, this issue will be resolved as both accounts move to a common market valuation for tradable securities. In the first quarter of 2004.*

A measure of national wealth that includes selected natural resources is also available (CANSIM table 378-0005).

### Debt growth dampened by stronger Canadian currency

Total credit market debt (short-term paper, loans, mortgages and bonds) was unchanged from the previous quarter. This was the result of typical lower seasonal demand for funds in the first quarter, but also from the impact of an appreciating Canadian dollar. Debt growth was constrained by lower values of liabilities denominated in foreign currencies in the corporate and government sectors.

### Corporate balance sheets strengthened further

Significantly higher undistributed earnings coupled with lower capital spending, pushed the corporate sector into a further huge surplus position in the first quarter following twelve

unprecedented quarters of surplus. This allowed firms to continue to restructure their balance sheets.

Among non-financial private corporations, the debt-to-equity ratio declined sharply for a fourth consecutive quarter, extending its long-term slide. Strong profits combined with a modest demand for funds and the reduction of foreign currency-denominated debt accounted for the decline in leverage in the quarter. In addition, the ratio of short-term debt to long-term debt also declined further, as businesses took advantage of the low interest rates that prevailed over most of the quarter and continued to replace loan liabilities with bonds.

#### Household net worth advanced again

Household net worth advanced, but at a slower pace than in the fourth quarter. Net worth was led by gains in the value of household non-financial assets, in particular residential real estate in the first quarter. This was a continuation of the trend set in 2002, and reflected the boom in the housing market.

The housing boom also affected the demand for funds in the personal sector. The ratio of consumer credit and mortgage debt to personal disposable income rose to a new high of 99.0% (seasonally adjusted).

Household financial asset growth was constrained by declines in pension and mutual fund assets, reflecting in part the decline in value of foreign currency-denominated assets of these institutional investors.

#### Government net debt edged up, but continued to decline relative to Gross Domestic Product

Government net debt edged up in the quarter, reflecting the substantial narrowing of the combined surplus of the government sector, as well as other changes in assets and liabilities. Nevertheless, government sector net debt fell further relative to gross domestic product (seasonally adjusted), making for the fifth consecutive quarter of decline in this ratio. With the exception of two quarters of increases, this ratio has been in a steady decline since the second quarter of 1996.

#### National balance sheet accounts<sup>1</sup>

	Fourth quarter 2001	First quarter 2002	Second quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	2001	2002
<b>National net worth</b>	not seasonally adjusted							
National wealth	3,747	3,814	3,880	3,921	3,968	4,026	3,747	3,968
	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.9</i>
- Net foreign debt	-189	-212	-215	-204	-184	-210	-189	-184
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
= National net worth	3,558	3,602	3,665	3,717	3,784	3,816	3,558	3,784
	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>5.9</i>	<i>6.4</i>
National net worth per capita (dollars)	113,900	115,000	116,700	118,100	120,100	120,900	113,900	120,100
	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.4</i>
<b>Net worth:</b>	seasonally adjusted							
Personal sector	3,379	3,408	3,492	3,496	3,560	3,602	3,379	3,560
	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>	...	...
+ Corporate sector	408	430	400	429	431	428	408	431
	<i>1.5</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>-7.0</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	...	...
+ Government sector	-229	-229	-222	-211	-207	-207	-229	-207
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
= National net worth	<i>3,558</i>	<i>3,609</i>	<i>3,670</i>	<i>3,713</i>	<i>3,784</i>	<i>3,822</i>	<i>3,558</i>	<i>3,784</i>
	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	...	...

<sup>1</sup> The first line is the series itself expressed in billions of dollars. The second line, italicized and in smaller typeface, is the period to period percentage change.

... Not applicable.

*National balance sheet accounts*

	Fourth quarter 2001	First quarter 2002	Second quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	2001	2002
Millions of dollars at quarter end								
Total assets	11,074,868	11,171,126	11,337,233	11,450,789	11,599,943	11,666,164	11,074,868	11,599,943
Non-financial assets	3,746,957	3,814,383	3,880,391	3,920,840	3,967,824	4,026,240	3,746,957	3,967,824
Residential structures	964,678	978,602	996,495	1,015,851	1,033,872	1,051,112	964,678	1,033,872
Non-residential structures	945,257	950,973	957,700	966,392	974,455	981,609	945,257	974,455
Machinery and equipment	416,434	420,273	426,920	429,540	433,192	433,794	416,434	433,192
Consumer durables	307,223	307,932	317,562	322,442	329,759	330,879	307,223	329,759
Inventories	190,265	191,710	188,780	194,056	197,349	204,128	190,265	197,349
Land	923,100	964,893	992,934	992,559	999,197	1,024,718	923,100	999,197
Net financial assets	-189,422	-212,276	-215,428	-203,741	-184,007	-210,282	-189,422	-184,007
Financial assets	7,327,911	7,356,743	7,456,842	7,529,949	7,632,119	7,639,924	7,327,911	7,632,119
Official reserves	53,328	53,660	55,231	55,758	56,230	50,534	53,328	56,230
Gold & foreign currency	47,796	47,973	49,037	49,407	49,478	43,926	47,796	49,478
IMF reserve position	4,554	4,697	5,170	5,263	5,628	5,523	4,554	5,628
Special drawing rights	978	990	1,024	1,088	1,124	1,085	978	1,124
Currency and bank deposits	632,392	641,120	656,658	664,398	670,724	667,727	632,392	670,724
Other deposits	160,117	157,799	161,552	163,566	165,149	167,088	160,117	165,149
Foreign currency deposits	80,530	78,763	88,393	82,901	95,029	98,310	80,530	95,029
Consumer credit	188,331	189,268	194,997	199,790	204,274	205,585	188,331	204,274
Trade receivables	214,875	211,684	215,023	219,297	220,591	222,051	214,875	220,591
Bank loans	176,722	173,420	175,612	175,054	177,120	181,412	176,722	177,120
Other loans	181,718	187,926	176,378	183,495	189,196	192,763	181,718	189,196
Canada short-term paper	92,290	90,285	97,782	97,118	97,631	98,734	92,290	97,631
Other short-term paper	168,800	164,809	172,749	174,125	168,316	167,572	168,800	168,316
Mortgages	569,644	571,201	583,402	594,337	594,108	598,850	569,644	594,108
Canada bonds	265,727	272,008	266,496	261,366	252,911	249,575	265,727	252,911
(of which CSB's)	23,819	24,021	23,685	23,442	22,309	22,034	23,819	22,309
Provincial bonds	243,158	244,312	247,149	248,566	250,495	252,769	243,158	250,495
Municipal bonds	31,490	31,386	32,129	31,931	32,838	32,314	31,490	32,838
Other bonds	188,412	190,028	213,615	201,312	213,595	223,380	188,412	213,595
Life insurance & pensions	959,753	966,434	964,031	953,061	968,425	955,219	959,753	968,425
Corporate claims	918,023	941,560	950,903	975,997	995,767	999,626	918,023	995,767
Government claims	185,253	188,290	189,695	192,631	191,612	184,039	185,253	191,612
Shares	1,143,820	1,118,289	1,139,617	1,161,038	1,180,418	1,164,817	1,143,820	1,180,418
Foreign investments	263,182	267,603	265,613	280,972	286,145	271,336	263,182	286,145
Other financial assets	610,346	616,898	609,817	613,236	621,545	656,223	610,346	621,545
Liabilities and net worth	11,074,868	11,171,126	11,337,233	11,450,789	11,599,943	11,666,164	11,074,868	11,599,943
Liabilities	7,517,333	7,569,019	7,672,270	7,733,690	7,816,126	7,850,206	7,517,333	7,816,126
Currency and bank deposits	648,632	656,186	670,198	679,304	684,823	681,502	648,632	684,823
Other deposits	160,117	157,799	161,552	163,566	165,149	167,088	160,117	165,149
Foreign currency deposits	104,351	101,026	102,296	102,787	112,225	110,589	104,351	112,225
Consumer credit	188,331	189,268	194,997	199,790	204,274	205,585	188,331	204,274
Trade payables	218,941	209,555	212,852	218,456	220,379	221,408	218,941	220,379
Bank loans	156,291	155,470	157,044	158,550	157,567	161,496	156,291	157,567
Other loans	192,030	196,510	184,631	190,425	194,173	197,716	192,030	194,173
Canada short-term paper	99,729	97,555	105,941	105,147	107,050	107,203	99,729	107,050
Other short-term paper	182,486	179,947	186,954	187,152	183,508	182,562	182,486	183,508
Mortgages	569,966	571,520	583,717	594,657	594,428	599,168	569,966	594,428
Canada bonds	339,262	344,471	337,657	334,657	331,079	330,276	339,262	331,079
(of which CSB's)	23,819	24,021	23,685	23,442	22,309	22,034	23,819	22,309
Provincial bonds	375,534	374,835	372,432	378,181	383,696	377,631	375,534	383,696
Municipal bonds	35,966	35,715	36,240	36,021	36,474	35,889	35,966	36,474
Other bonds	390,119	400,869	424,084	423,323	432,790	436,626	390,119	432,790
Life insurance & pensions	959,753	966,434	964,031	953,061	968,425	955,219	959,753	968,425
Corporate claims	418,579	432,061	444,797	451,490	460,006	464,241	418,579	460,006
Government claims	185,253	188,290	189,695	192,631	191,612	184,039	185,253	191,612
Shares	1,688,112	1,699,573	1,738,344	1,752,912	1,769,238	1,781,481	1,688,112	1,769,238
Other liabilities	603,881	611,935	604,808	611,580	619,230	650,487	603,881	619,230
Net worth	3,557,535	3,602,107	3,664,963	3,717,099	3,783,817	3,815,958	3,557,535	3,783,817

*Credit market summary*

	Fourth quarter 2001	First quarter 2002	Second quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	2001	2002
Millions of dollars at quarter end								
Persons and unincorporated business	751,763	756,354	772,283	786,803	795,109	802,477	751,763	795,109
Consumer credit	188,331	189,268	194,997	199,790	204,274	205,585	188,331	204,274
Bank loans	32,581	33,928	32,870	32,403	32,073	34,597	32,581	32,073
Other loans	65,191	66,037	66,460	67,140	67,589	68,254	65,191	67,589
Mortgages	465,660	467,121	477,956	487,470	491,173	494,041	465,660	491,173
Non-financial private corporations	530,988	533,247	538,642	538,935	536,430	532,127	530,988	536,430
Bank loans	108,228	105,293	107,510	108,091	108,663	107,002	108,228	108,663
Other loans	82,520	80,606	79,705	80,702	81,943	77,956	82,520	81,943
Other short-term paper	52,724	55,343	56,096	54,855	48,644	48,026	52,724	48,644
Mortgages	94,439	94,751	95,341	96,433	97,030	98,932	94,439	97,030
Bonds	193,077	197,254	199,990	198,854	200,150	200,211	193,077	200,150
Non-financial government enterprises	71,319	71,582	67,235	68,198	70,065	72,708	71,319	70,065
Bank loans	1,915	2,394	1,986	2,074	2,456	3,575	1,915	2,456
Other loans	4,309	4,391	4,286	4,790	4,536	6,157	4,309	4,536
Other short-term paper	8,115	9,352	7,965	7,799	8,409	9,226	8,115	8,409
Mortgages	98	97	97	97	104	104	98	104
Canada bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provincial bonds	55,987	54,225	51,214	51,924	52,809	52,393	55,987	52,809
Municipal bonds	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
Other bonds	774	1,002	1,566	1,393	1,630	1,132	774	1,630
Federal government	435,705	438,746	440,326	436,536	434,865	434,217	435,705	434,865
Bank loans	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Other loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada short-term paper	99,729	97,555	105,941	105,147	107,050	107,203	99,729	107,050
Canada bonds	335,875	341,090	334,284	331,288	327,714	326,913	335,875	327,714
Canada savings bonds	23,819	24,021	23,685	23,442	22,309	22,034	23,819	22,309
Other bonds	312,056	317,069	310,599	307,846	305,405	304,879	312,056	305,405
Other levels of government	366,125	366,434	370,961	375,254	378,009	372,902	366,125	378,009
Bank loans	3,871	4,150	4,007	4,621	4,076	4,099	3,871	4,076
Other loans	10,481	10,604	10,751	10,808	10,935	11,131	10,481	10,935
Other short-term paper	17,432	16,314	18,908	17,318	15,132	15,716	17,432	15,132
Mortgages	2,374	2,369	2,368	2,368	2,367	2,363	2,374	2,367
Provincial bonds	294,322	295,602	297,001	302,427	307,328	302,002	294,322	307,328
Municipal bonds	35,845	35,594	36,119	35,900	36,353	35,768	35,845	36,353
Other bonds	1,800	1,801	1,807	1,812	1,818	1,823	1,800	1,818
Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors	2,155,900	2,166,363	2,189,447	2,205,726	2,214,478	2,214,431	2,155,900	2,214,478
Consumer credit	188,331	189,268	194,997	199,790	204,274	205,585	188,331	204,274
Bank loans	146,696	145,866	146,474	147,290	147,369	149,374	146,696	147,369
Other loans	162,501	161,638	161,202	163,440	165,003	163,498	162,501	165,003
Canada short-term paper	99,729	97,555	105,941	105,147	107,050	107,203	99,729	107,050
Other short-term paper	78,271	81,009	82,969	79,972	72,185	72,968	78,271	72,185
Mortgages	562,571	564,338	575,762	586,368	590,674	595,440	562,571	590,674
Bonds	917,801	926,689	922,102	923,719	927,923	920,363	917,801	927,923
Non-residents	59,407	56,830	56,154	55,319	59,320	57,835	59,407	59,320
Bank loans	20,431	17,950	18,568	16,504	19,553	19,916	20,431	19,553
Other loans	38,976	38,880	37,586	38,815	39,767	37,919	38,976	39,767
Mortgages	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0
Total borrowing excluding domestic financial institutions	2,215,307	2,223,193	2,245,601	2,261,045	2,273,798	2,272,266	2,215,307	2,273,798
Domestic financial institutions	345,289	351,492	366,744	375,062	383,721	393,122	345,289	383,721
Bank loans	9,595	9,604	10,570	11,260	10,198	12,122	9,595	10,198
Other loans	29,529	34,872	23,429	26,985	29,170	34,218	29,529	29,170
Other short-term paper	104,215	98,938	103,985	107,180	111,323	109,594	104,215	111,323
Mortgages	7,395	7,182	7,955	8,289	3,754	3,728	7,395	3,754
Bonds	194,555	200,896	220,805	221,348	229,276	233,460	194,555	229,276
Total funds raised = total funds supplied	2,560,596	2,574,685	2,612,345	2,636,107	2,657,519	2,665,388	2,560,596	2,657,519
Assets of:								
Persons and unincorporated business	98,683	106,713	131,584	120,179	118,399	127,647	98,683	118,399
Non-financial corporations	75,207	71,836	71,565	75,644	75,260	72,255	75,207	75,260
Governments	170,330	176,226	177,071	179,952	178,007	179,097	170,330	178,007
Non-residents	482,829	488,347	479,542	496,128	503,875	489,033	482,829	503,875
Domestic financial institutions	1,762,072	1,759,868	1,780,089	1,791,319	1,808,818	1,823,955	1,762,072	1,808,818

# The 1999-2002 Revisions of the National Economic and Financial Accounts

## Introduction

Following usual practice, revised estimates covering the period 1999 to 2002 of the National Economic and Financial Accounts were released along with those for the first quarter of 2003. This revision cycle incorporated statistical revisions only. There were no conceptual or methodological changes. The annual revision within the System of National Accounts is an integrated process, with revised estimates of the Income and Expenditure Accounts, Financial Flow Accounts and the Balance of International Payments compiled and released together. The integration occurs through compiling Input-Output Accounts in current prices which are released in October of each year when the full provincial Input-Output Accounts are completed. Corresponding revisions to the monthly estimates of Gross Domestic Product by Industry at constant prices will be released in September.

Statistical revisions are regularly carried out in the System of National Accounts in order to incorporate the most current information from censuses, annual surveys, taxation statistics, public accounts, etc. In principle, the revision schedule is as follows: estimates for each published quarter are revised when those for subsequent quarters of the same calendar year are released; thereafter, they are open for revision only once a year for the next four years, at the time of the release of the first quarter estimates. Limited revisions are carried out for periods further back than four years and periodically historical revisions are conducted, roughly once every 10 years. Historical revisions provide an occasion to improve estimation methods, eliminate statistical breaks resulting from more limited revisions and introduce conceptual changes into the system.

The policy of revising the estimates of previous years only once a year is adhered to throughout the national accounts. The period open for revision, however, varies from one set of accounts to the other. Thus, the normal revision is four years in the Income and Expenditure Accounts and the Balance of Payments. The normal revision in the Input-Output Accounts covers one year, which is the first year in the four years of revision in the Income and Expenditure Accounts and the Balance of Payments. The Input-Output Accounts for the second year in the four years are incorporated for the first time at the time of these revisions. The revision of the Financial Flow Accounts usually parallels that of the National Balance Sheet Accounts and often covers more than four years to reconcile the stocks with the revised flows.

The most recent historical revision was completed in December 1997, and documentation related to this revision can be found at: <http://www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/nateco/ann.htm>.

### Income and Expenditure Accounts Revisions

With the May 2001 release, a number of conceptual changes were implemented within the Income and Expenditure Accounts including the introduction of the use of the Chain Fisher Volume Index, a change in valuation from factor cost to basic prices, and a change related to the capitalization of software.

<http://www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/chainfisher/index.htm>  
<http://www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/SNA/gdpbasic.htm>  
<http://www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/SNA/expend.htm>

With the May 2002 release, several conceptual changes were implemented within the National Income and Expenditure Accounts (NIEA) and carried back to 1981. These included classification changes to Licences and Registrations, Land Transfer Taxes, and Spectrum Charges and the incorporation of the 1996 census results in Farm Inventories.

[http://www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/revisions\\_2002\\_05\\_31.pdf](http://www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/revisions_2002_05_31.pdf)

### Impact of the Revisions on GDP

The revisions to GDP resulted from the inclusion of the most current data from data sources as described in the introduction. Revised 1999 and preliminary 2000 Input-Output data are incorporated for the first two years of the four-year revision period. Some "benchmark" information is incorporated for the more recent periods without the benefit of full Input-Output balancing. Other series are revised only due to applying projectors to the new levels coming from the Input-Output Accounts.

As can be seen from Table 1 in the current revision column, the revision has increased the level of GDP on a current dollar basis each year from 1999 to 2002, with the largest revision in 2001. Expressed as a percentage of the estimate, the change for 2002 represents 1.1% of the estimate and 1.4% for 2001. Viewed from a historical perspective over two decades (Table 5), the revisions for 2001 and 2002 fall high within the range of revisions (not considering years of historical revisions and the revision completed in May 2001, where software capitalization had a large impact) of -0.9% to 1.4% for the preceding year and -0.7% and 1.7% for the second preceding year. The revision for 2000 of 1.0% is the highest in the range of revisions for the third preceding year where the range lies between -0.4% and 1.0%. The revision for 1999 of 0.2% is low within the range of revisions for the fourth preceding year where the range lies between -0.2% and 0.7%. The revisions to the preceding period are a comparison of the GDP released at the time of the first quarter to those released at the time of the fourth quarter of the corresponding year.

In real terms (see Table 1), the annual revision increased GDP in all four years, 1999 to 2002, with the revisions to the quarterly real GDP series ranging between 0.1% and 1.4%.

The annual growth rate of GDP in current dollars shown in table 2 is revised by 0.9% in 2000 and by lesser amounts in the other years. The revision to the annual growth in real terms is somewhat smaller, with changes in growth rates between -0.1% and 0.8%. The quarterly revisions range between -0.2% and 0.4%, with the largest revision to the quarterly growth rates occurring in the first quarter of 2000.

The implicit chain price index for GDP is revised up by 0.2% in 2000 and 2001, with no revision in 1999 and 2002.

**Revisions to Income Aggregates (Table 3)**

**Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income** represented almost 52% of gross domestic product at market prices in 2001 and 2002. There are no revisions to 1999 and only a small revision of \$6 million in 2000. The new benchmark information for labour income results from the incorporation of the tabulation of wages and salaries from forms that were submitted to Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA) for 2001 and the carry forward effect to 2002. Labour income was revised up \$1 billion in 2001 or less than 2 tenths of one percent and was concentrated in the supplementary labour income components.

**Corporation profits before taxes** were revised by 1.9%, 4.5%, 7.9% and 6.0% in the four years 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002 respectively. Revisions in 1999 and 2000 reflected the benchmarking to the Input-Output tables. The revision for 2001 and the carry forward to 2002 reflect the benchmarking of the Quarterly Financial Statement Survey to annual corporate income tax returns for 2001 including the General Index of Financial Information (GIFI) schedules. The GIFI schedules are part of new requirements from CCRA for businesses to file financial statement information in a standardized format. The 2001 annual data represents a more timely benchmark for corporate profits. Lower dividend receipts by corporations from non-residents in 1999, 2000 and 2001 implied higher domestic incomes over the period.

**Interest and miscellaneous investment income** was revised down in 1999 by 1.6%, up in 2000 by 0.6%, and down in 2001 and 2002 by 0.4% and 0.5%. Revisions to this series reflect new and revised interest payments and receipts information for corporations and governments, updated information on the profits of government business enterprises and revisions to investment income-earned data from the trustee pension funds and life insurance companies.

**Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production** was revised down in all four years, \$116 million in 1999, \$205 million in 2000, \$257 million in 2001 and \$404 million in 2002. Upwardly revisions to farm operating expenses and corporate profits contributed to this downward revision.

**Net Income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent** was revised up over the 1999 to 2002 period with larger revisions in 2001 (\$1,031 million) and 2002 (\$1,066 million). Both rental income and other unincorporated business income were revised up. The 2001 revisions to other unincorporated business income incorporate new administrative data coming from CCRA on the net income of unincorporated business. Revisions to rental income are linked to revised dwelling stock data and revised expenditures.

**Taxes on factors of production, less subsidies** were revised upwards in each of the years from 1999 to 2002 with the largest revision in 2002 of \$603 million. Revisions to **Taxes on products, less subsidies** were downwards in 1999 and 2000 and upwards in 2001 and 2002. Revisions to both series are due to incorporation of new public accounts and other financial information for the different sub-sectors of government.

**Revisions to Expenditure Aggregates at current prices (Table 4)**

**Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services** was revised slightly downward in 1999 by \$70 million. There were more significant revisions upwards of \$2,217 million for 2000, \$2,390 million for 2001 and \$4,989 million for 2002. These upward revisions were mostly due to revisions in services for those three years and the larger increase in 2002 was also due to a significant upward revision in durable goods. The revision in durable goods was partly due to an upwardly revised estimate of spending by persons on cars and trucks. Results from the Survey of Household Spending for 2001 were incorporated in these estimates.

**Government current expenditure on goods and services** was revised upwards in the four years 1999 to 2002 with significant revisions of 1.5% in 2001 and 2.2% in 2002. These revisions reflect new data from federal and provincial public accounts as well as the latest local government information. Provincial government education and health spending were revised up as a result of the incorporation of updated survey and transfer payment data.

Revisions to **Investment in Residential Construction** were slightly downwards in 1999 and 2000, but experienced significant upward revisions of 5.4% in 2001 and 3.4% 2002. This increase is based on new information from the 2001 Survey of Household Spending and the Homeowner Repair and Renovation Survey. This increase was somewhat offset by downward revisions to the estimates for expenditures on transfer costs and on conversions estimates in the new housing component.

**Business Investment in Non-Residential Construction and Machinery and Equipment** estimates recorded downward revisions in 1999, 2000 and 2002, and an upward revision in 2001. The largest revisions were in 2000 of -2.3% and in 2002 of -2.2%. Downward revisions to the series for software, within Machinery and Equipment, in 1999 and 2000 was carried forward to subsequent years, but was partially offset in 2001 with upward revisions to other machinery and equipment components. The latest estimates from the Private and Public Investment Survey for 2001 (final) and 2002 (preliminary) have been incorporated into the investment estimates.

Revisions to **Investment in Inventories** were upwards in all four years, with \$3 million in 1999, \$2,739 in 2000, \$805 million in 2001 and \$201 million in 2002. Non-farm inventories incorporated the latest 2000 survey results from the Annual Retail Trade Survey, Wholesale Trade Survey and the Survey of Manufacturing. These surveys have been integrated into the Unified Enterprise Statistics (UES) program, which has been introduced for most business surveys. Adjustments also reflect the outcome of the commodity balancing process that is integral to the development of the Input-Output tables, on which the NIEA are benchmarked. Revisions to the farm inventories series reflect the incorporation of the 2001 Census of Agriculture data and changes in the estimates of stock data for the livestock sector.

**Exports of Goods and Services** were revised significantly upwards for the whole revision period, with 0.6%, 1.2%, 1.9% and 0.9% increases in the years 1999 to 2002. Significant upward revisions to goods exports to countries other than the United States incorporated new information on the level of undercoverage of merchandise exports. These estimates of undercoverage were balanced within the Input-Output supply-disposition model for the years 1999 and 2000. The revisions to services exports were largely due to the incorporation of the latest Balance of Payments annual survey estimates.

**Imports of Goods and Services** were revised slightly upwards in 1999 by \$146 million, down in 2000 by \$699 million, significantly upwards in 2001 by \$2,308 and upward in 2002 by \$893 million. The revisions to goods imports incorporate new information about specific transactions while the revisions to services imports came largely from the latest BOP annual surveys.

#### ***Revisions to Price Indexes***

Most price indexes at the most detailed level employed in the deflation of GDP are unrevised. However, upward revisions were recorded for government depreciation and Medicare deflators as well as for non-residential construction.

**Table 1. Revisions to gross domestic product**

	At current prices				
	<i>Initial estimate</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Previous estimate</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>Revised estimate</i> <sup>3</sup>	<i>Current revision</i> <sup>4</sup>	<i>Current revision</i> <sup>5</sup>
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates, millions of dollars				%
Reference period					
1999	949,400	980,524	982,441	1,917	0.2
2000	1,038,794	1,064,995	1,075,566	10,571	1.0
2001	1,084,119	1,092,246	1,107,459	15,213	1.4
2002	1,142,123	1,142,123	1,154,949	12,826	1.1
1999 Q 1	918,944	949,104	949,136	32	0.0
1999 Q 2	936,148	969,608	970,888	1,280	0.1
1999 Q 3	952,688	992,748	995,260	2,512	0.3
1999 Q 4	976,716	1,010,636	1,014,480	3,844	0.4
2000 Q 1	1,006,952	1,036,864	1,041,764	4,900	0.5
2000 Q 2	1,029,412	1,058,644	1,068,672	10,028	0.9
2000 Q 3	1,052,024	1,078,404	1,090,816	12,412	1.2
2000 Q 4	1,058,864	1,086,068	1,101,012	14,944	1.4
2001 Q 1	1,095,100	1,100,604	1,114,128	13,524	1.2
2001 Q 2	1,099,840	1,100,996	1,116,084	15,088	1.4
2001 Q 3	1,077,744	1,085,844	1,101,804	15,960	1.5
2001 Q 4	1,073,880	1,081,540	1,097,820	16,280	1.5
2002 Q 1	1,106,352	1,108,204	1,122,208	14,004	1.3
2002 Q 2	1,138,212	1,137,112	1,150,924	13,812	1.2
2002 Q 3	1,151,832	1,152,260	1,164,640	12,380	1.1
2002 Q 4	1,170,916	1,170,916	1,182,024	11,108	0.9
	\$ chained 1997 <sup>6</sup>				
	<i>Initial estimate</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Previous estimate</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>Revised estimate</i> <sup>3</sup>	<i>Current revision</i> <sup>4</sup>	<i>Current revision</i> <sup>5</sup>
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates, millions of dollars				%
Reference period					
1999	..	968,451	969,750	1,299	0.1
2000	..	1,012,335	1,020,786	8,451	0.8
2001	1,024,196	1,027,523	1,040,388	12,865	1.3
2002	1,062,143	1,062,143	1,074,516	12,373	1.2
1999 Q 1	..	949,929	950,590	661	0.1
1999 Q 2	..	960,424	961,693	1,269	0.1
1999 Q 3	..	974,217	975,314	1,097	0.1
1999 Q 4	..	989,233	991,403	2,170	0.2
2000 Q 1	..	999,345	1,005,299	5,954	0.6
2000 Q 2	..	1,006,599	1,015,691	9,092	0.9
2000 Q 3	..	1,019,232	1,028,877	9,645	0.9
2000 Q 4	..	1,024,162	1,033,275	9,113	0.9
2001 Q 1	1,025,401	1,025,741	1,036,654	10,913	1.1
2001 Q 2	1,025,177	1,026,454	1,039,560	13,106	1.3
2001 Q 3	1,022,883	1,025,210	1,037,748	12,538	1.2
2001 Q 4	1,027,799	1,032,685	1,047,588	14,903	1.4
2002 Q 1	1,047,731	1,047,899	1,062,382	14,483	1.4
2002 Q 2	1,059,412	1,059,167	1,072,315	13,148	1.2
2002 Q 3	1,066,551	1,068,650	1,079,490	10,840	1.0
2002 Q 4	1,072,854	1,072,854	1,083,875	11,021	1.0

<sup>1</sup> For annual data, the initial estimate is from the fourth quarter of the corresponding year, for quarterly data, it is the estimate first published for the corresponding quarter. The initial annual estimate is not the average of the initial quarterly estimates as the latter have already been revised by the time the initial annual estimate is released.

<sup>2</sup> For 1999, 2000 and 2001, the previous estimate is the one released with the first quarter of 2002, while for 2002 it is from the fourth quarter issue of 2002.

<sup>3</sup> The revised estimates are the result of the 2003 revisions.

<sup>4</sup> The current revision is the revised estimate less the previous estimate.

<sup>5</sup> The current percentage revision is the current revision as a percentage of the previous estimate.

<sup>6</sup> With the 2001 first quarter release, Chain Fisher was introduced as the new measure of real GDP. It would not be a reasonable comparison using two different deflation methods.

Table 2. Revisions to gross domestic product (growth rates)

	At current prices			
	Initial estimate <sup>1</sup>	Previous estimate <sup>2</sup>	Revised estimate <sup>3</sup>	Current revision <sup>4</sup>
Reference period				
1999	6.0	7.2	7.4	0.2
2000	8.4	8.6	9.5	0.9
2001	2.7	2.6	3.0	0.4
2002	4.6	4.6	4.3	-0.3
1999 Q 1	1.6	2.2	2.2	0.0
1999 Q 2	1.6	2.2	2.3	0.1
1999 Q 3	2.0	2.4	2.5	0.1
1999 Q 4	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.1
2000 Q 1	2.1	2.6	2.7	0.1
2000 Q 2	1.8	2.1	2.6	0.5
2000 Q 3	1.7	1.9	2.1	0.2
2000 Q 4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.2
2001 Q 1	1.9	1.3	1.2	-0.1
2001 Q 2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2
2001 Q 3	-1.4	-1.4	-1.3	0.1
2001 Q 4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	0.0
2002 Q 1	2.3	2.5	2.2	-0.3
2002 Q 2	2.8	2.6	2.6	0.0
2002 Q 3	1.2	1.3	1.2	-0.1
2002 Q 4	1.6	1.6	1.5	-0.1
\$ chained 1997 <sup>5</sup>				
	Initial estimate <sup>1</sup>	Previous estimate <sup>2</sup>	Revised estimate <sup>3</sup>	Current revision <sup>4</sup>
Reference period				
1999	..	5.4	5.5	0.1
2000	..	4.5	5.3	0.8
2001	1.5	1.5	1.9	0.4
2002	3.4	3.4	3.3	-0.1
1999 Q 1	..	1.5	1.6	0.1
1999 Q 2	..	1.1	1.2	0.1
1999 Q 3	..	1.4	1.4	0.0
1999 Q 4	..	1.5	1.6	0.1
2000 Q 1	..	1.0	1.4	0.4
2000 Q 2	..	0.7	1.0	0.3
2000 Q 3	..	1.3	1.3	0.0
2000 Q 4	..	0.5	0.4	-0.1
2001 Q 1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
2001 Q 2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
2001 Q 3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
2001 Q 4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.2
2002 Q 1	1.5	1.5	1.4	-0.1
2002 Q 2	1.1	1.1	0.9	-0.2
2002 Q 3	0.8	0.9	0.7	-0.2
2002 Q 4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0

<sup>1</sup> For annual data, the initial estimate is from the fourth quarter of the corresponding year; for quarterly data, it is the estimate first published for the corresponding quarter. The initial annual estimate is not the average of the initial quarterly estimates as the latter have already been revised by the time the initial annual estimate is released.

<sup>2</sup> For 1999, 2000 and 2001, the previous estimate is the one released with the first quarter of 2002, while for 2002 it is from the fourth quarter issue of 2002.

<sup>3</sup> The revised estimates are the result of the 2002 revisions.

<sup>4</sup> The current revision is the revised estimate less the previous estimate.

<sup>5</sup> With the 2001 first quarter release, Chain Fisher was introduced as the new measure of real GDP. It would not be a reasonable comparison using two different deflation methods.

**Table 3. Revisions to income aggregates at current prices**

	<i>Initial estimate</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Previous estimate</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>Revised estimate</i> <sup>3</sup>	<i>Current revision</i> <sup>4</sup>	<i>Current revision</i> <sup>5</sup>
	millions of dollars				%
Reference period					
<b><i>Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income</i></b>					
1999	493,275	502,726	502,726	0	0.0
2000	534,601	545,110	545,116	6	0.0
2001	559,102	568,864	569,920	1,056	0.2
2002	595,267	595,267	597,316	2,049	0.3
<b><i>Corporation profits before taxes</i></b>					
1999	101,353	108,745	110,769	2,024	1.9
2000	124,710	129,821	135,647	5,826	4.5
2001	119,922	118,227	127,530	9,303	7.9
2002	125,507	125,507	133,004	7,497	6.0
<b><i>Government business enterprise profits before taxes</i></b>					
1999	8,133	8,544	8,401	-143	-1.7
2000	12,392	11,832	11,843	11	0.1
2001	9,678	10,127	9,641	-486	-4.8
2002	10,845	10,845	10,426	-419	-3.9
<b><i>Interest and miscellaneous investment income</i></b>					
1999	44,126	48,012	47,249	-763	-1.6
2000	52,050	53,933	54,261	328	0.6
2001	53,463	53,238	53,010	-228	-0.4
2002	49,666	49,666	49,425	-241	-0.5
<b><i>Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production</i></b>					
1999	2,305	1,935	1,819	-116	-6.0
2000	2,185	1,758	1,553	-205	-11.7
2001	2,963	2,972	2,715	-257	-8.6
2002	2,119	2,119	1,715	-404	-19.1
<b><i>Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent</i></b>					
1999	59,360	61,351	61,466	115	0.2
2000	61,994	63,962	64,860	898	1.4
2001	65,719	66,551	67,582	1,031	1.5
2002	71,894	71,894	72,960	1,066	1.5
<b><i>Inventory valuation adjustment</i></b>					
1999	-2,187	-2,669	-2,317	352	...
2000	-2,310	-3,431	-2,393	1,038	...
2001	-458	21	-21	-42	...
2002	-3,044	-3,044	-3,561	-517	...
<b><i>Taxes less subsidies, on factors of production</i></b> <sup>6</sup>					
1999	..	50,641	50,673	32	0.1
2000	..	51,716	51,850	134	0.3
2001	56,253	52,577	52,846	269	0.5
2002	53,152	53,152	53,755	603	1.1
<b><i>Taxes less subsidies, on products</i></b> <sup>6</sup>					
1999	..	72,947	72,747	-200	-0.3
2000	..	76,029	75,983	-46	-0.1
2001	75,269	75,370	76,331	961	1.3
2002	84,448	84,448	84,442	-6	-0.0
<b><i>Capital consumption allowances</i></b>					
1999	119,033	128,625	128,999	374	0.3
2000	125,165	135,781	138,154	2,373	1.7
2001	142,498	144,315	146,798	2,483	1.7
2002	152,642	152,642	155,004	2,362	1.5

<sup>1</sup> For annual data, the initial estimate is from the fourth quarter of the corresponding year.

<sup>2</sup> For 1999, 2000 and 2001, the previous estimate is the one released with the first quarter of 2002, while for 2002 it is from the fourth quarter issue of 2002.

<sup>3</sup> The revised estimates are the result of the 2003 revisions.

<sup>4</sup> The current revision is the revised estimate less the previous estimate.

<sup>5</sup> The current percentage revision is the current revision as a percentage of the previous estimate.

<sup>6</sup> With the 2001 first quarter release, value added is measured at basic prices, instead of factor cost (as previously). This incorporated the breakdown of indirect taxes into taxes on factors of production and taxes on products.

**Table 4. Revisions to expenditure aggregates at current prices**

	<i>Initial estimate</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Previous estimate</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>Revised estimate</i> <sup>3</sup>	<i>Current revision</i> <sup>4</sup>	<i>Current revision</i> <sup>5</sup>
	millions of dollars				%
Reference period					
<i>Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services</i>					
1999	553,640	560,954	560,884	-70	-0.0
2000	591,051	594,089	596,306	2,217	0.4
2001	619,860	620,777	623,167	2,390	0.4
2002	651,192	651,192	656,181	4,989	0.8
<i>Government current expenditure on goods and services</i>					
1999	180,467	185,317	186,054	737	0.4
2000	191,435	196,004	197,851	1,847	0.9
2001	199,683	204,492	207,508	3,016	1.5
2002	214,174	214,174	218,895	4,721	2.2
<i>Government gross fixed capital formation</i>					
1999	19,509	22,587	23,039	452	2.0
2000	22,364	23,788	24,398	610	2.6
2001	26,410	26,561	26,991	430	1.6
2002	29,233	29,233	30,430	1,197	4.1
<i>Government investment in inventories</i>					
1999	-3	-3	-3	0	0.0
2000	24	24	24	0	0.0
2001	13	13	13	0	0.0
2002	-45	-45	-45	0	0.0
<i>Business investment in residential structures</i>					
1999	49,064	45,917	45,100	-817	-1.8
2000	51,133	48,566	48,482	-84	-0.2
2001	51,659	52,154	54,976	2,822	5.4
2002	63,103	63,103	65,270	2,167	3.4
<i>Business investment in non-residential structures</i>					
1999	45,469	46,816	47,229	413	0.9
2000	50,154	50,890	50,518	-372	-0.7
2001	51,956	52,268	52,769	501	1.0
2002	50,024	50,024	48,469	-1,555	-3.1
<i>Business investment in machinery and equipment</i>					
1999	68,851	79,977	79,102	-875	-1.1
2000	76,606	86,693	83,963	-2,730	-3.1
2001	84,728	85,504	85,109	-395	-0.5
2002	84,380	84,380	83,025	-1,355	-1.6
<i>Business investment in inventories</i>					
1999	4,315	4,987	4,990	3	0.1
2000	7,038	8,028	10,767	2,739	34.1
2001	-6,022	-6,040	-5,235	805	13.3
2002	2,672	2,672	2,873	201	7.5
<i>Exports of goods and services</i>					
1999	411,648	421,796	424,258	2,462	0.6
2000	475,849	484,331	490,184	5,853	1.2
2001	469,355	473,000	482,074	9,074	1.9
2002	470,114	470,114	474,304	4,190	0.9
<i>Imports of goods and services</i>					
1999	383,762	388,157	388,303	146	0.0
2000	427,389	428,934	428,235	-699	-0.2
2001	413,812	416,498	418,806	2,308	0.6
2002	423,096	423,096	423,989	893	0.2

<sup>1</sup> For annual data, the initial estimate is from the fourth quarter of the corresponding year.

<sup>2</sup> For 1999, 2000 and 2001, the previous estimate is the one released with the first quarter of 2002, while for 2002 it is from the fourth quarter issue of 2002.

<sup>3</sup> The revised estimates are the result of the 2003 revisions.

<sup>4</sup> The current revision is the revised estimate less the previous estimate.

<sup>5</sup> The current percentage revision is the current revision as a percentage of the previous estimate.

Table 5. Revisions to Gross Domestic Product\*

	Reference Year	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Release Date											
1983 Q4		401,383									
1984 Q1		402,583 <i>0.3</i>									
1984 Q4			436,076								
1985 Q1		402,087 <i>-0.1</i>	435,876 <i>-0.0</i>								
1985 Q4				469,797							
1986 Q1		405,425 <i>0.8</i>	443,327 <i>1.7</i>	476,361 <i>1.4</i>							
1986 Q4					505,227						
1986 <i>historical revision</i>		405,717 <i>0.1</i>	444,735 <i>0.3</i>	478,765 <i>0.5</i>	506,483 <i>0.2</i>						
1987 Q1		405,717 <i>0.0</i>	445,604 <i>0.2</i>	479,446 <i>0.1</i>	509,898 <i>0.7</i>						
1987 Q4						553,870					
1988 Q1			444,735 <i>-0.2</i>	478,765 <i>-0.1</i>	506,483 <i>-0.7</i>	549,692 <i>-0.8</i>					
1988 Q4							598,732				
1989 Q1				477,988 <i>-0.2</i>	504,631 <i>-0.4</i>	550,334 <i>0.1</i>	601,508 <i>0.5</i>				
1989 Q4								648,537			
1990 Q1					505,666 <i>0.2</i>	551,336 <i>0.2</i>	603,356 <i>0.3</i>	651,616 <i>0.5</i>			
1990 Q4									677,900		
1991 Q1						551,597 <i>0.0</i>	605,147 <i>0.3</i>	649,102 <i>-0.4</i>	671,577 <i>-0.9</i>		
1991 Q4										679,203	
1992 Q1							605,906 <i>0.1</i>	649,916 <i>0.1</i>	667,843 <i>-0.6</i>	674,388 <i>-0.7</i>	
1992 Q4											687,334
1993 Q1								650,748 <i>0.1</i>	670,952 <i>0.5</i>	675,928 <i>0.2</i>	688,541 <i>0.2</i>
1993 Q4											
1994 Q1									669,467 <i>-0.2</i>	674,766 <i>-0.2</i>	688,391 <i>-0.0</i>
1994 Q4											
1995 Q1										676,477 <i>0.3</i>	690,122 <i>0.3</i>
1995 Q4											
1996 Q1											690,122 <i>0.0</i>
1996 Q4											
1997 Q1											
1997 <i>historical revision</i>		411,160 <i>1.3</i>	449,249 <i>1.0</i>	485,139 <i>1.5</i>	511,796 <i>1.2</i>	558,106 <i>1.2</i>	611,785 <i>1.0</i>	656,190 <i>0.8</i>	678,135 <i>1.3</i>	683,239 <i>1.0</i>	698,544 <i>1.2</i>
1997 Q4											
1998 Q1											
1998 Q3											
1998 Q4											
1999 Q1											
1999 Q4											
2000 Q1											
2000 Q4											
2001 Q1		412,386 <i>0.3</i>	450,731 <i>0.3</i>	486,847 <i>0.4</i>	513,805 <i>0.4</i>	560,390 <i>0.4</i>	614,530 <i>0.4</i>	659,270 <i>0.5</i>	681,657 <i>0.5</i>	686,971 <i>0.5</i>	702,393 <i>0.6</i>
2001 Q4											
2002 Q1		411,386 <i>-0.2</i>	449,582 <i>-0.3</i>	485,714 <i>-0.2</i>	512,541 <i>-0.2</i>	558,949 <i>-0.3</i>	613,094 <i>-0.2</i>	657,728 <i>-0.2</i>	679,921 <i>-0.3</i>	685,367 <i>-0.2</i>	700,480 <i>-0.3</i>
2002 Q4											
2003 Q1											

\* The first line is the series itself, expressed in millions of dollars. The second line, italicized, is the percentage revision between the estimate and the preceding estimate.

Table 5. Revisions to Gross Domestic Product\* (continued)

1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Reference Year	Release Date
											1983 Q4
											1984 Q1
											1984 Q4
											1985 Q1
											1985 Q4
											1986 Q1
											1986 Q4
											1986 <i>historical revision</i>
											1987 Q1
											1987 Q4
											1988 Q1
											1988 Q4
											1989 Q1
											1989 Q4
											1990 Q1
											1990 Q4
											1991 Q1
											1991 Q4
											1992 Q1
											1992 Q4
											1993 Q1
710,723											1993 Q4
711,658 <i>0.1</i>											1994 Q1
	748,606										1994 Q4
712,855 <i>0.2</i>	750,053 <i>0.2</i>										1995 Q1
		780,027									1995 Q4
712,855 <i>0.0</i>	747,260 <i>-0.4</i>	776,299 <i>-0.5</i>									1996 Q1
			797,789								1996 Q4
712,855 <i>0.0</i>	747,260 <i>0.0</i>	776,299 <i>0.0</i>	797,789 <i>0.0</i>								1997 Q1
724,920 <i>1.7</i>	762,251 <i>2.0</i>	799,129 <i>2.9</i>	820,323 <i>2.8</i>								1997 <i>historical revision</i>
				856,134							1997 Q4
	762,251 <i>0.0</i>	799,129 <i>0.0</i>	820,323 <i>0.0</i>	855,103 <i>-0.1</i>							1998 Q1
724,960 <i>0.0</i>	767,506 <i>0.7</i>	806,778 <i>1.0</i>	828,997 <i>1.1</i>	866,252 <i>1.3</i>							1998 Q3
					888,390						1998 Q4
		807,088 <i>0.0</i>	833,921 <i>0.6</i>	873,947 <i>0.9</i>	895,704 <i>0.8</i>						1999 Q1
						949,400					1999 Q4
			833,070 <i>-0.1</i>	877,921 <i>0.5</i>	901,805 <i>0.7</i>	957,911 <i>0.9</i>					2000 Q1
							1,038,794				2000 Q4
729,580 <i>0.6</i>	772,827 <i>0.7</i>	812,460 <i>0.7</i>	839,064 <i>0.7</i>	885,022 <i>0.8</i>	915,865 <i>1.6</i>	975,263 <i>1.8</i>	1,056,010 <i>1.7</i>				2001 Q1
								1,084,119			2001 Q4
727,184 <i>-0.3</i>	770,873 <i>-0.3</i>	810,426 <i>-0.3</i>	836,864 <i>-0.3</i>	882,733 <i>-0.3</i>	914,973 <i>-0.1</i>	980,524 <i>0.5</i>	1,064,995 <i>0.9</i>	1,092,246 <i>0.7</i>			2002 Q1
									1,142,123		2002 Q4
						982,441 <i>0.2</i>	1,075,566 <i>1.0</i>	1,107,459 <i>1.4</i>	1,154,949 <i>1.1</i>		2003 Q1

\* The first line is the series itself, expressed in millions of dollars. The second line, italicized, is the percentage revision between the estimate and the preceding estimate.

## Announcement:

### National balance sheet accounts and Canada's international investment position

The National balance sheet accounts and Canada's international investment position, previously released on an annual basis, will be published on a quarterly basis starting in June 2003. Quarterly International Investment Position (IIP) series will be released June 17<sup>th</sup> while quarterly National Balance Sheet Accounts (NBSA) will be released June 24<sup>th</sup>.

These first releases of quarterly position statistics are part of a multi-year plan to provide users with more up to date and meaningful data:

1. The quarterly positions are at book value (with the exception of non-financial assets), the same valuation basis as in the past annual releases.
2. In the second year of the project quarterly positions at market value for financial assets and liabilities will be released for the International Investment Positions and the National Balance Sheet Accounts, along with the book value series. This will offer analysts a choice depending on the type of questions they are investigating.

Existing annual position series on CANSIM will continue to be updated and a new set of quarterly time series will be created.

Canada's international investment position Catalogue no. 67-202-XIE and no. 67-202-XIF and the National balance sheet accounts Catalogue no. 13-214XDB and no. 13-214DDB will be available as soon as possible after the releases.

The level of detail of the quarterly positions will be the same for the NBSA and the main table of the IIP. Some detailed Foreign Direct investment (FDI) and portfolio series will also be available on a quarterly basis. However, some very detailed country breakdown FDI series along with some portfolio investment and other investment series will only be available on an annual basis.

A note on the methodology used to produce quarterly positions as well as the CANSIM table numbers associated with these quarterly series will be posted Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)) as they become available.

#### List of tables of the National Balance Sheet Accounts available on a quarterly basis:

- National Balance Sheet
- Credit Market Summary Table
- Persons and Unincorporated Business
- Corporations and Government Business Enterprises
- Non-Financial Private Corporations
- Non-Financial Government Enterprises: Federal
- Non-Financial Government Enterprises: Provincial
- Non-Financial Government Enterprises: Local
- Bank of Canada
- Exchange Fund Account
- Monetary Authorities: Other
- Chartered Banks
- Quebec Savings Banks
- Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires
- Trust Companies and Mortgage Loan Companies
- Mortgage Loan Companies
- Life Insurance Business
- Segregated Funds of Life Insurance Companies
- Trusteed Pension Plans
- Investment Dealers
- Mutual funds
- Property and casualty insurance companies
- Sales finance and consumer loan companies
- Accident and Sickness Branches of Life Insurance Companies
- Other Private Financial Institutions, n.e.i.
- Public Financial Institutions: Federal
- Public Financial Institutions: Provincial
- Government
- Federal Government
- Provincial Governments
- Local Governments
- Issuers of Asset-Backed Securities
- Canada Pension Plan

- Quebec Pension Plan
- Non-Residents
- Total for all Sectors
- Non-Financial Government Business Enterprises
- Total Monetary Authorities
- Chartered Banks and Near-Banks
- Total Quasi-Banks
- Total Life Insurance Companies and Pension Funds
- Total Other Financial Institutions
- All Levels, Financial Government Business Enterprises
- Other Levels of Government
- Social Security Funds
- Non-Financial Corporations Including GBE
- Financial Corporations Including GBE

**List of tables of the International Investment Position available on a quarterly basis:**

- International Investment Position with All Countries
- Canadian Direct Investment Abroad, US and All Other Countries
- Profits on Direct Investment Abroad
- Foreign Direct Investment in Canada, US and All Other Countries
- Profits on Foreign Direct Investment in Canada
- Portfolio investment in Canadian Bonds, by Geographical Area
- Portfolio Investment in Canadian Bonds, Book and Market Values, by Sector
- Portfolio Investment in Canadian Money Market Instruments, by Geographical Area
- Portfolio Investment in Canadian Money Market Instruments, by Sector
- Portfolio Investment and Other Investment in Canada, by Sector
- International Investment Position with the United States
- International Investment Position with All Countries excluding the United States